

From 1759 till 1810, or thereabout, these "Towyash," ~~and their allies~~ ~~Wichitas~~ called Panis Piques (Tattooed Pawnses) by the French, resided in two neighboring villages on Red river, west of the Upper Cross Timbers. Since ~~which~~ <sup>about the</sup> ~~of three~~ later dates, they, or much the greater portion of them, have ~~villaged~~ at a number of locations on northern tributaries of Red river. For many years in the first half of <sup>the</sup> nineteenth century, a small segment of the Wichita nation ~~villaged~~ on the Big Wichita river, and perhaps elsewhere in northern Texas, during which time some of the Wichitas were <sup>usually</sup> to be found at or near the ~~village~~ <sup>lower</sup> ~~Waco~~ <sup>tributary</sup> village of their relatives, the Wacoos, on Waco creek (later Salt creek) of the upper part of the Brazos river, below the Clear fork. Contemporary with a part of the period of the ~~Waco~~ <sup>lower</sup> ~~village~~ <sup>tributary</sup> ~~Waco~~ <sup>on the</sup> ~~Brazos~~, at the ~~location of~~ present Waco, Texas, perhaps in the thirties, was apparently a small village of Towyash on the Brazos some 30 miles northwest of Waco, as De Cordova's map of Texas shows a "Towash" village on the left side of the Brazos, in <sup>what is now</sup> Hill county, above ~~the~~ Cadron creek, and there is at the present time, a little below Cadron creek, a post-village that bears the same name. The Towash Indian village ~~of~~ near Cadron creek, however, probably considerably antedated 1846, since Doctor Roemer, who must have gone over or very near its site in ~~1846~~ <sup>1845</sup> going in that year from Torrey's Trading Post up the Brazos to Jose Maria's village, ~~and in returning~~ <sup>and in returning</sup> neither maps nor mentions in his "Texas" an Indian ~~village~~ <sup>between</sup> ~~between~~ <sup>the</sup> latter village and the post.

~~With the Towyash and Wichitas of the ancient and ~~ancient~~ Panis Pique village on Red river west of the Cross Timbers in 1759-1810, were probably associated a part at least of the Wacoos and ~~Wacoos~~, who, throughout the whole recorded history of those tribes, have had more or less close relations with them. The Towaconies were, in fact, distinctly mentioned as "Panis" by ~~in 1~~ <sup>in 1</sup> \*.~~

~~French geographer La Harpe to the Post of the Nacogdoches in 1805, found in that vector village of "Towashach" on Red river.~~

In 1805, according to Doctor Sibley, one of the two ~~villages~~ <sup>Towash</sup> villages on Red river was known as Niteheta, the other as Towashach. On the Senex map of North America, 1710, we see an Indian ~~location~~ <sup>at the source of the Ouachita river.</sup> ~~marked~~ <sup>main</sup> "Villages of the Nihata". As the source of this river is in the Ouachita mountains in western Arkansas, the Senex map and La Harpe's observations, taken together, indicate that these Indians ~~of~~ <sup>not far from</sup> migrated from Arkansas, where the Hot Springs tradition of the Caddoos indicates that the latter "mother nation" of ~~the~~ all the tribes of the Caddoan linguistic family had ~~its~~ earliest known home ~~and~~ to the great village on Canadian fork, and thence, sometime between 1710 and 1759, to the location on Red river, west of the Cross Timbers. I believe that the earliest known mention of ~~the~~ Sibley's Niteheta, ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> by Joute, who names the "Neihahat" among the allies of the Four Nations of the Cadodaquous, in 1687.

## Wichitas

Another obsolete name which has been applied to the Wichitas, ~~and~~ which ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~the~~ ~~name~~ ~~of~~ ~~any~~ ~~tribe~~ ~~now~~ ~~existing~~ ~~is~~ Kidi-ki-tashe. This, ~~say~~ ~~the~~ ~~ministers~~ ~~of~~ ~~justice~~ ~~according~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~testimony~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Indian~~ ~~chiefs~~, Nash toe, ~~given~~ ~~in~~ ~~1894~~, ~~Greer~~ ~~Record~~ ~~Greer~~ ~~County~~ ~~Case~~, ~~Supreme~~ ~~Court~~, pp. 627-633. ~~and~~ ~~many~~ ~~was~~ ~~the~~ ~~name~~ ~~of~~ ~~one~~ ~~of~~ ~~three~~ ~~co~~~~federated~~ ~~bands~~, ~~viz.~~, "Kidi-ki-tashe", Too-wah-cuddy, and Waco, "all the same, yet they called them different from the others".

Between the main or Prairie Dog Town fork of Red river and Pease river is a third ~~100%~~ stream, <sup>Much</sup> shorter than either, known as the "South fork of Red river". ~~and~~ ~~one~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~sources~~ ~~of~~ ~~this~~ "South fork" is a stream called the Quitaque, on which ~~there~~ <sup>the</sup> in the southeastern corner of Briscoe county, is a post-village of Quitaque (pronounced Kitty-kay), named for the stream. ~~and~~ ~~probable~~ ~~that~~ The close resemblance of this name, in pronunciation, to the first three syllables of the name, Kidi-ki-tashe, suggests that this band may have ~~at~~ ~~one~~ ~~time~~ resided on the stream, Quitaque, or have had some incident of its history connected with it.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Wichitas, or Wichita group of tribes, were known to the Spaniards as Jumanos; and the Wichita mountains were known as the Sierra Jumanos.

## San Teodoro.

SAN TEODORO.—In and after 1778, the name San Teodoro was applied by the Spaniards to one, and more commonly to the locality of both, of two Towyash Indian villages that were for many years near neighbors of each other on the Red River of Natchitoches. The two towns stood on opposite sides of the river, west of the Upper Cross Timbers, and probably between the latter and the mouth of the Little Wichita. So far as known, they constituted the main location of the Towyash during at least about the latter half, and perhaps even about the latter three-quarters, of the eighteenth century.

The Towyash Indians, together with remnants of several other tribes of the southern Pawnee, or Caddoan, linguistic stock, are now best known under the name of Wichita; but in <sup>the fall of</sup> 1719, Bénard de La Harpe ~~had~~ found <sup>the</sup> Towyash and Wichita "nations" bearing distinct names (which he renders "Toayas" and "Ousitas"), though confederated with the Tawaconies ("Touacaras") and six other nations in one great village, or rather chain of "villages, which make only one", a league in length, on ~~the~~ a southwestern (the Canadian?) branch of the Arkansas River. Here they were wont to assemble, in March, for the summer, raising crops of corn, beans, pumpkins, tobacco and "rosemary" (the latter probably obtained through the Spaniards, if the genuine herb, Beaureain observing that it was not raised elsewhere among Indians), and dispersing thence to the autumn-winter buffalo hunt in October.

From this, it would be natural to conclude that, prior to 1720, the Towyash had not yet established themselves, as an agricultural community, on Red River. Yet it should be noted that the Osages had winter villages, or winter hunting camps with rough shelter-lodges, many leagues southwest of their principal ~~minimally~~ ~~maximally~~ villages, and that they annually repaired to these winter villages, and not to their northern or agricultural homes, on the advent of cold weather; and it is possible that some of the other town-building nations had, even as early as 1719, winter villages or habitual wintering camps in the south, that the San Teodoro locality had been such a resort for the Towyash, and that it so became naturally the seat of their nation when —probably in the third or fourth decade of that century— the ever more prevailing hostilities of the Osages finally drove the southern <sup>southward</sup> Panis from the waters of the Arkansas.

As early as 1759, during the Indian war following the destruction of the Mission of San Saba by the Comanches, Tonkaways and other tribes, an expedition was made to these towns by Colonel Diego Ortiz Parrilla, who marched against them from San Antonio de Bexar with over five hundred Spanish soldiers and volunteers and a considerable force of Apache allies, but was met there by more than six thousand Indians of the several hostile nations, who, displaying a French flag, and without waiting to be attacked, came out against him and put his army to inglorious flight, two of the Spanish cannon being left at the Toyash towns. Other Spanish relics left in camp by the Spaniards at the time of this flight, and found nearly a century later by hunters and early settlers in Texas, may have given rise to the idea of a Spanish Fort here on the south side of the river. The expedition, <sup>writes H. H.</sup> Bancroft, is said to have cost six thousand dollars; and it accomplished nothing. In the following year, Padre Calahorra ventured alone to the Towyash towns and succeeded in arranging peace.

These towns were again visited in 1778 by a small Spanish expedition under Lieutenant-Colonel Antónacio de Mesieres, who was received in a friendly manner and <sup>many interesting</sup> made <sup>numerous</sup> observations on the inhabitants, <sup>their country,</sup> and ~~the~~ the towns themselves, which <sup>in the journal of</sup> ~~of the expedition~~ are recorded ~~as follows~~ in the following extract from the journal of the expedition <sup>as translated by</sup> from documents in the General Land Office of the State of Texas, and ~~and~~ by <sup>from documents in the General Land Office of the State of Texas, and</sup> the <sup>Supreme Court Record of the</sup> ~~Supreme Court Record of the~~ <sup>County Case of the</sup> ~~County Case of the~~ <sup>Greer County Case!</sup>

[There insert begin'g p. 820 3. C. Com.,

"After seven days march [from Nuestra Señora del Pilar de Bucarely] he reached the Maovaiase village. The beauty [etc.]

(San Teodoro)

(Mo follow and repeat fr. mes. expd to San  
Bernardo Vill.)

Whether, on the breaking up of the Canadian river community in which La Harpe found the villages of the nine nations in 1719, the Wichitas remained with the Towyash and formed part of the new settlement on Red River, west of the Cross Timbers, is not certainly known. From the fact that Mesieres found the population of the <sup>San Teodoro</sup> two villages equal to one-third of that of the nine villages of the <sup>old</sup> Canadian River group\*, and from nineteenth century testimony

*Footnote* | \*La Harpe gives 6000, Beaurain 5000, as the population of these nine villages.

of the Wichitas that they and the Towyash are all one people, it would seem probable that they did; and if the Wichitas so remaining, still maintained their own ~~marriage~~ organization, we must conclude that the Wichita village was the north-side and smaller one, presumably that which Mesieres called San Bernardo, and that his San Teodoro was the south-side and dominating village of the Towyash proper. As that of the leading people, the name Towyash, alone is used for the Indians of this place; and for the name of the place itself, San Teodoro is <sup>most</sup> commonly used, San Bernardo being rarely mentioned after Mesiere's return from the expedition in which he named the <sup>two</sup> villages.

(Next, Frayard's visit to San Teodoro.)

SPANISH FORT ON RED RIVER.

"Spanish Fort on Red River", and "Spanish Fort Bend", are frequently named in American literature relating to Texas, and on many nineteenth century maps, the words "Spanish Fort" and "Spanish Fort Bend", appear on Red river at its first north bend below the mouth of the Little Wichita; a bend which forms part of the north limit of present Montague county, Texas. On the Texas side of that bend, at the present day, is a post-office called Spanish Fort.

Of the reality of a former Spanish post on the south side of Red river at that place, the only evidence known to the writer is the persistence of the above-said names locally, and the belief which this would seem to indicate was more or less current among the early settlers of northern Texas. Some of the latter, however, have expressed their doubt of such a fort ever having been there.

Cartographical evidence, not entirely conclusive, that a probably Spanish fort, however crude, small and transient, once occupied a position on the north side of Red river in this quarter, in the vicinity of a village or villages of the Wichita Indians —known formerly as the Toweeash <sup>Indians</sup> and as Pawnee Piqua, and by similar names— some time prior to 1808, will be found under the head of Fort de Tawayhays.

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Of the reality of a former Spanish post on the south side of Red river at this bend, I have been unable to find conclusive ~~information~~  
~~But there is a tradition that in fact a fort was~~ <sup>But there is a tradition that in fact a fort was</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~proposed~~ <sup>proposed</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~under right or claim of domain by European master, by~~

For evidence, however, seeming to indicate that there was a fort in this quarter, that it took its only known name from an original name of the Wichita Indians, and that it was probably, therefore, near one of the two ancient Wichita villages that stood on this part of Red river from 1759, or <sup>perhaps</sup> ~~or~~ <sup>a score of years</sup> earlier, till about the beginning of the succeeding century, this evidence pointing to the north side of the river as the location of the post, see Fort de Tawayhays.

The "Fort de Tawayhays" is a name that was heard by Major (then Captain) Zebulon M. Pike from the Spaniards in 1807-'08, during his detention in New Spain, for the Spanish called the Wichita Indians by ~~Washayhays~~ <sup>Towiches,</sup> the aboriginal name, ~~Washayhays~~ says John Sibley in

\*The Spanish Lieutenant-Colonel Mesieres, ~~who visited the villages in 1778~~ spelled the name "Taovaiased", and "Taobayase" in 1779, "Taovaises" and one of two other ways in 1779. The name has, in fact, many spellings and ~~and one of two~~ Pike's ~~if not as good as any~~ is at least as good as his ~~and some of the~~ spelling of aboriginal and Spanish words. (Taohiases)

1805, while the French called them Panis. (that is, ~~panis~~, to the ~~French~~ <sup>they belong</sup>, to the ~~French~~ <sup>they belong</sup>, and ~~Cadiz~~ <sup>they belong</sup>) But whether the name, "Fort de Tawayhayy" was Pike's rendering of the Spaniards' designation ~~for~~ <sup>of the French, for their</sup> a post of their own, which they may have briefly maintained from jealousy of the United States and fear of its encroachments on the common frontier, just after the latter country purchased Louisiana, —which would make it a Spanish post of about 1804, '05, or '06; or whether it was Pike's rendering of a name used by the Spaniards for the much earlier garrisoned trading-post maintained near the Taoyash villages ~~they belong~~ for many years, it seems impossible to know. While the tradition that the "Spanish Fort" was Span-

ish is by no means conclusively negatived by it, the fact is in this connection none the less interesting, that in 1759 five hundred Spaniards, with a force of southern Texas Indian allies, led against the Taovash villages, were routed thence by Indians, estimated 6000 in number, ~~including their women~~ who combined ~~against~~ at these villages and, not waiting to be attacked, sailed fort ~~against~~ them, and who display

In the memoir of Messiere's expedition, the entries are usually ~~were~~  
dated with the names of both towns, written indifferently as to order;  
but one of the entries (that of April 19, 1778) is dated simply from  
San Teodoro. ~~and~~ In subsequent years the name San Bernardo seems but  
rarely to have been mentioned, and San Teodoro was the name by which  
these villages were usually known.