

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

*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 ^{northern} Caddoes had a difficulty over the theft of horses from them by the ^{neighboring and} linguistically related Wichitas, a nation which (excepting a ~~fraction that dwelt in northern Texas~~ part that dwelt in northern Texas for a considerable period prior to '49) had, from our earliest knowledge of it, lived ~~on and about~~ north of Red River ^{and upon it,} and whose ~~village~~ ^{main} ~~dwelt~~ ^{dwelt} 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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1848 or earlier, as shown by ~~Spain~~ De Cordova's map of Texas, ^{the southern}

^{to the} *Dated 1849, but copyrighted 1848. See
to Capt. Catlett's letter in the 1849 Report on Indian Affairs.

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

~~that 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 Keschies, 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 Waccos, it comprised also some Tawaconies and Wichitas, with whom the Waccos were always closely associated and much intermarried. Its chief was Akagush, 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.~~

county, about 22 or 23 miles (air-line) below Fort Belknap.

Footnote

~~The site of the Caddo village was in the northwestern part of present Palo~~
José Maria village, but 40 miles above the settlements.

(See also Parker's Notes, "Jahany", pp. 110 & 111.)

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 uncertainty 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 subject 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 ~~presented~~ further wrote, "The Caddoes are now indebted to the liberality of Major H.M. 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 ~~and with~~ only ⁱⁿ vesting the Governor with the power to appoint commissioners to confer upon this subject with commissioners to be appointed 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 ~~was~~ ^{sought out} and finally established at Fort Belknap on the upper Brazos, a reservation for ~~the~~ 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

*In 1833, ^{Mr. A.} Le Grand, an American, from Santa Fe, surveyed the Beales and Roquella Grant, in ~~the~~ that part of then 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, 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 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 Oscura'. 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. J. B. Marcy, U.S.A., ~~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 1849, 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 ~~seen~~ by the trapping expedition with which Albert Pike was connected, and that a segment of the Big Wichita had been traversed by the Texan Santa Fe expedition, not to mention Coronado's journey in these parts three centuries earlier. Yet it 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.

This grant is outlined by Beales and Roquella in 1833, and is a block entitled "Visit to Texas", published in 1834 by Goodrich and Wiley New York.

in 1832

Marcy himself, in fact, did not reach the source of the Brazos, and did not reach the source of the Big Wichita, until 1854.

in 1849

in 1849

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 ~~party~~²³⁰⁰⁰ and outfit, I proceeded to Fort Belknap, on ^{the} Brazos River, where I was joined by Major Neighbors, with several ~~Indians~~^{Delawares for} guides, interpreters, and hunters.

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

*In 1854 there were Caddo, Ioni, and Anadarko villages in Texas; but, according to Agent Hill (in Rep. Ind. Aff., 1854, p. 184,) the Wichita, Waco, Tawacani, 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, 138 Caddos, 136 Tahwaciorrees, 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~~^{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, José Marie, 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

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~~ ~~Under date of September 10, 1854, in his "Notes Taken through Texas",~~ Loc. cit., pp. 170-173.

Under date of September 10, 1854, in his "Notes Taken through Texas", W. E. 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 ~~where they were later collected~~ called Fort Roe, on