formation from them to arrest the trade. The chiefs have now pledged themselves to give me information in future, that will enable me to stop its importation into their country."

In the latter part of September of that year the Caddoes, Tonies, and Anadarkoes formed part of an assemblage of some 2,200 Indians of various tribes, among whom 60 chiefs were present, at the Indian Agency at Torrey's Trading Post, where was made to them on the 28th and following days of the month, the distribution of goods promised to them by the Council Springs treaty of May 15th, 1846.

The Caddoes "were scattered after the Mexican War. (Dict. of Ind. Tribes.) On invitation of a Choctaw chief, about half of the tribe then went to live in the Choctaw Nation, on Caddo creek, and—at least later—in the Chickasaw Nation, on still another Caddo creek, where they remained till 1859," * in which year this northern part of the tribe, as well as that part which had remained in Texas, together with certain affiliated tribes from the Fort Belknap reservation in that state, were removed to the Wichita reservation in Indian Territory. The Caddo Creek village in the Chickasaw Nation was visited from Fort Arbuckle in March, 1854, by Assistant Surgeon Rodney Glisan, U.S.A., who found it to consist of 25 grass-covered lodges.

In the spring of 1849, the Caddoes had a difficulty over the theft of horses from them by the linguistically related Wichitas, a nation which (excepting a part that dwelt in northern Texas for a considerable period prior to 1849) had, from our earliest knowledge of it, lived north of Red River and whose main village, if not only village, at the time of this difficulty, was near the head of Cache creek, at the eastern extremity of the Wichita Mountains. A considerable village of southern Wichitas (which Major Neighbours called the "main" village of the Wichitas) had been, as late as 1847, on the Big Wichita River, in Texas, * where some of the Wichitas remained until 1849, when they abandoned that situation and went to the Wichita Mountains, * joining the northern Wichitas who, in approximately the period 1837-150, * had resided on Cache Creek, near Mount Scott, where Fort Sill was afterward established.

*Choctaw and Chickasaw v. United States and the Wichita Indians, Court of Claims, No. 18,932. Requests (etc.), and Argument for Def't. Indians, p. 41.
Mr. A. M. M. Upshaw, United States Indian Agent for the Chickasaws, wrote on the 29th of August, 1849, concerning this affair, "The Witchetawas stole several horses from the Caddoes, and the Caddoes went to the camp of the Witchetawas and requested them to give them up; the Witchetawas positively refused, and the Caddoes, with Jim Ned, part Delaware, and some Mexican Indians, drove off a number of the Witchetawas' horses. The Witchetawas saw and followed them, and after going a mile or two, the Caddoes were overtaken and fired on by the Witchetawas. The Caddoes returned the fire, and during the fight the Caddoes lost two men, killed and one wounded; the Witchetawas lost 10 or 12 killed and wounded. So soon as I heard of the difficulty, I went for both parties; several of the Caddoes with their chief came in, and three or four Witchetawas, with a second chief, came in. Col. D. S. Miles, U. S. A., commanding Fort Washita, and myself talked to them, and they agreed to be friendly for thirty days. At the end of that time, both tribes were to meet at the Chickasaw Agency to have a council, which was to have been on the 27th of July last; but on account of the high water in the Washita River, west of which both of the villages were situated, neither tribe came, and I have not seen them since."
In 1848 or earlier, as shown by José de Cordova's map of Texas, the southern
Caddoes and Ionies had established villages 120 miles above the settle-
ments on the Brazos*, while the Anadarkoes were still at the old

*That of the Caddoes, as shown on that map, was at the mouth of Caddo
creek, on the south side of the Brazos, opposite a village of the
Kechies, a locality which in 1851 Neighbours called "about 20 miles
below the Waco village". The Waco village referred to by him was
one that had existed in this quarter of Texas for a number of years.
Besides Wacos, it comprised also some Tawasconies and Wichitas, with
whom the Wacos were always closely associated and much intermarried.
Its chief 2 was Akaquash, a mumified and monkey-fied old generalissimo
and past master in the

José Maria village, but 40 miles above the settlements.

About the end of 1851, the Anadarkoes also formed a village near the
Caddoes and Ionies, which seems to have been built, in the first place
at least, poorly and as a temporary makeshift, in José Maria's uncer-

about which he has been extremely sensitive) and perhaps he

The consequence has been that, upon new land, the
corn crop of his people (limited at best) has been unusually small;
and their frail and imperfect lodges failing to afford the accustomed
only with the hat of

The Caddees are now indebted to the liberality of Major H.H. Sibley, in his capacity of a private
citizen, that they have an hour's security in their homes and in the
cultivation of their crops. He has generously given them written
permission to occupy, for the term of five years, their present home,
(which in his property). He has made the same offer to José Maria,
and for want of any present expectations from the government, he will
probably avail himself of the offer. In the same connection, Mr.
Stem refers to an abortive effort that had been made in the Texas
state legislature in the previous winter, to confer upon the Indians
who desired to settle and farm in some permanent home, a grant of
lands from the state domain; but that the attempted legislation had
ended only with vesting the Governor with the power to appoint
commissioners to confer upon this subject with commissioners to be ap-
pointed by the general government.
In his "Thirty Years of Army Life on the Border", Marcy gives us a

glimpse of the history of the Caddoes and associated Indians in 1854,
when the United States government sought out and finally established
at Fort Belknap on the upper Brazos, a reservation for such
Indians of Texas as desired to settle and live by agricultural pur-
suits. He writes:

"In 1853, the Legislature of Texas passed an act authorizing the
general government to have selected and surveyed, from any public
vacant lands within the limits of the state, reservations amounting to
twelve leagues, for the exclusive use of the Indians inhabiting that
Territory.

"I was, in 1854, selected by the War Department to go out into the
unsettled parts of the state, and, in conjunction with Major Neighbors,
special agent for those Indians, to locate and survey these reserva-
tions.

"I had already explored a great portion of Northern and Western
Texas, and was perfectly familiar with the character of the country
upon Red River, Trinity, some sections of the Brazos, and Colorado;
but up to that time there was no record of any white man having ex-
plored the Brazos or the Big Wichita Rivers to their sources." As

*In 1835, A. de Grand, an American, from Santa Fe, surveyed the Peales
and Roquella Grant, in that portion of the state of Coahuila now
forming parts of western Texas and eastern New Mexico, "beginning at
the intersection of latitude 32 north with longitude 102 west from London, being the southwest corner of a
tract petitioned for by Col. Reuben Ross; thence west on the parallel
of latitude 32 north with longitude 102 east of New Mexico; thence north on the
line dividing New Mexico and the provinces (the State) of Coahuila
and Texas, to a point twenty leagues (55 miles) south of the Arkansas
river; thence east to longitude 102 west of the tract petitioned for by Col. Reuben Ross; —
thence south to the place of beginning." Le Grand was employed "to
survey and mark the boundaries of this territory and divide it into
blocks of or more squares". "With an escort and proper outfit," he arrived on the ground from Santa Fe, and established the initial point,
after a series of observations, on the 27th of June, 1835. From that
date till the 50th of October, he was actively engaged in the work, running
lines north, south, east and west over most of the large territory.
In the night, eight inches of snow fell, and on the 30th, after several
days' examination of its topography, he was at the base of the mountain
called by the Mexicans "La Sierra Occurre." Here, for the time being,
he abandoned the work and proceeded to Santa Fe to report to his em-
ployers. Excerpts from that report form the base for these statements.
Neither Peales nor Roquella nor Col. Ross ever proceeded farther in
these territories, but it is worthy of note that Le Grand preceded
Capt. R. Marcy, U.S. A., "pursuing rivers" by a number of years "in the ex-
ploration and survey of the upper waters of the Colorado, Brazos, Red,
Canadian" etc. "rivers" Capt. Marcy's explorations of these being in
1842, 1855, 1854, etc. (See Brown's "Indian Wars", p. 27.) Further, it
is shown elsewhere herein that a part of the upper Brazos had been
traversed by the trapping expedition of which Albert Pike was a mem-
ber, and Santa Fe expedition, not to mention Coronado's journey in these parts
three centuries earlier. It apparently remains true that up to
Marcy's reconnaissance in 1854, there was no record of any white man
having explored the Brazos or the Big Wichita rivers to their sources."
these streams were included within the limits of Texas, and as I deemed it desirable to locate the Indians as far as possible away from the white settlements, I determined to explore the streams alluded to. Accordingly, after procuring a suitable outfit, I proceeded to Fort Belknap, on Pecos River, where I was joined by Major Neighbors, with several Delaware guides, interpreters, and hunters.

"The Indian tribes in Texas at that time, some of them only visitant, though earlier resident, were the Southern Comanches, Wichita, Wacos, Tawacanians, Tonies, Anadakas, Caddos, Tonkawas, and Keechis."

"In 1854 there were Caddo Tonie and Anadako villages in Texas; but according to Agent Hill (in Rep., Ind. Aff., 1864, p. 144,) the Wichita, Waco, Tawacani, and Keechi Indians were not in the state, having removed to the Indian Territory. There were, however, Wacos resident in Texas in 1855, there being on the Brazos Reservation, wrote Neighbors, 203 Anadakos, 183 Caddo, 156 Tawacanies, 94 Wacos, and 171 Tonkawas."

"These Indians, with the exception of the Comanches, constituted minute remnants of what were once formidable tribes, but now the aggregate of their slender numbers would hardly reach 2500 souls.

"The borderers of Texas have often made war upon them without the slightest provocation, and have, time and time again, robbed them of their fields, and forced them to abandon their agricultural improvements, and remove farther and farther away as the white settlers encroached upon them. They had been robbed, murdered, and starved, until they have been reduced to mere skeletons of nominal tribes, which, when we went among them, were so much disheartened and discouraged that they were perfectly willing to submit to any change that held out to them the least guarantee of security.

"These tribes are disposed to live in peace and harmony with the whites, and all they ask is to be allowed to cultivate their little patches of ground without further molestation.

"They possess a greater or less number of horses, and many of their young men follow the chase, while the old men, women and children stay at home and raise corn, beans, peas, watermelons, squashes, etc.

"They have, as a general rule, kept their races pure and unadulterated from admixture with the whites, yet it is said that many of their women are far from being chaste.

"Soon after our arrival at Fort Belknap, Major Neighbors and myself called the chiefs of the small tribes together and held a council with them concerning the settlement upon the new reservations.

"The Tonies and Anadakas were represented by their chief, José Maria, who has the blood of both tribes in his veins. He is a fine specimen of his race, about sixty years of age, with an erect, elastic carriage, and a dignified and commanding demeanor.

"A young and very intelligent chief, named Tiner, who commands that portion of his tribe living upon the Brazos River, appeared for the
Caddoes. [from the country north of Red river]

"The Wichita's and Wacos were represented in the person of an old chief, called Ock-a-quash*, a full-blooded Wichita, who contends with another chief, 'Oche-rash', for the precedence of rank.

"A subordinate chief or captain, called Utebucka, was the representative of the Towackanies.

"Major Neighbors and myself, after the council was convened, informed the Indians that we had been sent out by the United States authorities to locate reservations for them, and that the government expected, as soon as this was done, they would go upon the lands, and there make their permanent abodes.*

"José Maria stated that he and his people were perfectly well aware that their Great Father (the President) had abundant power to send them wherever he chose; but, if it was convenient, he would prefer having their lands assigned to them below Fort Belknap, upon the Brazos. That, if this favor was granted him, as soon as the lands were surveyed and marked out, he should be ready to take possession of them with his followers. He appeared to have the welfare of his tribe at heart, and wished to get the best location of lands possible for them. He says his people have a tradition that they originally emigrated from the hot springs of Arkansas; that from there they moved to Red River, in the vicinity of Natchitoches, where they resided many years, but were driven by the whites from that section of country to the Brazos, where they had lived ever since. That they had been driven from their homes several times by the whites since they came upon the Brazos, and that they now cherished the hope that their troubles were ended, and that they would in future have permanent homes for their families. He added that he would prefer to be settled as near the fort as possible, in order that he might receive protection against the incursions of the prairie tribes. That heretofore he had had his enemies, the pale-faces, on one side of him, and those lawless robbers, the Comanches, on the other; but that, of the two evils, he rather preferred being near the former, as they generally allowed him to eat a portion of what he raised, but that the Comanches took every thing; and although the whites had heretofore been equally prone to make war upon them, yet, if they must die, they should prefer to make their entrance into the spirit land with full bellies, and for this reason he would, if it was agreeable to us, take his chances on the Brazos, near the fort.

"These views were concurred in by Tiner and Ock-a-quash. The chief of the Towackanies said they were not authorized to enter into
any definite arrangements for their people, but would go home and lay
the proposition before them, when they would decide whether they would
remain where they were in the Choctaw nation, or remove into Texas."

Under date of September 10, 1854, in his "Notes Taken through Texas",
Texas
W. B. Parker, who was attached to Captain Marcy's expedition of that
year, briefly described the Caddo village of that date, on the Brazos,
below Fort Belknap, as follows:

"Having obtained the necessary supplies, we marched this morning at
sunrise, and crossing the Brazos, encamped at noon about fifteen miles
below Fort Belknap, where a selection of land had been made for the
Indians of a fine body of land with plenty of wood and water. Near
this point was a Caddo village of about one hundred and fifty lodges.
These were constructed by erecting a framework of poles, placed in a
circle in the ground, the tops united in an oval form, strongly bound
with withes, and thatched with long grass. They were about twenty-
five feet in diameter at the base and twenty feet high, making a very
comfortable shelter, and looking in the distance like hay or grain
stacks.

"Each person had a bunk raised from the ground and covered with
skins, as a couch; and the fire was built in the centre, the smoke
escaping from the apex of the cone."

The Caddoes and associated tribes remained on the Fort Belknap
reservation until 1859, when they were removed from Texas to a reser-
vation between the Washita and Canadian rivers: the so-called
Wichita Reservation, which was afterward to become Wichita County,
Oklahoma.

On the breaking out of the civil war, the Caddoes and affiliated
tribes were, for the most part, loyal to the Union. About half
of the Creeks, and many other loyal Indians of the Territory,
gave battle, under the renowned old Creek king, Opothleyoholo,
to those Indians who, influenced and assisted by General Albert
Pike and other representatives of the Confederacy, were
arrayed on the "secesh" side; but they were defeated in the
third fight and compelled to retreat, with their families,
to southeastern Kansas. The flight was in severe weather
of the winter of 1861-62, and was accompanied by great
suffering from cold and hunger; many of the Indians,
especially women and children, freezing to death on the
way. Several thousand of them were later collected
at a place called Fort Roe, on