

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, Ionies, 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

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

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 ^{northern} ~~neighboring and~~ linguistically related Wichitas, a nation which (excepting a ~~tradition that~~ ^{part that} dwelt in northern Texas for a considerable period prior to '49) had, from our earliest knowledge of it, lived ~~and in~~ north of Red River ^{and upon it}, whose ~~village~~ ^{main} ~~was~~ 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

Footnote *Letter of Major Robert S. Neighbours, of June 22nd, in Report on Indian Affairs for 1847, 9. 895.

abandoned that situation and went to the Wichita Mountains,* joining

Footnote *Letter of Agent Jesse Stem, in Report Indian Affairs for 1851, p. 523.

the northern Wichitas who, in approximately the period 1837-'50,* had

Footnote *Court of Claims, No. 18,932. Requests (etc.) for Def't. Indians, pp. IV, etc. resided on Cache Creek, near Mount Scott, where Fort Sill was afterward established.

Mr. A. M. M. Upshaw, United States Indian Agent for the Chickasaws, wrote on the 29th of August, 1849, concerning this affair, "The Witchetaws stole several horses from the Caddoos, and the Caddoos went to the camp of the Witchetaws and requested them to give them up; the Witchetaws positively refused, and the Caddoos, with Jim Ned, part Delaware, and some ~~Wichetaws Indians~~^{POLUX} few ~~Wichetaws~~ Indians, drove off a number of the Witchetaws' horses. The Witchetaws saw and followed them, and after going a mile or two, the Caddoos were overtaken and fired on by the Witchetaws. The Caddoos returned the fire, and during the fight the Caddoos lost ~~10~~ two men, killed and one wounded; the Witchetaws lost 10 or 12 killed and wounded. So soon as I heard of the difficulty, I sent for both parties; several of the Caddoos with their chief came in, and three or four Witchetaws, 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 ~~xxxxx~~ De Cordova's map of Texas, ^{* the southern}
 Dated 1849, but copyrighted 1848. See
 in Capt. Catlett's letter in the 1849 Report on Indian Affairs.

Caddoes and ^{the} Ionies had established villages 120 miles above the ^{Set-}
 tlements on the Brazos*, while the Anadarkoes were still at the old

~~Settlements on the Brazos~~
 *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
 Keechies, 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.
~~Waco~~ Besides Waco, it comprised
 also some Tawaconies and Wichitas, with whom the Wacoos were always
 closely associated and much intermarried. Its chief was Akaquash,
 a mummified and monkeyfied old generalissimo and past master in the
 art and management of horse-stealing, who, according to Marcy, was a
 full-blooded Wichita. ^{The site of the Caddo village was in the northwestern part of present Palo P.} ^{County, about 20 miles (air line) E. of Fort Belknap.}

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-
 tainty as to where the Anadarkoes could next look for a home of
 some permanency. In the fall of 1852, Agent Jesse Stem reported that
 after the "winter hunt" of the previous winter, José Maria "would not go
 back to his old village", because "his lands had been surveyed (a sub-
 ject about which he has been extremely sensitive) and perhaps he
 feared interruption. 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
 protection, they have experienced an unusual amount of sickness and
 mortality." He ~~had written~~ further wrote, "The Caddoes 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 is 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 ^{"in"} ~~only~~ ~~in~~ vesting the Governor with the power to appoint
 commissioners to confer upon this subject with commissioners to be ap-
 pointed by the general government".

(See also Parker's
 "Notes Taken in
 1852-53".)

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~~ ^{selected} and finally established at Fort Belknap on the upper Brazos, a reservation for ~~such~~ such Indians of Texas as desired to settle and live by agricultural pursuits. 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 reservations.

"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 explored the Brazos or the Big Wichita Rivers to their sources.* As

^{Mr. A.} *In 1833, Le Grand, an American, from Santa Fe, surveyed the Beales and Roquella Grant, in ~~the~~ ^{the} part of then Coahuila now forming parts of western Texas and eastern New Mexico, "beginning at ~~the~~ ^{the} intersection of latitude 32° north with longitude 102° west from London, ~~the~~ ^{being} the southwest corner of a tract petitioned for by Col. Reuben Ross; thence west on the parallel of latitude 32° to the eastern limit 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 (53 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles) south of the Arkansas river; thence east to longitude 102° on the west boundary (really the northwest corner) 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 twelve or more blocks". "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, 1833. From that date till the 30th 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 Oscurra'. Here, for the time being, he abandoned the work and proceeded to Santa Fe to report to his employers. Extracts from that report form the base for these statements. Neither Beales and Roquella nor Col. Ross ever proceeded farther in these enterprises; but it is worthy of note that Le Grand preceded Capt. R. B. Marcy, U.S.A., ~~the~~ ^{by} a number of years "in the exploration and survey of the upper waters of the Colorado, Brazos, Red, Canadian" etc. "rivers". Capt. Marcy's explorations of these being in 1840, 1853, 1854, etc. (See Brown's "Indian Wars", p. 27.) Further, it is shown elsewhere herein, that a part of the upper Brazos had been ~~as~~ ^{by} the trapping expedition with which Albert Pike was connected, ~~that~~ ^{that} a segment of the Big Wichita had been traversed ^{by} the ~~the~~ ^{the} Santa Fe expedition, not to mention Coronado's journey in these parts three centuries earlier. ~~It~~ ^{It} is apparently remains true that up to Capt. Marcy's reconnaissance of 1854, there was no record of any white man having explored the Brazos and Big Wichita rivers to their sources. W.W.

Marcy himself, in fact, did not reach the
extreme source of the Big Wichita, until
about 1859, the date of his
expedition.

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 ~~team~~^{team} and outfit, I proceeded to Fort Belknap, on the Brazos River, where I was joined by Major Neighbors, with several ~~Indians~~^{Delawares} guides, interpreters, and hunters.

"The Indian tribes in Texas at that time [some of them only visitant, though earlier resident] were the Southern Comanches, Witchetaws, Wacoos, Towackanies, Ionies, Anahdakas, Caddos, Tonkawas, and Keechis.*

for future
*In 1854 there were Caddo, Ioni, and Anadarko villages in Texas; but according to Agent Hill (in Rep. Ind. Aff. 1854, p. 184,) the Wionite, Waco, Tawaconi, and Keechi Indians were not in the State, having removed to the Indian Territory. There were, however, Wacoos resident in Texas in 1855, there being on the Brazos reservation, wrote Neighbors, "205 Anadarkos, 188 Caddos, 136 Tahwacolorres, 94 Wacoos, 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 ~~have~~ 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 farther molestation.

"They all 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 Ionies and Anahdakas were represented by their chief, Jose 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

Caddoeu.

[from the confluence mouth of Red river]

"The Witchetaws and Wacos were represented in the person of an old chief, called Ock-a-quash, a full-blooded Witchetaw, who contends with another chief, Niche-rash, for the precedence of rank.

"A subordinate chief or captain, called Utsioksu, 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 María 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 emanated from the hot springs of Arkansas; that from them 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 had been driven~~ 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 Oek-a-quash. The chief of the Towackanies said they were not authorized to enter into

Porter (Notes Taken from the "Jaguar," p. 213) says, he arrived at Fort Belknap on the 10th of September, at a council held here the "Si-ah-ah" and "Ah-mah-dah" had been represented by John "Marrow" Mc Caddos by Si-mah, the "Widow" by Oche-nash and Heck-a-quash, "the go-nah" by Utiocka, "the" Moran - a fine looking man about thirty - was represented by

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."*

Footnote ~~Notes Taken through Texas~~ *Loc. cit., pp. 170-173.

Under date of September 10, 1854, in his "Notes Taken through Texas",
W. B. Parker, who was attached to Captain Marcy's ^{Texas} 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 reservation 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. Naked, starving, shelterless, several thousand of them were later collected at a place ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ called Fort Rose, on