According to Lewis, Aguacay was "on the west side of Ouachita River, about two miles south of Arkadelphia." But, obviously, a south-southeast course from Saline County would not have brought the army to a position south of Arkadelphia; and such a course from Chaguate could not have been followed far. The next place reached was Pato, a small town of about three days' march from Aguacay. On

(Continued on page 5.)
the day before that on which they reached it, the army had
camped between two mountains. Between two mountain ranges of west-
ern Arkansas, leads the Potomac River, upon which one is
tempted to surmise that the town may have been and may have bestowed its name;
but the locality seems rather far northwest for the route which
Moscoso's men would most naturally have taken, in view of their
knowledge of the position of New Spain. The text of the Gentleman
found of Elvas suggests that Patopsis was deserted; for it speaks of reaching,
next after Pato, "the first inhabited place, in a province called
Amapa," (called also "Maya") one day's march beyond Pato. To a
province of this province,

A stream named "Amapa" is the northern part or
sub-province of Amapa, may have belonged the town of Catamay in which
had been found by De Soto in early December, 1541, south of the
Arkansas River, two days' travel west of Autianique, and apparently
near present Fort Smith.

*For the geographical position of Catama, see the Narrative by the
Gentleman of Elvas, as edited and annotated by Lewis, loc. cit., p. 222. Possible
identity of the Catama, of 1542, with the Catamayor of 1541, named in Salient's list of "enemies" of 1541.
A stream named "Amapa," between Amapa and Naguata, where the Indians of Mayo
(Amapa) and Hacana, commanded by the cacique of Naguata, fought the
force of Moscoso. The camp was seated "along a clump of luxuriant
woods," and was presumably near the border of the province of Hacana; which is apparently the same province as that
which Garciano de la Vega calls "Cuacu," or "Cuacu." Since
the cacique of Hacana is said by the Gentleman of Elvas to have been
"lord of great territories and numerous vessels," his province may
have extended southwestwardly so as to touch upon Red River; and if
so, it not only lay along the north of Naguata, but also bordered that
province on the west. It may also possibly have included as subject
territory the "miserable country, called Lacan," which the Spaniards,
a little later, found south of Red River. Lewis believes that this
battle camp was on Prairrie de Rocan, near Hope; a locality which is,
at all events, far enough east.

Naguata. (Accent on last syllable; final a in German ch.)
Apparently a large province; or one, at least, whose cacique had
influence over wide territory. Its cacique's village was on the
south side of a river which Lewis has probably correctly identified
with "Little River, in Hampshire County," Arkansas. But here a
slight difficulty appears. According to the Gentleman of Elvas, the
province of Tula (written also "Tula") was "to the eastward, not very
far distant" from...
Moreno goes west to Staked Plains (1542) for attempt to show he did, see Meline "2,000 mi. on horseback," p. 319, 311.
According to Schreber's "History of St. Louis City and County," p. 15, Moscaso "followed the valley of the Red River for over seven hundred miles, and got as far as the Pecos River, among the Comanche Indians." Moscaso's expedition was noted in the "New Mexico" volume of Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography. Moscaso's account of his travels was noted in the "New Monthly" volume of the "American Historical Register," p. 542-3. Moscaso's account was published in 1573, but he returned to the Mississipi and began his travels in 1572. The account of his travels was published in 1573.
Naguatex; or, in other words, Naguatex was westward from Tulla. Now Tulla, according to the same narrator, was but a day and a half south of the best town — Tanico — of the extensive province of Cayas; and Lewis tells us that the province of Cayas was in "northwestern Arkansas and the Indian Territory," and he locates Tanico "on the east side of Grand or Neosho River in the Indian Territory." The combination of these data would put Naguatex to the westward, or southwestward, of Neosho River; or, in other words, in the region where, in 1719, a group of nine confederated villages of the Pawnee or Caddoan family was found by La Harpe, and (farther north) one of two such villages (Ousita and Ascanis) was found by Du Tisné. However, "Naguatex" is probably synonymous with "Guahate", the name of a province of which De Soto was informed while on his way from Tulla to Autianque in November, 1541, and which was said to be "to the south, eight days' travel off" from Quipana, this Quipana being a settlement in "very sharp mountains" which are identified by Lewis with the Boston Mountains. So that, if "Naguatex" and "Guahate" be but different forms of the name of one province, and if "to the south" of Quipana, meant to the south-southeast, rather than to the southwest, of that place, the locating of Naguatex on and near Little River, is correct; though it remains problematical, how, at the same time, Tulla could have been "to the eastward" from it.
Naguatex was in territory of the Caddoan linguistic family, in the names of whose tribes and villages the prefix na—sometimes contracted and often omitted—means "people." Thus, for the French spelling of the name of an early Wichita village or people, we have both "Cusita" and "Scuista,"—the latter a contraction of Na-Cuista; and for the names of the Nassoni villages, we have both "Assoni" and "Nassoni." The Nabadaches, prominent in the history of Spanish Texas, were a group of people who were apparently the most westerly, as well as one of the most notable, of those of the "Genis" (Asinai or Hasinai) confederacy. It stood in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and altogether "for a century or more, 3 or 4 leagues w. of Neches r. and near Arrovo San Pedro, at a site close to the old San Antonio road."

"Arbadaos" seem consistent with its having been in about the same place as La Harpe's "Amediches," of 1719, were either identically the same village as the Nabadaches or a closely adjoining one of the same people; and Joutel's "Naucidiche," of 1687, described whose name, he said, signified "salt," (for they had a saline near them,) were apparently a village of the same people living some 15 leagues farther northeast. It is apparently this village, that is shown under the name "Naucudiches", east of the "Genis", on the Delisle map of Louisiana, 1718. And, finally, a village called "Naouyichic", which was probably consanguineous with the Nabadaches and Nabadache of the "Genis" region of eastern Texas, and which was one of the "Wandering Nations", was found by Du Rivage on the upper part of Red River, apparently near the Upper Cross Timbers, in 1719.

"Nabadache" is a Spanish, and "Naouidiche" and "Naucudiche" are French spellings of Naucidiche, the archaic tribal name, derived from na, "people," and witish, "salt." The name, Naguatex (Na-Guatex), bears no small resemblance to Nawadicha, or to any of its above-said equivalents, and is possibly but one of the many old Spanish spellings of it. If the identity of the two names be admitted, it would seem

* (Hdb. Am. Ind., II. 4. For some of these spellings, see)
that, a century and a half or so prior to the discovery of the one
nation (village) northeast of Arroyo San Pedro,
and of the other on upper Red River,
the Naadiches or the Naouyidges, or the common ancestral
stock of both, had resided on Little River and in territory between
the latter and Red River; while the circumstances under which Cabeza
de Vaca met his "Arbadace" would farther indicate that:
It is
least
the
that
people
and
place,
and
form
southern
Nabedaches,
at
least
as
early
as
1535.*

For "Arbadace," see De Vaca's Narrative, as in various reprints.
In "Spanish Explorers in the Southern United States," the name
is found on page 80.

If the territory of the Caddoan family could with certainty be shown
to have extended formerly much north and east of the Little River
region of Red River, the probability that the Naquatus of 1542 were
consanguineous with the Nabedaches, Naadiches, and Naouyidges,
would seem greater. That it did seem probable, but is difficult
to prove; since, aside from the survival of "Caddo" as a geographical
name in west-central Arkansas, there is little satisfactory evidence.
There are some reasons for supposing that the Caaynehua village
found by Cavelier and Jouet on the upper part of the Ouachita River
in 1687, was of Caddoan affinity; but there is also evidence that
conflicts with such an hypothesis. The identity of that village
will be discussed later, in our history of the Caddoes; but if the
Caddoes originally came to their adoption
(as one tradition claims)
from the Hot Springs of Arkansas, or (as another alleges) by following
up the course of Red River from its junction with the Mississippi,
—there are apparently two hypotheses which we may choose between
as most reasonable. The first is, that the Naquatus were a
non-Caddoan (Tokiwan, Siouan, or Algonquian?) nation, and that they
became extinct, or absorbed by other nations of the linguistic family
to which they belonged; the territory evacuated by them being subse-
sequently overrun by the Caddoans. The second and perhaps not less
probable hypothesis is, that "Naquatus" (equivalent to Nawadiche,
and including the later divergently-removed Naadiches and Naouyidges) was
like "Tayas" and "Cans," the name of a confederacy,—in this instance,
a League of the Salt Nations,—whose territory in 1542 extended from
Little to Red River, and which had reduced the people in certain sur-
roundings to a state of vassalage; the Caddoes, who were fam-
ous warriors and of patriarchal renown, may, even before 1542, mi-
grate to Little River and become the dominant factor in the organization,
though their proper name was lost sight of in that of the league
which they controlled.
The province of Nagnatex seems to have extended southward to the next locality of importance on Moscoso's route, to wit:

A mysteriously flooded and temporarily impassable river. It was one which Moscoso "could not pass, it ran so full, which to him appeared wonderful at the time, more than a month having gone by since there had been rain. The Indians said, that it often increased in that manner, without there being rain anywhere, in all the country. It was supposed to be caused by the sea entering in; but he learned that the water always flowed from above, and that the Indians nowhere had any information of the sea." The flooded condition of the river

\*Narrative of the Expedition Sent to S. B. by the Gentleman of Elvas, Governor of Spanish Guiana, E. c.," pp. 241-2.

caused the army to turn back to Nagnatex, its last previous camp in Nagnatex, and to wait there eight days, until the flood had subsided, after which, it crossed the said river. This river is identified by Lewis as Red River, and doubtless correctly; but, except for this river's more expansive overflow, due to the heat of the month of July, in 1542, we have few indications. The description of floods descending a river through a recently rainless country, is one which applies not to Red River alone, but likewise to the Canadian and other rivers of the Great Plains.

(Continued on page 8.)
The crossing of this river, according to Lewis, was at the White Oak Shoals, "about three miles east of the line between Texas and Arkansas." Here, on the right side of the river in ascending it, was the Round Prairie, so called from early times by the French Voyageurs. The locality was described by Dr. John Sibley in a letter of the 10th of April, 1805, to General Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War. The Round Prairie, wrote Sibley, is "about 5 miles in circumference. At this place Red river is fordable at low water, hard, stony bottom, and is the first place from its mouth where it can be forded. This round prairie is high and pleasant, surrounded by handsome oak and hickory uplands," with cane on the opposite side of the river.

**Missicola.** (spelled "Mission" by Lewis.) This "poor province was reached by Moscoso at nearly or quite three days' march beyond the crossing of Red River.

Several of the nations named in the narrative of the Gentleman found Elvas, as having been west of Red River by Moscoso's expedition, are identifiable with nations known later in Texas; but the positions of such nations' villages, as known one and a half to two and a half centuries subsequent to the expedition, do not agree with the order in which, according to that narrative, nations were reached by Moscoso.

If Moscoso's march was to the positions of the villages as later known, it involved an incredible leaping or doubling of his track. For, if he had visited these eighteenth-century positions, his route would have been from the Nassonis ("Missicola") of Bowie County, Texas, by way of "Lacana", to the Anadarko ("Mondaco") of Rusk County; thence to the Ejeish ("Aays") of Ayish Creek in San Augustin County; thence, by three days' indirect march (hence less than three direct) to the "Soacatino", or "Xuacatin", nation (and no tribe of even remotely similar name is known ever to have resided within so short a distance of San Augustin); thence to "Guasco" by 20 days' march—westward, if he followed the alleged general direction of his route, but southward, if he went in the direction in which the natives of Soacatino said that men like Moscoso's "were moving about"; thence to the settlements of Naquisoco and Naacahcoz, which, if these two settlements are to be identified with Naacogoches and Hachi- toches, as some maintain, would have taken him back to the region of San Augustin; thence, again to Guasco; and thence, by ten
That Moscoso did not follow an inconsistent route is obvious. We must therefore conclude that several of the nations discovered in his winter of 1527 were not in fact near the Balsas River. After crossing the Balsas, Moscoso did not proceed along a route that was roughly parallel with the river. Instead, he reached the growing settlement of Los Santos, near the city of Guadalajara, now known as the Mezquites region."
probably identical in situation with the Red River district in which Jouét, in 1687, found a village of Massonic, one of Cadocahiques, and two of other nations; and even more exactly with the "solitude of the chief of the Massonic" (desert du chef des Massonites) which La Harpe saw in the "Four Nations" district on the south side of Red River in 1719. In tribal relationship, it was probably identical with the Massonic ("Massonites") whose scattered village he found in that solitude; although, as we have already seen, there was also, in 1687 and later, another community of Massonic much farther south. In 1719, La Harpe found a village in the Red River "solitude", not a Massonic village only, but a village also of Matschous; while the Upper Matchitches and the Kadochedaches had their villages 3 leagues higher and 2 leagues lower, respectively, on the river. The Matschous, who lived apart from the Massonics, and farther up Red River, in the vicinity of Pecan Point; there was nothing in the narratives of Moscoso's expedition for elsewhere, to indicate that either the Matschous or the Kadochedaches or the Upper Matchitches had migrated, so early as 1542, to this part of Red River.

Similarly, in the sixteenth century Spanish chronicles of Coronado's expedition, the aboriginal name, Yaquimi, of the Yaqui River in Sonora, was sometimes spelled "Lachimi", equivalent to "La cani". Apparently by four days' westerly march from Firehorne, Moscoso reached "another miserable country, called Lacsane." This district or people is probably the same as that of "Macann", which, on Delisle's Carte de la Louisiane, appears in probably correct orthography but in very confused geography, on the Trinity upper part of Trinity River, beyond "Montoque", on the "Rout de Mosco successeur de Soto en 1542", and as the terminal point of that route! The Nakanavan, named to Mooney in 1890 as one of the tribes that had belonged to the Caddoan confedera
cracy, were perhaps the same people, under a name to which a suffix had been added.

From its weak and impoverished condition, it seems that Lacsane must