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pedition having parades in open order and single file, the 40 young Caddos commenced on the right of the line, and marching towards the left, shook each man by the hand in the most earnest manner. When their leader had reached the other extremity of the line, they instantly placed themselves in a corresponding line about three paces distant, and their partisan or principal warrior delivered a short address to the sergeant. "Here we are", said he, "all men and warriors. Shaking hands together, let us hold fast, and be friends forever!" It was said by the interpreter, he prefaced his observations by saying he was glad to see that his new brothers had the faces of men, and looked like men and warriors.

"After a delay of a few days, the Caddo chief, professing the most friendly disposition towards the exploring party, withdrew with his young men to his own village." **James' Long's Expedition, Vol. II, pp. 309 et seq.*

This ~~same~~ chief, prior to his departure, was engaged to watch the movements of the Spaniards, for the Americans; and on the 11th of July, the expedition reembarked and proceeded on its way up Red River from the Coushatta village.

On the 26th, runners came from the Caddo chief, announcing that the Spaniards had returned to Nacogdoches for a reinforcement and new instructions; that six days since, they had arrived at the Caddo village, about one thousand strong; that they had cut down the U.S. flag in the Caddo village, and had said it was their intention to destroy the exploring party. They had taken from the village, two young men to conduct them to a handsome bluff a few miles above, where they were now encamped to await the arrival of the party. The Indian messengers and the Caddos who had remained, appeared much alarmed, and entreated the commanding officer to return, saying, if they met the Spaniards, not one would come back alive. The distance to the Spanish camp was three days' journey."

As the remainder of the account of the expedition does not especially concern the Caddoes, and as enough has been given to show the preference of these Indians for the new American rulers of Louisiana, over the late Spanish ones, it will suffice here to say that the Americans proceeded boldly and met and interviewed the Spaniards, but being very largely outnumbered by the latter, who were "determined to fulfil their orders....to prevent, at all hazards, the farther progress of the Exploring expedition", the American party concluded that in this instance, discretion was the better part of valor, and returned down the river.

Communicating information which he had "procured in 1817, while in command of the western section of the 8th Military Department", Col. William A. Trimble, ~~8th U. S. Infantry~~, wrote to ~~the~~ ^{Col. John} Secretary of War, on ~~the~~ ¹⁸¹⁸ ~~1818~~ ^{as} follows:

"When the French established themselves on Red River in 1717, the

Caddos formed the most numerous and warlike nation inhabiting that country, which they claimed to the sources of Red River. This nation suffered greatly from the small pox, and from ~~addition~~ their wars with the Osages, ~~Towas~~, and Camanches; by whom they were driven from the sources of the Red river. They now reside on the waters of Lake Caddo, about ninety miles northwest from Natchitoches, and they claim the country of Red River from Bayou Pierre and Lake Bistineau, to the Cross timber: a remarkable tract of wood land, which crosses Red River more than a thousand miles above its mouth". Elsewhere in the

^{three paragraphs are} The letter from which the preceding ~~is~~ quoted, was published in 1822 on pages 256 to 260 of the Report of Rev. Jedidiah Morse, D.D., on Indian Affairs.

In the same letter he adds:

"Before any measure is executed in relation to the establishment of a military post, or Indian boundary, it would be proper to hold a treaty with the Indians of that country, and to obtain a cession from the Caddos, of such parts of the country as may be thought necessary for those purposes.

"The Caddos are considered as the mother nation of the country, and have a general superintendence over all the tribes in their vicinity, except the Choctaws; between whom and the Caddos there is great ~~jealousy~~ ~~and~~ jealousy".

Based on the same observations, and inclosed with the same letter, Col. ~~Major~~ Trimble sent to the Secretary of War the data given for the tribes of the Rio Grande del Norte and Red River regions in the "Statistical Table of all the Indian Tribes within the limits of the United States", published in ^{the Appendix of} Doctor Morse's Report. The information on the Caddo Indians, given in that table, therefore applies to 1817, in which year, the Table tells us, the Caddoes were living in two villages: one, of 450 souls, on the "Waters of Lake Caddo of Red River"; and the other, of 100 souls, on "Red River, right bank near Nanatscho"; a locality which, in connection with the statement that 140 Choctaws were living there (presumably on the left of the river), is mentioned previously in the same Table as "Nanatscho or Pecan Point".

Handwritten Note: In his letter, ~~Col.~~ Trimble states that there was at that time a settlement of twelve [white] families ~~at~~ at "Nanatscho or Pecan Point", as well as one of twenty families at the mouth of "Kiamisha" river; and adds, "At the lower settlement there are five, and at the upper settlement three, traders, who in consequence of their contiguity to the fine hunting ground, have taken the Indian trade of that country from Natchitoches".

Near what was afterward the steamboat landing of Pecan Point, in Red

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River County, Texas, there was therefore, in 1817, a minor portion of the Four Nations of the Caddoan villages at a locality that preserved one of the four tribal names; and this locality was not far from, and was possibly identical with, that in which, as we have learned from La Harpe, the Matsoos had had their village more than a century earlier.

From time immemorial, small bands of Caddoes were accustomed to ~~have~~ wander from the Red River country into interior Texas, where they roamed with their western cognates. Thus, of the 164 Indians against whom the Bowie brothers' party of eleven whites made its desperate and famous defense six miles below the old Spanish mission and fort of San Saba on the 20th of November, 1831, 40 were Caddoes, the rest being Tawakonies and Wacoos.

~~An account of this fight was furnished by Rezin P. Bowie to a Philadelphia paper in 1832, and is reproduced on pp. 19-23 of Brown's Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas.~~

Some of the west-faring Caddoes doubtless formed temporary or more or less permanent villages in Texas in the earlier decades of the nineteenth century; and we have an instance of such a ~~settlement~~, evidencing a minor ^{Caddo} migration in 1833 or earlier, in the following pathetic story of Canoma, related in Brown's "Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas."

~~An account of this fight was furnished by Rezin P. Bowie to a Philadelphia paper in 1832, and is reproduced on pages 19-23 of Brown's "Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas."~~ The principal town of the ~~southern~~ Wacoos in 1831 and ~~earlier~~, was on the west side of the Brazos River, "on the bluff", where now is the ~~most~~ prosperous city of Waco. There was probably in 1831, as certainly three years later (Wheeler's Journal, Message and Docs. edition, page 87), a small band of Wacoos living near the Toyash (Wichita) town at the western end of the Wichita Mountains in present Oklahoma. The chief town of the Tawakonies in 1831 and ~~earlier~~, was at the Tehuacano Hills, in Limestone County, Texas. In 1833 ~~it was at the southern point of the~~ ~~now in the upper edge of Limestone County, ~~where~~ and the present site of Tehuacano University.~~ Around these springs there is a large amount of loose limestone on the surface, as well as in the hills, and ~~the surrounding country is one of rare beauty and loveliness.~~ there was ~~an~~ ~~assault~~ upon this village by the Cherokees, and in his account of this fight, Brown describes the village as ~~having~~ ~~been~~ in the vicinity of "fine springs of water." "at the southern point of the hills of the same name, now in the upper edge of Limestone County, and the present site of Tehuacano University. Around these springs there is a large amount of loose limestone on the surface, as well as in the hills, and the whole surrounding country is one of rare beauty and loveliness." In 1829, says Brown, "One band of the Tehuacano (Ta-wak-a-no) Indians, who have always been more or less connected with the Wacos, were living on the east bank of the river, three miles below" the Brazos River town of the latter. On the 30th of July, 1771, the Tawakonies, together with the Keechies and several other tribes, previously hostile to the Spaniards, made a treaty of peace with Spain, at the then Spanish post of Natchitoches, where Lieut.-Col. Don Antonio de Mezquires held the office of lieutenant-governor. (See Greer County Case, Sup. Ct. Rec., Oct. Term, 1894, p. 529.)

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"In the year 1833; a stranger from the United States, named Reed, spent several days at Tenoxtitlan, Falls of the Brazos, now in the lower part of Falls County. There were at that time seven friendly Tonahuas Indians at the place, with whom Reed made an exchange of horses. The Indians concluded they had been cheated and pretended to leave; but secreted themselves and, on the second day afterwards, lying in ambush, they killed Reed as he was leaving the vicinity on his return to the United States, and made prize of his horse and baggage.

"Canoma, a faithful and friendly Indian, was the chief of a small band of Caddoes, and passed much of his time with or near the Americans at the Falls. He was then in the vicinity. He took seven of his tribe and pursued the Tonahuas. On the eighth day he returned, bearing as trophies seven scalps, Reed's horse and baggage, receiving substantial commendation from the settlers.

"In the spring of 1835 the faithful Canoma was still about Tenoxtitlan. There were various indications of intended hostility by the wild tribes, but it was mainly towards the people on the Colorado. The wild Indians, as is well known to those conversant with that period, considered the [white] people of the two rivers [Brazos and Colorado] as separate tribes. The people at the Falls, to avert an outbreak, employed Canoma to go among the savages and endeavor to bring them in for the purpose of making a treaty and of recovering two children of Mr. Moss, then prisoners in their hands.

"Canoma, leaving two of his children as hostages, undertook the mission and visited several tribes. On returning he reported that those he had seen were willing to treat with the Brazos people; but that about half were bitterly opposed to forming friendly relations with the Coloradians, and that at that moment a descent was being made on Bastrop on that river by a party of the irreconcilables.

"The people at the Falls immediately dispatched Samuel McFall to

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advise the people of that instant settlement of their danger. Before he reached his destination the Indians had entered the settlement, murdered a wagoner, stolen several horses and left, and Col. Edward Burleson, in command of a small party, was in pursuit.

"In the meantime, some travelers lost their horses at the Falls and employed Canoma to follow and recover them. Canoma, with his wife and son, armed with a written certification of his fidelity to the whites, trailed the horses in the direction of and nearly to the three forks of Little river, and recovered them. On his return with these American horses, Burleson and party fell in with him, but were not aware of his faithful character. He exhibited his credentials, with which Burleson was disposed to be satisfied; but his men, already incensed, and finding Canoma in possession of the horses under such suspicious circumstances, gave rein to unreasoning exasperation. They killed him and his son, leaving his wife to get in alone, which she lost no time in doing.

"This intensely incensed the remainder of Canoma's party, who were still at the Falls. Choctaw Tom, the principal man left among them, stated that they did not blame the people at the Falls, but that all the Indians would now make war on the Coloradians, and, with all the band, left for the Indian country".

The village on Caddo ~~Bayou~~ continued to be the principal home of the Caddoes until 1835, when, by the treaty concluded at the Caddo Agency July 1st of that year, the Caddoes ceded to the United States all of the lands claimed by them in Louisiana, and agreed to remove beyond the limits of ~~the~~ United States territory, within one year from the date of signing of the treaty. In the making of this treaty, Jehiel Brooks was the commissioner on the part of the United States; and of the said article of the treaty, and in consideration of the said the chiefs, head men, and warriors, who subscribed to the treaty, "Tarshar", "Tsauninot", and "Satiownhown" seem to have been of the most importance, as their names stand first on the list.

By the third article of the treaty, and in consideration of the said cession and removal, it was agreed "that the said United States shall pay to the said nation of Caddo Indians, the sums in goods, ~~and~~ horses, and money hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

"Thirty thousand dollars to be paid in goods and horses, as agreed upon, to be delivered on the signing of this treaty.

"Ten thousand dollars ^{in money} to be paid within one year from the first day of September next.

"Ten thousand dollars per annum, in money, for the four years next

following, so as to make the whole sum paid and payable eighty thousand dollars."

At the time of concluding the treaty, there were "purchased at the request of the Caddo Indians, and delivered to them" [and the ~~Indians~~ receipt by them acknowledged] "goods and horses to the amount of thirty thousand dollars."

By the ~~4th~~ 4th article of the treaty, it was "further agreed, that the said Caddo nation of Indians, shall have authority to appoint an agent or attorney in fact, resident within the United States, for the purpose of receiving for them, from the United States, all of the annuities stated in this treaty, as the same shall become due, to be paid to their said agent or attorney in fact, at such place or places within the said United States, as shall be agreed on between him and the proper officer of the Government of the United States."

Supplementary articles of this treaty, and of even date therewith, recite that,

"Whereas, the said nation of Indians did, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, give to one Francois Grappe, and to his three sons then born and still living, named Jacques, Dominique, and Balthazar, for reasons stated at the time, and repeated in a memorial which the said nation addressed to the President of the United States in the month of January last, one league of land to each, in accordance with the Spanish custom of granting land to individuals. That the chiefs and head men, with the knowledge and approbation of the whole Caddo people, did go with the said Francois Grappe, accompanied by a number of white men, who were invited by the said chiefs and head men to be present as witnesses, before the Spanish authorities at Natchitoches; and then, and there, did declare their wishes touching the said donation of land to the said Grappe, and his three sons, and did request ^{the same} to be written out in form, and ratified and confirmed by the proper authorities agreeably to law.

"And whereas, Larkin Edwards has resided for many years to the present time in the Caddo nation; was ~~for~~ a long time their true and faithful interpreter, and though poor he has never sent the red man away from his door hungry. He is now old and unable to support himself by manual labor, and since his employment as their interpreter has ceased, possesses no adequate means ~~with~~ by which to live: Now, therefore,

"ART. 1. It is agreed that the legal representatives of the said Francois Grappe, deceased, and his three sons, Jacques, Dominique, and Balthazar Grappe, shall have ^{their} right to the said four leagues of

land reserved to them and their heirs and assigns forever. The said land to be taken out of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Caddo nation of Indians as expressed in the treaty to which this article is supplementary. And the said four leagues of land shall be laid off in one body in the southeast corner of their lands ceded as aforesaid, and bounded by the Red river four leagues, and by the ~~Wash~~ Pascagoula bayou one league, running back for quantity from each, so as to contain four square leagues of land, in conformity with the boundaries established and expressed in the original deed of gift, made by the said Caddo nation of Indians to the said Francois Grappe, and his three sons, Jacques, Dominique, and Belthazar Grappe.

"ART. 2. And it is further agreed that there shall be reserved to Larkin Edwards, his heirs and assigns forever, one section of land, to be selected out of the land ceded to the United States by the said nation of Indians, as expressed in the treaty to which this article is supplementary, in any part thereof not otherwise appropriated by the provisions contained in these supplementary articles."

By the first article of the treaty proper, the tract ~~minimally~~ ceded to the United States by the Caddoes, was described as follows:

"Bounded on the west by the north and south line which separates the said United States from the Republic of Mexico, between the Sabine and Red rivers, wheresoever the same shall be defined and acknowledged to be by the two governments. On the north and east by the Red river, from ^{the} point where the said north and south boundary line shall intersect the Red river, whether it be in the territory of Arkansas or the State of Louisiana, following the meanders of the said river down to its junction with the Pascagoula bayou. On the south by the said Pascagoula bayou to its junction with the bayou Pierre, by said bayou to its junction with bayou Wallace, by said bayou and lake Wallace to the mouth of the Cypress bayou; thence, up said bayou to the point of its intersection with the first mentioned north and south line, following the meanders of the said water-courses; but if the said Cypress bayou be not clearly definable, so far then from a point, which shall be definable by a line due west till it intersects the said first mentioned north and south boundary line, be the content of land within said boundaries more or less."

In the 1837 Report on Indian Affairs, Table No. 29, the quantity of land ~~minimally~~ ceded to the United States by the Caddoes through this treaty of 1835, was said to be 1,000,000 acres. This was only a rough estimate, as the cession was bounded on the west by a line to be subsequently determined as the United States-Texas boundary between

Sabine and Red rivers, which line was not surveyed until 1841. The cession covered what are now Miller County, Arkansas, and Caddo Parish, Louisiana; ~~and~~ was intended to include the site of the Caddo Village, which was then supposed to be within the limits of Louisiana, though, as it afterward proved, it was in Texas.

After their conclusion of this treaty and their withdrawal into acknowledged Spanish territory, the Caddoes, for a brief season, "were attached to the Spanish Agency at Espada, near San Antonio."*

Footnote
**"Choctaw and Chickasaw vs. United States and the Wichita Indians. Court of Claims, No. 18,932. Requests etc., and Arg't for Def't. Inds.," p. 41.

Concerning their withdrawal from Bayou Sodo, Professor John B. Dunbar, in a series of important articles published in the Magazine of American History in 1880 and '82 on "The Pawnee Indians", a subject on which he is the world's highest authority, wrote of the Caddoes, as a member of the Pawnee family (l.c., Vol. IV, p. 241), "It would seem that their migration from Louisiana must have been slowly accomplished, for they are reported to have tarried upon one of the tributaries of the Sabine River sufficiently long to leave it the name of Caddo Fork." But there are two creeks called "Caddo" in eastern Texas: one, called also Cane Creek, entering Sabine River from the northeast in the northern part of Panola County, and the other, generally called Caddo Bayou, entering Neches River from the northwest in the northeastern part of Anderson County.

A portion of the Caddoes removed, it seems, to a point on Red River in northeastern Texas, the region of their earlier habitat; for, on August 22nd, 1837, Gen. Henry Atkinson wrote, in Correspondence on Protection of the Western Frontier, "The Caddoes reside upon the Texan frontier, below Fort Towson, and are numbered at 300 warriors." This may have referred to the Caddo village of 100 observed by Colonel Trimble in 1817 near Nanatsoho (Pecan Point), augmented by migration from ^{Bayou} Sodo; or, to that village and a possible second one formed in that quarter by the Caddoes subsequent to their treaty of 1835. Some of these northeastern Caddoes and their descendants were in later years—and until August, 1859—resident in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, Indian Territory.

Although the villages on the Caddo creeks of Sabine and Neches rivers may have been formed partly by migration from that near Pecan Point, it seems more likely that ^{both of} these creeks have derived their names from halts in one or more westerly movements of Caddoes from ^{Bayou} Sodo, or Caddo Lake. However that may be, a large number of the Caddoes pushed still farther westward, to the Trinity and Brazos rivers, at or within

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