"The chiefs of these nations bore witness to me, with tears in their eyes, that I accused them wrongfully of so black a perfidy, that they had not forgotten that I was their Calumet chief, that, very far from wishing to destroy them, they were ready to sacrifice their lives in our service, that it was true that the war chief had had the imprudence to talk badly because he had managed some disension with a warrior of my nation, but that he was a young man who had spoken without reflection; that what he could have said would decide nothing, having no authority whatever among them, that the title of war chief was an honor that had been bestowed on him in consideration of his having killed, at the age of sixteen years, two warriors of the Chickasaw nation who had scalped his father. They begged me to pardon him, which I willingly granted; but in their presence I had the soldier who had had the dissonance with him, put in irons.

"On the 12th, a Massaone of standing having assured me that he had seen some metallic rocks in the mountains, which are north of the Calo-daquiés at 40 leagues distance, on which rocks the Spaniards set great value, I begged him to conduct me to them. I had great difficulty in persuading him to it, owing to his fear of meeting on that route some hostile party; I took with me three soldiers, and with whom we began our journey. The first two days, our guide was brave, but the third, some men's footprints, which he came across on the road, and which he recognized as of the Anahoms, completely disconcerted him. It was

"The Chevalier de Bessaumi puts it 'Osages'." Margry's reference here, is to the Journal Historique. Like his other references to Beauregard, is to a work entitled "Journal historique de l'établissement des Francoises a la Louisiane", which was published in New Orleans and Paris in 1831. Margry, in his notes, does not give the alternative reading of the former, in footnotes. In the Narrative and Critical History of America, Davis says of the said Journal historique, "It consists of an anonymous historical narrative, to which is appended a memoir signed by Édouard de la Harpe. It is generally quoted as 'La Harpe'. The narrative is founded largely upon the journals of Le Sueur and La Harpe, though it is evident that the author had other sources of information. Within its pages may be found a record of all the expeditions despatched by the colony to the Red River region and to the coast of Texas. The work of compilation was done by a clear-headed, methodical man. Margry quotes from the work, and attributes its authorship to 'le Chevalier de Beauregard, géographe du roy'. Manuscript copies of this work, under the title, Journal historique concernant l'établissement des Francoises a la Louisiane, tiré des mémoires de Messieurs d'Iberville, de Bienville, commandants pour le roy au dit pays, et sur les découvertes et recherches de M. Renard de la Harpe, nommé aux commandements de la Baye St. Bernard, are to be found in some of our libraries"; (1.c. Vol.V, pp. 25, 64). In a footnote (1.c. p. 64), Davis states, "The libraries of the American Philosophical Society (Philadelphia) and of the Department of State (Washington) each have a manuscript copy of this work. Historical Society is deposited in the State Library at New Orleans. To this footnote, Winsor, as editor, adds, "from the Philadelphia copy the English translation in French's Historical Collections of Louisiana, part II, was made. A. R. Smith, in his London Catalogue, 1874, no. 1, 551, held a manuscript copy,
dated 1766, at 67 17s. 6d., and another is priced by Leclerc (Bibl. Amer., no. 2,611) at 500 francs. This manuscript has five plans and a map, while the printed edition of 1831 has but a single map. The manuscripts are usually marked as "Dédic et présenté au roi par le Chevalier Beaurain", who is considered by Leclerc as the author of the drawings only." — W.W.C.

necessary to use threats to make him proceed a few leagues. We next fell upon extensive prairies, within sight of the mountains, whence we perceived the fire of the hostiles. Upon that, it was not possible to reassure our guide; nothing could induce him to conduct us further; we had to adopt the course of returning the same evening. We camped on the prairie; we were observed by the Anahons. They approached us in the night, with the intention of surprising us. My dog (Chienno) barked, we were alert, but a little late, the Indians having made off with two of my horses, a thing which obliged us to return thence, part on foot.

"On the 20th, I sent four soldiers and six of my men well armed, into the country, three days' journey from the Cadodauquite, to a creek, to make salt there; they were back again June 3rd with 200 pounds of salt.

"The desire that I had of gaining intelligence of the Wandering Nations, situated to the west of the Nassonites, on the banks of Red river, made me resolve to send thither the Siour Du Rivage, a famous geometer whom I had brought with me from France. I sent with him four soldiers, six of my servants, and eight braves of the Nasso's tribe, to whom I made considerable gifts to engage them for this voyage. I gave to the Siour Du Rivage 1500 pounds of merchandise to be given to these Wandering Nations, from me, in order to contract alliance with them, well knowing that it would be for the interest of the Company to have them for allies, by reason of their proximity to New Mexico. I charged him to inform himself as to the nearest dwelling-place of the Spaniards, and also to they had acquaintance with those tribes, established in the country northwest of the Nassonites, on the banks of a river, in which case he should do his best to bring me a guide who could conduct me. He started out on this expedition, June 4th.

"On the 6th, Saint-François, corporal of the garrison, whom I had sent to the Assinais, arrived with the chiefs of the Nadao tribe, who came to sing me a Calumet. He brought me two letters: one from Don Martin de Alarconnes, Governor of the province of Las-Texas, the other from Father Marsillo. Following is the tenor of said letters.

"The Governor expresses himself thus:

"Monsieur, I am quite sensible of the courtesies which Monsieur de Bienville and you do me the favor of showing me. The orders that I
have from the King, my master, are to maintain a good union with the French of Louisiana; my inclination equally impels me to render to them all the services which are at my disposal; but I cannot forbear telling you that your arrival at the Nessonites surprises me very greatly. It must be that Monsieur your Governor ignores that the post which you occupy is in my jurisdiction, and that all the country situated to the west of the Nessonites is of the dependency of New Mexico. Therefore, Monsieur, I counsel you in friendship to give notice of this to Monsieur Bienville; otherwise, I shall find myself forced to oblige you to abandon the country, which the French have no right whatever to settle. — I have the honor of being very perfectly, Monsieur, etc. At the Assinais, May 28, 1719.”

*"The manuscript of Beaurein reads, at the River of the Trinity, this 20 May, 1719." (Margry.)

"In his letter Father Marsillo said:

*"Dated at the Assinais the 24 May. (Beaurein.)" (Margry.)

"Monsieur, I had learned from the Indians of your arrival at the Nessonites, and, according to the account which our brother of the Adayes has given me of you, I wish to have the honor of becoming acquainted with you; you should then rest assured that your friendship will be precious to me and that I will do my best to merit it. This correspondence, which you propose to me, being founded on principles of charity and esteem, I gladly accept. I will write to my friends in consonance with your intentions; however, as it is not seemly for a friar to mix himself up with commerce, it is a propos that our correspondence be secret, not only by reason of the consequences which may come from it, but because we are not very friendly with Don Martin de Alarconne; he might cross our plans. I think nevertheless that he will not remain long in this province. There are several complaints against him: he has not, they say, executed the orders of the Viceroy, and he is accused of having rather indiscriminately managed the Indians. I shall take care to notify you of whatever shall transpire, and when the waters have lowered, I shall bring to your plantation four cows and a bull, which is all that I can send you for the present. Be assured, Monsieur, of the perfect esteem which I have for you, etc."

"On the 8th, the chiefs of the Nadaco nation sung me four Calumets; they promised to maintain good union with the French; I made them some presents and charged them with a letter for Don Martin Alarconne, of which following is the tenor:"
"Monsieur,

"The orders which you have from the Catholic King, of maintaining a good union with the French of Louisiana, and the inclination which impels you to render them service, does not at all agree with your procedure in my regard. Permit me, Monsieur, to tell you that Monsieur de Bienville, perfectly informed as to the limits of his jurisdiction, is certain that the Post of the Massonites is by no means of the dependency of His Catholic Majesty. He knows even that the province of Las Texas, of which you have been appointed Governor, constitutes part of Louisiana. Monsieur de la Salle took possession of it in the year 1684; and since that time, it was renewed by Monsieur de Saint-Denis. As regards the country which is to the west of the Massonites, I can not understand by what right you pretend that they would constitute part of New Mexico*. That which I am able to have

"*The manuscript of Beauroin contains one clause additional. "What I have to represent to you on this subject, is that Don Antonio de Miranda, who discovered in 1665 the provinces of the North, never penetrated into the country to the east of New Mexico and the Rio Bravo. It is the French who have first there made alliance with the Indian nations; besides which it is natural to think that the rivers that flow into the Mississippi, etc." (Margry.)

the honor to say to you in this regard, is that all the rivers that flow into the Mississippi, belong to the King, my master, and all the country which they embrace between them. If you do me the honor of coming into these parts, you will realize that I occupy a post which I have maintained with justice. I have the honor to be very sincerely, Monsieur, etc.

"At the Massonites, June 9, 1719."

"On the 12th there arrived six Indians of the nation of the Canicoms with two women; their village is situated on the banks of the Arkansas river. On their arrival, our Indians made great rejoicings;

"*"At one day's journey from Touacaro and other peoples, who are thought to be the Mentos. (Beauroin.)" (Margry)

this was the first time that they had seen this nation among them. The Calumet was sung to them, and several presents were made to them.

"On the 13th, the chief of the Canicoms, with his suite, came to see me; I made a great deal of him and had him eat with me. I gave him quite a considerable present; I would have had several very useful conversations with him, but I found myself without a good interpreter. Those who would have been able to serve me as such on this occasion, had gone with the Sieur Du Rivage for the investigation of the Wandering Nations.

On the 16th, there arrived several Madoce Indians, who brought me some very confused news on the subject of the Spaniards, who, said they, were angry at the French; that we had driven them from the Adayas;
and that the Governor of the Assinaias and his warriors withdrew from
their Presidio. I judged by these statements that we had war with
Spain, and, in order to be more certain about it, I sent the corporal
of the garrison to the Nadaços with the Indians of that nation. I
ordered him to go as far as the Assinaias, in order to inform himself
as to all things; I gave him some goods to trade for some horses for
me. He left for that journey on the 20th of June.

"On the 24th, there arrived an Indian of the nation of Guichionis,
to give notice to our Indians that the French were at war with the
Spaniards, and that the chiefs of the nation had sent him to solicit
them to declare themselves in our favor. The chiefs of our nations
made reply to them that they did not at all wish to enter into our
strifes, but that if the Spaniards attacked us, they would declare
themselves against them.

"On the 26th*, the Sieur Du Rivage arrived from his voyage with two
Indians of the nation Guichonais*; he reported to me that at 70 leagues
of road in the direction of the west and of the west a quarter north-
west, he had met part of the Wandering Nations, who are the Guichonais,
Nacuypishes, Joyvan, Huaneshane, Huané, Tanaqoyle, by whom he had been
very well received. He learned from them that they had just had a
battle with a Ttavakayavas* of the Caney [Apache] nation, over which
they had the advantage; that the Caney composed a strongly peopled
village on the banks of Red river, at 60 leagues from the place where
the Sieur Du Rivage found himself; that the Spaniards were established
among the Caney, whom they worked in extracting from the earth a very
heavy substance; that during high waters one could go by Red river to
within three days' journey of these nations; that sometimes they had
pursued them by land as far as their village, but that the Spaniards
had drawn on them some big guns (a term which they use to indicate
cannons or swivel-guns).

"The Sieur Du Rivage gave to these nations the presents that I had
intended for them; and for me, he solicited them to maintain a good
union with the French, and, on his asking them if they were acquainted
with some nations situated towards the north on the banks of a large
river, they assured him that they were among their allies, and that
the principal one of those nations was called Tocacara. He told them then that I desired to go there in order to make alliance with them, but that I had need of a guide. Thereupon, the chiefs among themselves to give me two of them, and assured the Sieur Du Rivage that, in one month, they would be found there, to offer me their services. These tribes are wandering, having no fixed dwelling; they follow the buffalo, which serve them for food, as their hides do for clothing. It is on these hunts that they are liable to meet their enemies. Between them all, they number 2500 men; but they are scattered by districts, in order more easily to find their subsistence. These nations are allied with that of the Quichuan*, situated two leagues to the left of Red river in ascending to the vicinity of the place where the Sieur Du Rivage had found these Wandering Nations.* These people are warlike; they nearly always get the best of their enemies, although inferior in number.

The Tankaoyes (Tonkawas) are renowned above the others; most of the chiefs are one-eyed, owing to arrow wounds which they have received. These nations and the Caney are so hostile toward each other that the conquerors eat the conquered: they even spare neither the women nor the children. The arms of both nations are the arrow and the spear. The Caney, have some sabers, clothing, strouding and hats, but they have no fire-arms, it being an inviolable law among the Spaniards to furnish none whatever of these to the Indians.

"The advantage which the Caney have over their enemies is that they have good horses", whereas the other nations have few of them and even

* "Beaurain says: 'The Canneey, of whom one of the principal villages is that of the Quirizbos, have some very fine horses..."'. (Margry). Beaurain's "Quirizbos", is perhaps a form of the same word as "Querechos", mentioned by the chroniclers of Coronado's expedition of 1541. In their encampments they make lodges out of buffalo hides dressed like parchment; but what is singular is that on their journeys, their dogs carry these houses on their backs.

"It is of note that the system of mountains that extends to beyond
the Illinoishas its beginning in these quarters, in latitude 35 degrees 30 minutes, and that from these mountains to Santa Fe, the capital town of New Mexico, there are only 100 leagues of road to be made across prairies.

"The Presidio of Parral, so famous for its riches and for its situation, distant only from 40 to 50 leagues from the Rio Conchas, which descends to the sea of California, is situated, they say, at 38 degrees 30 minutes of latitude and some leagues to the west of the Rio del Norte, and to the southwest of the Canyons about 80 leagues. This should make it recognized of what importance it is to maintain the posts established on Red river, especially that of the Nasonites, which is distant overland, from the Caney nation, among whom the Spaniards get gold, only 120 leagues of very beautiful country.

"On the 1st of August, the Corporal arrived from the Assinais, with the chiefs of that nation, who came to assure me of their friendship for the French, notwithstanding the rupture with the Spaniards. I made them some presents, in order to pledge them to continue their good intentions; they sung me the Calumet as a mark of their sincerity. I learned from the Corporal that we were having war with the Spaniards, and that Monsieur Blondel, Commandant at the Natchitoches, had the Recollect Fathers* from the mission of the Adayes, a thing that appeared very strange to me, and so much the more since these good Fathers were performing the services of almoners at the Natchitoches. This Corporal had made himself as an Indian and had remained at the lodge of the chief of the Amedicbes until the departure of the Spaniards, who, apprehending our garrison and our Indians, had withdrawn from the other side of the Trinity river.

"Seeing that this war would be an obstacle to the commerce which I had undertaken to conduct with the Spaniards, and that I would have nothing to fear from them for the present at my post, I believed that it would be to the King's interests to go to the discovery of the nations, of which mention has been made, in the northwestern quarter, in order to make alliance with them for promoting the means of penetrating into New Mexico and among the Padouca[comanche] nations; whence the Spaniards derive considerable wealth. The Corporal had traded, at the Nadacos and Assinais, for twelve horses, which he had brought me. I bought ten more of them from our Indians; I loaded them with effects and provisions, and on the 11th of the month of August I started on my way, with our two Quidochais guides, a Nasonite Indian, the Sieure Du Rivage and de la Viloche, a soldier, two engages and two ne-