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**The Indian Papers of
Texas and the Southwest**



**The Indian Papers of
Texas and the Southwest
*1825–1916***

EDITED BY

Dorman H. Winfrey

AND

James M. Day

WITH A NEW INTRODUCTION BY

Michael L. Tate

VOLUME I

**Texas State Historical Association
Austin**

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drawn by William H. Berry

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Treaty between Texas and the Cherokee Indians, February 23,
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Map of Cherokee Land Grant

Map of Principal Communities and Roads in Settled Area of
Republic of Texas

Portion of Letter to Sam Houston from General Superintendent
of Indian Affairs Joseph C. Eldredge

Indian-White Relations in Texas, 1821–1875

Even before the province of Texas broke away from Mexico and established itself as a republic in 1836, the vast region between the Red River and the Rio Grande was host to three centuries of contact between European American and Native American peoples. Sometimes trade, alliances, and even kinship relations created a level of harmony between the diverse groups. At other times, epidemics, warfare, cultural clashes, and conflicts over resources produced a bloody record of raid and reprisal which upset the delicate balance. Throughout the eras of Spanish, French, Mexican and Anglo claims to Texas, diverse Indian nations of Caddoans, Wichitas, Lipan Apaches, Tonkawas, Wacos, Coahuiltecas, Karankawas, Atakapas, and Jumanos interacted among themselves and among the late-arriving European communities. By the 1830s, eastern removed tribes such as the Cherokees, Alabama-Coushattas, Seminoles, Shawnees, and Kickapoos had joined the indigenous groups to lay claims to their own small portions of Texas. But the most significant group to emerge as the nineteenth century wore on were the populous Comanches who ranged across much of the territory. These “Lords of the South Plains,” superbly mounted on fleet ponies, participated in commerce and diplomatic relations with Anglos and Hispanics, but they also utilized their martial power to hold back the advancing thrust of settlement. Amid these changing patterns of conquest, resistance, and accommodation, all of these people played significant roles in the evolution of Texas.

When Sam Houston became the first president of the Republic of Texas in October 1836, he pledged himself to a policy of fairness and moderation. In his inaugural address he expressed his personal faith in the Indians and his belief that peace would come if officials “abstain from aggression, establish commerce with the different tribes, supply their useful and necessary wants, [and] maintain even-handed justice with them.” Shortly thereafter he invited Comanches, Tonkawas, Wacos, Lipan Apaches, and other small groups to a series of conferences whereby past grievances could be addressed and new trust established. On December 5, the Texas Legislature granted Houston the right

to appoint agents and to build government trading houses among the tribes. To further assure enforcement of trade laws, removal of illegal white trespassers from Indian lands, and apprehension of Indian raiders, the legislators specified that a regiment of 280 mounted riflemen be organized immediately for frontier duty.

Even though Houston's tenure in office set a good example for future relations, his ranger forces were not able to enforce peace on the frontier. Many settlers refused to wait for the long-range results of a conciliatory program and demanded a militant policy of driving the Indians beyond populated areas. Finding a champion in Mirabeau B. Lamar, they supported his presidential candidacy in late 1838.

The newly elected Lamar immediately pushed through an expensive military preparedness program involving a regiment of 840 "regular army" soldiers who would build a system of forts and work with existing ranger units. The number of military conflicts with Indians increased significantly during the Lamar administration, but most were of a cat-and-mouse nature involving only occasional skirmishes. That situation changed dramatically when Lamar ordered the forced removal of peaceful Cherokees from the Neches River area. Even though these people had long occupied East Texas and previously had signed an agreement with President Houston, they were marked for military action. Contending that some of the Cherokees had conspired with Mexican insurrectionists, Lamar ordered Gen. Thomas J. Rusk to attack the camp of chiefs Duwali and Gatunwali, and to show no mercy to the inhabitants. The brutal attack on July 16, 1839, not only inflicted heavy casualties on the Cherokees, it also alienated other peaceful Indians throughout the region.

Turning his attention to the more troublesome Comanches, Lamar invited many of the southern bands to San Antonio during March 1840 for routine negotiations. When the authorities learned that the Indians had brought only two white captives for exchange, they tried to seize the entire group as hostages. In the melee that followed, the Texans killed thirty-five men, women, and children, and took twenty-seven others prisoner.

Some military authorities proclaimed this Council House fight a major victory and predicted that it would assure greater Comanche cooperation in the future. They could not have been more wrong. During August, a Comanche raiding party numbering between 800 and 1,000, bent on revenge for the duplicity at

San Antonio, drove as far south as the Gulf Coast community of Victoria. They stripped the area of its horses, sacked the town of Linnville, and killed two dozen settlers before withdrawing northward. Lamar's administration had practically bankrupted the government and, despite its vaunted claims, had left the Republic facing an even more explosive Indian situation.

In December 1841, Texans reelected Sam Houston. He quickly reversed much of Lamar's expensive preparedness program by disbanding most of the regular army, but enlarged the less costly ranger forces by mustering four new companies. Hoping to win peace with a minimum of bloodshed and a maximum of understanding, Houston encouraged restraint among the rangers, and he specifically ordered them to protect Indian lands from white interlopers and illegal traders. The cabinet heartily endorsed Houston's brand of personal diplomacy with the tribes and his philosophy that "it is much cheaper and more humane to *purchase* their friendship than to *fight* them."

Throughout 1843, Houston sent emissaries to the Comanches requesting a parley and, after numerous misunderstandings on both sides, some of the southern bands agreed to a meeting. At a council held in October 1844, chiefs Pahhahyuco and Mopechucpe promised to surrender their captives and to cease their raiding. In exchange, Houston agreed to terminate all military expeditions and to establish additional trading posts for their benefit. More important, he stipulated that the Republic would again acknowledge Comanche rights to camp and hunt buffalo south of the old San Sabá mission. Obviously, Indian raiding on the settlements and white incursions into protected tribal lands did not altogether cease, but the administrations of Houston and Anson Jones, the last president of the Republic, did improve the situation, at least on an official level.

By terms of Texas's annexation to the Union in December 1845, the United States government theoretically became the military protector of the Texas frontier. Most citizens welcomed the prospect of federal troops establishing a line of permanent posts along the line of settlement, but their hopes for immediate protection soon faded. The Mexican War of 1846-1848 drained away nearly all of the newly arrived regiments, as well as many state rangers. Petitions poured into the office of acting governor Albert C. Horton, who conferred with Col. William S. Harney, federal commander of the Department of Texas. The two agreed on a compromise whereby five companies of mounted state rangers

were mustered into service for temporary duty during the summer of 1846. At approximately the same time, U.S. Commissioners Pierce M. Butler and M. G. Lewis held a significant meeting with twenty-four southern Comanche headmen at Council Springs near present-day Waco, Texas. Thirty-nine representatives of the Wacos, Tonkawas, Wichitas, and other small groups also signed the agreement, promising to surrender all captives and to remain at peace.

Despite sincere efforts at conciliation on both sides, gradual white expansion onto the northwestern frontier of Texas during the following two decades made the Indians realize that the trespassers would eventually engulf their lands. First came the military exploration parties which traversed the country, only slightly modifying existing conditions, but inevitably bringing others in their wake. Next came tens of thousands of "forty-niners" following the southern route on their way to the California gold fields. Though these too passed quickly through the land, they killed buffalo and brought cholera, which over one trail season alone killed as many as three hundred Comanches from a single band. Soldiers, in an effort to protect these argonauts, built forts in even the remotest areas of western Texas, and this encouraged civilians to settle nearby. Tribes under pressure from white expansion above the Red River also moved into Comanche territory and inflamed the situation even more. Inadequate federal budgets and tardiness in transporting annuities which had been promised in the Treaty of 1846 pushed some of the bands to the verge of starvation and further strained the credibility of the "Great White Father." Even the traditional right to conduct raids in Mexico was threatened in 1848 because Article XI of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo called upon the United States to keep Indians from crossing the border. In short, the whole transfer of power from a Texas government in Austin to a federal government in Washington, D.C., only confused the Indians, who were often left wondering just who they could trust.

Texans themselves wondered the same thing during the difficult transition period. Although the army established more than a dozen permanent posts between 1849 and 1853, extending from Fort Worth on the Trinity River to Fort Duncan on the Rio Grande, the quality of military preparedness remained suspect. The 1853 inspection tour of these installations by Lt. William G. Freeman revealed the abject conditions of the Eighth Military Department. He found that seven of the stations had no medical officers and even fewer possessed adequate water supplies. After

concluding his inspection of Fort Mason, Freeman declared many of the arms "utterly unreliable for almost any range, and not fit to be put into the hands of troops." At Fort Phantom Hill, he recorded that there were not even enough weapons for the soldiers, and those readily available were less effective than bows and arrows. The review at Phantom Hill proved impossible since most of the garrison consisted of raw recruits who had received little previous drill instruction. Even more threatening to morale and efficiency was the fact that Midwestern-bred army horses died by the scores under the gruelling sun, rendering extensive patrols virtually impossible. By the summer of 1854, only 2,886 soldiers were assigned to the Department of Texas, and many of these were on perpetual sick call. Remote posts such as Fort Chadbourne could sometimes muster only ten men, and they were commanded by the post surgeon.

Turning away from a purely military strategy, federal and state authorities agreed upon a new plan. Acting upon the state "Location Bill" of February 6, 1854, Capt. Randolph B. Marcy and Agent Robert S. Neighbors selected twelve leagues of land in northwestern Texas for Indian reservations. Caddos, Wichitas, Anadarkos, Wacos, and other sub-tribal bands accepted four leagues near Fort Belknap, while southern Comanche bands settled approximately forty miles to the southwest on the Clear Fork of the Brazos. The remaining four leagues were intended for Mescalero and Lipan Apaches, but these groups remained far to the west and probably never became aware of the land claim.

The Brazos and Clear Fork agencies were plagued from the start by a series of unforeseen circumstances. A rumor circulated by an unofficial trader at Fort Chadbourne convinced the Comanches that troops would soon attack their reservation. Chiefs Sanaco and Buffalo Hump fled westward with their bands toward the Staked Plains, leaving behind only Katumse's group of approximately 180. By June 1855, a mere 249 Comanches were enrolled at the agency and at no time did the average exceed 500 individuals. Drought and grasshopper invasions the following spring ruined the crops of Indians who remained on the reservation, and some, finally dispirited by the white men's ways, joined their nomadic kinsmen on the Staked Plains.

Impressed by the results of an April 1858 Texas Ranger attack upon Comanche villages north of the Red River, Gen. David E. Twiggs, commanding the Department of Texas, requested a change of federal policy. He favored offensive strikes deep into the sanctuary areas near the Wichita Mountains where many of

the northern Comanche bands lived. He alleged that a defeat of these groups, deep within their strongholds, would reduce raids on the Texas frontier, while simultaneously offering better protection to the Santa Fe Trail which snaked across southwestern Kansas. The request received War Department approval, and on October 1, 1858, four companies of Second Cavalry under Capt. Earl Van Dorn, along with 125 Indian allies, struck a large Comanche camp at Rush Springs in southwestern Indian Territory. Although the officers recorded the engagement as a success, it actually had mixed results, since some of the Indian victims had just returned from a Fort Arbuckle peace conference. Thus the incident made other bands suspicious of future treaty negotiations and augmented the problems for agents.

While the army carried out campaigns above the Red River, settlers in Texas turned their hostilities toward the Comanche and Brazos reserves in the northwestern part of the state. By now most citizens considered the reservation experiment to be a failure and they wanted to drive the Indians off the land. On May 23, 1859, former agent John R. Baylor and 250 armed frontiersmen attacked the Brazos agency. Flying a banner inscribed "Necessity Knows No Law," the group attempted to outflank the federal troops guarding the Indians. The soldiers quickly responded and forced Baylor to retreat before a massacre could take place. A skirmish subsequently erupted after the vigilante force killed two innocent Indians, but the white men soon broke off the fight. The result of the affair was the closing of the two reserves and the immediate removal of all inhabitants to points north of the Red River. Never again would reservations exist in northwestern Texas.

Before these events had time to settle, larger events overwhelmed Texas, just as they did the rest of the nation—Southern secession and Civil War. On February 18, 1861, General Twiggs surrendered all military posts and property in the Department of Texas to the Confederate state's newly appointed Committee of Public Safety. Removal of federal soldiers from the frontier naturally brought cries from irate citizens for replacement forces. The committee immediately appointed Col. John S. "Rip" Ford to organize a defense group in the Rio Grande districts and assigned Col. Henry E. McCulloch, commander of militia in the northwestern counties, to coordinate that region's military agencies. The latter promptly reported that "unless something is done to arm the citizens or place a sufficient force to protect them against the marauding Indians, the frontier must be broken up

even worse than it is now.”

After difficult negotiations with Confederate Secretary of War Leroy P. Walker, who unrealistically favored the posting of cheaper infantry regiments in the frontier areas, Texas received authorization for a reinforced cavalry command. On May 24, 1861, the adjutant general of Texas ordered McCulloch's First Regiment of Texas Mounted Riflemen and a battery of artillery to assume permanent positions on the northwestern frontier. In addition to occupying the abandoned federal posts of Camp Cooper, Camp Colorado, Fort Chadbourne, and Fort Mason, they established a new camp near the Red River. This organization of “frontier irregulars” was the primary defender of that section of the state for the following nine months.

Despite some successes by this force, the Texas Legislature passed a new defense act on December 21, 1861. This measure established the Frontier Regiment as a replacement for the unwieldy and expensive First Regiment of Texas Mounted Riflemen. The Frontier Regiment consisted of ten companies enlisted from frontier counties specified in the bill. Volunteers served minimum terms of one year and provided their own arms, horses, and supplies. Though subject to rules and regulations of the Confederate army, the force continued under state directive and could not be removed beyond the state boundaries except by orders of the governor. Texas's control of the organization remained a point of contention between Governor Francis R. Lubbock and Confederate President Jefferson Davis, but Lubbock stood firm on this point.

The state again attempted to improve conditions by passage of another defense act in December 1863 which established a militia. Since Texas could no longer finance the Frontier Regiment, Governor Lubbock released it to Confederate service and established a unit that organized all eligible male citizens from the frontier counties into companies of from twenty-five to sixty-five men. Because the new force served as a militia, formal organization was minimal and its members remained close to home. Rotation of assignments in each company allowed one squad to serve on routine patrols in the field at all times, while the other three stood in reserve. Theoretically, each militiamen devoted only about one week per month to actual military duties, while he spent the other three weeks with family and tending to business affairs. Total strength ultimately reached 4,264 men, with 1,066 potentially on active duty each week. The militia cost less than its predecessor, but it was unable to conduct massive campaigns

into the distant Indian sanctuaries. Once again the force on the frontier became a purely defensive organization.

Indians capitalized upon deteriorating conditions in late 1864 and increased their attacks to the highest level to date. During October, a large raiding party ranged through Young County and the surrounding area. One group of approximately 200 Comanches under Chief Little Buffalo attacked militiamen near Fort Murray, killing five. When they failed to overrun the small stronghold, these warriors then joined a second group. The combined force of from 400 to 600 Indians killed twelve settlers, captured six others, and burned homes in the nearby settlement of Elm Creek. The Comanches' ability to attack over such a wide area with impunity proved that the northwestern frontier could no longer be protected for the duration of the Civil War.

The last major operation by the Texas militia was the culmination of the state's poorly conceived defense effort during the Civil War. Approximately six hundred Kickapoo Indians, migrating peacefully from Kansas to northern Mexico, passed through the western regions of Texas. Scouts found their trail and organized an expedition against them in January 1865. Capt. Henry S. Fossett led his men westward below the Concho River and encountered the Indians on Dove Creek in Irion County. Without identifying the Indians or discovering their purpose for being in the area, Fossett recklessly attacked them, only to be driven back with significant casualties. Not only was the battle a severe defeat for the militiamen, but it also enraged the Kickapoos and made them deadly enemies of all Texans. Later, from their Mexican refuges in Coahuila and Nuevo Leon, they would launch devastating forays against the Rio Grande settlements. The fiasco at Dove Creek was the inevitable result of tired, frustrated, and intolerant frontiersmen responding to an Indian power which had brought Anglo expansion to a temporary standstill.

Following the Civil War, the federal government slowly reoccupied some of the old posts and established important new ones such as Forts Richardson, Griffin, and Concho. Failure to construct a fourth major installation closer to the Red River proved to be a drastic mistake because it left open a wide territory through which Indians could freely pass on their way southward from the Fort Sill Reservation in southwestern Indian Territory.

At the same time troops were reoccupying Texas, Congress appointed a new commission to meet with the powerful Southern Plains tribes. During October 1867, Comanche, Kiowa, Kiowa-Apache, Southern Cheyenne, and Arapaho leaders met the com-

missioners in Barber County, Kansas, to negotiate the Medicine Lodge Treaty. The Indians were required to refrain from raids, stay on their respective reservations, and release all captives. For this they would receive military protection, schools, agricultural equipment, and annuities. Kiowa chief Satanta forcefully echoed other Indians' resentment of the confining reservations when he said: "This building of homes for us is all nonsense. . . . My country is small enough already. If you build us houses the land will be smaller. . . . This trusting of agents for food I don't believe in."

By the next summer the raids on northwestern Texas had resumed their former intensity, partly due to federal failures to honor treaty promises. White interlopers occupied reservation lands and buffalo hunters began their assault on the great southern herd in the Texas Panhandle. Moreover, Congress was slow to ratify the treaty, and annuities were not granted until July 1868. When the promised goods were finally distributed in December, they were of such poor quality as to be practically useless.

To supplement the undermanned federal garrisons in the state, Texas attempted several programs for enlisting irregular forces. On June 13, 1870, the legislature debated a bill establishing a 1,240-man ranger regiment equally divided among twenty companies and serving one-year enlistments. The bill passed easily and two months later an additional act provided \$750,000 in state bonds to finance the endeavor. The few people who purchased these bonds bought them only at reduced rates, and by June 1871 the underfunded companies mustered out of service. Thus, despite numerous efforts at defense, state and federal forces shared the same hopeless feeling during this period because of a shortage of resources and manpower. In this respect the frontier defense system of 1871 showed little progress from the one that had existed during the 1850s.

The killing of seven teamsters at Salt Creek Prairie between Fort Richardson and Fort Griffin in May 1871 caused ranking military officers to reappraise the situation. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, who had barely escaped the same party of Kiowas while on an inspection tour of the posts, demanded immediate and unrelenting reprisals against the guilty men. He also countermanded a previous order which had kept the reservations off limits to soldiers, and he promptly sent troops in pursuit.

Upon the return of the Kiowa raiding party to Fort Sill, its leader Satanta openly boasted to Agent Lawrie Tatum that he had led the attack. Despite warnings from more moderate chiefs, the newly arrived Sherman arrested Satanta, Satank, and Big

Tree for their participation in the Salt Creek Prairie attack. During the following weeks, over two hundred reservation Indians struck their lodges and headed for the Staked Plains of the Texas Panhandle to join their nomadic kinsmen.

Sherman ordered the prisoners to Jacksboro, Texas, for trial by civil court. Satank's death during an alleged escape attempt enraged the Indians even more, but a reinforced regiment of Tenth Cavalry forced them to acquiesce. Predictably, citizens from all over northwestern Texas converged on the Jack County courthouse and voiced their grievances to insure that the Indian prisoners would hang. It took the jury only a few minutes to reach a unanimous verdict of guilty. The sentence subsequently was commuted to life imprisonment only after Agent Tatum convinced the governor that hanging the two chiefs would result in an Indian war.

Desirous of learning more about Indian strongholds on the little-known Staked Plains, military authorities ordered Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie to scout the area. His column of infantry and cavalry set out in June 1872 after establishing a depot on the Fresh Fork of the Brazos River, enabling the expedition to draw supplies without returning to the main base. From there the men moved northwest along the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos, with Mackenzie carefully recording abandoned Indian campsites.

On September 29, Mackenzie encountered the large Comanche camp of Mow-way on McClellan's Creek. Having achieved the element of surprise, the soldiers captured 130 prisoners and seized a pony herd numbering approximately 1,200 head. Though the warriors recovered much of their pony herd in a lightning attack the following night, they did not regain the captives. With their camp burned, most of the Indians went to their Fort Sill reservation. Mackenzie returned to Fort Griffin a few days later, armed with valuable maps of the previously unexplored territory and convinced that offensive attacks on the Staked Plains were the best way to break Indian power.

During May 1874, the last of the free-ranging Southern Plains bands held a Sun Dance at the junction of Elk Creek and the North Fork of the Red River in western Indian Territory. The caliber of the assembled leadership was impressive: Quanah Parker spoke for some Quahadi Comanches, Lone Wolf for the Kiowas, and Stone Calf and White Shield for the Southern Cheyenne. Inspired by the mystic teachings of Comanche medicine man Isatai, who promised victory and protection from bullets, they planned an attack upon the hated Tonkawa Indian scouts at Fort

Griffin. When they learned that their plan had possibly been discovered, they selected the alternate target of Adobe Walls in the Texas Panhandle.

The Indians correctly viewed this recently established trading post as a major threat to their existence. Buffalo hunters purchased supplies there which allowed them more time to conduct their bloody business on the Plains. Four years earlier Gen. Philip Sheridan had praised these hunters' contribution to "solving the Indian problem" to the Texas Legislature: "These men have done more in the last year to settle the vexed Indian question than the entire regular army has done in the last thirty years. They are destroying the Indian's commissary. . . . Let them kill, skin, and sell until the buffaloes are exterminated."

The Indians had chosen their target well, but Isatai's promise of victory proved groundless. Meanwhile, the largest military venture ever mounted on the Southern Plains got underway. Ranking authorities had concluded that defensive measures were obsolete, and the only way to end Comanche-Kiowa domination was to destroy their refuges on the Staked Plains. Beginning in August 1874, a five-pronged expedition, designed to squeeze the various Indian groups into a small pocket, entered the Texas Panhandle from all directions. With a total contingent of thirty-one cavalry troops, fourteen infantry companies, several sections of artillery, and over a hundred Indian scouts, the separate columns blanketed the territory.

Though several significant skirmishes occurred in this Red River War, the battle of September 28, 1874, when Mackenzie surprised and destroyed the Quahadi Comanche encampment in Palo Duro Canyon, proved crucial. Rather than risk a repeat of the 1872 incident at McClellan's Creek, Mackenzie ordered the shooting of the 1,100 horses captured that day. To assure ultimate victory, most of the converging army columns remained in the field throughout the winter, thus depriving the Indians of any possible sanctuary.

Without horses, weapons, food, or buffalo robes to survive the harsh winter, most of the families returned to the Fort Sill reservation by early February 1875. Several weeks later Stone Calf brought in most of the Southern Cheyenne, followed in March by Mow-way's Comanche band. On June 2, Quanah Parker surrendered the last four hundred Quahadis to the agency and promised to remain there. To further insure that small parties would not return to the Staked Plains, soldiers constructed Fort Elliott at the eastern edge of the Texas Panhandle. General

Sheridan later called the entire operation "the most successful of any campaign in this country since its settlement by the whites."

Even though a few minor raids occurred on the northwestern frontier in the years immediately after the Red River War, the state's "Indian problem" had largely been settled. Fort Davis and Fort Stockton soldiers continued to deal with Apache forays in the Trans-Pecos District until 1882, and the lower Rio Grande garrisons continued to intercept small raiding parties from Mexico until about the same time. Yet the closing of most of the state's remaining frontier military installations by 1890 marked the end of one era and the beginning of another for both Texans and Indians, most of whom henceforth made their homes in western Indian Territory.

THE FILES OF THE TEXAS INDIAN PAPERS

Many of the nineteenth-century documents exchanged between federal and state officials, army officers and ranger captains, frontier populations and local political leaders ultimately found their way into a massive collection at the Texas State Library. This valuable set of "Texas Indian Papers" not only documents much of the administrative history of frontier defense, but also captures the harsh feelings of Texas frontiersmen toward the Native American population. Calls for subterfuge, eye-for-an-eye retribution, and even outright extermination filled petitions and newspapers. But amid the vehement demands for vengeance were also the efforts of many insightful men to bring equitable peace between the opposing sides. Both vantage points are well represented in the papers. Yet the most obvious deficiency in these massive files is the lack of a direct Indian voice. Researchers looking for an Indian viewpoint or rich cultural detail about the tribes will find little in these papers. That perspective must be resurrected from other ethnohistorical records and from the oral traditions of the Native Peoples themselves.

But even with these weaknesses in mind, the scholar and casual reader alike will find great value in this vast collection. When Dorman H. Winfrey and James M. Day first published a four-volume set of the *Texas Indian Papers* in 1959–1961, they received universally positive reviews for their efforts. Chester V. Kielman noted the importance of getting these archival documents into print before they deteriorated any further, and he praised their thoughtful organization in the published form. Furthermore, he acknowledged that this set of papers comprised one

of the most important and most useful collections in the entire Texas State Library. Kenneth F. Neighbours praised the series' successful editing and transcription. He wrote that the books heralded "a star in the ascendancy in the scholarly world." W. W. Newcomb, dean of Texas Indian authorities, agreed: "They are so valuable to the researcher, save him so much time, and are generally so well edited that [I] almost wept with joy when I first heard they were to be published." Twenty-seven years later, John H. Jenkins included the series in his *Basic Texas Books* (1988) and reaffirmed its value to a new generation of scholars.

The successful publication of the first four volumes led Winfrey and Day to issue a fifth volume based primarily upon unpublished documents found in the executive office of the state. These 276 additional items, primarily from the 1850s, helped fill in a great deal of the story, and Pemberton Press published the entire five-volume set in 1966 with the new title *The Indian Papers of Texas and the Southwest, 1825-1916*. As in the previous volumes, Winfrey and Day provided excellent transcriptions and extremely detailed indexes to facilitate research. Although they did not introduce elaborate editorial notes into any of the volumes, they meticulously identified the location of the original documents and occasionally the people who were involved in the correspondence. Most of the documents appear in a chronological fashion, making it easy for the reader to discern a story line within the back-and-forth correspondence. Unfortunately, the inclusive dates of 1825-1916, adopted by the expanded edition, mislead the intended audience because the record virtually ends after conclusion of the 1874-1875 Red River War.

Editors Winfrey and Day accomplished their initial goal of making a vital resource readily available to the public, but the set has been out of print for years and is considered rare. Now, more than thirty years later, it is heartening to see the Texas State Historical Association again honor their efforts by reprinting this collection at a reasonable price. No university, independent research collection, or scholar working in this field can afford to be without it. When the final analysis is written about Indian-white relations on the Southern Plains, these volumes will serve as one of its most important cornerstones.

MICHAEL L. TATE
University of Nebraska at Omaha

January 1995

INTRODUCTION

In 1959 the Texas Library and Historical Commission authorized publication of the series of Texas Indian Papers in order to carry out the legislative mandate to "edit and preface for publication copies of the Texas Archives." The purpose was to make available significant documents of Texas history which were not generally accessible to the public. The first volume covered the years 1825-1843; two volumes brought out in 1960 covered the years 1844-1845 and 1846-1859; and a final volume published in 1961 (co-edited by James M. Day) covered the Indian Papers from 1860-1916.

Publication of the manuscript copies of Texas Indian Papers was a most appropriate choice and filled a need which had existed for a great many years. Historians and others doing work in almost all phases of Texas history had frequent need to examine the Texas Indian Papers. As a result of long and repeated use over the years, the manuscripts had become worn and in many instances were in such poor condition that some items could no longer be made available to researchers for general use. The volumes, then, were published to preserve the original copies of the Texas Indian Papers and to make their valuable contents available for wide public use.

Favorable public response to the printed *Texas Indian Papers* was demonstrated by rapid purchase (unfortunately a meager publication budget limited the printing to 400 copies) and by favorable reviews the various volumes received in scholarly journals. In a short time all volumes were out-of-print, and for some years now copies of the *Texas Indian Papers* have been almost unobtainable.

Under these conditions the Texas Library and Historical Commission welcomed the suggestion of reprinting the *Texas Indian Papers* made by Mr. John H. Jenkins of the Pemberton Press. The Commission, with a desire to disseminate Texas history to as wide an audience as possible, went on record to permit reprinting and to cooperate with the Pemberton Press in every way possible. It is commendable that these valuable reference books are available once again at a reasonable cost, and the new publication demonstrates a fine public service attitude on the part of the Texas Library and Historical Commission and the Pemberton Press.

As was mentioned in the Preface to the first edition, the

original copies of the Texas Indian Papers were found to contain such a diverse assortment of material that a set of rules could not be established to cover every problem in editing. Particularly helpful suggestions have been supplied by Clarence E. Carter, *Historical Editing* (1952) and the sections on "The Copying of Manuscripts" and "The Editing and Printing of Manuscripts" in the *Harvard Guide to American History* (1955). Also examined for style and for suggestions were Charles Gulick and others (eds.), *Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar* (1920-1927). Amelia W. Williams and Eugene C. Barker (eds.), *Writings of Sam Houston* (1938-1943), Eugene C. Barker (ed.), *Austin Papers* (1924-1928), and William C. Binkley (ed.), *Official Correspondence of the Texan Revolution 1835-1836* (1936).

The documents are listed in chronological order. In almost all instances the originals have been copied *verbatim et literatim*. Words or letters have been supplied only when the document was illegible or torn, or where the orthography was such as to render its meaning doubtful. The printed copy was read numerous times against the original manuscript, and "sic" was inserted only when there was a feeling that a doubt would remain in the reader's mind about strange spelling, a date, or a fact. When an original document was not used, a notation has been given. Unfortunately the identification of individuals mentioned in the documents could not be included because of the limited appropriation and lack of time. An effort has been made to maintain consistent spelling with reference to proper names, localities, Indian tribes, and the like. Guides used for such spellings were F. W. Hodge (ed.), *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico* (1907), W. P. Webb and H. Bailey Carroll (eds.) *Handbook of Texas* (1952), and the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*.

Over the years a great many persons in the Archives Division assisted with the publication, and more than an ordinary note of thanks goes to James M. Day, the present Director of State Archives, who assisted with the first volume and saw the final volume come from the press. Staff members who typed copy, checked spelling, read proof, and solved many problems too numerous to elaborate here included Mrs. Fischer Osburn, George R. Nielsen, Albert D. Patillo, J. R. Patterson, Jr., David B. Gracy, Paul Willcott, John C. Wilson, Mrs. Ann B. Dunlap, and Mrs. Irene Zavala Sanchez.

DORMAN H. WINFREY
Director-Librarian
Texas State Library

January 2, 1966

PREFACE

A RESPONSIBILITY charged to the Archives Division of the Texas State Library is to "edit and preface for publication [manuscript] copies of the Texas Archives." The purpose is to make available significant documents of Texas history which are not generally accessible to the public.

The present publication fills a need which has existed for a great many years. Historians and others doing work in almost all phases of Texas history have had frequent need to examine the Texas Indian Papers. As a result of long and repeated use over the years, the manuscripts have become worn and in many instances are in such poor condition that some items can no longer be made available to researchers for general use. This work, then, has been brought out in order to preserve the original manuscript copies of the Texas Indian Papers and at the same time make their valuable contents available.

A major problem faced in the early stages of editing was to determine what types of materials to eliminate in the publication. Monetary appropriations and biennial deadlines had to be considered. After carefully surveying the documents, the decision was made to print in full all of the Indian Papers. As a result this publication includes the documents from 1825 to the end of 1843. Present plans are to bring out another volume which will cover the remaining period of the Republic from 1844 to Annexation. This should be followed by a volume devoted to the period of Statehood.

The original copies of the Texas Indian Papers were found to contain such a diverse assortment of material that a set of rules could not be established to cover every problem in editing. Particularly helpful suggestions have been supplied by Clarence E. Carter, *Historical Editing* (1952) and the sections on "The Copying of Manuscripts" and "The Editing and Printing of Manuscripts" in the *Harvard Guide to American History* (1955). Also examined for style and for suggestions were Charles Gulick and others (eds.), *Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar* (1920-1927), Amelia W. Williams and Eugene C. Barker (eds.), *Writings of Sam Houston* (1938-1943), Eugene C. Barker (ed.), *Austin Papers* (1924-1928), and William C. Binkley (ed.), *Official Correspondence of the Texan Revolution, 1835-1836* (1936).

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The State Archivist owes more than the ordinary note of thanks to members of the Archives staff who assisted in the publication. James M. Day laid the ground work, so to speak, on the style and format to be used. When Mr. Day was transferred to the Legislative Reference Division of the State Library, the work was ably carried on by George R. Nielsen and Albert D. Pattillo, who have typed copy, checked spelling, read proof, and solved many problems too numerous to elaborate here. A portion of the typing and the index was done by Mrs. Irene Sanchez, Miss Carol Perkins, and J. R. Patterson. A word of thanks is extended to Mrs. Fischer Osburn, Assistant Archivist, for carrying on the archival functions which permitted the archivist to devote the time necessary to bring out the publication within a rather tight schedule.

To State Librarian Witt B. Harwell goes appreciation for the support and cooperation he gave to the project from the start. Dr. H. Bailey Carroll, Professor of History at the University of Texas, was frequently consulted and his many valuable suggestions are deeply appreciated. Special thanks are extended to Mr. Thomas W. Streeter of Morristown, New Jersey, to Professor William R. Hogan of Tulane University, and to the University of Oklahoma Press for the use of the map of "Principal Communities and Roads in Settled Area of Republic of Texas Based on a map by Richard S. Hunt and Jesse F. Randel, 1845."

DORMAN H. WINFREY

State Archivist

June 8, 1959

TEXAS INDIAN PAPERS, 1825-1843

No. 1

COPY OF PASSPORT FROM STEPHEN F. AUSTIN TO HUAN NOVALE
[January 15, 1825]

Stephen F. Austin Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the colony on the Brazos and Colorado Rivers in the province of Texas.

The bearer hereof Capt. Huan Novale is a principal chief of the Lipan Nation of Indians who are the friends and brothers of the american settlers in this province. I, therefore request all americans who may meet with said Capt. Huan Novale to receive him in friendship and treat him with kindness and attention.

Given under my hand and seal at
the town of San Felipe de Austin
this 15th day of January 1825.
Stephen F. Austin

The above is a copy of the original instrument given to Capt. Huale [*sic*] by S. F. Austin 1825. A certified copy was given by the Secretary of State at Houston, March 1838 to General de Castro, Chief of Lipan

JOS. C. ELDRIDGE
Chf. Clk. State Dept.

[*Endorsed*] Copy of a Passport from S. F. Austin to Capt. Huan Novale
—1825—Lipan Captain

No. 2

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE GRANT OF LANDS TO THE
CHEROKEE TRIBE OF INDIANS BY THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

ORIGINALS AND TRANSLATIONS [1831-1839]

LETTER FROM JOSE MARIA LETONA TO COMMANDANT GENERAL
[September 1, 1831]

Executive Depart of the State of
Coahuila and Texas

His Excellency the Commandant General of these States under date 15th August last communicates to me the following:

“Excellency—To comply with the promises made to the Cherokee tribe of Indians, by the Supreme Government, and consulting the preservation of peace with the agricultural Tribes, I have proposed them their settlement on a fixed tract of land, and they having selected it on the Headwaters of the River Trinity and the Banks of the Sabine, I request Your Excellency, to cause that they be put into the possession of the same with the corresponding titles; and it is understood that the Commissioner appointed to that effect will agree to act in conjunction with Citizen José de las Piedras Colonel Commanding the frontier of Nacogdoches.”

Which I do communicate to your Honor for your information, and for the purpose of adopting the necessary measures that the aforesaid agricultural Tribe shall be represented before this Government through the medium of an attorney in fact, and he be instructed for the same purpose for which alike proceedings have been adopted on the 19th July last as regards the Coushatta and Alabama Indians.

God and Liberty, LEONA VICARIO

1st September 1831.

(signed) Letona

(signed) Santiago del Valle
Secy.

To the Hon: the Political Chief of the Department of Bexar.

A true translation of the original Spanish which I attest.

Geo. Fisher
Translator to
the Senate

LETTER FROM DON RAMON MUSQUIZ TO JOSE MARIA LETONA
[September 25, 1831]

Office of the Political Chief
of the Department of Bexar

Excellency,

Being informed of the contents of the official note of His

Excellency the Commandant General the these States of 15th August last, relative to give possession to the Cherokee Indians, of the lands which they have selected, and also of your Excellency's orders of the 1st inst. accompanied with the aforesaid Communication of His Excellency the Commandant Genl, in compliance of which I will cause that the necessary measures be adopted, that the alcalde of Nacogdoches shall notify the said Indians to be represented before Your Excellency through the medium of an Attorney infact, who in their name shall solicit the grant of the lands which they may need; but nevertheless I must inform Your Ex. that to the Indians of this Tribe, as well as to those of the Coushatta and Alabama who solicit the adjudication of laws in proper ownership, will be difficult to procure and pay the Expenses of an Attorney or Solicitor, who is required of them to be sent to the Seat of Government of this State, on account of their being uncivilized and poor men in consequence of which the requisition which I have caused to be made of them will be without effect; and even Supposing that they had those means and the laws should be granted to them according to the Colonization Laws, an embarrassment must present itself of their not having the means to pay the fees to the Commissioner and to the Surveyor, nor the amount for the Stamp-paper, necessary for issuing them their titles, nor the Land Dues to the State, according the installments provided in the said Law.—For these reasons, if there should be no other method adopted, perhaps no progress can be made in this business; unless it be that His Excellency, the Commandant Genl. in Virtue of the authority vested in him by the Supreme Government of the union as the Commissioner, shall establish them in the character of Colonists of the new Settlements, projected for account of the Federation.

God and Liberty,
Bexar 25th Sept. 1831
(signed) RAMON MUSQUIZ

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Coahuila and Texas

A true translation of the original Spanish which I attest.

Geo. Fisher
Translator to
the Senate

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT FROM JOSE MARIA LETONA TO DON
RAMON MUSQUIZ [March 22, 1832]

Executive Department of the
State of Coahuila and Texas

This day I have commissioned Colonel Don José de las Piedras to put the families composing the Cherokee tribe of Indians, into individual possession of the lands, which they possess in your Department by the consent of this Government, and of the Government of the Federation. Therefore you will cause that the Stamp-paper which he may require to that effect be furnished to the said Commissioner, upon his responsibility.

God and liberty, LEONA VICARIO
22 March 1832
(signed) Letona
(signed) Santiago del Valle
Secy.

To the Political Chief of the Department of Bexar.
A true translation from the original Spanish, which I attest.

Geo. Fisher
Translator to
the Senate

LETTER FROM DON RAMON MUSQUIZ TO JOSE MARIA LETONA
[April 22, 1832]

Office of the Political Chief of the
Department of Bexar.

Excellency.

By the Superior Note of Your Excellency of 22d March last I am informed, that Y. E. have been pleased to commission Colonel Don José de las Piedras to put the families of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians, into individual possession, of the lands which they possess in this Department, as also, that the Stamp-paper which said Commissioner may require to that effect shall be furnished to him upon his responsibility. All of which I shall

endeavour to cause to be complied with, as soon as he may apply for.

God and Liberty, Bexar 22 April 1832
(signed) RAMON MUSQUIZ

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Coahuila and Texas.

A true translation of the original Spanish, which I attest.

Geo. Fisher
Translator to
the Senate

LETTER FROM JOSE DE LAS PIEDRAS TO DON RAMON MUSQUIZ
[May 7, 1832]

Military Commandancy of the Frontier

His Excellency the Governor of the State, in official note of 22d March last have been placed to commission me to adjudicate the laws in ownership to the families composing the Cherokee tribe of Indians, accompanying me to that effect the instruction to which I have to subject myself, and having accepted said Commission, with the view of promoting good order on this frontier, I communicate the same to your Honor as one of the first duties of the said Commissioner, awaiting your orders and instructions for the better performance of the duties of the said Office, requesting your Honor to communicate your orders upon the same Subject to the Civil authorities for their guide.

In making this Communication I have the honor to offer you my respects and esteem.

God and Liberty, Nacogdoches
May 7th 1832
(signed) JOSE DE LAS PIEDRAS

To the Hon. the Political Chief
of the Department of Bexar
Don Ramon Musquiz

A true translation of the original Spanish, which I attest.

Geo. Fisher
Translator to the Senate

COPY OF A LAW OF THE LEGISLATURE OF COAHUILA AND TEXAS
RELATING TO THE INDIANS [May 12, 1835]

In order to secure the Peace and tranquility of the State, the Government is authorized to Select, out of the Vacant Lands of Texas, that Land which may appear most appropriate for the Location of the Peaceable and civilized Indians which may have been introduced into Texas.

Article 2. It shall establish with them a line of defense along the frontier to secure the State against the Incursions of the barbarous tribes.

done at Montclova [*sic*] the
12th day of May 1835
(signed) AUGUSTIN VIESCA
Gov.

I Marianno Irala Secy.

[*Endorsed*] Copy of a Law of the Legislature of Coahuila and Texas relating to the Indians 12th May 1835

LETTERS TO THE ALCALDE OF NACOGDOCHES FROM RUIZ
[February 20-July 29, 1835]

The Supreme Government of the State, satisfied with the intention of the Cherokee Coushatta and other Indians will not permit them to be disturbed in the lands which they now occupy until the Genl Supreme Government shall determine upon the matter, and the Chiefs of the Cherokee nation having been made known to me, that five or six families have lately introduced themselves, among which there is one of the name of Cook and the widow of— and have established themselves within the pasture lands of the said Cherokee and are doing them much injury killing and wounding their cattle and of the deer, and it being absolutely necessary to maintain peace with those Indians, that you proceed without loss of time to expel the said families from the above mentioned lands for which purpose you will order the Sheriff to be under the direction of Col. Bowles to inform these families of which he, Col. Bowles has complained, that they will immediately leave and remove themselves from the said lands, and that you will take care, that hereafter, that no body shall be suffered to Establish themselves within the Range on the pastures of the said Indians until the Supreme

Gen. Government shall have determined upon what lands they shall be established.

20th Febr'y 1835
RUIZ

To the Alcalde of Nacogdoches

In answer to your Official letter dated the 17th of the present month I return to you, approve the account for \$47.00 charged by the Sheriff for his services in having removed those individuals who had established themselves in the range or pasture of the Cherokee Indians in conformity with the order which I transmitted to you.

18th March 1835
RUIZ

To the Alcalde of Nacogdoches

Having recd. information that the Surveyor Stroud in contravention of orders issued from this Department has dared to have surveyed lands within the boundaries of the Cherokee Indians so as to include the house of one of their chiefs called Big Mush as has been stated to me by the Foreigner William F. Allison (who lives in the old Rancho of Joseph Durst) I command you that you will summon the above mentioned Allison, that he will appear with his Witnesses to prove the act on some convenient day of this week, summoning also the above mentioned Stroud to appear on the same day and that you will give notice thereof that I may send to you my instructions on the matter.

RUIZ
July 11th 1835

To the Alcalde

Being informed of the result of the investigations, that you have made in the accusation against the Surveyor Stroud in your official communication made me of the 28 Inst. it is evident that the above mentioned Stroud had acted contrary to the instructions given him by the Commissioner, and has violated the order issued to him from this Department for the maintainance of peace with respect to the lands of the industrious and peaceable Indians in consequence of which and in conformity with the obligations imposed upon me by the Law on that subject I

order you to demand of the aforesaid Stroud a fine of fifty dollars and the cost of the suit—

RUIZ
July 29th 1835

To the Alcalde
of Nacogdoches

LETTER FROM VICENTE CORDOVA TO MANUEL FLORES
[July 19, 1838]

To Manuel Flores

Sir

I hold a commission from General Vicente Filisola to raise the Indians as auxiliaries to the National Army and I have already entered upon my duties by inviting a meeting of the neighboring tribes, and being informed that you are appointed for the same purpose I would be glad to know what preliminary arrangements you have made towards the accomplishment of the objects contemplated; and I hope you will make every effort to approach with such force as you may have at your command as far as you may judge proper, and that you will make all effort to hold with me a verbal communication in order that we may have in our respective stations an understanding, and that you will bring the pipe which I understand you are in possession in order that the Indian Chiefs may smoke it of the Cherokee and other tribes, who have promised me to unite as soon as possible for action, and who have also agreed that in case our plans should be discovered in the mean time, they then will commence operations with the force we may have at command, and it is highly desirable that you should approach to give us in such case a helping hand.

We have heard here that the troops have commenced operations in La Bahía but do not know whither it is true.

I desire we should treat with each other in full confidence which is necessary to the success of our commission.

I will say no more at present than that you may act in full confidence of your friend

that S.M.B.
VICENTE CORDOVA

[Endorsed] Vicente Cordova to Manuel Flores July 19th, 1838.

No. 3

DOCUMENT RELATING TO MEXICAN LAND GRANT TO CHEROKEE INDIANS [Undated]

In the year 1821 Gen Austin and Hayden Edwards both memorialized the General Government to obtain grants of colonization contracts, and after a time and a series of changes in the Mexican Government they both succeeded in obtaining grants; Edward's grant included all the country East of the boundary of Austin's Colony to the Sabine and North of the San Antonio Road 20 miles in a direct line. Edwards went on in compliance with his contract, and in carrying it out he charged the colonist one bit per acre for their deeds. The colonists thinking this an imposition, and a perquisite to which he was not by Law entitled memorialized the Executive of Coahuila and Texas, setting forth this and other stretchs of power and authority which Edwards had been guilty of praying the interference of the Government. In consequence of this memorial the Executive of the state in 1826, summoned Edwards to appear before the Governor and Council and answer the charges in the memorial contained.

Edwards instead of obeying the mandate of the Governor raised the standard of rebellion and in conjunction with Richard Fields and Dr. Hunter, attempted to drive out the troops and authorities of the Government, all the well disposed citizens East of the Trinity united against Edwards and his party. The Bowles and Big Mush and all their friends joined with the authorities, Genl. Austin called out the militia of his colony and marched to their assistance, Col. Ymatha was sent on from the interior to command and reinforce the forts, Fields and Hunter were put to death by the Cherokees who had sided with the authorities.

The troubles being over and quiet restored, all the civil authorities of the country, Genl. Austin and Col. Ymatha memorialized the supreme government, stating the services that had been rendered by The Bowl and his friends and requesting that the land might be assigned them which they then occupied. In 1821 an answer to this memorial arrived from Mexico containing a Colonel's commission and a complete set of Regimentals for The Bowl, and a Civil Badge for Big Mush, and possessory title such

as Mexico and Old Spain always extended to the Indians.

The grant to Burnet embraced the land thus given to the Cherokee, and the question is between the General and the State Government.

In 1827 when president Victoria extended to Bowles the possessory title to the lands occupied by the Cherokee the General government alone could convey the land—the state government had no right.

No. 4

APPOINTMENT OF SAM HOUSTON, JOHN FORBES, AND JOHN CAMERON AS INDIAN COMMISSIONERS [December 22, 1835]

Be it resolved by the General Council of the Provisional
Government of Texas

That Samuel Houston, John Forbes, and John Cameron, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to treat with the Cherokee Indians and their twelve associate bands, under such instructions as may be given them by the Governor and Council; and should it so happen that all the commissioners cannot attend any two of them shall have power to conclude a treaty and report the same to the General Council of the Provisional Government for its approval and ratification.

Passed Dec. 22, 1835.

JAMES W. ROBINSON
Lt. Gov. and Ex-officio
President of the
General Council
Henry Smith
Governor

E. M. Pease
Sec. of Council
Approved 28th Dec. 1835

Chas. B. Stewart
Secretary of Executive

Transcript

[*Endorsed*] Resolution of the Genl. Council of the provisional Government relative to John Forbes, Sam Houston and John Cameron, Esqrs. Commissioners to treat with Cherokee Indians — — 1835 — —

No. 5

APPOINTMENT OF SAM HOUSTON, JOHN FORBES, AND JOHN CAMERON AS INDIAN COMMISSIONERS BY HENRY SMITH
[December 28, 1835]

In the Name of the People of Texas Sovereign and free—
To Whom these presents shall come, Be it known.

That I, Henry Smith, Governor of Texas; by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor aforesaid, do hereby commission John Forbes, Sam Houston and John Cameron Esqrs as Commissioners on the part of the Government of Texas, in conformity with the Declaration of the chosen delegates of all Texas in Convention assembled in the month of November last, setting forth the external bounds within which certain Indians therein named are to be settled. And in conformity with an Ordinance and Decree passed by the Legislative Council of Texas under date of the 22 inst. authorizing the appointment of the said Houston, Forbes and Cameron for the purposes aforesaid to treat with the Indian Tribes in conformity with the superior declaration of the Convention, and pursuant to and in conformity with the said Ordinance and decree as above designated, and to be governed by the accompanying instructions.

All acts performed by the said Commissioners on the part, and in the name of the People of Texas, within the purview and by virtue of this authority shall be valid and ultimately ratified by this Government, in good faith, when finally ratified or sanctioned by this Government.

In testimony of which I Henry Smith, Governor as aforesaid have hereunto set by hand and affixed my private seal, (No seal of office being yet provided)

Done and signed at my office in the Town of
San Felipe, this 28th day of December, Eighteen
Hundred and thirty five

HENRY SMITH
Governor

Chas. B. Stewart
Secretary of Executive

[Endorsed] Commission to John Forbes, Sam Houston and John Cameron, from Henry Smith. 1835.

No. 6

INSTRUCTIONS TO INDIAN COMMISSIONERS JOHN FORBES, SAM
HOUSTON, AND JOHN CAMERON FROM HENRY SMITH
[December 30, 1835]

Executive Department of Texas

To John Forbes, Sam Houston
and John Cameron Esqrs

Gentlemen

The following will be handed you as your instructions on the part of the Government of Texas by which you will be governed in the discharge of your duties as Commissioners in treating with the Cherokee Indians and their associate bands; in conformity with your commissions.

You will proceed to Nacogdoches as soon as practicable and enter on the discharge of your duties in the discharge of which, you will in no wise transcend the Declaration made and signed by the Consultation in November last—you will in all things pursue a course of justice and equity towards the Indians, and to protect all honest claims of the Whites, agreeably to such Laws compacts or treaties, as the said Indians may have heretofore made with the Mexican Republic.

You will provide in said treaty with the Indians, that they shall never alienate their Lands, either separately or collectively, except to the Government of Texas—And to agree that the Said Government, will at any time hereafter purchase all their claims at a fair and reasonable valuation—You will endeavour, if possible, to secure their effective cooperation at all times when it may be necessary to call the effective force of Texas into the field and agreeing for their Services in a body for a specific time—If found expedient and consistent, you are authorised and empowered to exchange other Lands within the limits of Texas not otherwise appropriated in the room of Lands claimed by said Indians and as soon as practicable, you will report your proceedings to the Governor and Council for their ratification and approval.

San Felipe de Austin

I am Respectfully

Gentlemen
Your obst
HENRY SMITH
Governor

December 30 1835

C. B. Stewart

Secretary of Executive

[*Endorsed*] Instructions from Gov. Henry Smith, to John Forbes, John Cameron and Sam Houston, Commissioners to treat with Cherokee Indians in 1835.

No. 7

LETTER TO BYRD LOCKHART FROM J. W. ROBINSON

San Felipe de Austin Jany. 17, 1836

Sir,

You are hereby notified that you are this day appointed a commissioner to treat with the Comanche Indians now at San Antonio. Edward Burleson, J. C. Neill, John W. Smith and Francisco Ruiz are your co-commissioners, and you and they are required forthwith to repair to the city of San Antonio de Bexar, and treat with the said Indians. The Express Mr. Gritten is waiting, and cannot wait until your commission and instructions can be made out, but they will be forwarded to you at Bexar by Gen. Burleson, who leaves here tomorrow for home, and then will pass by the upper road to San Antonio forthwith. As the Indians threaten an attack, it is sincerely hoped that it will suit your convenience to attend with him and them.

Yours very respectfully
J. W. ROBINSON

Byrd Lockhart Esqr.

[*Endorsed*] Letter to Byrd Lockhart Gonzales

No. 8

TREATY BETWEEN TEXAS AND THE CHEROKEE INDIANS
[February 23, 1836]

This Treaty made and established between Sam Houston, and John Forbes, Commissioners, on the part of the Provisional Government of Texas, on the one part, and the Cherokee, and their associate Bands now residing in Texas on the other part to wit: Shawnee, Delaware, Kickapoo, Quapaw, Choctaw, Biloxi, Ioni, Alabama, Coushatta, Caddo of the Neches, Tahocullake, and Mataquo,—By the Head Chiefs, Head men and Warriors, of the Cherokee, as Elder Brothers and Representative of all the other Bands, agreeably to this last General Council. This Treaty is made—conformably to a declaration made by the last General Consultation, at San Felipe, and dated 13th November AD 1835.

Article First,

The parties declare, that there shall be a firm and lasting peace forever, and that a friendly intercourse shall be pursued, by the people belonging to both parties.—

Article Second,

It is agreed and declared that the before named Tribes, or Bands shall form one community, and that they shall have and possess the lands, within the following bounds. To wit—laying West of the San Antonio road, and beginning on the West, at the point where the said road crosses the River Angelina, and running up said river, untill it reaches the mouth of the first large creek, (below the great Shawnee village) emptying into the said River from the north east, thence running with said creek, to its main source, and from thence, a due north line to the Sabine River, and with said river West—then Starting where the San Antonio road crosses the Angelina river, and with the said road to the point where it crosses the Neches river and thence running up the east side of said river, in a north-west direction—

Article Third,

All lands granted or settled in good faith previous to the settlement of the Cherokee, within the before described bounds,

are not conveyed by this treaty, but excepted from its operation.—All persons who have once been removed and returned shall be considered as intruders and their settlements, not be respected.—

Article Fourth,

It is agreed by the parties aforesaid that the several Bands or Tribes named in this Treaty, shall all remove within the limits, or bounds as before described.—

Article Fifth,

It is agreed and declared, by the parties aforesaid that the Land, lying and being within the aforesaid limits shall never be sold or alienated to any person or persons, power or Government, whatsoever else than the Government of Texas, and the Commissioners on behalf of the Government of Texas bind themselves, to prevent in future all persons from intruding within the said bounds.—And it is agreed upon the part of the Cherokee, for themselves and their younger Brothers, that no other tribes or Bands of Indians, whatsoever shall settle within the limits aforesaid, but those already named in this Treaty, and now residing in Texas.—

Article Sixth,

It is declared that no individual person, member of the Tribes before named, shall have power to sell, or lease land to any, person or persons, not a member or members of this community of Indians, nor shall any citizen of Texas, be allowed to Lease or buy Land from any Indian or Indians.

Article Seventh,

That the Indians shall be governed by their own Regulations, and Laws, within their own territory, not contrary to the Laws of the Government of Texas.—All property stolen from the citizens of Texas, or from the Indians shall be restored to the party from whom it was stolen, and the offender or offenders shall be punished by the party to whom he or they may belong.

Article Eighth,

The Government of Texas shall have power to regulate Trade, and intercourse, but no Tax shall be laid on the Trade of the Indians.— .

Article Ninth,

The Parties to this Treaty agree that one or more agencies,

shall be created and at least one agent shall reside, specially, within the Cherokee Villages, whose duty it shall be to see, that no injustice is done to them, or other members of the community of Indians.

Article Tenth,

The Parties, to this Treaty agree that so soon as Jack Steele, and Samuel Benge, shall abandon their improvements, without the limits of the before recited tract of country, and remove within the same, that they shall be valued and paid for by the Government of Texas, the said Jack Steele and Samuel Benge having untill the month of November next succeeding from the date of this treaty, allowed them to remove within the limits before described.—And that all the Lands and improvements now occupied by any of the before named Bands or Tribes, not lying within the limits before described shall belong to the Government of Texas and subject to its disposal.

Article Eleventh,

The parties to this Treaty agree and stipulate that all the Bands or Tribes, as before recited (except Steele and Benge) Shall remove within the before described limits, within Eight months from the date of this Treaty.

Article Twelfth,

The parties to this Treaty, agree that nothing herein contained shall effect the relations of the Saline, on the Neches nor the Settlers in the neighbourhood thereof untill a General Council of the Several Bands, shall take place and the pleasure of the Convention of Texas be known.

Article Thirteenth,

It is also declared, that all Titles issued to Lands, not agreeably to the declaration of the General Cousultation of the People of all Texas, dated the Thirteenth day of November, Eighteen hundred and thirty five, within the before recited limits, are declared void—as well as, all orders and surveys made in relation to the same.—

Done at Colonel Bowies Village on the Twenty third day of February, Eighteen hundred and thirty six, and the first Year of the Provisional Government of Texas.— — —

Witnesses	SAM HOUSTON
his	JOHN FORBES
FOX X FIELDS	his
mark	COLONEL X BOWLES
HARRY MILLARD	mark
JOSEPH DURST	BIG MUSH X his mark
A. HORTON	his
GEORGE W. CASE	SAMUEL X BENGE
MATHIAS A. BINGHAM	mark his
GEO. W. HOCKLEY	OOSOOTA X
Secretary of	his mark
Commission . . .	CORN X TASSLE
	mark
	THE X EGG his mark
	his
	JOHN X BOWLES
	mark
	TUNNETEE X his mark

[*Endorsed*] Indian Treaty 1835

No. 9

LETTER FROM DAVID G. BURNET TO M. B. MENARD
[March 19, 1836]

To

M. B. Menard Esqr

Sir

You have been selected as the most suitable person to be found in Texas, for the transactions of business that is equally important and delicate. The government reposes an unlimited confidence in your patriotism and intelligence and are sensible that no other citizen is as fully qualified as yourself to discharge the interesting duties of your appointment.

It is a matter of great importance to Secure the entire neutrality at least, of the Indian tribes generally, and especially of Such of them as have migrated from the north—your experience in Indian affairs renders it very desirable to have the benefit of Your agency in effecting this object.

Accompanying this You will receive Your commission and I hope You will make it convenient to proceed with all dispatch

to the place of operations—Your known familiarity with the peculiarities of the Indian character induces the government to invest You with much discretionary power: But I must enjoin it upon you to avoid with great caution entering into any Specific treaty relating to boundaries, that may compromit the interests of actual settlers—It may very plausibly and justly be represented to the Chiefs, that we are too much occupied at this time, to negotiate positive treaties—the ample justice Shall be rendered to them as Soon as the foreign relations of the Country are adjusted on a peaceable footing—and that lands adequate to their wants will be fully granted for their exclusive use.

You are authorised to draw on the War Department for any Sum or Sums not exceeding Two Thousand dollars—It is believed the merchants of Nacogdoches will accept your drafts in payment of goods. You will employ such amount within the 2000\$ as Your judgment may deem adviseable in presents to the Chiefs and headmen of the General Tribes, provided You first ascertain that the distribution of such presents would contribute to the object of your mission.

If you could secure the Services of even a few confidential men of the Shawnee tribe or any other personally Known to you to act as scouts, it would be a valuably acquisition to our forces. But they must be men on whose *fidelity* the utmost reliance may be placed.

You will receive instructions of a strictly confidential nature from the War Department to which I doubt not your zealous attention will be given—

[Endorsed] M B Menard Instructions

No. 10

LETTER FROM A. LEGRAND TO DAVID G. BURNET
[November 7, 1836]

His Excy. David G. Burnet President of Texas
Sir,

In conformity with your instructions I proceeded direct and as soon as circumstances would permit to this post on my way to the Comanche and Kiowa nations. Immediately on my ar-

rival at New Orleans your draft on Messrs T. Toby & Brothers was honored by those gentlemen.

I have been somewhat (unavoidably) delayed in my progress to this place where I arrived six days since. Tomorrow I take my departure for the Prairies in company with the [torn] of the traders. This circumstance affords me facilities for the transportation of necessaries.

My arrival among the Indians will probably take place in about ten days from this time: when I shall hurry thro my business with the Indians so as to make as early an appearance in Texas as possible.

On my arrival at this post, I consulted with the Prest. of the bord of Commissioners for the Indians (west) on the propriety of my views with the Comanche and Kiowa and he sanctioned them. This step I thought proper.

I apprehend no difficulty in transacting my business with the Indians: However I shall again and as soon as possible notify you of my progress.

I have the honor to be with
much respt. your Hum. Sert.

Fort Gibson Nov. 7th 1836

A. LEGRAND

[Endorsed] His Excely. the President of the Republic of Texas
Care of
Messrs. T. Toby & Brother
New Orleans
Forwarded by Thos. Toby & Brother
A. LeGrand Nov. 7 1836

New Orleans
26 Decm.

No. 11

BILL OF GOODS FURNISHED THE CHEROKEE INDIANS BY RICHARD SPARKS AND SMITH [February 24, 1837]

A Bill of Goods furnished by Richard Sparks and Smith for the Cherokee on their trip to the prairies

Twelve Blankets \$8. per	Blanket	\$96.00
twenty one tin cups	.25cts each	5.25
One coffee Biler for Bowles		1.50
20 flaps of stroud per flap	\$1.50	30.00

14 large Butcher knives per knife \$1	14.00
1 pair of Brass spirs for Bowles 75cts	25.00
20 lbs. of Bar lid .25 cts per pound	5.00
1 pair of Brass Spirs for Bowles 75cts	.75
20 lbs of tobacco .75 cts per lb.	15.00
2 Brass Kitels of a reasonable large quantity \$5 ea.	10.00
21 papers of Paint vermilion .50 cts each paper	10.50
	\$212.50

I, Bowles, the Commanding chief of the party do ask and with agent to percure the above mentioned articles for me if possible for my journey to the prairies to proceed on the above request mentioned with my twenty one men with me

I the said Col. Richard Sparks and Smith seeing the necessity and being present and seeing the above number of Cherokee Indians this far on their march at the Saline I have furnished the above articles by the request of the Bowl the agent promising the same to be forward on to the president where unto we have set our hand and seals this Day and Date

Feb. th 1837

Col. Bowl

Capt. Egg

WILLIAM GOYENS acting Agent

[Endorsed] Goyens Sparks Bill

298.25 cnts

there being an error of \$14.25 cents in charge for spurs

Re'd 24th Feby 1837

referred same day to war Dept.

Houston

No. 12

LETTER FROM W. H. SECREST TO SAM HOUSTON

Colorado

March the 1: 1837

Mr President

Sir I am after my respects to you under the painful necessity of informing you that the Indians have committed severel depra-
dation on the Setelers of Millcreak and Colorado they killed a

duichman by the name of Fotran and two children and kild Roberson our representative and his brother, they are steelen and kilien all our stock and we cant help ourselves we are so few in number that we cant leave our homes to rout them I am here the same as both hands tied four women to guard so that I can't get out to see about them if you cant do somthing for us we are in a bad situation and will no doubt be some of our women and children massaced the next time you here from us I have not seen any of them myself but they come to see me and as I was not at home took two horses shot one on and left untill the next time and I dont no how long that may be for they are in the settlement yet I can here of them even two or three days nothing more but remain your most respectfully

W H SECREST

[The following paragraph is probably an endorsement written by a government official.]

The Secy of State will write the Government of the U States and urge in the strongest terms the necessity of sending a force, and at least two companies of mounted men, from the U States, to Keep the Caddo in check beside an Infantry force at Nacogdoches. The last treaty between them and the U States threw them upon us, with feelings of hostility against all americans —They regard us, part of the american family.

The Treaty demands all that we solicit! our demand should be heard.

[Endorsed] W. H. Secrest Colorado March 1: 1837 to the President

No. 13

LETTER FROM THOMAS J. RUSK TO JESSE WATKINS

Nacogdoches

14th Septr. 1837

To Jesse Watkins Esq

Sir you will proceed to the Praires to meet the Head man of the Keechi Caddo Tawakoni and Ioni Tribes of Indians taking with you as Interpreter Luis Sánchez you will first listen to any talk they may desire to hold with you and then inform them that we are disposed to be at peace with all our Red Breth-

ren that we are disposed to break our long knives and bury our Tomahawks with them and to open a trade road between the house of the Red and white man that all we shall require of them will be to give up the prisoners they have of ours to bring back all the property they have stolen and not to murder or steal any more and to prevent other Indians from doing so where they may know of it to all of which if they will agree you may promise them that we will make a Treaty of peace with them which shall last forever The presents which are furnished to you you can distribute as you may think most proper and you may make such arrangements about the chiefs coming in as is most satisfactory to the Indians We would like well if they could be brought down to the Seat of Government but for fear that cannot be done we will ask the President to nominate two commissioners here who can treat with them and who will be furnished with the proper instructions In your talk with them you will be careful not to promise them Lands at any particular place and be cautious you make no promise however slight that cannot be strictly complied with

very respectfully your
obt Servants
signed

THO J RUSK
K H DOUGLASS

[*Endorsed*] Instructions to Jesse Watkins 14 Sept. 1837

No. 14

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Committee Room 12th Oct 1837

Mr President

The Standing Committee on Indian affairs, Beg leave to Report,—That they have had the subject under consideration and that, in its investigation they have found it one of vast importance to the Republick comprising a complication of conflicting interests, And one which necessarily forces within the observation of your Committee those *Publick Acts* had in reference to the Indians within the borders of this Republick.

Your Committee have thought proper to Lay before the Hon-

orable Senate as correct a list of the different tribes with their force, habits, Locality, Interests origin and probable feelings in reference to this Govt as the limited means of information in possession of your Committee will allow and they frankly admit that much of this information is discernable from individual information. No official information having been furnished your Committee through any of the departments of this Govt other than the documents herewith submitted.

South of the San Antonio road in the Counties of Nacogdoches and Liberty live the *Coushatta*, *Alabama*, *Biloxi* and *Muskogee* the three former of about 50 and the latter of about 3 years residence in Texas all originally from the "Creek Country" of the U. S. They speak a similar dialect are about 150 warriors in number mostly Hunters of Pacific feelings towards the Govt. of this Republick and having very limited if any pretensions to Territory. These Indians have no communication with the tribes of the Praries whom they dread and with whom they have been at variance.

The Huawni [Hainai?] and Choctaw live in the Counties of Nacogdoches and Shelby on the waters of the Attoyac and Patroon, they are of the old Choctaw nation have resided in Texas about two years are of Pacific feelings, are about 40 in number and have no pretensions to soil among them are a few Chickasaw, of similar character.

The *Caddo*, *Ioni*, *Anadarko*, *Abadoche* among whom are dispersed the Ais and Nacogdoches Indians speak a similar language are descended from the old Caddo nation and with the exception of the Caddo are natives of this Country—They all understand and speak the Castilian Language. They are about 225 in number and previous to their late Hostilities live in the County of Nacogdoches, some have returned to their old homes but most of them are still with their squaws and Children on the Praries united with the Hostile tribes that dwell there; about one half of these Indians are good marksmen all of them Hunt for a living and are on intimate terms with all the tribes of the Praries. They are thought to be the greatest rogues and the most treacherous Indians on our frontier.

The *Keechi*, *Tawakoni*, *Waco* and *Tawehash* or *Pawnee* are Indians of the Praries, Hunt altogether for a living travel altogether on horseback armed mostly with the Bow and Lance, what fire arms they have are smooth bores or traders guns of

little value and seldom used. They run from place to place, move with great celerity, and are but little dependent on civilized man for necessary articles. They are now at war with this Republic. Their number is about 500 warriors despicable soldiers but formidable rogues, and for 5 years past have greatly annoyed our frontier during which time they have occasionally found opportunities to commit most horrible outrages and to carry off children and females as prisoners. The latter of whom your Committee are justified in saying are forced to subserve to purposes that any beings other than *fiends* would blush to think of.

These indians reside mostly on the Head waters of the Trinity Brazos and Colorado, and are on good terms with both the Comanche and the northern Indians living within the limits of Texas.

Of the Comanche your Committee knows but little, they are however the natural enemies of the Mexicans whom they contemptuously discriminate their *stockkeepers* and out of which nation they procure slaves. They are roving indians, live on *game*, and have many horses. Their arms are the Bow and Lance. Your Committee had not any evidence of hostile feelings on the part of these indians towards the People of this Republic and do not entertain a doubt but that a treaty of amity between this Govt and those Indians might be effected if presents and energetic measures were adopted for that purpose by the Executive and Congress of this Republic.

The People called Lipan, Karankawa and Tonkawa your Committee considers as part of the Mexican nation and no longer to be considered as a different People from that nation. They occupy the Western Part of Texas.

Those tribes usually dinominated Northern indians are the Kickapoo, Shawnee, Delaware, Potawatomi and Menominee. They reside in the County of Nacogdoches and are hunters with a few exceptions among the Delaware and Shawnee, all are excellent hunters and marksmen well armed about 500 in number and roam the Praries in perfect confidence. They are of about 8 years residence in Texas are friendly to the whites and have but slight pretensions to soil. making almost their sole subsistance by the chase, some of them have occasionally fought the Comanche but are all now at peace.

The Cherokee whom your Committee have chosen to mention

last because intimately connected with important subjects to be discussed in this Report live also in the County of Nacogdoches on the waters of the Angelina, Neches, and Sabine rivers, they are about 220 in number, are farmers and hunters, raise stock, have some domestic manufactures, and read and write their own language Their War Chief is called Bowles Their Civil Chief is called Big Mush.

They are a branch of the old nation of that name which they left some 40 or 50 years since settling first on the St Francis afterwards on the Arkansas river and finally about 15 years since in Texas. They are good riflemen and have elevated views of their own importance and claims. They also appear desirous of taking the lead and forming an union of the different tribes in Texas. They trade with and are now in continual communication with the Praire Indians with whom untill the commencement of our revolution they were at war.

These Cherokee in the event of war would feel the Horros of invasion in a degree very nearly equal to the whites as their Squaws and Children never leave their farms, which is also the case with a few Delaware and Shawnee. They would have no strongholds, no interminable thickets, or swamps to retire to, but would be forced to give battle or fly to the praries.

In forming their Report to your honorable body in this subject your committee deem that it is their duty to elucidate as nearly as possible the nature of the claims of these different tribes of Indians in the Republick on soil of Texas. And in making up their report your committee have been guided by a sincere and anxious wish to recommend that course of Policy that will redound to the Honor and safety of our Country as well as the securing to the Indians their just claims. Your Committee are of Opinion that then actually *vested rights* which the different tribes of Indians now within our limits and invested with by the Mexican Govt previous to our declaration of Independence and which they have not subsequently forfeited by overt acts against the Peace of this Republick should be held sacred and inviolable.

But Your Committee have not upon the most mature consideration and the most assiduous inquiry been able to ascertain that a vested right of any kind had accrued to or been obtained by any tribe or tribes of Indians, other than the *Prima Facia*

right of Occupancy to those tribes *natives* of the Country before mentioned.

Your committee preparatory to investigating the Treaty concluded with the Cherokee Chiefs by Sam Houston and Jn. Forbes on the 23rd day of February 1836 have had under consideration the Declaration of the consultation dated 13th Nov. 1835 and which Declaration is submitted with this report.

Your Committee after mature reflection are of opinion that the *Promises* expressed in that declaration are *false* and that acknowledged rights when based of *false* Promises are of no effect and void, which your Committee conceived to be the case in this instance. There has been no evidence presented to us, nor do we know of any, showing that such a community exists as that recognized by the aforesaid Declaration (under the title of "*Associate Bands*") or that the rights therein mentioned ever did exist or were ever granted. On the Contrary there is before your Committee *notorious* evidence that part at least of the tribes enumerated in that list of which the Cherokee are represented as "Head Chiefs" "Elder Brothers" have been the most savage and ruthless of our frontier enemies ever since and even at the very date of the signing of this Treaty.

It is also *notorious* that no part of said tribes have been our friends in War.

Again your Committee find upon inspection of said Declaration and the treaty formed under it that the Territory therein mentioned forms part of the soil granted to David G. Burnet Esq. for the purposes of Colonization and which Colony was filled or nearly so Prior to this Declaration Many of the titles Being completed and others commenced and now in progress.

Your committee are satisfied that the grant of this Territory to David G. Burnet Esq. for the purpose of Colonization and that many years after the settlement of these Indians on the soils should be taken as conclusive evidence that no obligation was created by grant promises or otherwise which that nation considered binding in favor of either the Cherokee or this Community of "*Associate Bands*" to be represented by the "Head Chiefs" "Elder Brothers" of the Cherokee Nation.

Your Committee reflecting that the People of Texas were at the time of this Declaration acknowledged Citizens of Mexico are utterly at a loss to conceive on what principles of Legislation the act was passed or rather they are of opinion that said

act was an unwarrantable assumption of Authority which was in no way obligatory on the Mexican Govt at that time nor on this Govt now.

Your Committee are informed by Documents A. and B. herewith submitted that a treaty has lately been concluded between the Anadarko and Ioni Tribes of Indians and T J Rusk and K H Douglass on the part of this Republick.

Your Committee also learn by the submitted copys of instructions to Jesse Watkins that a treaty is at this time negotiating between the Keechi Waco Tawehash and Tawakoni tribes on a part of them and this Republick.

Your Committee as a review of the difficult bearings of this important subject Beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate of the Republick of Texas that they disapprove of and utterly refuse to ratify the Treaty or any articles thereof concluded by Saml. Houston and Jn. Forbes on the 23rd day of February 1836 between the Provisional Govt. of Texas on the one part, and the "Head Chiefs" Head men and Warriors of the Cherokee on the other part In as much as that said Treaty was based on promises that did not exist and that the operation of it would not only be detrimental to the interests of the Republick but would also be a violation of the vested rights of many Citizens.

Resolved that the Senate advise and consent to ratification of a treaty entered into between T J Rusk and K H Douglass on the Part of the Republick of Texas and the Chiefs of the Ioni and Anadarko Tribes of indians on the 21 day of August 1837.

Resolved that the President of the Republick be authorized and advised to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners and furnish them with instructions, such as he may deem most expedient to him about friendly relations between the Comanche and this Republick Provided that no fee simple right of soil be acknowledged by this Govt in favor of these Indians.

Resolved that should the Treaty in course of negotiation by Jesse Watkins be perfected— The Senate deem that it would be advisable to establish not less than 3 Block Houses on the Northern and Western frontier for the purpose of protecting trading Houses to be conducted under proposed Legal regulations and restrictions.

Resolved that the Senate consider the Northern tribes of In-

dians resident in this Republic as properly under the superintendence and direction of the Govt. of the U. S. of America— And that they recommend the most urgent remonstrance to the U S Govt on that subject

I. W. BURTON Chairman

[*Endorsed*] Report of the Indian Com.

No. 15

TREATY BETWEEN TEXAS AND THE TONKAWA INDIANS

Texas Post of Bexar

Nov. 22nd, 1837

The following treaty of peace and amity was entered into at the Post of Bexar in the Republic of Texas, between the Tonkawa Tribe of Indians, thro' their Head Chiefs, on the one part, and the Republic of Texas, through its authorised Commissioner Col. Henry W. Karnes, of the other part.

Article 1st

We, the Chiefs of the Tonkawa tribe of Indians, being sensible that war is a great evil and attended with incalculable mischiefs, do this day promise to bury the Tomahawk and live upon terms of Peace and amity with the government of Texas. And in order to secure the blessings of peace, we do bind ourselves to bring to condign punishment such individuals of our tribe as may depradate upon the property or injure the persons of any of the citizens belonging to the Republic of Texas.

Article 2nd

As the desire of gain is an unconquerable passion in the human breast, and when united to a bad heart, the source of all the ills which afflict humanity, *we do*, to avoid the evils resulting from a direct intercourse with unprincipled men and to perpetuate the friendly relation which is this day established, require the Texian Commissioner to appoint a Trading Agent, who shall regulate and have a controlling influence over the trade which may be carried on between the Tonkawa and the citizens of Texas.

Article 3rd

Full ingress and egress is allowed to the citizens of Texas for

the purposes of trade, subject to the requisitions of the 2nd article—that is to say, no *trader* is to enter our Tribe with an intent to trade, without first obtaining a licence or passport from our *Trading Agent*: and for the prevention of future collissions, we bind ourselves and our Tribe not to trade with any persons who are not legally authorised to traffic among us.

Article 4th

The government of Texas also agrees to live on terms of peace and amity with the Tonkawa; and should the latter fulfill the stipulations mentioned above, it binds itself to punish all aggressions which may be committed by any of its citizens upon the Tonkawa tribe; provided sufficient evidence of guilt is adduced.

Article 5th

In conformity to the 2nd article of this treaty, I, H. W. Karnes, the Commissioner appointed by Government to treat with the Frontier Tribes, do this day constitute and appoint Nathaniel Lewis, the Trading Agent, of the Tonkawa tribe—the said Lewis to continue in office until removed by the Government.

Article 6th

This Treaty is to take effect and be binding upon the Tonkawa, when signed by the Chiefs and upon the Government of Texas when Constitutionally ratified.

In testimony where of, the Representatives of the two contracting parties have hereunto set their names and affixed their seals this 22nd day of Nov. 1837.

Tonkawa Chiefs

OUCHCALA
 his x mark (seal)
 GOSATA
 his x mark (seal)
 HARSHOKENA
 his x mark (seal)
 H. W. KARNES
 (seal)

Signed Duplicates.

[*Endorsed*] Treaty between Col Karnes and Tonkawa Indians
 To His Excellency Sam Houston, Houston, Texas
 Treaty with Col Karnes and the Tonkawa—

Read and adopted by Senate
19 December 37
concurring in
Arthur Robertson
Secy. Senate

No. 16

TREATY BETWEEN TEXAS AND LIPAN INDIANS
[January 8, 1838]

A treaty of Peace and perpetual friendship between the Republic of Texas and the Lipan tribe of Indians.

The President of the Republic of Texas being solicitous to secure the peace and friendship of the Lipan tribe of Indians, has given James Power authority to make pledges and assurances of this wish on behalf of said Republic, and with a view to further and secure the peace and friendship of said tribe of Indians, the said James Power does hereby enter into a treaty of Peace and Perpetual friendship with Cuelgas de Castro the principal and ruling Chief of the said tribe of Lipan Indians, who is vested with full power to act and treat for said tribe of Indians.

Article 1st The Republic of Texas promises and hereby guarantees peace friendship and protection to said tribe of Lipan Indians while they remain peaceable and in good faith, and do not disturb the citizens, their property nor in any manner act unworthy of the friendship of the Republic of Texas.

Art. 2nd. The Lipan Indians do hereby promise and solemnly pledge themselves to be and remain the perpetual friends of the Republic of Texas.

Art. 3 The Republic of Texas with a view to manifest to the Lipans her desire to cultivate and secure their friendship and promote their interest and happiness, do agree to appoint a Trader or Traders or establish a trading House or Houses among them at such points or time as their wandering habits may permit that they may have such articles furnished them as their wants may require and their means enable them to purchase.

Art. 4th. The Republic of Texas by James Power do as a pledge of friendship for said Lipans agree to give their Chief the value of Two Hundred and fifty dollars in articles which may administer most to the present wants of said Lipan, and

they in consideration of the same and with a further view to show their friendship to the Republic of Texas and her Citizens, do agree to deliver over to the Citizens of said Republic all Cattle, Horses, Mules or other property which may come into their hands, provided the right to the same can be established by marks, brands, or other lawfull means to be established by the President of the Republic of Texas, provided that said Lipans shall be paid at the time of delivering such property a just and fair consideration for taking and delivering such property to the owners thereof, the mode of proving the right to the same shall be prescribed by the President of the Republic of Texas.

Art. 5. It is mutually agreed between the contracting parties that should any of the said Lipan commit any violence upon any of the citizens of the Republic or any outrages or wrongfull seizures of the property of the citizens of said Republic, the said ruling Chief Castro agrees on the behalf of his people to deliver over to the authorities of said Republic the Indians committing such violence, who shall be amenable to the laws of the Republic and restore the property taken and the Republic of Texas by James Power agrees, should any violence be done by any of the citizens of Texas to any of said Lipans upon report of the same being made by the Chief of the Lipan to the President of the Republic, to have the offenders punished according to the laws of Texas and to have their property restored to them, should proof be made that any of the Citizens of the Republic should have unlawfully taken the same and in no case shall either party take redress into their own hands, for outrages, violence, or wrongfull acts which any of the Lipan may commit upon the persons or property of the Citizens of Texas, or for any violence, outrages, or wrongfull acts, which may be committed by the Citizens of said Republic upon the persons or property of any of said Lipan Indians, but application for justice and redress shall be made by and through the ruling authorities of each of the contracting parties, according to the spirit and tenor of this article.

Art. 6th. It is further agreed by the contracting parties that the persons and property of any of the Lipan shall be secure and not be disturbed by any of the Citizens of the Republic while they may be passing through any part of the same in a peacefull manner, and the persons and property of the Citizens of the Republic and all other persons and their property at peace

with this Republic, or such other persons and their property who may be invited to this Republic by its policy or authorities shall not be molested nor disturbed by any of the Lipan while passing through any part of this Republic, excepting such Indian tribes as the Lipan may be at open war with

JAMES POWER (L. S.)
 CUELGAS DE CASTRO (L. S.)
 his x mark

Signed, Sealed and delivered in good faith at Live Oak Point by James Power on behalf of the Republic of Texas and by Cuelgas de Castro ruling Chief of the Lipan on this Eighth day of January in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Thirty Eight in the presence of:

Sam'l A. Plummer
 Geo. W. Sutton
 Thos Bines
 Interpreter
 R. D. Dunlap

[*Endorsed*] Treaty with Lipan Indians

No. 17

DRAFT ON THE GOVERNMENT TO MCHUGH AND GERAGHTY
 [January 8, 1838]

\$200—

The Republic of Texas will pay to Messrs McHugh and Geraghty on order Two Hundred dollars being the amount of their bill for goods furnished the Lipan Indians

Live Oak Point
 Jany 8th 1838

JAMES POWER

Your order on Treasurer—

Recd of Barnard E. Bee a draft on the Treasury for the above.
 —McHugh and Geraghty

[*Endorsed*] Indian Act, No. 7

No. 18

DRAFTS ON THE GOVERNMENT DURING MARCH, 1838

		Government of Texas	
		To John Carlos	Dr
1838			
March 5th	To 2 super Cloth Cloakes per <i>Castro</i> by order of J. G. Welschmeyer	\$150.00	
" 7th	To 32 yrds supr Calico per do	24.00	
		\$ 174.00	

Rec payment in full

JOHN CARLOS
By L. Goodpaster

Houston March 6, 1838
Bot of T Sheldon & Co
For the Indians

Republic of Texas			
4 Pocket Knives	@	\$2.50	\$ 10.00
1 Fur Hat			\$ 10.00
			\$ 20.00
2 Fur Caps	@	\$12	\$ 24.00
			\$ 44.00

Recd Pay T Sheldon & Co.
per Geo. Gazley

Republic of Texas Dr
To H. Levenhagen & Co.

1838	the following articles furnished the Lipan Indians		
March 8	2 10 in Bowie knives	10.00	\$ 20.00
	3 Dirks	5.00	15.00
	1 Dirknife		2.00
	1 p. shears		1.50
	1 p. scissors		1.00
	1 powder flask		3.00

1 shot belt	1.50
1 segar case	3.00

\$47.00

Houston March 17th 1838

received payment
H Levenhagen & Co

	Houston	March 8th	1838
Republic Texas	Pr. Doct. Irion & Welschmeyer for Lipan Indians		
	To Wm. M. Cook		Dr
To 5 Parasals	\$ 6.00		\$ 30.00
To 6 ditto	12.00		72.00
" 1 Cloak	"		20.00
" 3 ditto	16.00		48.00
" 1 Green Coat	20.00		20.00
" 2 shawls	3.50		7.00
" 7 ditto	6.50		45.50
" 1 ditto	7.00		7.00
			<hr/> 249.50

Received payment from

J G Welschmeyer
Wm M Cook per
Jas L Eubank

[Endorsed] Republic Texas
for Lipan Indians

A/C

\$249.50

Houston 10th March 1838

The Republic of Texas

1838

Bought of W. D. and R. M. Lee

March 2	9	Fine Blue Brd Cloth Frock Coats	\$50	\$450.00
	2	" " " " " "	60	120.00
	1	" " " " " "	65	65.00
	3	pr Cassimere and Satinett pants	12	36.00
	4	" " " " "	14	56.00
	3	" " " " "	15	45.00
	1	" " " " "	18	18.00
	1	" " " " "	22	22.00

12	Waistcoats	@	6/	72.00
13	White Shirts	@	20/	32.50
11	Sashes	@	12/	16.50
13	Black Silk Cravats		12/	19.50
14	Fancy handkifs		4/	7.00
4	pr Fine Boots		\$12/50	50.00
7	pr Coarse Boots		7.	49.00
2	" Brogans		3.50	7.00
12	" Socks		8/	12.00
12	Hats @ \$10 each			120.00
1	pr Suspenders		4/	.50
1	" Shoes		16/	2.00
40	yds calico	@	6/	30.00
1	Box Matches		2/	.25
11	lbs Tobacco		6/	8.25
17	Knives		16/00	34.00
10	Circingles		14/	17.50
1	Girth		8/	1.00
1	pr Shoes 16/ 2 canisters powder		32/	6.00
20	yds Domestic Sheeting		4/	10.00
1	Saddle			30.00
1	Bridle \$8 1 Blanket \$4 Spurs \$2			14.00
5	pr Spurs	@	\$2	10.00
1	pr Stirrups and Leathers			5.00
19	Caanisters Rifle powder at \$2			38.00
				1404.00
	Amt Brot Over			\$1404.00
March	" 6 lbs Bar Lead		2/	1.50
"	" 4 Doz Flints		2/	1.00
"	" 1 pr Fine Boots			12.50
"	" 6 pr Blankets @ \$9			54.00
"	" 3 pocket Knives @ 3 1 @ \$5			14.00
"	" 34 yards Gingham		4/	17.00
"	" 1 vest \$3 1 pr Suspenders		16/	5.00
"	" 1 pr pantaloons Superfine Blue			25.00
"	" 2 Shirts @ \$3 1 @ \$2			8.00
"	" 1 Knife		4/	.50
				<hr/>
	Total Amt. furnished Lipans			\$1542.50

Received payment in full from

J G Welschmeyer

W D and R M Lee

Government of Texas for Lipan Indians		Dr	
1838		To Wm N. Bromough	
March 5	To 3 fine Rifle Guns	@ \$40.00	\$120.00
" 6	To 2¼ yds silk	8/	2.25
" "	" Birdsdale Bill		3.75
" 7	" 3 pair gloves for		4.00
" "	" thread		.75
" 9	" 4 lbs Beads 2.50		10.00
" "	" 1 Shall		3.00
" 10	" 4½ lbs beads 2.50		11.25
" "	" 3¾ lbs vermilion 5.00		18.75
" "	" 1 Box Procurtion caps	6/	.75
" "	" 1 pair socks	8/	1.00
" "	" 1 plug tobaco	6/	.75
" "	" 2 yds calico	8/	2.00
" "	" 8 doz Bells	6/	6.00
			<hr/>
		\$184.25	\$184.25
Houston March 16 1838			\$184.25

Rec payment by Jos A Crews

[Endorscd] J. G. Welschmeyer
 Agent for others
 Filed 24 Mch 1838
 Examined and admitted to audit for Three Thousand
 seven hundred & Sixty six 60/00 Dollars
 J G Welschmeyer
 2d Auditor
 approved 24th March 1838
 Francis R. Lubbock
 Comptroller
 Origt March 1838
 1191 \$3766.00
 Indian affairs
 Government of Texas
 a/c \$184.25

Republic of Texas by order of Welschmeyer

Mar. 14th, 1838	Bought of C C Dibble & Co	
8¾ yds Brown cloth	\$6	52.50
124 Fancy Col shirts	1.75	217.00
2 Bunches Rope	\$1	2.00
32 yds Cotton cloth	37½	12.00
44 cotton HKs	25	11.00

TEXAS INDIAN PAPERS, 1825-1843

Packing and Baling	\$ 5.00	5.00
		<hr/>
39 pr Blankets	\$ 9	\$ 299.50
		351.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 650.50

Recd payment
 March 24th 1838 C. C. Dibble & Co.
 By A. D. McGill

Houston 13 March 1838

Government of Texas

Bought of W D and R M Lee		
1½ doz Broad Hatchets	\$21	\$ 31.50
2 " Shingle "	12	24.00
4 " Butcher Knives	5	20.00
9 " Cotton Hdkfs	3	27.00
1½ " " "	4.50	6.75
6 " Looking Glasses	3/00	2.25
100 bars Lead	20.00	20.00
		<hr/>
		\$131.50

Received payment in full
 from J G Welschmeyer
 W D and R M Lee

Houston March 16th 1838

The Government of Texas

To C C Woodward Dr

To Board for Lipan Indians		\$ 25.00
March 24th 1838	C C Woodward	

Republic of Texas

To C. Dikeman

7 Bead purses	8/	7.00
2 " "	5\$	10.00
2 Strings Beads	8/.	2.00
1 Blanket Coat		18.00
1 pr Small Shoes		1.00

TEXAS INDIAN PAPERS, 1825-1843

39

1/2 doz Gun flints 4/. .25

\$ 38.25

Recd payment
Houston March 24th 1838
C. Dikeman

Houston March 8. 1838

Republic of Texas

To I N Jones

Dr

To dinner for 10 Indians		5.00
5 Bottle Liquor	@ 8/	5.00
Breakfast for 10		5.00
2 Bottle Liquor	8/	2.00
8 days Board Guide		8.00
Liquor		3.00
2 Bot Liquor		2.00

\$ 30.00

I N Jones

Republic of Texas

To C. C. Dibble & Co.

1838

Mar 10th

1 Gold Ring for Lipan Indian	\$ 5.00
order from Welschmeyer for one sword	
valued at	50.00

\$55.00

March 24th 1838

Recd payment
C. C. Dibble & Co.
By A D McGill

Bot for Indian

of H Saunderson

4 snuff Boxes	4/	2.00
1 Bot snuff	6/	.75
3 tin cups	4/	1.50
2 Box Trick Matches	3/	.75

\$5.00

Recd payment
 H Saunderson
 By Geo Gazley

The Government of Texas
 Bot of G Stevens, March 12th 1838
 one Red Over Coat 20.00
 11 Tin Boxes at 2\$ 22.00

\$ 42.00

Rec payt G Stevens

Government Texas
 1838 To John Carlos Dr
 March 14th To 1 Keg 11F powder per Col Karnes
 by order of J G Welschmeyer
 To 4 Groce of Rings 6.00 25.00
 " 5 Hatchetts 7.50 15.37

1 7/12 dozen small looking glasses 237 40.37

Rec payment in full
 John Carlos
 By L Goodpaster

Republic Texas a/c
 with Chs. Chamberlain

1838
 March To Bill departments for Lipan Indians at
 10 Bar Several days \$12.00
 Receve Paymen March 24 1838
 C Chamberlain
 p S R Owen

Republic of Texas Dr
 March 4th To Bishop & Parker—Dr
 1838 To making 4 Broad silver rings
 2.00 8.00
 To making long heavy ferule for spear
 staff 6.00

\$ 14.00

Bishop and Parker

Republic of Texas		
March 13th 1838	To Round Tent	Saml. Powell Dr.
" 3rd	for use of room for Lipan Indians for ten days at ten dollars per day	\$100.00
" 3rd	To Sugar Cegors and Liquor	7.50
" 4	figs Cegors and 4 Bottles Brandy and 2lqs	11.12
" 5	" " " " " " " "	8.50
" 6	2 Green Blankets 14.00 4 White Blankets a/6.	38.00
" "	To Liquor Cegors and Candles	5.87
" 7th	To figs 300 (Cegors 75) 27 qs liquor 337	7.12
" 8th	To Cegors 150 19 qs Liquor 237 (2 Bot Brandy 300)	6.87
" 9th	To one lot Beads 12.00 4 candles 150 Cegors 150 Liquor 250	17.50
" 10th	To 4 Bottles Brandy 600 (Cegors 75) Liquor by glass 225	9.00
" 11th	To one Hamper figs 15.00 Cegors 112 (3 Bot Brandy 450) Candles 114	21.75
" 12th	To 12 qs 150 (2 doz cegors 150 (2 Bot Brandy 300 1 Wisky 100	7.00
" 13th	To 6 doz Cegors 3.75 (5 Bottles Brandy 750 (3 Boxes Maches 100	12.25
		<hr/>
		\$252.48

Received Payment For S G Powell

Benjamin Hyde

[Endorsed] Republic of Texas
Bill
on act of Lipan Indians
\$252. 48/00

Recapitulation of purchases made by me by order of the Cabinet and furnished to the Lipan Bidai and Comanche Indians.

W. N. Bronaugh	pd	\$ 184.25
same	pd	12.00

Samuel Powell	pd	252.48
John Carlos	pd	174.00
H Levenhagen & Co	pd	47.00
Wm M Cook	pd	249.50
W. D. and R. M. Lee	pd	1542.50
T. Sheldon & Co.	pd	44.00
Israel Sackete	pd	18.00
Wm. M. Cook	pd	71.75
W. N. Bronaugh	pd	127.50
C. C. Dibble & Co.	pd	650.50
W. D. and R. M. Lee	pd	131.50
C. C. Woodward	pd	25.00
C. Dikeman	pd	38.25
I. N. Jones	pd	30.00
C. C. Dibble & Co.	pd	55.00
H. Saunderson	pd	5.00
G. Stevens	pd	42.00
John Carlos	pd	40.37
Chamberlain	pd	12.00
Bishop and Parker	pd	14.00

\$3766.60

J G Welschmeyer
2d Auditor

Approved 24th March 1838

John Birdsall

Acting Secty of State

Wm. M. Shepard

Sec of the Navy

[Endorsed] Indian Claims
\$3766.60

No. 19

REPORT FROM R. A. IRION TO SAM HOUSTON

Department of State

City of Houston March 14th 1838

Dear General:

Col. Karnes arrived yesterday morning, bearing a report of the agents who were sent to the Comanche for the purpose of

inducing their principal Chiefs to visit San Antonio with the view of concluding a permanent treaty between that Tribe and this Government.

I have the honor herewith to transmit to yr Excellency, copies of that report, and a letter from Genl. Johnston.

The peculiar and interesting attitude of our Indian Relations, at the present time has influenced us to forward by Express, the intelligence which may be of great importance.

To day there has been a meeting of all the Cabinet Officers who are now at the seat of Government. Col. Karnes being present.

The Comanche having made a positive declaration as regards their territorial limits, the Col. deemed it necessary to have further orders and particular instructions from the Executive in this subject, not wishing to exercise the discretion given by his commission in a matter of such mighty import to Texas, and those Indians.

He believes that their suspicions with respect to our motives have been occasioned by false representations, made by the Mexicans at Matamoros, and the North American Indians now among them, who tell the Comanche that our object is to acquire our lands unjustly.

The limits designated by the Comanche will include a portion of the finest country in Texas lying on the waters of the Colorado, extending as low down as the upper line of Bastrop county where surveyors are now operating. They have resolved to kill all the surveyors found within the territory which they consider theirs.

The Shawnee traders who are now with the Comanche, are disposing of articles so very cheap that Col. K. is confident, the object of their visit is entirely political, that they are endeavoring to influence their minds against the Texians, and form combinations which will enable the whole of the Indian Tribes near our borders to act in concert against us.

His opinion is that such a state of things may be induced should the tribes generally become dissatisfied, and that the principal cause of that result will be referable to the operations of surveyors in the Indian Counties.

The Col. would go on to Nacogdoches had he not engaged to meet the Comanche on the first of April at Bexar, which pre-

cludes the possibility of seeing you and meeting them at that time. He says it will not do to disappoint them, therefore he will take out some presents and meet them according to appointment, and conclude the most favorable treaty practicable, without indicating the precise limits of the territory which will be secured to them; assuring them at the same time, that this Government has no disposition to injure or take from them any rights which they may possess.

If they can be satisfied with regard to Boundary there will be but little difficulty in managing them.

They claim all the territory North and West of the Guadalupe mountains, extending from Red river to the Rio Grande, the area of which is nearly equal to one fourth of the domain of Texas.

A deputation from the Lipan, consisting of Castro, their principal Chief and ten of his Captains, in obedience to instructions of Commissioners who treated with them, arrived about eight days since. Castro was much chagrined when he was informed of yr absence, and manifested a great desire to see you. He is a sagacious, shrewd, and intelligent Indian and is familiar with Mexican politics.

He vows eternal hatred to the Mexicans and friendship for the Texians. He is at war with the Comanche and will not make peace with them, until they shall have concluded a permanent treaty with us.

They left yesterday with the presents that had been furnished them, Castro promising to return by the meeting of the Congress.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has issued orders instructing surveyors to confine their operations strictly within the limits of their respective counties, which, if obeyed may prevent intrusion upon the Indian territory on the Colorado.

Genl. Urrea has declared for the Constitution of '24 in the state of Sonora; and Gen. Coss is expected to do so in Tamaulipas.

Col. K states that Mexican scouts occupy the country between San Patricio and the Rio Grande.

Understanding that considerable dissatisfaction exists among the Indians of the East which the prospect of losing their land has produced. We have thought that perhaps the accompanying

intelligence might enable you to come to a more accurate conclusion respecting all the circumstances; and if deemed necessary, whilst in the East, to take steps to counteract the machinations that are now going on with the Comanche.

I have received no intelligence from our legation at London, since your departure: and but one short communication dated 11th February, from Genl. Hunt. It contains nothing of importance.

Political matters at the seat of Government are tranquil.

Colonel Bee and Govr. Smith are absent.

With the highest consideration and regard, I have the honor to be

Your Friend & obt Servt
R. A. IRION

Gen Sam Houston
President R. T.
Nacogdoches.

Judge Birdsall and Mr Auchincloss desire me to present to you their best compliments.

I had the pleasure yesterday to learn that you had arrived at Nacogdoches, but regret exceedingly that it was after the second of March.

I hope you are enjoying yourself

I.

[Endorsed] Genl. Sam Houston
Nacogdoches March
14th 1838
Express

No. 20

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH W. B. BRONAUGH
[April 7, 1838]

1838	Government of Texas	Tonkawa	Dr
		To W. N. Bronaugh	
April 7	To 3 Hats	\$4	\$ 12.00
" "	6 Mack Blankets	5	30.00
" "	11 Blankets	2.50	27.50

" "	2 Do	2.50	5.00
	32 Yds Calico	4.00	16.00
	3 HdKfs		4.50
	14 Knives	12	21.00
			<hr/>
			\$116.00

Recd pay by Draft W. N. BRONAUGH

[*Endorsed*] The written account for one hundred and sixteen dollars for articles purchased for the Tonkawa Indians is correct
Edmd Tucker
Quarter Master

No. 21

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH W. H. BRONAUGH
[April 10, 1838]

		War Department	Dr	
		W. N. Bronaugh		
1838				
Apr 10	To	1 Blanket		2.50
" "	"	1 Plug Tobacco		.75
" "	"	1 HdKf		.38
				<hr/>
				\$ 3.63

Houston 18 April 1838
Recd pay by draft
W N BRONAUGH

[*Endorsed*] War Department
a/c
\$ 3.63
April 18th
No. 8

No. 22

TREATY BETWEEN TEXAS AND THE TONKAWA INDIANS

City of Houston

10 April 1838

This Treaty of Peace and Amity made and entered into at the

City of Houston by Hon. B. E. Bee, Secy of War and Col. G. W. Hockley Comrs. on the part of the Republic of Texas, and General Campos, Colonel Oquin and Placido Benavido of the Tonkawa Tribe of Indians proclaims to all whom it may concern, that the public faith and honor of each of the contracting parties, is mutually and firmly bound for the performance of the several articles following, *viz*

Art. 1. The Tonkawa Tribe of Indians through their several Chiefs, being desirous of enjoying their hunting grounds, and homes, in peace, and also that their White Brothers may be more fully assured that they sincerely wish to love as Brothers, do agree and promise to bring to just punishment, such individuals of their tribe, as may commit any depra-dations upon the property, or injure the persons of any of the Citizens belonging to the Republic of Texas.

Art. 2. Hon. B. E. Bee and Col. G. W. Hockley Comrs. on the part of the Republic of Texas being desirous that their Red Brothers the Tonkawa may not be cheated by bad Men, will forthwith appoint an Agent, who shall superintend their Business, and protect their rights, and see that this agreement is complied with by all.

Art. 3 That such other persons who may be authorized to trade with the said Tonkawa, shall have free and safe conduct through and from the Nation and the said Tonkawa hereby bind themselves, not to trade with any other than such authorized persons.

Art. 4. Hon B. E. Bee and Col G. W. Hockley Comrs. on the part of the Republic of Texas, hereby bind themselves, that so long as the said Tonkawa shall comply with the stipulations of this treaty, they will punish any citizen of the Republic according to Law, who may in any way infringe on the rights of the said Tonkawa, or injure them in any way whatever.

Art. 5. On the second Monday of October of every year, Five of the Chiefs or Chiefs and Warriors of the Tonkawa will be required to visit the Seat of Govmt. of this Republic that they may talk with the President.

Art. 6. It is agreed that this treaty shall take effect, and be binding on the two contracting parties, from and after its signature by the Chiefs of the Tonkawa and the Commissioner of the Republic of Texas.

Art. 7. Should any property of the citizens of Texas be stolen by or otherwise fall into the hands of, any of the Tonkawa Tribe, the Chiefs shall be bound to see that it is forthwith restored to the owner, or, the agent of Govmt.

Art. 8. The Tonkawa Chiefs bind themselves that no stock shall be killed or horses taken, or stolen by their tribe, and should the same be done, the offender shall be punished according to his crime.

In testimony whereof they have hereunto set their hands, and affixed their seals, the day and date first above written.

	BARNARD E BEE	[Seal]
	Secy War	
[Seal of the	GEO W. HOCKLEY	[Seal]
Republic of Texas]	Colonel of Ordnance	
	CAMPOS	his X mark [Seal]
	OQUIN	his X mark [Seal]
	PLACIDO	his X mark BENEVIDO [Seal]

J. G. Welschmeyer
Second Auditor and
interpreter

Witnesses
A. S. Thurston
Quarter Master General
Edward Hall
Stephen Z. Hoyle
Actg. Private Secretary

[Endorsed] Treaty with the Tonkawa tribe of Indians
10th April 1838

No. 23

ORDER FOR GOODS FOR INDIANS [April 12, 1838]

Mr Hoyle will purchase for each of the Karankawa Chiefs one bolt of calico some Vermillion, and sixteen pounds of Tobacco. Let one merchant obtain the articles so as to make one acct
City of Houston

12th Apr/38

SAM HOUSTON

[Endorsed] Indian act
 No 9
 draft
 for \$335 75/100
 To Mr. S. Hoyle Present

No. 24

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT DRAFT

Navidad April 17th 1838

This is to certify that George Sutherland has Delived to me this Day one Beef Valued at \$20 Dollars For the Support of the Tonkawa indians on their Way home According to the president's order.

Micheal [?]
 Approved 26th April 1838
 A S Thurston

QMaster Genl

Received Twenty Dollars in full of the above 1st May 1838
 George Sutherland

[Endorsed] Indian Act
 Georg Sutherland \$20.— pd
 B E Bee

No. 25

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH W. N. BRONAUGH
 [April 25, 1838]

Government of Texas per Genl Saml Houston order
 To W N Bronaugh

3 Pices Calico	98 yds	4/	\$ 49.00
16 lbs Tobaco		5/	10.00
vermillion			2.25
1 Blanket			2.50
			<hr/>
			\$ 63.75

Houston 25 April 1838
 Recd payt by Draft
 W N BRONAUGH

property or injure the persons of any of the Citizens belonging to the Republic of Texas.

Art. 2. The Hon. R. A. Irion and Doctor Ashbel Smith Commissioners on the part of the Republic of Texas, being desirous that their Red Brothers, the Comanche, may not be cheated by bad Men, will forthwith appoint an agent, who shall superintend their business, and protect their rights and see that this agreement is complied with by all.

Art. 3. That such other persons who may be authorized to trade with the said Comanche shall have free and safe conduct through and from the Nation and the said Comanche hereby bind themselves not to trade with any other then such persons.

Art. 4. The Hon: R. A. Irion and Doctor Ashbel Smith Commissioners on the part of the Republic of Texas hereby bind the Republic that as long as the said Comanche shall comply with the stipulations of this treaty they will punish any citizen of the Republic according to law, who may in any way infringe on the rights of the said Comanche or injure them in any way whatever.

Art. 5. On the Second Monday of October of every year—— of the Chiefs or Chiefs and Warriors of the Comanche will be required to visit the seat of Government of this Republic that they may talk with the President.

Art. 6. It is agreed that this treaty shall take effect, and be binding on the two contracting parties, from and after its signature by the Chief Comanche and the commissioners of the Republic of Texas.

Art 7. Should any property of the citizens of Texas, be stolen or otherwise fall into the hands of any of the Comanche Tribe the Chiefs shall be bound to see that it is forthwith restored to the owner or the Agent of Government.

Art. 8. The Comanche Chiefs bind themselves, that no stock shall be Killed, or horses taken or stolen, by their tribe, and should the same be done, the offender shall be punished according to his crime by the Whites.

Art. 9. The Comanche bind themselves to make war upon all tribes of Indians that may make or attempt to make war upon the traders appointed by the President of the Republic of Texas,

because, such conduct would throw trouble in the way of their trading.

Art. 10. The Comanche promise that they will stand by the White Man and be his friend against all his enemies while he has a *star* to show and will not kill their men or steal their property.

Art. 11. Peace is never to die between the parties that make this agreement they have shaken hands upon it and the Great Spirit has looked down and seen their actions. He will curse all Chiefs that tell a lie before his eyes. Their Women and Children cannot be happy.

In testimony whereof they have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the date and day above written.—

	R. A. IRION		[Seal]
	Sec. of State		
[Seal of the Republic of Texas]	ASHBEL SMITH		[Seal]
	Commissioner		
Witness	MUGUARA	his X mark	[Seal]
JOSEPH BAKER	MUESTYAH	his X mark	[Seal]
RO. WILSON	MUHY	his X mark	[Seal]
H M LEON			
ANSON JONES			
EDWARD HALL			
STEPHEN Z. HOYLE	Private Secretary		

[*Endorsed*] Treaty with the Comanche Tribe of Indians made 29 May 1838

No. 28

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT DRAFT

Department of War,
30th August 1838

Rec of the Sec of War a draft of the Tresurer for twenty two dollars for work done at the armory in July and August.

EDWARD LUDECIUS

Houston

No. 29

TREATY BETWEEN TEXAS AND THE KEECHI, TAWAKONI, WACO,
AND TAWEHASH TRIBES OF INDIANS [September 2, 1838]

Treaty with the Keechi Tawakoni Waco and Tawehash nation and those associate band or tribe of Indians.

For the purpose of establishing and perpetuating peace and friendship between the Republic of Texas and the Keechi, Tawakoni Waco and Tawehash nations and these associated bands or tribes of Indians. The president of the Republic of Texas has to accomplish this desirable object appointed Holland Coffee Commissioner on the part of the Republic of Texas and the said Holland Coffee has meet the Chiefs warriors and Representatives of the tribes above mentioned near the mouth of Washita at the Shawnee village in the Republic of Texas and after full deliberation the said nations or tribes have agreed with the Republic of Texas upon the following Article. . . .

Article 1st There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the Citizens of the Republic of Texas and all the Indians composing the Keechi Tawakoni Waco and Tawehash nations and these associate bands or tribes of Indians.

Article 2nd Every injury or act of hostility by one or other of the contracting parties on the other shall be mutually forgiven and forever forgotten —

Article 3rd The Keechi Tawakoni Waco and Tawehash nations and there [their?] associated bands or tribes of Indians severally agree and bind themselves to pay full value for any injury there people may do to the goods or property of such Trader as the president of the Republic of Texas may place near there settlements or hunting grounds for the purpose of trading with them.

Article 4th It is agreed by the commissioners of the Republic of Texas that in consequence of the Keechi Tawakoni Waco and Tawehash nations and there associated bands or tribes of Indians having fairly and willingly entered into this Treaty that they shall receive presents immediately after signing as a donation from the Republic of Texas nothing being asked from these nations or tribes of Indians in return except to remain at peace

with the Republic of Texas which there own good and that of there posterity require —

Article 5th This treaty shall be obligatory on the nations or tribes from and after the date hereof and on the Republic of Texas from and after its Ratification by the Government thereof.

Dun and signed and sealed near the mouth of Washita at Shawnee vilage Fannin County Republic of Texas one thousand Eight hundred and thirty eight Sept 2nd

SILAS C COLVILLE HOLLAND COFFEE Com. of the Rep. of T.
D R JACKSON
A O HOUSTON

OSO X Keechi Chief
TOCARAWATE X Tawakoni Chief
CARAWATTA X and ORAHSTA X Tawehash
Captains
ICHATA X and WAKKA X Waco Captains

[*Endorsed*] Treaty with the Tawakoni — Keechi etc. Indians 2nd
Sept 1838
by Holland Coffee

No. 30

LETTER FROM CHARLES S. TAYLOR TO R. A. IRION

Nacogdoches
Oct 28th 1838

Dear Friend,

I shall start today with Gen Rusk on another Campaign against the Indians, I think it is possible I shall be absent about a month, perhaps not so long, at all events I believe it will be the last trip I shall make for some time for should I return unharmed, I am resolved to seek a more peacable location, believing as I do, that this place is doomed to be the theatre of noise and confusion for some years to come, I have withstood such a state of things long enough—I am now tired.

I have been very remiss in not having forwarded to you the returns of such officers as are to be commissioned by the President, If any thing will operate as an excuse, it is the fact that

an officer retains his appointment but a short time, and consequently in many instances before a commission would reach this place, a writ for an election would have issued, however, nothing can excuse the omission on my part, I pray you to overlook it, and send me the commissions, as pr the ammended list—nothing new of the slightest importance.

Yours truly
Chas. S. Taylor

(P.I.O.)

R. A. Irion

Magistrates

R. H. Pinney

B. F. Whittaker

A Hamilton

William Elliott

Fariss Montgomery

Jesse Walling

B. H. Simpson

Thomas Hanks

Thomas D. Brooks

Charles Grayson

William S. Box

William Johnson

Allen Killough

B. C. Williams

Constables

J. G. Parker

A. C. Graham

Wm. P. Chisum

W. Caldwell

Leon Ford

Wm. B. Blackburn

[Endorsed] Chas. Taylor Oct 28, 1838
To: Hon R. A. Irion
Secy of State
City of Houston

No. 31

LETTER FROM [A. S. JOHNSTON] TO MARTIN LACY

War Department

City of Houston Feby 14th 1839

To

Martin Lacy Esqr

Sir—

Reposing special trust and confidence in

your Patriotism and ability, the President has been pleased to appoint you agent to act as the organ of communication between this Government and the Cherokee, Shawnee, and other Indian Tribes. You will therefore diligently discharge the duties which may devolve on you as such, which will be required of you from time to time, as the public good may demand. The special object of your appointment at this time, is to cultivate and preserve the friendly relations existing between the frontier inhabitants of Texas and the Indian Tribes. — Cherokee Shawnee etc which have emigrated from the United States to Texas, but whose claim to territory or even to occupancy has not yet been recognized, and is now a subject of grave deliberation on the part of the Texian Government.

You will therefore perceive the importance pending the consideration of the question, of maintaining a good understanding between them and us. Any aggressive movement or meditated hostility on either side, will be promptly made Known by you to this Government. The Chiefs should be made sensible in your talk with them of the value of a pacific course on their part, and the determination of the executive to restrain the whites from the comission of any acts of violence or inteference. The atrocious conduct of the Indians of the Prairies, precludes the idea of any adjustment with them untill ample satisfaction shall have been obtained for the destruction of our slaughtered citizens. The Cherokee and other friendly tribes cannot better evince their friendly intentions, than by prohibiting any intercourse with them, and you will demand it of them to adopt this course—such manifestations will be properly appreciated. It is not intended to prevent the employment of such of them as will enable you to procure information of the movements of the hostile Indians. Your extensive Knowledge of the Indian Character makes it unnecessary to give more than general instructions. Great confidence is reposed in your discretion and management, which the President trusts will be exerted for the public benefit—

Very Respectfully
Your obt Servt
[A. S. JOHNSTON]

[Endorsed] Instructions to Martin Lacy, Esqr. Indian Agent
No. 7

No. 32

REPORT OF CAPT. J. H. MOORE TO ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON

Capt. J. H. Moore's Report of a Battle with the Comanche
on the 15th Feby 1839

LaGrange March 10th 1839

Mr Sydney Johnston
Secy of war

Sir, I herewith transmit you the muster rolls of 3 volunteer companies, which in conformity to an act of congress dated _____ authorizing the raising of volunteer companies for the protection of the frontier, were organized on the 25th Jany. last at the upper Settlements on the Colorado, and placed under my command to proceed against the Comanche and other hostile Indians on our northwestern frontier—From this place we proceeded on the morning of the 26th directly up the Colorado, On the 13th of Feby. our Spies which from the mouth of the Llano had been Kept in advance entered and reported that they had discovered an Indian encampment or village (Comanche) on a small Stream called Spring Creek, in the valley of the San Saba. On the succeeding day we marched about an hour under cover of the timber of the Colorado bottom, we then deposited our packs and baggage in a place of security and proceeded onwards still seeking the cover of timber and valley to a place about 10 miles from the village, where we remained until after sunset—after night we proceeded to within a mile of the village, where we dismounted and tied our horses in a valley and having put 8 Lipans on horseback with orders to Stampede the enemies Caballado (Caballardo) proceeded on foot to within 300 yards of the Town, Still Keeping our spies in advance, The LaGrange company under Capt Wm M. Eastland formed the right wing, the Bastrop company Capt. Smithwick the center and the Lipan under Castro their chief the left, the attack was make after daybreak, by marching Capt Eastland's company in advance down between the timber and the village whose skirts run parallel to each other, for the purpose of having the timber in our rear and driving the enemy towards the prairie, when opposite the centre of the Town we were discovered by the enemy at which moment I ordered a charge which was promptly obeyed and carried to near the

centre of the village, the men throwing open the doors of the wigwams or pulling them down and slaughtering the enemy in their beds. It was now discovered that the opposite side which had been supposed to have opened to the level prairie was bordered by a meander of the bayou which formed a deep rut and a secure place of retreat into which the savages had fled and in which they had already rallied and formed for defence. At this time the darkness which previously had been such as barely to permit us to aim with tolerable accuracy became greater in consequence of the smoke, and all our fire arms having been discharged, it became necessary to retire for a moment to reload and wait for the darkness to be dispelled to enable us to renew the attack. The disorder which had resulted from the eagerness of the men was another cause which rendered this movement necessary we had barely time to form and reload when the enemy charged us in front and on both flanks to within a few steps which attacks were repeated at short intervals until 10 o'clock a. m. after which the firing from the enemy continued but from a considerable distance. Ten men were now dispatched by way of the bayou to reconnoitre who returned soon after and reported the enemy very numerous, we continued in our position until half after eleven o'clock, when the enemy ceased firing, at which time having abandoned the hope of being able with so few men to force them from the strong position they occupied in their rear, I ordered litters to be prepared for our wounded, and soon after returned to the place at which we had left our horses, in 15 or 20 moments after our arrival at this place we were surrounded by a large body of the enemy, who I believe were between 300 and 500 in number who immediately opened a fire upon us which was soon silenced, and a white flag (the same presented to them last summer at the seat of Government by the President Sam Houston) approached carried by a woman accompanied by a man. A parley ensued in which she stated that they had 5 white prisoners, one a woman about middle age understood to have been captured on the Brazos river, a Girl about 15 years of age, supposed to be the daughter of one of our company Andrew Lockhart, captured on the Guadalupe, the other three were children captured at the same place a short time since. This information I believe was given because they were under the impression that we had some of their prisoners which they wished to exchange for, as some prisoners had been taken by the Lipan which they Killed or

otherwise disposed of without advice from us. They also made some statements relative to their great numbers which were constantly increasing, and the cooperation of the Shawnee who were near, to which was replied, our numbers are small, Come on. The attack was not repeated. The number Killed on the part of the enemy it was impossible to Know but must have been very considerable. Our men were furnished with about 3 shots each, which during the first attack upon the village were discharged with great accuracy at only a few feet distance, and in many instances by placing the muzzle against the object, add to this their exposed condition in their repeated attacks upon us and the unerring accuracy of our riflemen justifies the belief that their loss must have been very great. In supposing their loss to have been 30 or 40 Killed and 50 or 60 wounded I make an estimate much below what I believe to be correct. Loss on our side Killed none, mortally wounded one, since dead. Slightly wounded 6— We also lost a considerable number of horses in all including those which had previously died from various causes 46. One of our men Mr Wilson from LaGrange was accidentally wounded on our way up and dispatched homewards with two men, since dead. Our force in the engagement consisted only of 63 white men and 16 Indians. Total 79

Taken by the Lipan Indians 93 head of horses and mules only 46 of which have been received here. Much credit is due to Capt. Wm M. Eastland and Lieut. N. W. Dawson also to Lt. N. M. Bain of the Bastrop company and Adjutant Wm Bugg for the strict and prompt obedience to orders and their general officer like conduct, and to the men and officers in general for their bravery on the field of battle and their subordination and good conduct.

J. H. MOORE
Commandant of Companies

[Endorsed] Engagement of Capt. J. H. Moore with the Comanche on Spring Creek, February 13th 1839

No. 33

LETTER FROM MARK R. ROBERTS TO ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON

Fannin County
May 28 1839

Tc

The Honorable Secretary of War
for the Republic of Texas

I feel that I would be remiss in the duty of a citizen of the republic to not inform the government what kind of a warfare is carried on against the republic of Texas by the Indians of the United States. In the month of Decr last, Genl Rusk promoted me from the grade of first Lieut in a Ranging company to the grade of Captain with orders to raise a company of rangers to range on the frontiers of this county and at the same time continued Capt N. T. Journey's company in the service untill the 14th March. In the month of Feby there was seven persons murdered by the indians near Journeys Camp and the indians made their retreat across Red River we then believed them to be Caddo or Kickapoo, but lately we have been visited by a band of Cherokee Indians from Arkansas which stole 20 head of horses they were pursued to the nation and the horses found, and also one of the horses of the murdered men in February last seen amongst them which is a convincing proof that the murder was done by the same indians. I was ranging on the waters of the Trinity when the murders were committed and then was not able to ascertain any information as to the route the enemy had come from that struck the blow as there was no trace of their trails to be found in the direction that we expected an enemy from. Those murders was committed in the very bosom of the country, and on the banks of Red River where no rangers are ranging, and unless the United States can compel her indians to remain peacable, we will be compelled to keep a company on the river to range up and down to prevent similar depredations.

Genl. Armstrong the agent of the United States for the western Indians has promised to try to recover the property stolen but this promises no Security to the citizens against a scalping knife. I discharged my company on the 14th April at which time there was a company raised to range on the south of this county where I had ranged for the 7 months previous. I have been requested to ask of the government 20 men to range up and down the Red River for the purpose of defending the settlements against the depredations of the United States indians, and if the government should think proper to raise such a company and order me to raise it, I will take a pleasure in obeying

the summons to the defence of the country, and such a company can be raised in a very short notice.

The party that pursued the Cherokee retook 3 head and found the ballance in the nation, but the indians were to strong for them and refused to surrender the horses, they went to the agent, and he promised to try to recover the property of our citizens.

Yours Respectfully
MARK R. ROBERTS
 State Capt of Rangers

[*Endorsed*] I certify that this is a true copy of the Letter as filed in the archives of the Department

Charles Mason
 Act Secy of War

No. 34

LETTER TO CHIEF BOWLES OF THE CHEROKEE FROM M. B. LAMAR

[Only a portion of the following letter can be located in the Indian Papers, and the full text has been taken from Charles A. Gulick, Jr. and others (eds.), *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar* (6 vols.; Austin, 1921-1928), II, 590-594.]

A Letter to Bowles, the principal Chief of the Cherokee and other Head-men of that tribe

May 26th. 1839

To Col. Bowles, and other Head men of the Cherokee:

I have learned with much surprise, that you have ordered Major Waters from the great Saline. In this, you have committed an error. That officer was acting under the authority and orders of this Government, and any attempt on your part, either by force or threats, to impede the execution of his duty, cannot be regarded by the Executive in any other light than as an outrage upon the sovereignty of the Nation.

You and your People have been deceived by evil counsellors. The forked tongue of the Mexicans has beguiled you; and you are running into dangerous paths, contrived by the enemies of Texas, for our injury and your ruin. Be wise then in season. Abandon your wicked and impotent advisers, and listen to the voice of reason and of power.

You assume to be acting under a treaty negotiated at your village, on the twentieth day of February, 1836, with commissioners appointed by the Provisional Government. No doubt there are those who would lead you to believe, that by virtue of that Treaty, you have a right to maintain, within the limits of this Republic, an independent Government, bearing no responsibility to us, as though we were a Foreign Nation. Be not deceived by this. For you may rest assured, that such counsels are falacious and deceitful; and if you and your People shall be so unfortunate as to be guided by them, you will be lead into inextricable difficulties and final destruction. The people of Texas have acquired their sovereignty by many rightful and glorious achievements, and they will exercise it without division or community with any other People. They can recognize no alien political power within their borders; and you and your tribe, having no legitimate rights of soil or sovereignty in this country, can never be permitted to exercise a conflicting authority.

The Treaty alluded to, was a nullity when made—is inoperative now;—has never been sanctioned by this Government, and never will be. It is, therefore, vain for you to build any hopes upon it. Such hopes will only terminate in disappointment and despair. Even if this Government were for a moment to admit that Treaty to possess and sanctify or to convey any obligation on the part of Texas your people have defiled it by robbery and murder and have forfeited all claims which might accrue under it, by leaguings with other Indians and Mexicans, against our peace and safety. You and your people have held repeated correspondence with our enemies; have received and cherished their emissaries among you; and have entered into belligerent compacts with them; and have given countenance to an insurrection raised in your own vicinity by Mexicans who have been incorporated into our national family, and were enjoying all the benefits and privileges of citizenship. These things you know, and you know, too, that they are destructive of every obligation which the treaty can be supposed to impart.

In view of this discrepancy between your declarations and your conduct, how can this Government regard you in any other light than as a secret enemy or suspicious friend. Professing friendship yet in constant collusion with our foes, you cry peace, peace, when every action betrays a secret disposition to hostility.

Your village has been the chief point where our enemies have met to concert their plans and we believe that it has been partly through your tribe, that other Indians with whom we are at war, have received their ammunition and supplies. Neither is this Government ignorant of the fact that a secret understanding has existed between you and the traitor Cordova, whose return from the Rio Grande and co-operation is expected by you. He is our open enemy and known to be your confidential friend and counsellor. Under such circumstances a military post was ordered to be established at the Saline with no intention of interrupting your people in their enjoyment of their possessions or any of their rights, but for the purpose of guarding more effectually against the incursions of the hostile tribes and to prevent their making your settlement the Head Quarters for conspiracy, and a place of refuge in danger. A measure so essential to our safety, and in nowise involving, yours, could not reasonably be objected to by you, if your designs were as pacific as your professions. But the fact that you are unwilling for Major Waters to occupy a point which you know to be all important to the protection of a large portion of our exposed population, as well as the threatening and dictatorial language with which you have thought proper to order him off makes it more necessary that he should not abandon it. I have accordingly ordered him back to the Saline and, in doing this, it becomes proper that the relations which are to subsist between the Cherokee and this Government, should be distinctly understood.

Permit me then, as one who never deceived the redman, to advise the Cherokee to abandon all idea of war, to remain at home in peace, cultivate their farms, renounce all connection with our enemies and shew by their conduct as well as by their words, that they are sincere in their professions of friendship. Let them do this; and await the next meeting of our Congress, and the President will take pleasure in recommending to that honorable body to take their peculiar situation into consideration and to adopt towards them a policy, which shall be so liberal in its character as to satisfy every reasonable mind, and lead to a permanent friendship between the two parties. The President will do this because he is the friend of peace, justice and humanity; and if the Cherokee will act right on their part, he has no hesitancy in saying that the Congress will do for them whatever duty and honor shall require.

Certainly this is a far better course to pursue than the opposite one, of contending for what this Government will never concede, and, which you never can obtain by force; or if obtained would only tend to increase your difficulty. For if we were to give you all you ask, if this Government were to acknowledge you as free, sovereign and independent power to the fullest extent, your condition would not be the least improved by it. You could not live in peace with our people; you would be subject to perpetual and unavoidable annoyances, and you would have finally to sell out your lands and leave the Country. Surrounded as you soon would be by a strong population, and daily harrassed by bad men, ever ready to take advantage of your ignorance and weakness, what security would you have for any of your rights; and what redress of wrong? There would be none, except the honor of this Government. You would be powerless to help yourselves and would have to rely upon the magnanimity of Congress. Then, why not rely on it now? Why not do it before calamities ensue? Would it not be wise in you to say to the Government of Texas, the red man and the white man cannot dwell together? let us seperate, not in wrath, but in friendship; and, on those sacred principles of generosity and virtue which the great Father of nations will approve and prosper.

I therefore feel it to be my duty as Chief Magistrate of this Republic, to tell you, in the plain language of sincerity, that the Cherokee will never be permitted to establish a permanent and independent jurisdiction within the inhabited limits of this Government; that the political and fee-simple claims, which they set up to our territory now occupied by them, will never be allowed, and that they are permitted, at present, to remain where they are, only because this Government is looking forward to the time, when some peaceable arrangements can be made for their removal, without the necessity of shedding blood, but that their final removal is contemplated, is certain; and that it will be affected, is equally so. Whether it be done by friendly negotiation or by the violence of war, must depend upon the Cherokee themselves. If they remain at home quietly and inoffensively, without murdering our people, stealing their property, or giving succor and protection to our enemies, they will be permitted to remain in the undisturbed enjoyment of their present possessions until Congress shall be able to make some final ar-

rangements satisfactory to both parties for their return to their own tribe beyond the Red River. But if listening to the suggestions of bad men equally the enemies of the red man and the white, they shall persue such a course of conduct as to put in jeopardy the lives and property of our citizens, or to destroy that sense of security essential to the happiness and prosperity of our frontier, the inevitable consequence will be a prompt and sanguinary war, which can terminate only in their destruction or expulsion.

This language may sound harshly to a people who have been so seldom spoken to in the spirit of frankness and candour. But, however disagreeable it may be to hear the truth, it is always better that it should be known, and it is now spoken from no unkindness to those to whom it is addressed. If the Executive were capable of dissembling, he might use language far more flattering and pleasing. He could amuse you with pledges which would never be fulfilled, and, with his unauthorized promises secure your confidence and friendship until he should choose to apply coercion in the place of argument. But, in the opinion of this Government, no crisis can arise, which would justify the employment of hypocrisy and dissimulation; and he is more your friend, and worthy to be listened to, who knowing your destiny, tells you what you may expect and be prepared to encounter, than him who would excite expectations which must meet with disappointment, and encourage the indulgence of passions which can only lead to disaster.

This language will now be duly appreciated and properly responded to, and I would advise you to adopt it before the patience of this Government shall have become exhausted by repeated injuries. A few more wrongs from the Cherokee will loose to them all the advantages which it is now in their power to reap from the present amicable disposition of this Government; and that clemency to which they will ultimately have to appeal will be forced to give way to the stern principles of vindictive justice. Your destiny is involved in the rejection or adoption of this counsel. If you listen to the voice of reason, you may become a prosperous and happy nation; but if you follow the dictates of improper passions, your ruin is inevitable. This Government has no desire to wrong the Indian, or to shed his blood; but it will not hesitate to adopt the most vigorous and decisive

measure for the defence of its rights and the protection of its people.

Your Friend

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR

No. 35

LETTER FROM M. B. LAMAR TO LINNEY, THE SHAWNEE
[May, 1839]

To

Linney

and other Chiefs and Headmen of the Shawnee.

Brothers: We have long Suspected that the Cherokee were our Secret enemies. that while we were treating them with Kindness, and they were professing friendship for us, they were holding dark councils with the Mexicans. These Suspicions are now reduced to absolute proof. The treachery and the hostile machinations of the Cherokee have been fully discovered. They have listened to the forked tongue of the Mexicans, who are always Women in war, and wiley Serpents in peace; and they have foolishly plighted their faith to the faithless.

The Cherokee can no longer remain among us. They must return to the land appropriated by their great father the President of the United States for the permanent residence of their people. I hope they will go in peace and return no more for we have no wish to Shed the blood of the Red men.

Brothers! You are not Cherokee and we believe you have not participated in their crafty and treacherous devices, or mingled your voices in their wicked Councils. Be admonished and refrain from all collusion with them, and with their impotent advisers beyond the Rio Grande. The Mexicans can render them no aid. They will fulfill no promise they may make to them or to you: for they are strong only in words. But they are willing to See the white men and the red men employed in the mutual destruction of each other. They are wolves who profit by the conflicts of nobler animals. We are much Stronger now than when we conquered their best armies headed by their greatest war Chief and drove them from our Soil. Let not the Shawnee be deceived. The Mexicans will never return in battle

array to Texas. Small Skulking parties may wind their way like snakes in the grass along our unsettled frontier where the feet of our warriors seldom tread, and if undetected may reach your cabins in Safety. But they come with lying tongues, to beguile the red men, and to Seduce them into a war with us, which they dare not encounter themselves.

Brothers! Listen not to evil Council. Should the Cherokee refuse to leave our territory force must be employed: for they must go. We can no longer permit Such vipers to remain amongst us. But let the Shawnee be wise: and take no part in the controversy. Remain at your homes: and pursue the game in peace. Let not the white man's blood Sprinkle your path or his property be the object of your prey.

And when the great Council of Texas Shall assemble, about the time the leaves begin to fall and the grass becomes Sear, I will present your case to them in the words of truth. Then, I trust, an amicable arrangement may be effected which will be satisfactory both to you and to us and make Smooth, and pleasant the paths of the Shawnee and of our people.

Brothers! Confide in what I say to You. I speak the language of truth and have no hidden purpose to decieve.

[*Endorsed*] From Executive to Linney, Shawnee Chief—May 1839

No. 36

LETTER FROM M. B. LAMAR TO DAVID G. BURNET, ALBERT SIDNEY
JOHNSTON, THOMAS J. RUSK, I. W. BURTON, AND JAMES
S. MAYFIELD

Executive Department
Houston 27th June 1839

To

David G. Burnet

A Sidney Johns[t]on, Thomas J. Rusk,
I W Burton and James S Mayfield Esqrs.

Gentlemen

Recent events of which you are already apprised, Convince me of the necessity of the immediate removal of the Cherokee Indians, and the ultimate removal of all other emigrant Tribes now residing in Texas, beyond Her Territorial limits: I have there-

fore appointed you Commissioners on the part of the Republic, to make the necessary arrangements for carrying this measure into effect.

Your assembling at Nacogdoches, or such other point as you may find more Convenient for your operations which you are requested to do as early as practicable you will inform yourselves of the best mode of procuring the removal of the Cherokee beyond the Red River, and take such steps as will accomplish that object with as little delay as circumstances will admit. It is desirable that this should be done in a peaceful and friendly manner, and to render the proposition acceptable to the Indians, you are authorized to make them a fair and liberal Compensation for their improvements, Crops and such other property as they will be unable to take with them out of the Country, the amount of which to be ascertained by appraisers which I have appointed for that purpose: but in Consenting to make them this Compensation, you will not agree to pay them more than one fourth part of it in cash, the residue to be paid in goods, which is understood the merchants of Nacogdoches and San Augustine will advance at fair prices on the Credit of the Government. Previous however to making any stipulations to this effect with the Cherokee, you will have a distinct understanding with the Merchants, that they will receive from them in payment for goods such scrip or Orders as you may issue to them, and that they will supply a Sufficient quantity of goods at fair prices, to redeem all the Scrip or Orders which you may thus issue.

If you find that it will be acceptable to the Indians to receive the whole amount of the Compensation agreed to be given them for their improvements and Other property, in goods, you will adopt that as the preferable mode of making payment, but if they express a decided wish to receive a part in cash, you will stipulate to pay them One fourth of the Amount in money, provided it does not exceed Twenty five thousand dollars, but in no event will you agree to pay a larger Sum than 25,000\$ in cash, nor will you pay them any money or issue to them any Scrip for goods until the property agreed to be paid for has been delivered to such persons as may be appointed by the Secretary of War to receive and take charge of it. You will also have it understood that after they have received their Scrip, only a limited time (Which you will designate) will be allowed for its Negotiation, immediately after the expiration of which they will

commence their journey of removal beyond the Red River.

In your Communication with these Indians, you will endeavour to convince them by all proper arguments of the friendly disposition of this Government towards them, and of its desire to make such arrangements as will be entirely just and Satisfactory to them. But will at the same time assure them that under no circumstances can they be permitted to remain in the Country longer than will be required to make the necessary preparations for their removal. That this Course has been adopted towards them, because I am satisfied that it is Essential not only to the peace and prosperity of our own citizens, but to their Safety and Existence as a people: and that unless they Consent at once to receive a fair Compensation for their improvements and other property, and remove out of this Country, nothing Short of the entire destruction of all they possess, and the extermination of their Tribe will appease the indignation of the white people against them.

If you meet, or can have Communication with the Kickapoo tribe of Indians you will make known to them also, the necessity of their immediate removal out of the country, and you will take such Steps as you may find necessary to get them beyond our limits without delay.

As regards the Delaware, Shawnee, and such other tribes as have manifested a peaceful and friendly disposition, you will permit them to remain in the country for the present, upon their giving assurances of their good conduct while they do remain, but you will be careful to impress it upon them, that any evidence of hostility on their part will cause their immediate punishment and expulsion. But in giving them permission to remain for the present you will be careful to excite no hopes on their part, of being eventually allowed to identify themselves with the Country, or to claim any right in the Soil. The terms of their Continuance are, that they shall not be disturbed provided they Conduct themselves properly until such time as Congress or the Government may make such arrangements in respect to their future disposition as will be Satisfactory to both parties.

Reposing gentlemen the most entire confidence in your discretion and abilities, these matters are Confided to your management, with the fullest assurance on my part, that every thing will be done which circumstances may demand, towards bring-

ing our Indian difficulties in that quarter to a Speedy and final close.

I am Gentlemen with great Respect
Your Obedient Servant
MIRABEAU B. LAMAR

[*Endorsed*] a true copy of the Original
a correct copy as per Record of the Department of state.
9th Januay 1841
Jos Waples
Acting Secty state

No. 37

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT DRAFT

Republic of Texas.
City of Houston, 27th June 1839.

Received of James H. Starr, Secretary of the Treasury, Two drafts on the Merchants Bank at New Orleans, One for Twenty five, the other for Two thousand dollars, amounting in all to *Twenty; Seven Thousand dollars*, to be used on account of the Government in compliance with instructions from the Hon. David G. Burnet, Acting Secretary of State,

\$ 27,000

JAMES REILY

[*Endorsed*] James Reily's receipt for two drafts on Merchants Bank New Orleans for \$ 27,000.00 27th June 1839

No 1 Treary Dept August 26 1839

James Reily returned to this Department a certificate of Deposite on the Office of the city Bank of New Orleans at Natchitoches for twenty one thousand dollars (\$21,000) the same bearing date Augt 14th 1839

Ja. H. Starr
Secy of Treasy

No. 38

LETTER FROM JOSEPH WAPLES TO J. REILY

(Copy)
Department of State
Houston 27th June 1839

J. Reily Esq

Sir

I am instructed by the President to request that you will proceed with all dispatch to New Orleans and on your arrival there will present the two checks for 25,000 and 2,000\$ with which you have been furnished for payment. The 2,000\$ are designed to defray your own expenses and other Contingencies.

If they are paid, you will without delay repair with the funds to Nacogdoches, where you will find the Commissioners appointed to direct and superintend the removal of the Cherokee Indians, to whose instructions you will conform in disposing of the funds. You will use all diligence in the transportation of the funds, which you will procure to be paid to you in silver. It may be prudent to cause insurance to be made on them as far at Natchitoches, and if you shall deem it advisable you may employ an escort to conduct them from that point to Nacogdoches.

Should the checks not be paid on presentation, you will remain in New Orleans for ten days, and if the money is not to be had by that time you will proceed to Nacogdoches with dispatch and apprise the Commissioners of that fact.

The Commissioners will probably send an escort to meet you at Natchitoches, but you must not tarry on that account.

The President has implicit confidence in your carefulness and integrity, and commits all minor matters to your good discretion

With greatest respect

I am Your

Obdt Servant

DAVID G. BURNET

Actg Secty of State

(Signed)

I the undersigned acting Secty of State do certify the foregoing is a true copy of a letter of instructions as per Record of the Department of State.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at the city of Austin this 23rd day of March A. D. 1840

Joseph Waples

[*Endorse*] Copy of Instructions to James Reily

No. 39

LETTER FROM M. B. LAMAR TO COLLUTA [July 9, 1839]

To Colluta, Councillor of the Coushatta.

I have received the talk which you sent me by Capt. Ross, and this is my answer.

I am sorry that your people and the white men living near you have been quarreling and fighting. This is bad—very bad. The white men say it is the fault of your people who steal their horses; and you say it is the fault of the whitemen who accuse you wrongfully. I am afraid that both parties are to blame; your people in running off the property of the whites; and the white men in resenting the injury with too much violence. To prevent the recurrence of such disturbances, I have written to my people to abstain for the future from interrupting the Indians in their neighborhood without first making known to me their cause of complaint and I shall expect on the part of your people that they conduct themselves with honesty and propriety and to refrain from all acts calculated to provoke the hostility of the whites. I have also appointed Col [Joseph Lindley] as Indian Agent, whose duty it will be to act as mediator between the red and the whitemen. He will be instructed to hear the complaints of both parties—enquire into all the causes of discontent and quarrel—see which party is in the right and which in the wrong, and to report the same to this Govt that impartial justice may be administered and peace be preserved. If any of your bad men shall steal from the citizens of this government, they must be apprehended punished and the property stolen must be placed in the possession of the Agent that it may be returned to the rightful owner; and if any of the bad men among the whites shall encroach upon the rights of your people, the wrong must be referred to the said Agent, who will be empowered to give you all the protection which the laws of the land extend to its own citizens. By this arrangment it is sincerely hoped that all future difficulties between the Coushatta and the whites may be avoided, and the friendship which has existed between them for so many years may experience no further interruption.

Your friend

[Endorsed] Letter from the President to Colluta, the Coushatta Councillor—July 9th 1839

No. 40

PROCLAMATION FROM MIRABEAU B. LAMAR TO THE CITIZENS OF
LIBERTY COUNTY [July 9, 1839]

To the Citizens of Liberty County residing near the Coushatta Towns and Villages.

Fellow Citizens,

I have heard, with feelings of deep regret, of disturbances and conflicts which have recently taken place between some of the citizens of Liberty County and the Coushatta Indians residing in their vicinity. I regret it, because such disturbances are calculated to involve the country in an Indian War, which at this time should be avoided, if it can be done without compromising the rights of our Citizens, or sacrificing our National dignity. The Coushatta Indians are in themselves a weak and defenseless tribe and as such not to be dreaded, but if they are treated with injustice on account of their weakness, will they not fly for protection to more powerful tribes, and will it not afford those tribes a pretext for hostility and aggression which they have already too anxiously sought? It is the settled policy and determination of the Government to remove beyond our territorial limits every Indian tribe that has no rightful claim to reside in Texas, and such is the state of our present Indian relations, that there exists a strong hope of our being able to do this without delay, or blood shed, provided they are not exasperated to hostilities by indiscreet acts on the part of our own citizens. When the emigrant tribes shall have been removed, the few which claim the right to remain will not have the means of giving us annoyance, and should they attempt it there will be no difficulty in punishing them as they deserve, but it will be impossible to carry out the policy which has been adopted for the attainment of this most desirable end, if our own people, regardless of the dictates of prudence, shall upon every slight aggression make war upon such of the scattering tribes as shall be within their reach at the moment of excitement.

I am well aware that there are vicious Indians in every tribe, and I have no doubt that you sometimes experience annoyances from such belonging to the Coushatta, but is it right, or in accordance with the liberal ideas of justice entertained by the

white man to punish indiscriminately the whole of a peaceful tribe for the misdeeds of a few bad men? It certainly is not and especially when ample redress can be had by a different course. I have therefore felt it to be my duty to issue my proclamation calling upon you to abstain from a course which, if persisted in, must lead to the most unpleasant consequences, both to you and the Country. To prevent as far as possible future difficulties of this kind, I have appointed an agent to superintend the affairs of these Indians, and to keep a strict watch over them so as to prevent encroachments on the white settlements; and should they again trespass on your rights, or property, you will make it known to this agent who will be instructed to take the necessary and proper steps to have the offenders punished, either by their own chiefs, or by reporting them to the Government. By pursuing this course instead of assuming to yourselves the right of making war for every supposed or actual injury, you will not only have ample justice awarded to you, but you will avoid conflicts which must necessarily arise between yourselves and the constituted authorities of the Country, which might produce the most disastrous results, and which as good citizens, and a law abiding people I am satisfied you would regret.

With my best wishes for your prosperity and welfare. I am with respect

Houston July 9th 1839

Your fellow citizen

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR

[*Endorsed*] Letter addressed to the Citizens of Liberty County relative to the Coushatta Indians from the Executive July 9th 1839

No. 41

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT DRAFT [July 9, 1839]

Recd. New Orleans July 10 of Col Bee One Hundred and Thirty dollars being ½ p. cent on \$26000 this paid for him

H. Bean & Co.

Twenty five Thousd Dollars in Silver for the Cherokee——

[*Endorsed*] The within charge paid by me
Jas Reily

No. 42

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH W. J. GASQUD [July 9, 1839]

Col. Banard E Bee for a/c
of Texian Government

	To W J Gasqud & Co
1839 July 9th Insurance in the Merchants Ins Comp Office	
on \$ 25000 specie on board S B Velocipede hence	
to Natchitoches La 3/8—/—	\$ 93.75
Policy	1.50
	\$ 95.25

Rec payment of Col B. E. Bee——

W J GASQUD & Co

[Endorsed] The within charges were paid by me.
Jas. Reily

No. 43

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH S. B. VELOCIPEDE
[July 9, 1839]

Major Reily

	To S B Velocipede
Net 25000 at 1/2	125.00
Passage to Natchitoches	20.00
Allowance	50.00
	195.00
By cash \$25	
" do 170.	195.00

Rec payment in full
ED PARKER

[Endorsed] Velocipedes rect

No. 44

BILL OF LADING [July 9, 1839]

Shipped in good order and well conditioned by James Reily
 on board the Steam Boat called the Velocipede
 whereof P Dalman is Master, now lying at the Port of
 New Orleans, and bound for Natchitoches To say:

J Reily Twenty five Boxes specie
 25 Boxes

being marked and numbered as in the margin; and are to be
 delivered in the like order and conditioned, at the Port of
 Natchitoches (the dangers of the rivers only excepted,) unto
James Reily or to his assigns, he or they paying freight
 for the

One half pcent

In witness whereof, the Master or Clerk of the said Boat
 hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date:
 one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Dated in New Orleans, the ninth day of July 18 39

E PARKER

No. 45

REPORT OF K. H. DOUGLASS TO A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON
 [July 16, 1839]

Report of Genl. K. H. Douglass of the engagement with Chero-
 kees on the 15th July 1839

HeadQuaters
 Camp Carter
 16th July 1839

A. Sidney Johnston
 Sec. of War
 Sir,

On yesterday the negotiation
 on the part of the Commissioners having failed, under your or-
 ders the whole force was put in motion towards the encampment

of Bowls on the Neches—Col. Landrum crossed on the west side of the Neches and up the river. The Regiments under Col. Burleson and Rusk moved directly to the Camp of Bowls, upon reaching which it was found to be abandoned, their trail was ascertained and a rapid pursuit made, about six miles above their encampment in the vicinity of the Delaware Village, at the head of a prairie they were discovered by the spie company under Capt. Jas. Carter and a detachment of about 25 from Capt Todd's company lead by Genl. Rusk. The enemy displayed from the point of a hill. Genl. Rusk motioned to them to come on. They advanced and fired four or five times and immediately occupied a thicket and ravine on the left, as we advanced the lines were immediately formed and the action became general, the ravine was instantly charged and flanked on the left by Col. Burleson with a part of his Regiment, the rest of Burleson's Regt. was lead by Lieut. Col. Woodlief, a portion of Genl. Rusk's Regiment charging at the same time; and another portion took a position on a point of a hill to the right and drove a party who attempted to flank us from that quarter, thus instantly driving the enemy from the ravine and thicket, leaving eighteen dead on the field, that have been found, and carrying off as usual their wounded, as was seen by many of our men, our loss in the engagement was two killed, one wounded mortally, and five slightly, to wit Doct N. Rogers of Capt Tipp's company, John Crane of Harrison's, H. P. Crouser of do company, Hooper, H. M. Smith, and Ball of Col. Burleson's command, Jo. Anderson of Capt. Lewis's company, Solomon Albright of Capt Vancikle's company, and George S. Daughter of Capt. Box's company, slightly. Col. Landrum was not able having so much further to march to participate in the engagement, but has been ordered to join this morning. All behaved so gallantly it would be invidious to particularise, the action commenced about half an hour before sun down which prevented pursuit, most of their Baggage was captured, five Kegs of Powder, 250 lbs lead, many horses, Cattle, Corn, and other property

By order of
K. H. DOUGLASS
Brig. Genl.
Comdg T. A.

Ja. S. Mayfield
Aid de camp

[*Endorsed*] Report of Gen. K. H. Douglass of the Engagement with the Cherokee, on the 15th of July 1839.

No. 46

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT DRAFT

July 22nd 1839

Received from James Reily the sum of One hundred and fifty dollars for transportation of twenty five boxes of silver from Natchitoches to Nacogdoches

D. O. NEILL

[Endorsed] Neills rect.

No. 47

LETTER FROM ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, THO. J. RUSK, AND
JAS. S. MAYFIELD TO JAMES REILY

Nacogdoches August 1st 1839

James Reily

Sir

The twenty five thousand dollars which you have here subject to the order of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Cherokee and their Associate Bands, you will reconvey with due despatch to Natchitoches Louisiana, retaining however four thousand dollars subject to the order of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Shawnee. You will deposit the \$ 21,000 in some one of the Branches of the New Orleans Banks at Natchitoches, taking from the proper offices of said Branch a certificate of Deposit. Said certificate to be in the name of Mirabeau B. Lamar President of the Republic of Texas, Said certificate you will despatch by a safe opportunity to the said President Mirabeau B. Lamar. You will advise the President immediately through the Secretary of the Treasury your proceedings in the premises.

A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON
THO J RUSK
JA. S. MAYFIELD

[Endorsed] Directions from Indian Commissioners August 1st 1839

No. 48

LIBERTY COUNTY TO MIRABEAU B. LAMAR [August 1, 1839]

The honorable Mirabeau B. Lamar.

President of the Republic of Texas.

We your petitioners of the County of Liberty residing in and around the Coushatta Vilages perseiving your address and remonstrance against the persons committing the outrage on said Coushatta Indians were not of the Citizens of Liberty County and those imbraced in your address of the 9th of July. Residing in the neighbourhood of said Indians, did interfear in an humble persuasive manner to convince the persons imbodied for the purpose of Exterminating said Indians, that the said Indians had done no harm, but were friendly, and we your petitioners are convinced that mistatements has been made to your Excellency, and the nomination of an agent Joseph Lindley is not competant, net understanding any Indian language and himself one of the party wishing to drive said Indians and resides forty miles or thereabout from the nearest Village, and your petitioners wish him and the odium removed, imbraced in said address and F. H. Rankin appointed in his stead as agent, believing as we do, that he is the best Agent and interperter in the Republic, and by this complying with this the praer of your petioners, we will remain as in duty bound

Aug. 1st 1839

MARTIN JOHNSON

CHARLES REILY

JACOB GARNER

WILLIAM THOMPSON

WILLIAM F. BOWEN

JAMES A. GARNER

JOHN P. CLARK M.D.

JAS S. GARNER

MICHAEL SECREST

WASHINGTON J. KNIGHT

P. M. MAXWELL

THOS BRADLEY

AARON ARMSTRONG

WM McDONALD

J. C. DUNLAP

J. W. W. HALL

MAT HUBERT

GEO. EWING

WM. BUTLER

A. CHERRY JR.

CHAS. TAYLOR

WM DUGAN

SAMUEL BASHAM

ROBT. L WILLIAMSON

A. GARNER

ROBERT H. HIBBITTS

EMANUEL CLEMENS

DAVID M. CUMMINS

JOHN MCALEXANDER

A. P. DAVIS

[Endorsed] Petition Liberty County August 1st 1839.

No. 49

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Nacogdoches

1st August 1839

Secy James Reily

Sir you will please pay to Dempsey Fields a Cherokee one hundred an fifty dollars as part pay for his crop and cattle

Tho J Rusk Comm

Ja S. Mayfield

A. Sidney Johnston

I certify that I paid the above amount to Dempsey Fields

JAMES REILY

[Endorsed] Order to Fields for \$ 150.

No. 50

TREATY BETWEEN TEXAS AND THE SHAWNEE INDIANS

Treaty with the Shawnee Indians held at Nacogdoches on the 2nd day of August 1839

Nacogdoches 2nd August A.D. 1839

Be it Known to all men, that on this the day above written, The undersigned Commissioners on the part of the Government of Texas having met at Nacogdoches Elena Pecan and Green Grass the chiefs and head men of the Shawnee Tribe of Indians living within the Territory of Texas, Have agreed to and concluded upon the following friendly compact, with the said Chiefs and head men, to wit.

Art. 1st It is agreed and stipulated between the parties that the said Shawnee Tribe of Indians will return from whence they came and depart in peace from their brethren and the territory of Texas—

Art. 2nd It is stipulated and agreed in consideration thereof that the Commissioners will pay to the said Shawnee a full and Just compensation for their improvements, Crops and all such property as they may have to leave through necessity or choice, The price and valuation to be determined by appraisers ap-

pointed for that purpose. And the payments to be made in goods and cash, in such a manner and in such proportions as may hereafter be determined on by the parties.

Art. 3rd It is agreed that the removal of the said Shawnee shall take place, as early as the necessary arrangements can be made therefor—The Government of Texas Stipulating to furnish supplies and transportation to the destitute families.

Art. 4th It is also stipulated, that as soon as the valuation of their property is effected, that the goods they may wish to receive will be paid to them and for which the commissioners will issue the necessary orders and the money that may be due will be paid when they are ready to remove.

Art. 5th It is stipulated that the said Shawnee, shall be escorted out of the country (in order to protect their persons and property) by such a force as the commissioners may direct. They shall have an interpreter to communicate their wants and explain all matters on the march, they desiring it. Capt Alex Jordon and James Hutton who generally Know them, will accompany them and guard their interest.

Art. 6th It is understood and agreed that all gun locks and other pledges given by the Shawnee of their friendship and sincerity shall be returned to them before they separate from the escorting party that may be directed to accompany them.

Art. 7th It is agreed likewise to avoid all difficulty or misunderstanding, that the Shawnee neither before or on the march will dispose without the permission of the Commissioners, and that they will march, and encamp in the manner that may be pointed out by the officer or commissioners conducting the escort. In testimony of all which we the undersigned vested with full authority in the premises have hereunto set our hands and seals at Nacogdoches this the day and year above written.

Witnesses

JAS. X HUTTON	Interpreter	
JO. X ELLIS	do	
K. H. DOUGLASS		
JAMES REILY		
THO. J. RUSK	Com.	(LS)
JA. S. MAYFIELD	do	(LS)
GREEN X GRASS		(LS)
PE X CAN		(LS)
ELE X NA		(LS)

[*Endorsed*] Treaty with the Shawnee Indians, at Nacogdoches, Aug. 2, 1839

No. 51

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT [August 13, 1839]

Valuation of Spy Bucks Im pr amount Corn etc one hundred dols
Aug. 13th 1839— J. H. DURST

[*Endorsed*] paid Spy Buck Three/ Dollars
J R Clute/ Ladel Paid Spy Buck Twenty eight Dollrs
/ Bridle Four Dollas
Henry Raguet

Received of Tho J Rusk and Ja Setters Mayfield one hundred dollars in
full of the within 1st Oct 1839
Henry Raguet

No. 52

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT DRAFT [August 14, 1839]

Received from James Reily the sum of Fifty dollars and twenty
five cents, for hauling twenty one boxes of silver from Nacog-
doches Texas to Natchitoches La.

August 14th 1839

JAMES BELL

[*Endorsed*] Bells rect

No. 53

PLEDGE OF ACCOUNTABILITY OF SPECIE [August 14, 1839]

Having deposited in the Office of the City Bank of New Or-
leans at Natchitoches twenty one Boxes/ say 21 boxes/ Specie
containing each One thousand / \$1000: / Dollars, it is under-
stood and I agree to be answerable for any difference which
might be found in counting out said Specie, amounting to Twen-
ty one thousand Dollars, to the said Office of the City Bank of
N. O. at this place.—

Natchitoches 14 August, 1839

JAMES REILY

\$ 45. Difference
3955.

4000.
5000.
5000.
5000.
2000.

21000.	No.	Dollars	Short	Copper	Ds.
	61	999.00	1.00	"	"
	62	999.00	".50	"	"
	63	1000.00	" "	"	"
	64	998.50	1.50	"	"
	65	1000.00	" "	"	"
	66	997.00	" "		3.00
	67	1000.00	" "	"	"
	68	998.00	2.00	"	"
	69	1000.00	" "	"	"
	70	998.50	" "		1.50
	71	997.00	" "		3.00
	72	1000.00	" "	"	"
	73	1000.00	" "	"	"
	74	1000.00	" "	"	"
	75	1000.00	" "	"	"
	76	979.00	21.00	"	"
	77	998.00	" "		2.00
	78	991.00	9.00	"	"
	79	1000.00	" "	"	"
	80	1000.00	" "	"	"
	81	1000.00	" "	"	"

[*Endorsed*] The Auditor is authorized to admit the within specified amount of forty five dollars. (deficit in amt. of specie deposited in the office of the City Bank of New Orleans at Natchitoches) to the credit of Hon. A. S. Johnston in settlement of his account for money advanced to him for the purpose of removing the Shawnee Indians.

Treasy Dept
 March 6 1840
 Rileys Rect.

Ja. H. Starr
 Secy of Treay
 "No. 7"

Received from James Reily the duplicate certificate of Deposit for twenty one thousand dollars on the office of the City Bank of New Orleans at Natchitoches, dated 14 August 1839. The original being already in my possession

(signed) PETER GRAY

[*Endorsed*] Duplicate certificate of Deposit for \$21,000

No. 54

LETTER FROM JAMES H. STARR TO JAMES REILY

Treasury Department
 Houston Augt 28th 1839

To Col James Reily
 Nacogdoches

Sir,

Your communication of the 17th inst. notifying this Department of the deposit of *twenty one thousand dollars* of the money in your hands belonging to the Government in the office of the City Bank of New Orleans at Natchitoches, and covering a corresponding Certificate (original) from the Cashier C. G. Oehmichen, dated August 14th 1839; was received by Col. J. Snively on the 26th and the above amount placed to your credit.

I am called upon to day by the Hon. Secretary at War to furnish a sum of four thousand dollars, in addition to the amount retained in your possession by order of the Indian Commissioners, to enable them to complete the negotiation with the Shawnee; to comply with which request I have been under the necessity of placing at his disposal the above mentioned Certificate of Deposit which I presume will be returned by the bearer to Nacogdoches—

This oversight or inadvertence on the part of the Commissioners has been productive of unnecessary expense and trouble.

I remain
 very respectfully
 your obt servt
 JA. H. STARR
 Secretary of the Treasury

[*Endorsed*] Hon J. H. Starr containing rect of 21,000 certificate and order for 4,000\$ more
 Treasury Department
 Maj James Reily
 Care of Wm Hart Esqr
 Mr Gray

No. 55

LETTER FROM ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON TO JAMES H. STARR

War Department

Houston 31st August 1839

To the Hon.

James H. Starr

Secretary of the Treasury

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th Inst.; in which I am informed, that the amount of one hundred and Nine Thousand, Ninety Six and 39/100 Dollars will be held subject to drafts from this Department to cover the cost of certain Military supplies estimated, and to be purchased in the United States.

I also acknowledge the receipt of a certificate of deposite, for Twenty one Thousand Dollars, on the Office of the City Bank of New Orleans at Natchitoches, dated August 24th 1839, No. 193: which has been transmitted by Mr. P. Gray to the Office, with instructions to draw four Thousand Dollars upon it, and pay it over to Majr. J. Reily to be disbursed by him, (as also four Thousand Dollars, he now has in his possession) under the direction of the Commissioners, for the removal of the Shawnee—in the payment of the Compensation allowed for their improvements etc.

At your suggestion, Mr Gray was instructed to procure from the Cashier, Three drafts of Five Thousand Dollars each, and one of Two Thousand Dollars for the remainder.

Very Respectfully
 Your Obt Servt
 A. SIDNEY JOHNSTÓN
 Secretary of War

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy, as recorded in this Department.

Tho Gales Forster
 Chief Clerk
 Dept. of War

Of the twenty one thousand dollars recd by the Hon Secy of War as stated in the annexed communication, seventeen thousand dollars was duly returned Austin

March 6 1840
 Ja. H. Starr
 Secy of Treas

[Endorsed] Copy of a letter from Hon Secy at War to the Secy of the Treasury Relative to the \$4,000 advanced to Hon A. S. Johnston on a/c of the removal of the Shawnee Indians
 (signed) Hon. James H. Starr Secretary of the Treasury

No. 56

LETTER FROM JAMES S. MAYFIELD AND THOMAS J. RUSK TO
 JAMES REILY

Nacogdoches 3d Sepr 1839

Maj James Reily
 Sir

You will deliver and pay over to Mr. Moses L. Patton the sum of three thousand Eight hundred and fifty dollars who is charged with the disbursement of the same to the Shawnee indians

JA. S MAYFIELD }
 THO J RUSK } Commissioners

[Endorsed] Nacogdoches Sept 3d 1839 Recieved from James Reily the sum of three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars in specie, being the amount called for by the within order signed by Indian Commissioners T. J. Rusk and James S. Mayfield.
 Moses L. Patton

Witness
 Wm Hart

No. 57

VALUATION OF SHAWNEE PROPERTY [September 6, 1839]

A valuation of Shawnee property valued by the undersigned per order of Thomas J Rusk and James S. Mayfield Commissioners appointed for the removal of the Shawnee tribe of Indians.

Names	Houses	No. of Acres		No. of Bus Corn		Pots Kettles etc.		Total
	Valn.	Valn.	Valn.	Valn.	Valn.	Valn.		
Jos Eliis & Brother*	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	445"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
John Griffen**	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	50"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
James Hood	1	20"	"	"	"	"	"	20"
Spy-Buck' Brother	1	14"	2	16"	"	"	"	30"
Whet stone	"	"	"	"	"	"	Sunds 6"	6"
Nabesheco & Opossum	"	"	"	"	"	"	6"	16"
Big Field	"	"	"	"	"	"	5"	5"
Long Man	"	"	"	10	10"	"	"	10"
Panther	"	"	"	"	"	"	10"	10"
Old Pecan	"	"	"	"	"	"	32"	32"
Copeake & Family	"	"	"	"	"	"	41"	41"
Linney***	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10"
	2	34"	2	16"	10	10"	" 100	\$675

*This amt is for 7 Horses, and one yoke of Oxen taken and used by Company under W. H. Landrum in the last Campaign, and allowed for the same \$445. per order.

**This amt is allowed for an improvement made in the Cherokee Nation.

***This amt allowed him for Provisions.

The foregoing list of property is not included in the valuation dated 15th Augt 1839, as per Inventory of that date—We certify that the above is a true and correct Inventory and valuation of the additional Property of the Shawnee Indians, and which was not comprised in the valuation of the 15th August 1839.

Nacogdoches County 6th Sepr 1839 MOSES L. PATTON

[Endorsed] Additional valuation of the Shawnee Property

No. 58

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT [September 8, 1839]

T J Rusk and Jas. S. Mayfield will pay to Col Jas Smith fifty five Dollars it being a part of George Washingtons valuation for his improvement

Sept 8th 1839

M L PATTON
A JORDAN
Agent for paying
off Indians

[Endorsed] James Smith
To [torn]

No. 59

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH THORN EDWARDS & Co.
[September 10, 1839]

Genl Thos J Rusk		
Maj Jas. S. Mayfield	Indian Commissioners	
1839	To Thorn Edwards & Co	Dr
Sept. 10	To payments to Indians as pr Vouchers	\$ 4500.00
	Cr	
By Dft on James Riley Esq		1187.50
	Bal	<hr/> \$ 3312.50

Nacogs 2 Oct 1839

Recievd dft on Secretary of Treasury
for the above amt

THORN EDWARDS & Co

No. 60

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT DRAFT

Nacogdoches Sept. 13th 1839

Received from James Reily the sum of Fifteen hundred dollars on the within order subject to the order of Indian Commissioners T. J. Rusk and J. Mayfield

WM HART

[Endorsed] Maj. James Reily—

Will pay over to William Hart fifteen hundred dollars in specie of the Indian fund on deposit with him.

Nacogdoches

15th Sept. 1839

Ja. S. Mayfield Comm

Tho J Rusk Comm

No. 61

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT DRAFTS

Nacogdoches Sept. 13th 1839

Received from Peter Gray the sum of Three thousand nine hundred and fifty five dollars, (less one hundred and thirty three dollars and fifty cents paid by order of Commissioners Mayfield and Rusk for the expenses and per voucher dated 13th September 1839) leaving the nett sum of three thousand eight hundred and twenty one dollars and fifty cents to be held subject to the use of said Indian Commissioners

JAMES REILY

No. 62

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH PETER GRAY
[September 15, 1839]

The Commissioners for the removal of the Shawnee
To Peter Gray Dr.

For Expenses in going and returning from Natchitoches \$ 42.50
For amt. paid Jas. S. Mayfield for the hire of guard and
pack mule and horse 91.00

Recd. payment \$ 133.50

Sept. 15, 1839

PETER GRAY

Recd.

[Endorsed] The within expenditure of one hundred and thirty three dollars and fifty cents was made by Peter Gray under our direction and the account rendered is hereby approved Sept 15th 1839

Tho J Rusk
Ja. S. Mayfield

No. 63

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

\$ 148.00 Nacogdoches 18 Sept 1839

Please pay to Mr K H Douglass One Hundred and Forty Eight Dollars on acct of payments made to Shawnee Indians

To James Reily Esq
Nacogdoches

THO J RUSK Comm.
JA. S. MAYFIELD Comm.

[Endorsed] Recd the within 22 Sept 1839
K. H. Douglass

No. 64

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

\$976.50 Nacogdoches 18 Sept 1839

Please pay to K. H. Douglass or order the sum of Nine Hun-

dred and Seventy Six 50/100 Dollars on acct of draft drawn in his favor by Patton and Clark and Jordan on acct Shawnee Indians.

To

James Reily, Esq
Nacogdoches

THO J RUSK Comm
JA. S. MAYFIELD Comm

[*Endorsed*] Recd. the within 22 Sept 1839
K. H. Douglass

No. 65

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

\$ 1187.50

Nacogdoches 18 Sept 1839

Please pay to Messrs. Thorn Edwards & Co. or Order Eleven Hundred and Eighty Seven 50/100 Dollars on acct of payment made to Shawnee Indians.

To

James Reily Esq
Nacogdoches

THO J RUSK Comm
JA. S. MAYFIELD Comm

[*Endorsed*] Sept 22nd 1839

Received the amount of the within order from James Reily
Thorn Edwards & Co.

No. 66

ACCOUNT INDIAN BUREAU [September 28, 1839]

Dr. James Reily in acct Current with the Republic of Texas

For Bal on two drafts on the Merchants Bank of New Orleans for 27,000 dated June 27th 1839. 21,000 of which was returned to the Office of the City Bank of New Orleans at Natchitoches under instructions from the In-

dian Commissioners of August 1st 1839 Bal \$ 6000
 For Amt Received of Peter Gray for Genl A S Johnston
 Sept 1, 1839, 3821.50 \$ 9821.50

Cr

By Amt pd Indian Comssr draft in favour of D Fields No. A. 150.		
" pd Indian Comssr draft in favor of M L Patton No B 3850.		
pd Comssr Order in favor of Wm Hart D.	1500	
" " " " " H K Douglass E.	148	
" " " " " H K Douglass F.	976.50	
" " " " " Thorn, Edwards & Co (G)	1187.50	
" Steamer Velocipede for Transportation H	195.00	
" D. O. Neill do	150.00	
" James Bell do J	50.25	
" Insurance and Exchange K	225.25	
" Amt pd personal Expenses as pr statement	231.50	
Services as Agent from June 28th to Sept 28th 1839.		
90 days at \$ 8 per day	720.00	9384.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance due		\$ 437.50
Account for Services approved		

DAVID G BURNET
 Act Secy of State

[Endorsed] James Reily Account Current

No. 67

VALUATION OF SHAWNEE INDIAN PROPERTY [August-September, 1839]

Vouchers	Name	Valuation	Paid by the Commissioners	Advanced by Thorn Edwards & Co.	Amount Paid
1	Green Grass	\$318.00	\$153.00	\$165.00	\$318.00
2	Long Man	300.00	144.00	156.00	300.00
3	Fly	112.00	45.00	67.00	112.00
4	Spy Buck	305.00	146.50	158.50	305.00
5	Black Raccoon	145.00	66.50	78.50	145.00

6	Johnson	334.00	161.00	173.00	334.00
7	Geo. McCormey	212.00	100.00	112.00	212.00
8	Metanke	203.00	95.50	107.50	203.00
9	John McCormey	60.00	24.00	36.00	60.00
10	Sam McCormey	105.00	46.50	58.50	105.00
11	Nepecheca	128.00	55.50	72.50	128.00
12	Joe McCormey	205.00	96.50	108.50	205.00
13	Jack	85.00	36.50	48.50	85.00
14	Little John	105.00	46.50	58.50	105.00
15	Geo Gibson	724.00	511.00	213.00	724.00
16	Old Pecan	575.00	387.50	187.50	575.00
17	Walker	208.00	98.00	110.00	208.00
18	James Hood	22.00	5.00	17.00	22.00
19	Wilson	230.00	109.00	121.00	230.00
20	Geo Washington	280.00	187.00	93.00	280.00
21	Checko	361.00	174.50	186.50	361.00
22	George	139.00	63.50	75.50	139.00
23	Tuckem all	30.00	9.00	21.00	30.00
24	do Son	30.00	9.00	21.00	30.00
25	Joe Ellis	151.00	70.00	81.00	151.00
26	do Sister	123.00	55.50	67.50	123.00
27	Duck	252.00	120.00	132.00	252.00
28	Jack	100.00	52.50	48.50	100.00
29	Long Mans Son	10.00	5.00	5.00	10.00
30	Old Pecan	10.00	4.00	6.00	10.00
31	Fly	10.00	10.00	—	10.00
32	Ke Ke Quah	5.00	5.00	—	5.00
33	Panther	98.00	25.00	73.00	98.00
34	Linneys Brother	118.00	30.00	88.00	118.00
35	Linneys Son	12.00	—	12.00	12.00
36	Spy Bucks Bro	65.00	—	65.00	65.00
37	Pos:a :thu :tha	50.00	—	50.00	50.00
38	Hood	85.00	20.00	65.00	85.00
39	Chi:acaehaipie	16.00	—	16.00	16.00
40	A. La: Mai-tha	35.00	—	35.00	35.00
41	Batiste	183.00	—	183.00	183.00

42	Fox	98.00	—	98.00	98.00
43	Jo Ellis	10.00	—	10.00	10.00
44	Green Grass	10.00	—	10.00	10.00
		\$6,657	\$3,167	\$3,490	\$6,657
45	Lewis	36.00	—	36.00	36.00
46	Laquechi	45.00	20.00	25.00	45.00
47	Opposum	148.00	74.00	74.00	148.00
48	John Griffen	50.00	—	50.00	50.00
49	Corder	200.00	—	200.00	200.00
		\$7,136	\$3,261	\$3,875	\$7,136
50	Jo Ellis	445.00	25.00	420.00	445.00
51	Old Pecan	32.00	—	32.00	32.00
52	John Griffen	50.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
53	Spy Buck	30.00	—	30.00	30.00
54	Long Man	10.00	—	10.00	10.00
55	Whet Stone	6.00	—	6.00	6.00
56	Hood	20.00	—	20.00	20.00
57	Geo Washington	3.00	—	3.00	3.00
58	Nebes—Chico	8.00	—	8.00	8.00
59	Big field	5.00	—	5.00	5.00
60	Opposum	6.00	—	6.00	6.00
61	Linney	3.00	—	3.00	3.00
62	Panther	10.50	—	10.50	10.50
63	Copeake	41.50	—	41.50	41.50
		\$7,806	\$3,306	\$4,500	\$7,806.00

[Endorsed] Shawnee Papers

Thorn Edwards & Co Voucher No 6.

Valuation of Shawnee Property with the amounts paid by Thorn Edwards & Co and by the Indian Commissioners amounting to the sum of
\$ 7,806 Good Money

No. 68

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU [August-September, 1839]

The Government of Texas

To K H Douglass				Dr
For amt. govt furnished Linney pr voucher No 1.				\$ 250.
" " " " " " " "			2	10.
" " " " Mule " " "			3	18.
" " " " Nahqualle " " "			4	99.
" " " " Etawchewee " " "			5	6.
" " " " Sally " " "			6	9.
" " " " Robinson " " "			7	9.
" " " " Fields " " "			8	200.
" " " " Spy Buck " " "			9	20.
" " " " Jo Ellis " " "			10	50.
" " " " Linney " " "			11	7.
" " " " Jo Ellis " " "			12	28.
" " " " Pr verbal order to Linney				
Spy Buck and Companion say				
		3 Blankets at 7\$ Ea		\$ 21.00
Pr Tho J Rusk		1 Hat		12.00
		2 Pr Brogan @ 3.50		7.00
				40.00
				<hr/>
		Cr		726.00
		By amount draft on acct of the above		148.00
				<hr/>
				578.00
For amt goods furnd Nahqualle pr voucher No 15.				20.00
				<hr/>
Nacogdoches	14th Sept 1839			498.00

Recd payment by draft on Jas. H Starr Secy of the Treasury dated 2nd Oct 1839 For Five hundred and Ninety Eight Dollars—

K. H. DOUGLASS

[Endorsed] The Government to K. H. Douglass

\$ 746.00

Sept. 14th 1839

No. 69

ACCOUNT OF THO. J. RUSK AND JAMES S. MAYFIELD, COMMISSIONERS TO THE SHAWNEE INDIANS [August-September, 1839]

Mess Tho J Rusk and Ja S Mayfield
Commissioners appointed for the
removal of the Shawnee Indians

In acct with M L Patton and A Jordan Contractors

1839

Sept 6	For this amt pd Shawnee Indians on acct of valuation as pr Statement	3,306—	
"	amt due for Hauling Goods from Nacogdoches as pr agreement.	30—	
"	amt pd Hagerty for 40 Bu Corn @ 10/.	50.—	
"	" " " " 1 Bbl Flour	15.—	
"	" " " " 100 lb Bacon @ 20/;	20.—	
"	" Hewes " 6 Bu Corn @ 2/.	12.—	
"	" Booth " 60 " " @ 10/.	75.—	
"	" Dyer " 50 " " @ 4/.	25.—	
"	" Jno Jones " 150 " " @ 4/.	75.—	
"	" for Beef	42.—	
"	" pd Ferriage at Red River	60.—	374—
"	" pd Geo Washington for 1 Waggon	25—	
"	" Linney for 1 Horse pr order T J Rusk	60—	
"	" for Blankets furnished Escorts as pr Statement rend.	7250	
"	this amount as pr Contract for transportation of Baggage etc to Red River	3,500	
			<u>7,367.50</u>

CREDIT

By this amt recd on account	\$ 3850.—
" amt dfts fav K H Douglass	1490.50
" " recd pr " " "	500.—
" "drfts fav Ja. Smith	55.—

" " " "	Geo Pollitt	60.—	
" " " "	L M Thorn	155.—	6,110.50
	Balance Due		<u>\$ 1,257.00</u>
	and Carried Over		
Nacogdoches	24th Oct 1839		
To amount brot forward			\$1,257.00
	Cr		
By amt recd on acct from Mayfield and Rusk		116.00	
			<u>\$ 1,141.00</u>
By draft on Scy of the Treasury date 18th Nov 1839		1,141.00	
Received in full as above			

MOSES L PATTON

[Endorsed] Moses L Patton and Indian a/c \$ 7,367.50

No. 70

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

(Original) Nacogdoches 2nd Oct 1839

To Jas H. Starr
Secy of the Treasury

Sir. You will please pay to Kelsey H. Douglass or order the sum of Five Hundred and Ninety Eight Dollars. in Gold and Silver or its equivalent.—that amount being the balance due him on account of payments made by him to the Shawnee Indians.—as per account and voucher rendered to us.

Resp Yours

THO J RUSK
JA S MAYFIELD } Commsrs.

[Endorsed] Please pay the within amount to O. Engledow or order.
Nacogdoches 5 Oct 1839 K H Douglass
Oscar Engledow

No. 71

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

(Original)

Nacogdoches 2nd Octr 1839

To Jas. H. Starr
 Sec of the Treasury

Sir, You will please pay to Thorn Edwards & Co or order the sum of Three Thousand, Three Hundred and Twelve 50/100 Dollars, in Gold and Silver or its equivalent. That amount being the balance due them on account of payments made by them to the Shawnee Indians, as per account voucher rendered to us.

Resp Yours

THO J RUSK }
 JA. S. MAYFIELD } Commsrs.

[Endorsed] Pay the within amt to O Engledow or order and oblige
 Yrs.
 Thorn Edwards & Co.

No. 72

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT [1839]

Thos. J. Rusk and James S. Mayfield Comssr in act with the
 Government of Texas

Dr

1839.

To this amount recd of Jas Reily	"	\$4000
" Do recd of Jas Reily and Peter Gray	"	3812
" Draft on the Secretary of the Treasury in favour of Thorn Edwards & Co dated 2nd Oct 1839	"	3312 50
" "Draft on the Secretary of the Treasury in favour of K. H. Douglass dated 2nd Oct 1839		598

" Draft in favour of M. L. Patton and Alexr. Jordan date 18th Nov. 1839	"	1141
" Draft on the Secretary of the Treasury in favour of Roberts & Co.		43
		<hr/>
		\$12906 50
1839		Cr
To Cash paid Dempsy Fields a Cherokee for his improvements by us	"	\$ 150
Note. The whole value of his improve- ments was \$350. \$200 of which was paid by K. H. Douglass see voucher No 3.		
To Cash paid Moses L. Patton to be paid to Shawnee Indians, improvements, and ex- penses of removal, see voucher No. 2		7367 50
" Cash paid K. H. Douglass	"	746
See voucher No. 3		
" Amount paid Roberts etc see voucher No. 4.		43
" Do paid Henry Raguet, voucher No. 5		100
" Amount paid Thorn Edwards & Co see as pr vouchers No 6	" "	4500
		<hr/>
		\$12906 50

[Endorsed] Thos. J. Rusk
and
Ja. S. Mayfield
Commissioners To Treat with the Shawnee Indians
Act. With the Government including expenses etc

No. 73

LETTER FROM ROWLETT TO DAVID G. BURNET

Austin 5th January 1840

Honble. David G. Burnet
Acting Secretary of State
of the Republic of Texas

D. Rowlett for himself and agent for others humbly petition-
ing herewith to your honour, that heretofore on the 1st day of
May 1839, a party of Cherokee Indians then living a short dis-

tance above Fort Smith in the United States of America, did steal and carry off from the County of Fannin in this Republic the following property namely.

	Dls.
two horses the property of D. Rowlett worth	350
one horse the property of J. R. Fitzgerald worth	150
one mare belonging to J. R. Garnett worth	150
One mare the property of John Duncan worth	200
one mare the property of George Duncan worth	150
two mares and one colt the property of George Duncan	200
One horse the property of J. C. Dodds worth	150
two mares the property of John and Isham Davis	200

All amounting in value to the sum of 1550

Your petitioners would further state that sd. Indians were pursued by himself and eleven other citizens of the County of Fannin a distance of about 250 miles and so closely that sd. Indians were compelled to leave on the way one of the mares belong to the Davises, which was retaken on their trail, and when sd. Indians had been trailed up within a very short distance of Fort Smith in the United States when sd. Indians then lived, your petitioners took from sd. Indians one of the mares belonging to George Duncan and the colt of sd. mare, but sd. Indians were able to conceal the ballance of the property stolen as aforesaid. Your sd. petitioners then went to General Armstrong the Cherokee Agent state and near Fort Smith to whom they made a complaint and sd. agent readily promised that the value of all sd. property together with expense of pursuing it should be retained out of the first Annuity which might fall due to sd. Indians upon proper application being made for the same Which I hope you will do through the Charg A of the United States residing near this government. 1550

from which deduct 225 for recovered horses 225

leaves a balance of 1325

to which add the sum of 252

to cover the expenses of 12 men 15 days 1577

Will make the sum of fifteen hundred and seventy seven dollars due us for sd. horses, and for detecting the thieves the recovery

of which your aid is most respectfully solicited, and we as in dutybound will ever pray etc

D. ROWLETT of
himself and others.

No. 74

LETTER FROM H. W. KARNES TO A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON

Copy

Bexar, January 10th., 1840

To the Secretary of
the War Department

Esteemed Sir:

On yesterday evening three Comanche entered this city, bringing with them a Mexican Captive. They were hailed on entering the suburbs and cried out loudly for me. On being introduced into my presence, the most distinguished amongst them, who appeared to be a Preist, stated that he was deputed by his nation to solicit a Peace. He further states, that 18 days since, his tribe, in a general council, elected a distinguished Chief to treat with the Texans, who will visit the settlements on his return, should his report be favourable to him. He says that the nation will accept of Peace on any terms; being sensible of their inability to contend with the Texans forces.

As an evidence of the amicable disposition of his tribe towards the Republic, he stated that they refused to treat with the Cherokee, who solicited them with large presents to enter with them in a war against the Republic. They also rejected the offers of the Centralists, who have emissaries among them, striving to stir up a general war against us. These statements may be true; but their known treachery and duplicity, induces me to put but little faith in them. On mature reflection, I concluded to treat them well and dismiss them with presents, their number being too inconsiderable to think of retaining them as hostages. I told him that the government would not enter into any Treaty without the release of the American Captives, and the restoration of all stolen property; besides giving guarantees that future depredators on our property should be delivered

up for punishment. This, according to his representation, his tribe agreed to do, in general Council before he left them. So, understanding matters, I requested him to return and bring in the principal Chiefs with a large a number of the Tribe, for the purpose of entering into stipulations preparatory to a treaty. This he promised to do; and says that they will be in San Antonio in twenty or thirty days from the above date.

I would suggest, with due deference to your superior judgment, the propriety of selecting immediately, one or two Commissioners to meet them here. They should be accompanied by a force sufficient to justify our seizing and retaining those who may come in, as hostages, for the delivery of such American Captives as may at this time be among them.

Indispensible business, in New Orleans, forbids my acting in this business but I would suggest the selection of men who will act with the utmost promptitude.

Respectfully

H. W. KARNES

[*Endorsed*] Letter from Col. Karnes, Communicating the wish of the Comanche to Treat. Jan. 10th 1840

No. 75

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE SURVEY OF LAND FOR THE COUSHATTA AND ALABAMA INDIANS [January 14, 1840]

AN ACT

Authorizing the President to have Surveyed a Reserve of Land
for the Coushatta and Alabama Indians.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas, in Congress assembled, That the President be and is hereby authorised and required, at as early a period as practicable, to have surveyed two leagues of land, including the village of the Coushatta Indians, also two other leagues of land including the fenced in village of the Alabama tribe of Indians for the entire and exclusive use and benefit of said tribes of Indians until otherwise provided for by law.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the surveys of land made

for the Indians aforesaid, shall be made conformable to the surveys next adjoining, that is to say, if the surveys next to those to be made for the Indians aforesaid, front one and a-half miles on the river, or are square surveys, the surveys to be made for the Indians shall be made in like manner; Provided always, That the improvements of said Indians shall be as near in the center of the two leagues to be appropriated to the use of each tribe, calculating from the side lines, as practicable.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorised and required to have surveyed on the vacant lands of this Republic, thirty miles square, at some proper point on the frontier, on which all the friendly Indians, within this Republic, shall be placed as soon as circumstances will permit.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Government shall at all times, exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the soil included in the surveys contemplated by this act, and also criminal jurisdiction over the aforesaid tribes of Indians.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorised and required to appoint an Indian Agent for the Coushatta and Alabama tribes of Indians with such instructions and powers as may be necessary to accomplish the object contemplated by this act; and that the sum of two thousand dollars in promissory notes be and the same is hereby appropriated to carry the same into effect.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That whenever it shall be deemed expedient to remove said tribes of Indians, and they are actually removed off of said reserved lands, the same shall be held subject to the future disposition of Congress.

DAVID S. KAUFMAN
Speaker of the House of Representatives

DAVID G. BURNET,
President of the Senate.

Approved 14th January, 1840.

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR

An act explanatory of "An act authorizing the President to have surveyed a reserve of lands for the Coushatta and Alabama Indians"—

Sec. 1st. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas in Congress assembled, that the President, and he is hereby authorized to have surveyed, (the two leagues mentioned in the aforesaid act, as a reserve for the Coughatta Indians) at any one or more of the villages of said Indians, as he shall deem most expedient—

[Note] File No. 1357. Bill lost. It was read first time Jan. 14, 1840 and passed the House that day on suspension of rule. Was laid on table in Senate, Jan. 22, 1840.

No. 76

JAMES REILY'S CERTIFICATE OF PERSONAL EXPENSES
[January 21, 1840]

Amount paid expenses of James Reily—guard and horses in transportation of \$ 25,000 in specie from Natchitoches to Nacogdoches	60.00
By cash paid expenses of J. Reily on return trip	30.00
Cash paid expenses of self in going from Houston to Orleans	50.00
Cash paid expenses in Orleans for 9 days	41.50
Cash paid expenses at Nacogdoches for two months	50.00
	\$ 231.00

I certify the above is a true account of monies necessarily paid out by me acting as special agent to the Cherokee and for which I hold no receipt—

January 21st 1840

JAMES REILY

Approved

David G. Burnet

Act Secy of State

[Endorsed] J. Reily's certificate respecting personal expenses

No. 77

LETTER FROM A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON TO W. S. FISHER

Copy

War Department
City of Austin, January 30, 1840Lieut Col. Wm S. Fisher
Com'dg 1st. Regt Infantry

Sir:—Information has been communicated to this Department by Col. H. W. Karnes, that on the 9th Inst. a Deputation from the Comanche arrived at San Antonio, and stated that they had been empowered to solicit peace. They said the Comanche had resolved on this, in general Council; and had also expressed a determination to release their American Captives, and restore all stolen property, if a treaty could be effected. They also said that in thirty days at the furthest, they would bring in the principal Cheifs to make all the arrangements.

If they come in according to their agreement, bringing with them the Captives, and deliver them up, such voluntary release of their prisoners will be regarded as an evidence of their sincere desire for peace, and they will therefore be received with kindness and permitted to depart without molestation.

You will state to them, that this government assumes the right, with regard to all Indian tribes residing within the limits of the Republic, to dictate the conditions of such residence; and that their own happiness depends on their good or bad conduct towards our citizens: that their remaining within such limits as may be prescribed, and an entire abstinence from acts of hostility or annoyance to the inhabitants of the frontier, are the only conditions for the privilege of occupancy that the government believes it is at this time necessary to impose: that the observance of these conditions will secure to them the peace they profess to seek. You will further say, that, under the sanction of the Law, our citizens have a right to occupy any vacant lands of the Government, and that they must not be interfered with by the Comanche.

To prevent any further difficulty between our people and thiers, they must be made clearly to understand that they are prohibited from entering our settlements.

Should the Comanche come in without bringing with them the Prisoners, as it is understood they have agreed to do, you will detain them. Some of thier number will be dispatched as messengers to the tribe, to inform them that those retained, will be held as hostages until the Prisoners are delivered up, when the hostages will be released. It has been usual heretofore to give presents; for the future, such custom will be dispensed with.

You will designate and take command of three companies of the 1st Regiment, who will be immediately marched to San Antonio. On your arrival, you will occupy such position in the neighborhood of that place as will enable you most fully to carry into effect the foregoing orders.

The Quarter Master's and Commissary's Departments will furnish the necessary transportation and Subsistence.

A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON
Secretary of War

[Endorsed] Instructions To Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Fisher relative to a talk with the Comanche. Jan. 30th 1840.

No. 78

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS IN ACCOUNT WITH JAMES H. STARR
[March 6, 1840]

The Republic of Texas

To Ja. H. Starr Secy of Treay Dr

For money advanced for expenses in removing Shawnee Indians as follows—to wit —

To Jas. Reily	\$6000
" Hon. A. S. Johnston Secy at War	4000
" Merchants Bank N. Orleans for disc't on Post notes to pay Reily's Drafts	958.21
" amt. pd Drafts of Indian Comrs Messrs Rusk and Mayfield favr K H Douglass and Thorn Edwards and Co.	3910.50

Austin March 6th 1840

\$ 14,868.71

[Endorsed] James H Starr Sec of Treasy account for money advances
\$ 14,868.71

No. 79

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS IN ACCOUNT WITH JAMES H. STARR

James H Starr Sec Treas

1 Draft no 8. 13,859.00, Removing Shawnee Indians
James H. Starr Sec Treas

2 Draft no 9. 1,009.71 contgt exec. fund for 1839

No. 80

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT DRAFT [March 7, 1840]

Recd of C Mason 1st Auditor two drafts on the Treasury and for thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine Dollars (13,859) and one for One Thousand and nine Dollars and Seventy one cents (\$ 1009.71) the first to be paid out of the appro for removing the Shawnee Indians and the other out of the [Contingent] Executive fund for 1839

Austin March 7th 1840

JA. H STARR
Secy of Treay

[Endorsed] James H Starr Sec of the Treasury \$13,859.00 removal of the Shawnee Indians appd 3rd Feb 1840 and \$ 1009.71 Contingent Executive fund for 1839—14,868.71

No. 81

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS IN ACCOUNT WITH JAMES H. STARR
[March 7, 1840]

The Republic of Texas in account with James H Starr Sec of
Dr Treasury
1839

For money advanced Thomas J Rusk and
James S Mayfield Commrs to treat with
the Shawnee on their draft in favour

of Thorn Edwards & Co Second Oct 1839.	3312	50	
For money advanced Rusk and Mayfield for their draft in favour of K H Douglass	598	00	
For amount advanced Rusk and Mayfield for their draft in favour of M L Patton	1141	00	
For amount advanced Rusk and Mayfield for their draft in favour of Roberts & Co	43	00	
For amount advanced to James Reily as per his receipt dated 1839	6000	00	
For amount advanced A Sidney Johnston Secy of War	4000	00	15094 50
For amount advanced Merchants Bank New Orleans for Discount on Post notes			958 20
			<hr/>
amount brought down			16052 71
			<hr/>
Deduct draft in favour of Roberts & Co not accepted			43
			<hr/>
	Balance		\$16009 71
1840			Cr
Feb 6 By amount of Draft in the Treasury in favour of M L Patton to be charged to Messrs Rusk and Mayfield Com etc	1141	00	
March 7 By amount of Draft on the Treasury in my favour to be paid out of the App for the removal of the Shawnee Indian	13859	00	
By amount of Draft on the Treasury in my favour to be paid out of Contingent Ex fund for 1839	1009	71	16009 71
By Balance Due			43 00
amount brought down			16052 71
Deduct			43
			<hr/>
			\$16009 71
Austin March 7th 1840	JA. H. STARR.	Secy of the Treasy	
[Endorsed] James H. Starr	Sec of Treasury	Account Current	

No. 82

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Treasury Department
 First Auditors Office
 March 10th 1840

I certify that there is due from the Republic of Texas to James Reily Esq the sum of *Nine thousand three hundred and eight-four Dollars and Fifty cents*, on account of disbursements made by him in removing the Shawnee Indians as appears from the Statement and vouchers herewith transmitted for the decision of the comptroller of the Treasury thereon——

To James W. Simmons Esq	CHARLES MASON
Comptroller of the Treasury	1st Auditor
	Treasury Department
	Comptrollers Office, March 11, 1840

The above account has been examined and found correct, there being due James Reily Esq the sum of (\$ 9,384 50/100) Nine Thousand three Hundred and eighty four 50/100 Dollars, as above stated.

J W Simmons
 Comptroller

[*Endorsed*] James Reily Esq Letter

No. 83

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

\$ 3866 50/100	First Auditors Office
	March 10th 1840

I certify that there is due from James Reily to the Republic of Texas the sum of three thousand-eight hundred and Sixty Six Dollars and fifty cents as appears from the vouchers accompanying the report of A Sidney Johnston Sec of War for the disbursement of four thousand Dollars for Indian Purposes, as appears from the statement and vouchers herewith transmitted for the decision of the comptroller of the Treasury thereon

To

James W. Simmons Esq
Comptroller of the Treasury

CHARLES MASON
1st Auditor

Treasury Department
Comptrollers Office March 11/40

The above account has been examined and found correct, there being due the Republic of Texas from James Reily the sum of (\$3,866 50/100) Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Six 50/100 Dollars, as appears from the vouchers submitted by the 1st Auditor.

J W Simmons
Comptroller

No. 84

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

\$12863. 50/100
Treasury Department
First Auditors Office
March 10, 1840

I certify that there is due from the Republic of Texas to Messrs Thomas J Rusk and J S Mayfield the sum of Twelve thousand eight hundred and Sixty three 50/100 Dollars, on account of disbursements made by them for the expenses of the removal of the Shawnee Indians, as appears from the statement and vouchers herewith transmitted for the decision of the comptroller of the Treasury thereon —

To
James W. Simmons Esq
Comptroller of the Treasury

CHARLES MASON
1st Auditor

Treasury Department
Comptrollers Office March 11, 1840

The above accounts have been examined and found correct, there being due Thos J. Rusk and J. S. Mayfield the sum of (\$12,863.-50/100) Twelve Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Three 50/100 Dollars on account as above stated

J W Simmons
Comptroller

No. 85

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Treasury Department
First Auditors Office
March 10th 1840

I certify that on examination of the return of Thomas Jefferson Rusk and James S. Mayfield commissioners for the removal of the Shawnee Indians I find they are chargeable as follows—to wit

	\$	c
For 1895 Bushels corn at \$1 per Bus as per valuation A	1895.00	
" 10 " " " " " " " " " " B		10.00
" 76 Bus potatoes as per valuation A	76.00	
" Pots kettles etc. as per valuation B		100.00
		\$2081.00

To

James W. Simmons Esq
Comptroller of the Treasury

CHARLES MASON
1st Auditor

Treasury Department
Comptrollers Office, March 10/40

The above accounts have been examined and found correct.

J W Simmons
Comptroller

[Endorsed] Rusk and Mayfield Com————

No. 86

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

\$ 4000
Treasury Department
First Auditors Office
March 10th 1840

I certify that there is due from the Republic of Texas to A Sidney Johnston the sum of Four thousand Dollars, as appears

from the receipt of James Reily and accompanying vouchers herewith transmitted for the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury thereon

To

James W Simmons Esq
Comptroller of the Treasury

CHARLES MASON
1st Auditor

Treasury Department

Comptrollers Office March 11 1840

There is due from the Republic of Texas to A Sidney Johnston the sum of (\$4000) Four Thousand Dollars per receipt of James Reily, as above stated.

J W Simmons
Comptroller

[Endorsed] Letter of Credit A Sidney Johnston \$4000

No. 87

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Treasury Department
First Auditors Office
March 10th 1840

I certify that on examination of the Returns of James H. Starr Secretary of the Treasury the following persons are chargeable as follows— Messrs Rusk and Mayfield for Sundry drafts on the Secy of the Treasury————as per account

March 7th 1840	\$ 5094.50
James Riley for Money advanced	6000.00
A Sidney Johnston Sec of War for money advanced	4000.00
	<hr/>
	\$15094.50

As appears from the statement and vouchers herewith transmitted for the decision of the comptroller of the Treasury thereon

To

James W. Simmons Esq
Comptroller of the Treasury

CHARLES MASON
1st Auditor

No. 88

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

\$ 16,009.71

March 10th 1840

I certify that there is due from the Republic of Texas to James H Starr Sec of the Treasury the Sum of *Sixteen thousand and nine* Dollars and *Seventy one* cents— as appears from the acknowledgement of Messrs Rusk and Mayfield commissioners to treat with the Shawnee Indians, James Reily and A Sidney Johnston Sec of War, of the receipt of Said amount as appears from the statement and vouchers herewith transmitted for the decision of the comptroller of the Treasury thereon

To

James W. Simmons Esq CHARLES MASON
Comptroller of the Treasury 1st Auditor

Treasury Department

Comptrollers Office, March 12 1840

The above accounts of James H. Starr for (16,009.71) Sixteen Thousand and nine 71/100 Dollars has been examined and found correct

J W SIMMONS
Comptroller

No. 89

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT DRAFT

San Antonio 21st May 1840

Received of William G Cooke Qr. Master Genl. T. A. Seventy five Dollars Texas Promissory notes for my services as interpreter between the Comanche and the Texas Commissioners.

Wittness

JUAN A. URRUTIA

Peter Lohr

[*Endorsed*] Interpretor's Recept for Services at interpretor to the Comanche Indians \$ 75—

Paid May 21st 1840

Extra Labor—

1840

No. 90

LETTER FROM A. M. M. UPSHAW TO MIRABEAU B. LAMAR

Chickasaw Agency Near Ft. Towson
June 18th 1840To His Excellency
Honl M. B. Lamar
President of the
Republic of Texas

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that one of the principal men of the Chickasaw went last winter on a trading expedition to the Comanche, where he saw several white prisoners, all of which he was anxious to get, that he might return them to their Country, On account of his funds being low, before he saw them he was only able to get one, he is a boy about ten years old whose name Thomas Pearce his fathers name was James Pearce, his Father Mother one Brother and Sister was killed by the Caddo Indians while moving from near a Mr. Scotts Store to the Interior of Texas. he hid himself under the waggon but he was soon found he received a slight wound on his head, but they determined not to kill him, he says it has been near two years since he was taken, he also says that he has a brother in Texas by the name of Benjamin Pearce, and a Sister whose name is June he thinks they are both married, he is very anxious to return to his country and relations. I have sent for him and will take him to my house. The name of the Chickasaw that got him from the Comanche is Ishteukah-Tubby. Since he has had him he has been very well treated and appears to be very gratefull for the kindness that he has received when he was found he was naked and poor. Ishteukah-Tubby wishes to know if he would go among the Comanche and get all the prisoners that they have belonging to the Republic of Texas, what would he get for it, he says that the prisoners are women and boys all of which are in a reached [wretched?] condition. You will please address me as soon as you receive this.

With sentiments of the highest
regard and esteem I have the

honor to be
Yr. mo. ob. st.

A. M. M. UPSHAW U. S. Agent
of the Chickasaw

My address

Col. A. M. M. Upshaw, U. S. Agent
of the Chickasaw
Fort Towson Arks

No. 91

LETTER TO CITIZENS OF VICTORIA AND TEXANA RESPECTING
INDIAN EXPEDITION
FALL TERM [September 9, 1840]

Copy

Sirs—

On behalf of the people of Gonzales County we communicate to you that we have petitioned for a suspension of the District Courts for the fall term in order that the people may turn out *en masse* against the Indians. The 19th of this month has been fixed upon as the day of rendezvous at this place in order that we may join the first expedition which goes into the mountains which is expected to be from Bexar on the 20th and we can meet them on the upper Guadalupe—if Col Moore goes first we go with him and if you turn out in sufficient numbers to justify us we will go alone—this is proposed to be fitted out for a campaign without being specific as to time—the first who go will surely get a fight—

Please use all exertions and consider this as addressed to you in order that it may be made public and as we are anxious to make a respectable force we call on you and the citizens of Victoria to join us — we also write a copy to Texana.

Your Mot obt. serts.

Gonzales Sept. 9, 1840

Neill and McCulloch

P.S. Answer us as soon as possible and let us know what you expect to do—

[*Endorsec*] Letter to Victoria and Texana respecting Indian Expedition
Copy Sept. 9th 1840

No. 92

LETTER FROM HENRY BROWN TO MIRABEAU B. LAMAR

Gonzales, September 28th 1840

General Lamar,

Sir, By the last mail I received the Austin City Gazette containing the letter of Mr. A. M. M. Upshaw, U. S. agent of the Chickasaw Indians, containing an account of the purchase by a "Chickasaw" of Thomas Pearce, a white prisoner among the Comanche.

Having accidentally met with an uncle of this boy last fall I heard him relate the circumstances of the massacre of James Pearce's family, and will simply inform you where the boy's relations are. His brother, Benjamin Pearce, and his sister Jane, who is married to Mr. Jas. L. Moss, and Mr. Jesse Pearce, his uncle, live in Jackson county, 15 miles above Texana, in the neighborhood of the "*La Baca post office.*"

Any information which may be desired concerning them, can be obtained by addressing Mr. S. Addison White at said P. O.

I am your obedient servant

JOHN HENRY BROWN of Jackson county Texas

[*Endorsed*] Gonzales Sept 30th
 Gen. M. B. Lamar City of Austin Texas
 John Henry Brown Sept 28th 1840

No. 93

LETTER FROM JAMES MOSS TO JOSEPH WAPLES

Texana Sept the 29th 1840

Honbl Joseph Waples

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 16th came to hand bringing the cheering intelligence of my wifes Brother having been purchased in by the Indian agent of the U. S. at Fort Towson—my Brother-inlaw Benjamin Pearce left here some time about the last of

June to go to Fort Towson having heard that there was a boy of that name bought in there But we have heard nothing since from either them and had dispared of the news. But I think it is likely Benjamin has reached them ere this time and got his Brother But less he fail I should be glad you would be so kind as to write to William Bryan the consul at New Orleans that the relations of the Boy are living in Jackson County near Texana and would be glad of any information that may be had relative to the boy until such times as they may be able to possess themselves of him——allow me to assure you of the gratitude I feel towards you and his excelancy the president for your kindness and trouble you have taken in this matter.

Yours with the
Highest Regard

JAMES MOSS

[*Endorsed*] James Moss

29th Sept. 1840

La Baca. P. O.

Oct. 9th 1840

Honbl Joseph Waples Sec of St
Austin

No. 94

LETTER FROM THOS G. STUBBLEFIELD TO ABNER L. LIPSCOMB

Swartwout. Nov 2d 1840

To Hon

Abner L. Lipscomb

Sir

I have had the honour to receive some months since from the Honorable David G. Burnet then acting Secretary of State at Austin, certain instructions dated Jany. 1840 in relation to my commission as Indian Agent for the Coughatta and the Alabama Tribes of Indians, for a particular account thereof I refer you to a copy of the said instructions, I presume on file in your department—on the subject of my Agency I have to say, that in persuance of my instructions in the early part of the season I selected the lands intended for the Indians and partly completed the surveys for the Coughatta, but owing to the high

waters at the time, we could then procede no farther and since owing to sickness and partly to negligence on the part of Mr. Jewell the Surveyor, I have not yet been able to finish the Surveys however I have removed the Coushatta and the Alabama Tribes on their respective lands as designated in the commencement and they all appear to be satisfied with their situations Mr Jewell the surveyor has lately promised me that so soon as his health will permit that he will come up and unite with me and finish this business— Should any thing happen to prevent his comeing agreeable to promise I should like to be clothed with such powers as will enable me to go on immediately and finish the surveys in time to make a return thereof to your department before the adjournment of the present Congress—at all events I hope to be able to complete this engagement in a few weeks—

I have the honour
to be Yours Most Respectfully

THOS G STUBBLEFIELD
Indian Agent

[*Endorsed*] To the Hon Abner L. Lipscomb Department of State
City of Austin

Thos. G. Stubblefield Coushatta agent 2d Novr 1840

No. 95

PETITION OF GRIEVANCES FILED WITH BRANCH T. ARCHER

Childers Plantation, on
Little river Dec. 14th 1840

To the Hon :

Branch T. Archer

Sir,

Since the express that was sent from this place left, the hostile Indians have been in this settlement, committed depredations and perpetrated a murder. We stated in an express that every circumstance led us to suspect there was a number of hostile Indians in our neighborhood: our suspicions have been confirmed in a manner dreadful to relate. We visited the remains, yesterday, of a young man named James Childers, who was Cowardly shot down, and mutilated in the

most horrible manner, while engaged at work—Near Little River Fort, three of his companions, succeeded in making their escape—they state that they were attacked and surprised by fifteen in number, who from their appearance they judged to be Northern Indians.

There is now a large smoke to be seen on the Leona, and a party of mounted Indians were just seen within five miles of this place.

We confidently believe that we are exposed to a general attack, and are painfully convinced, from every appearance that we shall be overwhelmed by numbers in such an event, unless assistance is speedily sent us.

If we are not furnished aid, we will be obliged to abandon our homes, and our improvements, to give up the idea forever, of earning a subsistence on the frontier, and leaving our desolated houses as standing witnesses, of the neglect of the Government to protect us.

(signed)	John Marlin	(signed)	Chas. L. Nagoner
"	Capt. G. Childers	"	H. Kattenhorn
"	Benjamin Bryant	"	Francis Hughes
"	Robert Childers		

I certify that the within Petition of grievances are correct to my own knowledge.

Dec. 14th 1840

(signed) H. A. ALLEN
2d Lieut 1st Infty.

No. 96

LETTER FROM JAMES S. MAYFIELD TO CHARLES MASON

House of Representatives
Austin Jan'y 4th 1841

To

Charles Mason Esq
1st Auditor etc

Sir

In your report to the Secretary of the Treasury Genl. Tho. J. Rusk and myself stand charged in the same in the sum of upwards of two thousand dollars: for

standing corn, potatoes and sundries lately belonging to the Shawnee Indians: as per the appraisement of their property upon their removal from the Country.

It will be found upon the examination of the instructions given us as commissioners, that we were only charged to treat for their removal from the country and superintend the payment for their improvements and property which they might lease. We had no orders to take charge of their property of any kind—Moreover the situation of the country was such that it would have been impracticable had such orders been given.

The property was appropriated principally, by ranging companies and spies, who were at intervals sent upon that frontier under the orders of Genl. Douglass.

Such being the facts relative to this subject, I flatter myself that you will avail yourself of the earliest leisure moment to have the matter corrected at the Comptroller's Office. Should further information upon this subject be wanting, I would refer you to Majr Jas. Reily,

Respectfully
Your obt Servant
Ja. S. Mayfield

Charles Mason 1st Auditor

Sir I have read the above statement of Jas S Mayfield Esq. I was at Nacogdoches during the removal of the Indians and understood well the instructions of the Commissioners. They were authorized to treat with the Indians for their removal. This they did. It is impossible as far as I can judge from circumstances, for the property charged against Messrs Rusk and Mayfield, to have come into the possession of those gentlemen, and feel certain that the statement of Mr Mayfield is correct
Jany 3, 1841

Yours

JAMES REILY

No. 97

LETTER FROM DAVID G. BURNET TO CHARLES MASON

Executive Department
Austin 11 Jany 1841

To
Charles Mason Esqr

Sir

It was *not* contemplated in the orders to the late Commissioners for the removal of the Cherokee and Shawnee Indians that they should be held responsible for any property of the Indians that might be Subject to appraisment—You will therefore please Settle the accounts of Genl T. J. Rusk and of the hon. James S. Mayfield without reference to any charges founded upon such charge—

DAVID G. BURNET

No. 98

NOTICE OF AUDIT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF CHARLES MASON

Treasury Department
First Auditors Office
Jany 12 1841

I certify that I have Examined the accompanying certificate, and instructions of his Excellency the President and find that Messrs Rusk and J S Mayfield, Commissioners for the removal of the Shawnee, Cherokee and other Indians were not justly chargeable with the balance of the property purchased from the Shawnee, as per valuation, amounting to two thousand and Eighty one Dollars, and that I Consider they are Entitled to receive an audit of the above amount, now to their debit on my books, all of which is respectfully submitted to the comptroller of the Treasury for his decision thereon

To James B Shaw Esqr
Comptroller

Charles Mason
1st Auditor
Comptrollers Office

I admit and certify the within this 11th day of January 1841

JAMES B SHAW
Comptroller

[Endorsed] Certificate of Credit Messrs T. J Rusk and J S Mayfield
Com for the removal of the Shawnee and other Indians.

No. 99

LETTER FROM JOSEPH W. ROBERTSON TO JAMES S. MAYFIELD

City of Austin April 7th 1841

To the Honbl

James S. Mayfield
Secy of State

Sir

On the 18th day of Feby 1839 my plantation on the Colorado River within Bastrop County was attacked by a considerable body of hostile Indians and my negroes with every circumstance of Indian and Savage violence forcibly taken therefrom—Among the slaves carried off by the robbers were two boys one named Manuel now about 16 years of age and one named Aaron about 13 years old. After a great lapse of time and the most diligent enquiries I at length discovered that these boys were in the possession of persons living with the Creek Indians within the limits and under the government of the United States to North To obtain these slaves I travelled at great expense of time and money from this City to the Country ocupied by this tribe of Indians. On the first of December last I saw both of these negroes Manuel and Aaron the first in the possession of a Mr Edwards a white man who has a Creek family and lives at Fort Home on the Canadian River at the crossing of the military road leading from Fort Gibson to the mouth of Washita and the latter in the possession of Jesse Chisholm a half breed Cherokee and a son in law of Edwards and who lives about one mile from him a party of Cherokee who had been expelled from Texas were encamped at Chisholms house and I soon ascertained that if my business were discovered my life would be involved in much danger—In consequence of which I hastened my departure and afterwards ascertained that I was pursued by the Indians to the borders of this Republic. These are the circumstances connected with this violent and prolonged deprivation of my property. I hope you will find in them a sufficient justification of a demand for redress from the Government of the United States which if granted by that Government would not only compensate me for a loss which has been very oppressive but would perhaps operate powerfully in repressing the hostile in-

cursions of the savage undertaken more frequently for the sake of plunder than for the accomplishments of the purposes of revenge

Yours respectfully
JOSEPH W ROBERTSON

P.S. Reference as evidence that the negroes were in possession of said individuals

David Wall near Boggy Depo	}	Chickasaw Nation
Mr Coil " Fort Towson		
		Joseph W Robertson
		April 7th 1841

[Endorsed] to the Hon
J. S. Mayfield
Secty of State
Austin City
Texas

No. 100

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Austin 5th February 1842

To. Board from 27th January to 5th Feby
The Republic of Texas

To contingent Indians expences	Dr
To G. McLurkeys Bill for Board of Indians and Agents, from the 27th Jany to 5th Feby 1842.....	\$ 23.00
To I. Hoalding for Keeping Horses	20.25
To Bill for repairing arms	3.00
	\$ 46.25

I certify that the foregoing is correct
and that the above bill as stated is just.
(signed) L. B. FRANK

Attest
W. D. Miller
Private Secretary

[Endorsed] 63 Indian Expenses Feb. 5th 1842.
L. B. Franks
L. B. Franks—Agent a/c board—Ldfs [?] Incl.
\$46.25
Feb. 5, 1842

No. 101

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH JOHN F. TORREY

Bosque Trading House
Feby 24th 1842

Republic of Texas

for Indian Commrs.

Bot of J. F. Torrey

3 Gross 4/12 doz Brass Gilt Rings @ 6 25/-		\$ 20.82½
1 White Ring		31¼
9 doz Gilt Crosses	93¾	8.40¾
1 doz " Breast Pins		5.62½
5 Painted do	62½	3. 12½
1 pr Bracelets		93¾
8 White Medals	1.25	84
1 doz and 9 Brass do	1.25	2 19
1 doz and 9 Ivory Combs	3.75	6 56
2 doz German Silver do	2.50	5 00
2 Fine Silver Pipes	2.18¾	4 37½
1 do do " Long do		4 37½
2 Gilt arrow B. Pins	1.25	2 50
1 Silver do do		2 50
1 Chinese Vermillion		12 50
3 Boxes Percussion Caps	93¾	2 93¾
		<hr/>
		\$81 01

Recd payt by Dft on Treasy Dept for Eighty one 01/100 Dollars

JNO F TORREY
Washington
1st March 1843Mr Jas B. Shaw
Comptroller

Sir

You will open the appropriation, for Indian purposes for the year 1843 (current) and pay, out of the same, or order it to be

done, the sum of Eighty one Dollars, and one cent to J. F. Torrey
bought on Indian account

I have the honor to
be yr obt servt
Sam Houston

[*Endorsed*] Approved and draft ordered for paymt. Sam Houston
1st March 1843

No. 102

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Bosque Trading House
Feby 24th 1842

On demand please pay J. F. Torrey or order Eighty one 01/
100 dollars in Exchequer Bills the same being for sundry articles
purchased from him for Indian presents as p. Bill rendered
herewith

To

M. P. Woodhouse Esqr
Actg. Secty of Treasy

G. W. TERRELL
J. S. BLACK Commissioners

[*Endorsed*] J F Torrey admitted Feby 28th 1843 for Eighty
one dollars Indian affairs Charles Mason
Auditor

Approved March 1st/43 James B Shaw Compt
Reed Warrant Jno F. Torrey

[Written across face of original document.]

The Treasurer will pay this Draft
1st Mar 1843 Sam Houston

No. 103

LETTER FROM THOMAS FARROW SMITH TO ANSON JONES

Warren—Fannin County
April 22nd 1842.

Hon Anson Jones, Secty of State—

Sir.

I have to apologize

to you for not having furnished you at an earlier date the evidence I promised you last winter— The cause of the delay is attributable to the fact that I have been unable to See the persons I wished to See for that purpose and have as yet been unable to procure their Testimony—I have procured the testimony, however, of Judge O'Neal, Lieut Lee and Cole Montague, which seems to me to be conclusive on that subject—There is, however, still further evidence which I can procure, and will do so, at the earliest opportunity—It relates principally to the identification of Some of the property Captured, by Citizens of this County which, when obtained shall be forwarded to you immediately.

Considerable excitement prevails in this county, in consequence of news having been communicated by a friend in the Chickasaw Nation to us that Mexican Emissaries are and have been for Some time past among the Wild Indians, for the purpose of enlisting them in behalf of Mexico to wage a war of extermination against Northern Texas. It is said that they have succeeded with the Kickapoo—Waco, Shawnee, Delaware, Coushatta, Keechi, and a portion of the Cherokee and Creek— This information came from a credible source, and was communicated to us by a White Man living in the Nation who has ever been a friend to Texas, and has a Brother living in this County. He has no hesitancy in assuring us of his entire belief in its truth.

It is also said that Major Upshaw has two companies of U. S. Dragoons stationed on the Washita, about 12 miles from Red River, for the purpose of watching the movements of the Indians. This County, it appears, is doomed to be the Theatre of a protracted, and more serious border warfare, than any we have ever yet experienced.

With the highest esteem
I have the Honor to be
Sir your obt. Sevt

THO. FARROW SMITH

[Endorsed] Thos. F. Smith
with certificates
relative to Indians
22d April 42

No. 104

AFFIDAVIT OF HOLLAND COFFEE [May 6, 1842]

Affidavit of Holland Coffee

Republic of Texas
County of Fannin

This day came Holland Coffee, before me and made oath, in due form of law, that from the Best of his belief and knowledge, the depredations that were alleged to have been committed by a party of Texians in the year of 1841, and the spring of that year when it is charged that a Choctaw, or Chickasaw Indian was followed over Red River by a party of Texians, and killed in violation of the laws and treaties existing between the United States, and the Republic of Texas. He states (that) at the time this portion of Texas was in a state of war against the hostile Indians, of Texas, who were likewise in a state of war with Texas, and daily committing depredations, killing families on the frontier of Fannin county, and engaged in stealing horses. The Texians were at Peace, and on friendly terms with the Chickasaw, and Choctaw Indians— He states that from the Best of his knowledge, the Indian, or Indians charged to have been killed, were Coushatta,—and they were at war with Texas, and engaged in stealing Horses, and under these circumstances, the party of Texians, pursued them, and followed them across Red River, where they were alleged to have been killed.—These are the material circumstances that this affidavit knows of in relation to the matter.—He does not think that the Texians, had on their part any idea of trespassing on the Choctaw or Chickasaw Indians, and knows that the Texians were on friendly Terms with them, and at Peace.—

(signed) HOLLAND COFFEE

Sworn to, and subscribed before
me this 6th day of May A. D.
1842.

Jno T Mills
Judge 7th Dist.

[Only a typed copy of the original affidavit of Holland Coffee is located in the Indian Papers]

No. 105

STATEMENT OF J. G. JOWETT IN RELATION TO THE DIFFICULTIES
BETWEEN THE INDIANS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE
CITIZENS OF TEXAS.— [May 7, 1842]

“The party of Texians who crossed Red River, above the mouth of the Washita alluded to by Jas. Wolf, Commissioner of the Chickasaw, in his communication to A. M. M. Upshaw, Chickasaw agent, did not number more than twenty eight, or thirty men according to the Best of my information headed by Col Wm. G. Cooke, the object of that expedition, was to intercept a party of Cherokee Indians, reported to be headed by a white Citizen of the United States, who was said to be a trading party carrying forty packs of ammunition to the hostile Indians upon the Brazos in this Republic. The Texians went up Red River a hundred and fifty miles above the mouth of the Washita upon the north side of said River, with the intention of intercepting and preventing said Indians from crossing into Texas and had no other intention.

The second party spoken of in the communication, above alluded to, consisted of about eight Texians, who did cross, Red River in pursuit of a party of Coushatta Indians who had been stealing, plundering, and killing upon the Texas side of Red River. The party was under the Command of Capt Joseph Sowell, and coming upon an encampment, of said Indians whose equipments showed them to be a stealing party, they did fire upon them and returned home without interrupting any other Indians. The said Capt Sowell, who had the last mentioned party, had since been killed by a party of Indians in his horse lot. The Indians who killed him were stealing horses from his lot when he came up, and was by them killed and they have since been tracked to where they crossed over Red River into the United States. Depredations are continually being made by Indians upon the property of our citizens, and not unfrequently are the citizens themselves murdered, and in almost every instance have these marauding parties, been tracked across Red River, among the United States Indians, and in one instance we have followed them as far as the Cherokee nation upon the Arkansas River, and found horses that had

been stolen, from the Citizens of Texas which fact was communicated to Majr Armstrong, the principal Indian agent West.

Last March was a year ago a Choctaw Indian from the United States broke into my store and stole from my store about three hundred and fifty dollars worth of goods which fact can be established by the testimony of several of the Choctaw.—A short time since a Coushatta Indian well known as Coushatta Bill and belonging to the United States was killed in an attempt to steal horses from the stable of D. Dugan, of this County, about an hour previous the party of Indians to which he belonged had broken open the house of said Dugan and killed one man and wounded another, and had also fired a number of other shots upon the family without effect.

A short time since a Texian started to Missouri who camped about seven miles north of Red River in the Choctaw Nation who was there killed and supposed to be by a Choctaw Indian.—About thirty horses have been stolen from our citizens, and one man killed within the last week by the Indians, who were tracked to where they crossed Red River into the United States, and various other instances of like character might be cited.—indeed for the last four years, there has been an almost constant succession of such scenes.—

(signed) J. G. JOWETT

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this 7th May
1842

Jno. T. Mills
Dis Judge

No. 106

AFFIDAVIT OF MARK R. ROBERTTS

Republic of Texas Fannin County
May 7, 1842

This day came Mark R Roberts before me and on oath states that in the year 1840 some time in the Winter Col. Wm. G Cooke commanding, received information that a party of hostile Indians said to be Cherokee were about leaving the Chickasaw nation for Texas, in an invading manner, and that they were

possessed of large quantities of ammunition to supply the frontier Indians of Texas to carry on the war. He immediately started with a party of 40 volunteers, for the sole purpose of intercepting them and cutting off these supplies, my son was under him. He crossed Red River at Washita; and marched up sd. river 150 miles without overtaking them, continuing close to the river all the time, during the expedition they met various friendly indians, and molested none. This was the party complained of as having crossed Red River into the Chickasaw nation numbered roughly at 100 men.

As to the charge made against the Texians of having crossed into the Chickasaw nation led by Mr. Houston, in which they are charged with having fired upon a party of Indians and killing several of them—These are the facts. We received information from the friendly Quapaw, who live on Red River, at the mouth of Washita that a party of Coushatta who had frequently made descents upon the people of Texas, and engaged in murdering families, and stealing horses from the Texians—were preparing to make a descent upon Texas. A party of men led by Joseph Sowell consisting of four or five crossed Red River to intercept them, and actually came upon them at their camp, and did fire at them but do not know whether any were killed; the camp contained a large quantity of Larratts, such as they use for stealing horses; and not a single horse in their camp. They then returned without interrupting a single friendly Chickasaw or Choctaw Indian: I will state in the last winter, a Mr. Dougans, four miles from Warren in Texas, was attacked by a party of Indians, Coushatta; one white man was killed. They returned the fire and killed one Indian whose Body was identified to be a Coushatta, the same party acknowledged that they lost *two* in that fight. Capt Joseph Sowell has since been killed, by the Indians at his own house in the town of Warren. The party were tracked to the U. S. line on the Red River.—This was in March last about the first of the month. Late at night he heard the horses running in his Lot, and he went out to it in company with Mr Scott, and the Indians fired on them and killed Sowell; he returned the contents of his pistol and Rifle after he was shot. Mr Scott immediately fired upon them and killed one instantly; believed to be a Caddo.—8 days ago a Mr David Alberty, 20 miles above Warren, was surrounded by 10 mounted indians and killed, and scalped and mangled. James Saymore being on horseback made his escape. I went out with a party immedi-

ately and found the Body, and brought him in, in an hour. These indians were tracked to the U. S. line to the mouth of Mineral and are supposed to be Cherokee. There has this week 30 head of horses been stolen out of this neighborhood; and they run into Red River Bottom when they were pursued, supposed to be Cherokee, and my fence on last Sunday night, was laid down in 7 places, and 2 horses stolen out of my yard; and every night since the indians have been around my house and their *tracks* seen supposed to be Cherokee or Chickasaw.—day Before yesterday 12 miles from Warren, a party of Indians, was found encamped; consisting of 17 men with a spy out:—their previous camp had been found where they had been making Bows and arrows. They were traced to have come from the U. S. and crossed near the mouth of Mineral; and are supposed to be part of the same Indians who killed Alberty, a citizen of Texas. Prior to the killing of Capt Sowell, and annuities were paid to the Caddo at the depot in the Chickasaw nation, and that they laid it out for ammunitions and stated they were going to cross Red River, into Texas, and we do not know, what has since become of them; not having heard of them since. Last February a Mr. Davenport a citizen of Texas, was found killed, and in a pond in the Choctaw nation—He was left at a Choctaw camp by his companion, and afterwards found dead at or near the same; and his horse stolen——

(signed)

MARK R. ROBERTS

Jno T Mills

Dis Judge.

DOCT ROWLETT'S AFFIDAVIT

Republic of Texas

County of Fannin

I certify that David Rowlett personally appeared before me and made oath in legal form that in the month of May 1840, he the sd. Rowlett was requested by General E. H. Tarrant to inform all, the Coushatta Indians, to be found in or near the sd. County, that if they would assemble themselves on the Bank of Red River, and inform him the sd. Tarrant, of their willingness to be conducted to a reservation made for sd. Indians, by sd. Republic on the Trinity River, they the sd. Indians should be placed on sd. reservation at the public expense, that he the sd. Rowlett did so inform all sd. Indians to be found of sd. request, that about thirty of sd. Indians did as-

semble on the Bank of sd. River, and requested to be permitted to return to sd. reservation by a passage through the wilderness to which request sd. Tarrant objected, and that sd. Indians then crossed sd. river into the Chickasaw nation. signed.

D. ROWLETT

Jno T Mills
Dist Judge.—

I certify that the enclosed documents are true copies of the original affidavits now on file in my office of the affidavits and sworn statements of Holland Coffee, J G Jowett Mark R Roberts D Rowlett and E H Tarrant

Given under my hand this 13th day of May 1842—

JESSE BENTON JR.
Dist Atty 7th
Judcl. Dist.

No. 107

LETTER TO ANSON JONES FROM JESSE BENTON, JR.

Clarksville Texas May 11th 1842

To The Hon.
Anson Jones.
Secretary of State
Sir,

In compliance with your instruction of the date of Jany 22nd last, I have instructed a strict and careful enquiry, concerning the invasion of the United States Territory, and injuries done to the Chickasaw Indians, by Citizens of This Republic, complained of by the United States.

You will find by reference to the Affidavits herewith enclosed, that in every invasion of the country of the United States, our citizens have been Justified by the most imperious necessity. The Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, if they have not been actually engaged in the depredations, now being continually carried on, by Indians, upon our frontier, Citizens, (which is the prevalent opinion here.) are constantly affording an asylum

to those Indians; who are the actual perpetrators of these outrages, and giving to them every aid assistance and protection in their power.

The party of Texians, who crossed, Red River, above the mouth of Washita, were headed by Col Wm. G. Cooke, and had no other object in view, than to intercept a party of Cherokee Indians, who were said to be carrying ammunition to the tribes of Hostile Indians, who infest the Upper Brazos, and not finding them, made war upon no one, but returned quietly and peaceably to this Republic.

The second invasion complained of, was by a party of eight Texians, in pursuit of a marauding band of Coushatta Indians, who had been harassing our citizens by every species of depredations, and taken refuge among their friends and allies the Choctaw and Chickasaw north of Red River and in the United States. That party fortunately for our frontier settlers did come upon an encampment of either Chickasaw or *Coushatta*, (and fired into it) who were evidently preparing to make a descent into Texas with all the necessary apparatus for stealing, and carrying farther interruption to the Chickasaw. Capt Joseph Sowell who headed this latter party has since been killed, in his own horse lot, at the town of Warren, by a party of Indians who were then endeavouring to *steal* his horses those indians were tracked to where they crossed over Red River into the United States. A continued succession of outrages of the most atrocious character are almost daily being enacted by the Indians upon our settlements and in almost every instance have the perpetrators fled into the United States among the Chickasaw and Choctaw.

If we sought for other Justification for the conduct of our citizens towards those indians than that which a plain statement of the facts afford we could find a most ample one in the conduct of the United States in the campaign against the Seminole under the command of Genl. Andrew Jackson when the Spanish Territory was invaded and a Spanish garrison taken possession of whilst in pursuit of the Seminole. The conduct of our exposed, and injured frontier citizens, has fallen far short of this and our sister of the north will certainly not censure us for pursuing the same course which she has pursued in a like emergency.

I am fully aware of the importance, upon our part, of a

strict and punctual performance of all the requirements of Justice, law and the treaty stipulations, as regards those Indians settled upon our Northern frontier, and will do all that lies in my power to bring offenders against them to punishment.

I believe that the citizens, of this portion of the Republic, have endeavoured to observe all the requirements of Justice and good neighborhood, and in no instance have they crossed Red River in pursuit of Indian Depredators, but when necessity compelled them in order to protect themselves and families from massacre, and their property from depredation.

It is with regret that I am compelled to state one instance of wanton aggression upon the said to belong to the Chickasaw nation. Richard H. Sowell, a Brother to the Sowell, before alluded to without any provocation within my knowledge, fired upon and mortally wounded the said Indian whilst crossing Red River into the United States of which wound the indian died a few days thereafter, in the County of Fannin, of this Republic. He received every attention which the Citizens were enabled to afford him. For this offense an Indictment has been found, the offender arrested, and will be tried at the next term of the District Court, for the County of Red River, when he shall be dealt with according to the strictest rigour of the law. Since proceedings have been instituted against the said Sowell, I have been informed, that a demand has been made upon Genl. E. H. Tarrant, for him, (Sowell) by the Agent of the Chickasaw, to be delivered to the authorities of Arkansas, in order that he may be tried there for this offence[.] Believing that the Jurisdiction of the Case more properly belongs to this country, I shall proceed upon the indictment, now pending against him, unless otherwise instructed by my own government.

I have the honor to be
with the highest respect
your obdt & humble sevt.

JESSE BENTON, JR.
Dist. Attorney 7th.
Judcl. Dist.

[*Endorsed*] Report of Jesse Benton Jr District Attorney, etc. in relation to Frontier Indian depredations, etc.

Jesse Benton Jr. Esq To May 11th 1842 Secretary of State
Indian Affairs

February, Eighteen hundred and thirty
six, and the first year of the Provisional
Government of Texas. —

Sam Houston
John Fors

Witness

his
Frederick Fields
mark

Henry Millard

Joseph D. East
A. Horton

George H. Case

Matthias A. Bingham

Wm. H. Stokely

Secretary of
Commission.

Colonel ^{his} Bond
mark

his
Big ^x Musk
mark

his
Samuel ^x Punge
mark

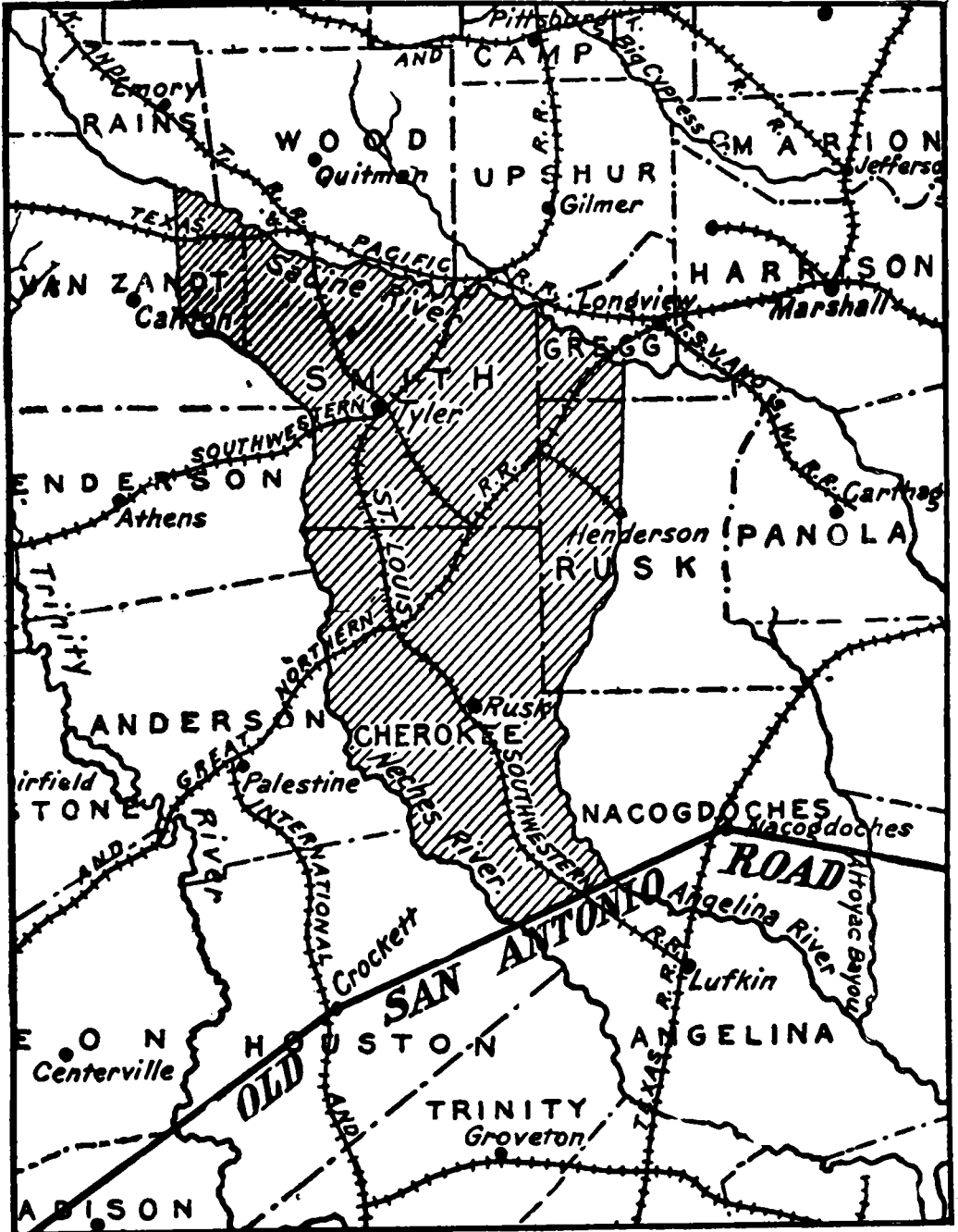
his
State ^x Bosota
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Corn ^x Taffle
mark

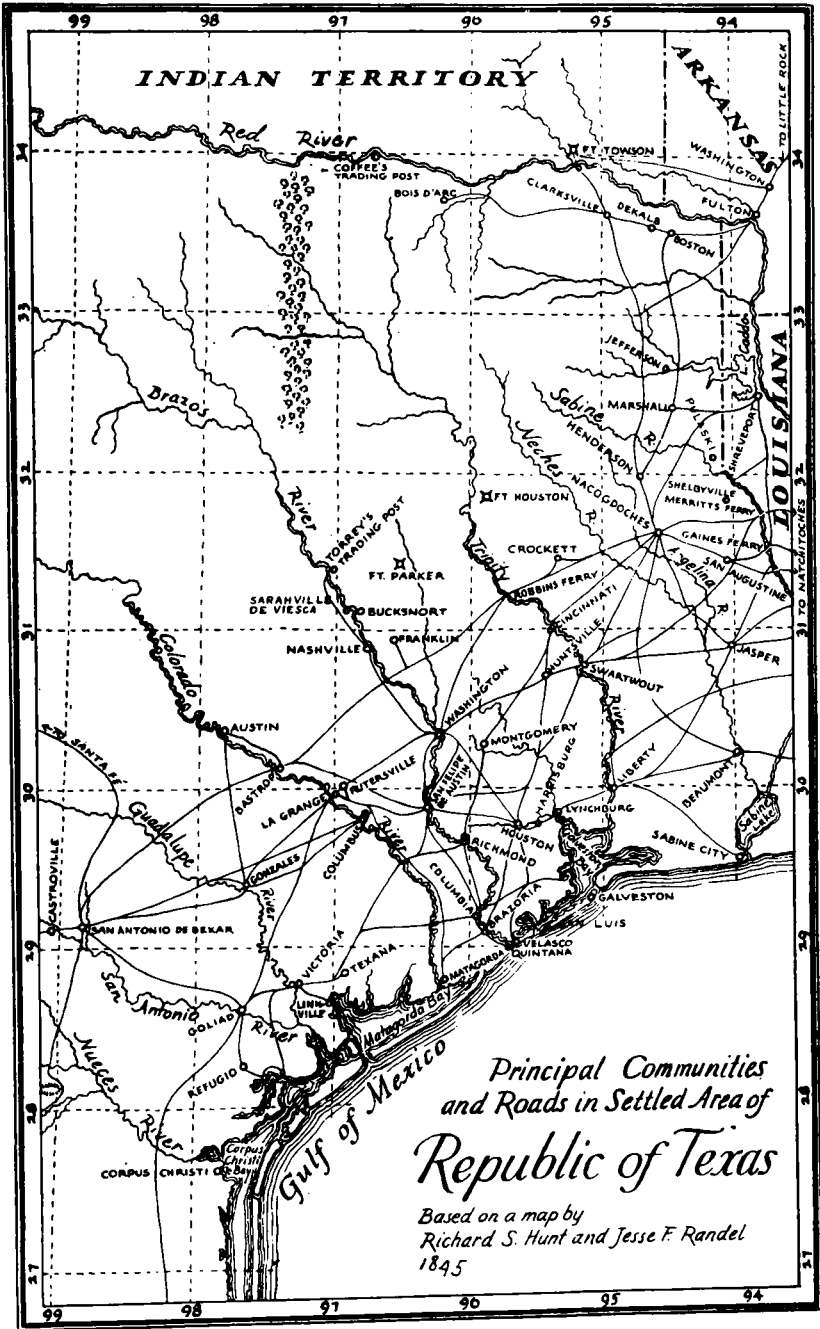
his
The ^x Egg
mark

his
John ^x Boord
mark

Tunnitee ^x his mark



Map of Cherokee Land Grant



On the 6th considerable bustle was apparent in our camp. Couriers and expresses passed between A-cak-quash and the village and after some time moved forward in order to meet the Chiefs and their escort half way. After crossing the river we halted in a shady grove with a small prairie in front and then dismounted. A-cak-quash had informed me that considerable preparations were making to receive us in some style. I drew my party up in a line to make as good an appearance as possible and awaited their coming. In a few minutes our ears were greeted with the most terrific screaming and yelling together with the noise of drums and fifes which was nearly deafening. The woods seemed alive with indians and when the party consisting of at least one hundred and fifty warriors with the old Tshuarans Chief at their head came in sight from an opening in the timber the scene was novel exciting and of intense interest. They performed a great many evolutions such as riding in circles around us at the full speed of their horses, beating their drums and blowing their shrill whistles or fifes and finally drew up in a line immediately facing us. The principal Chiefs then dismounted and were severally introduced by A-cak-quash. The embraces of the Tshuarans Chief were apparently affectionate and sincere. He then formed a circle and smoked the Council pipe of peace after which accompanied by the Chiefs and their escort we mounted and proceeded to the Tshuarans village about four miles distant from the Waco. We did not stop at the latter village, it appeared to consist of only a few huts. On nearing the Tshuarans village we passed through their fields consisting of about one hundred acres planted with corn, beans Melons and pumpkins all of which looked forward and well. The village is situated on a very high hill and extremely difficult of access, the fields are at the foot of it in the bottom of one of the branches of the strinity.

No. 108

LETTER FROM JAMES LOGAN TO SAM HOUSTON

copy

Creek Agency, June 1st., 1842

Sir,

At a grand council convened in the Creek nation on the 15th ult. composed of the representatives of some eighteen tribes of Indians bordering upon the South Western frontier of the United States who were called together at the instance of Genl. Roly McIntosh principal Chief of the Creek nation, for the purpose of establishing terms of friendly intercourse between the several tribes represented in the council, and for the adjustment of existing difficulties.

There were also present three Chiefs from the prairies bordering upon your Republic, viz: Now-no-hitch-tow-e, head chief of the Keechi. Ki-ki-seerookah, a Wichita Chief, and Sarpowe, Chief of the Tawakoni.

It is at the earnest solicitation of the latter named Chiefs, that I have taken the liberty of addressing you this communication. They represent that hostilities have existed for some time past between their people and the Republic of Texas; but they are now anxiously desirous for peace, and wish to establish terms of friendly intercourse and trade with your people. That this friendly overture now tendered to you would have been made at an earlier period, but from the fear of approaching you personally on account of the hostile feeling they were induced to believe existed on the part of your people towards them. They further represent that this desire for peace includes the Comanche, and all the tribes, and parts of tribes of those wild prairie Indians bordering upon your frontier, with the exception of a small band of disaffected Cherokee, with whom they have not communicated on the subject.

They are solicitous that your Excellency may be pleased to appoint a time when it may be convenient for your [?] to meet them for the purpose of entering into a treaty and that it may be at as early a day as may comport with your Excellency's other important duties, and the interests of the several parties concerned.

I will merely add that should not paramount considerations of State policy induce your Excellency to defer this matter for the present, common feelings of humanity, I doubt not will prompt you to meet this friendly overture on the part of these wild men of the prairies, in a like spirit of amity.

With sentiments of Sincere
regard, I have the honor
to be your obt. hum. servt.

JAMES LOGAN,
Creek Agent

[Endorsed] Letter from James Logan Agent for Creek Indians June 1,
1842.

No. 109

APPOINTMENT OF HENRY E. SCOTT, INDIAN COMMISSIONER, BY
SAM HOUSTON [July 5, 1842]

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY
of the
REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

To all whom these Presents shall come or may concern,—

Greeting;—

Be it known, That I, SAM HOUSTON, President of said Republic of Texas, reposing special trust and full confidence in the honor, patriotism, fidelity, skill, and capacity of *Col Henry E Scott*, do, by these presents, constitute and appoint him, the said *Col Henry E Scott*, in conjunction with *Ethen Stroud Esqr. Joseph Durst Esqr. and Col. Leonard Williams* to the office of *Commissioner to treat with any and all Indians on the frontiers of Texas, agreeably to his instructions from the Department of War and Marine*. Giving, and hereby granting to him, the said *Col Henry E Scott* full power and authority, as such, to exercise and discharge, all and singular, the duties, obligations, and trusts, to his said office in any wise appertaining, by the Constitution and Laws of this Republic:—To Have and to Hold the same, and all and every the Honors, Fees, Perquisites, and Dues

thereunto belonging, for and during and until the full end and term of his said appointment.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the Republic, at the *City* of this *fifty* day of *July* A.D. 1842 and of the Independence of said Republic the *seventh*.

By the President

Secretary of State

[*Endorsed*] Copy of Commission issued to Indian Commissioners Col Scott, Stroud Durst and Williams

No. 110

LETTER TO THE CHIEFS OF THE CADDO FROM JIM MARTHLER MIEED, HOPOCHTHLI YOHOLU, TUSCOOMAH HARGO, AND JIM BOY

copy

Tuckebutcher Council July 20th 1842

To the Chiefs of the Caddo
Friends and Brothers,

We this day received a letter sent to us from one of your people in reply to which it affords us great pleasure to answer it—we will say to you that when our people the Muskogee had our last council with the different Tribes and nations there we were to lay all good talks before the people—we were aware sometime back from information which we received of many difficulties and troubles that your people have had with the Texians, but after an interval of time we heard no more and supposed you doing well but from your statements we find that you are again about to be molested by the Texian Army—we further understood from your letter that you are about to abandon your Crops—that your old women and Children have tried to raise and leave it to itself again—your letter mentions of various tribes neighbours to your people are in the habit of entering Texas and bringing away from that Country Cattle and horses which they having robbed with Scalps of people that they have destroyed—at the General Council which was held in our Country not a great while ago where we met in Council tribes of many nations there we held out to them good talks and endeavoured to impress upon their minds good feelings and friendship and told the men who attended that Council that they must all on

reaching home give to their young people and others our talks that we sent for them which talks were good—from your letter we suppose they never have told this to their people, what we said we wish you to notify should it lay in your power—who are the people that are in the habit of committing depredations upon the people of Texas after you inform them that our talk to them is to quit all such practices that they are guilty of and if they should not abandon such robbery and murder then inform us who are the principal ones that partake in this design—from many difficulties which have existed between Texas and the Mexicans which are calculated to disturb the tranquility of others who partake in them our advice to you and all other Indians is to have no interest or partake in them whatever as they are furnished with Ammunition and Guns and the Indians being poor have none therefore in order that your children may not be affrighted have nothing to do in their war and combine all other indians the same as one, and not meddle in no way with either side—Those who attended the Council saw the agent and white man who had some talk with you and wished to have more—now we have wrote to some of those agents and try and get them to inform the people of Texas not to cross into your Country and interrupt you should they get into your country before they cross—in Conclusion we have to say to you listen to the good talks that the Muskogee give to your people in Council and impress it upon the mind of your people our talks that we gave to you and say to the different tribes and your people—to raise your children and live in peace and friendship and remember the necessity of doing well towards all—we shall send a letter to Capt Wm Armstrong with yours and relate to him your situation and the condition you are in by adhering to our advice we send to you and be friendly you may someday have good people that will come to your houses and men that will be of service to your people—Our last talk to you is to read this that we send to you and ask yourselves is not this a good talk that the Muskogee send to your people is not right

Your Friends truly

JIM MARTHLER MIEED [?] X (his mark)

HPOCHTHLI YOHOLO X (his mark)

TUSCOOMAH HARGO X (his mark)

JIM BOY X (his mark)

Directed:

Red Bear Chief of the Caddo.

Grand Prairie

[*Endorsed*] Creek Chiefs

5th July 1842

To July 20t, 1842

Chiefs of Caddo.

No. 111

LETTER FROM ETHEN STROUD, LEONARD WILLIAMS AND JOSEPH
DURST TO SAM HOUSTON [September 4, 1843]

To his excellency the President

Sir

In accordance with your instructions of the Sixth of July in reference to a treaty with the hostile tribes on our frontiers we the commissioners proceeded to the depo on Boggy [Creek?] in the Chickasaw nation, where we met a letter from the chief of the Caddo requesting Col. Jones to intercede with Texas for peace, we procured an interview with the bearer of Said letter by the assistance of Col. J. and communicating through the bearer above refered to, we procured an interview with about twenty of the hostile Indians, where both parties agreed to hold a talk and on the fifteenth day afterwards we met four of the principle chiefs with other head men and warriors of four different tribes at a small Caddo village above the Chickasaw nation there entered into and concluded a treaty with Said tribes as you will See by reference to the articles of Said on the 24th day of August 1842, in addition to Said treaty the Said chiefs head men and warriors entered into Stipulations with the commissioners to visit with presents the hostile Indians twenty tribes in number and to assemble the said hostile Indians for the purpose of meeting the commissioners with the President for the purpose of entering into a treaty at the Waco Village on the Brazos the 25th of Oct. next and then after counseling Stipulating and treating to remove forthwith to their assigned limits
This the 4th day of Sept. 1842

ETHEN STROUD
LEONARD WILLIAMS
JOSEPH DURST

[Endorsed] Report
of / Sept. 4th, 1842
Indian Commissioners

No. 112

LETTER FROM JOSEPH WAPLES TO JESSE BENTON, JR.

Department of State
Houston, 9th Sept 1842

To Jesse Benton, Junr Esqr
Dist Atty of 7th Jul Dist—

Sir,

Enclosed, I have the honor to transmit you a copy of a note of the Honl Joseph Eve, Charge d'Affaires of the United States on the subject of a letter alleged to have been written by Majr James R. Oneal, of the 2d Bat 4th Regmt 4th Brigade Texas Militia together with a copy of said letter and a copy of a letter of A. M. Upshaw, Agent of Choctaw Indians

It is the instruction of the President that you cause an immediate enquiry into the Conduct of Majr Oneal in this matter, and take such measures for his punishment as the law requires, acting agreeably to former instructions from this Department so far as they are applicable to the case.—and in accordance with the Treaty stipulations between Mexico and the United States, of April 1831—which treaty is held binding between Texas and the U States.

The President also instructed me to say that, whenever you shall hear of any infringement of that treaty, or of the Laws of the United States, or of the rights of Citizens of the U. States by citizens of Texas within your district you will immediately cause an investigation therein, and prosecute [*sic*] to punishment any such offenders with the severist rigor of the law. It is all important to Texas that the mutual feeling of friendship between the two Govts should not be disturbed by our citizens under any pretext. The United States did with a noble magnanimity, immediately on application having been made, send to her border a large force to protect Texas against incursions of her Indians into this Country and the protection of our citizens which has had a very salutary effect. Therefore let not Texas nor Texians be the first to make an inroad into the harmony

and kind feelings now existing and has been so signally manifested by the United States.

I have the honor to be
with respect
your obdt servt

JOSEPH WAPLES
Acting Secretary of State

[Endorsed] Copy to Jesse Benton Jr Dist Atty 9th Sept 1842

Jos Waples

Acting Secy. of State to / Sept. 9th 1842 Jesse Benton Junr. Esq.
Communicating certain instructions

No. 113

LETTER FROM JESSE BENTON, JR. TO ANSON JONES

Boston Bowie County Texas
Nov. 15, 1842

To/

Hon Anson Jones
Secretary of State

Sir./

I have the honor to acknowledge your communication under date of June 5th 1842, accompanied by a communication of the Hon. Joseph Eve, chargé d'affaires of the Government of the United States to the Republic of Texas, enclosing a copy of a Letter addressed to the Hon John C. Spencer, Secretary of War of the United States of America: by P. P. Pitchlynn, a delegate from the Choctaw nation of Indians, to the government of the United States at Washington, under date of the 20th of March 1842; and in obedience to your request, I have the honour of transmitting the following report, as the result of my investigations of the subject referred to in your letter.

As soon as my official duties would permit, I proceeded to institute inquiring, having particular reference to the complaints contained in Mr. Pitchlynns letter abovementioned. In regard to the first complaint, which refers to a murder alledged to have been committed by a Texian, upon the person of a Choctaw Indian, I would respectfully beg to draw

your attention to my communication of last May, in which I had the honour of laying before the Department of State, a full and concise statement of all the facts therewith connected, and will only add that the matter is still undergoing judicial investigation by the constituted authorities of the District, and in connection with this matter, it may perhaps be proper to refer you to that letter, for a report upon nearly all the charges contained in Mr. Pitchlynns' communication. My attention has been more particularly confined to the subject of the Ferries established upon the upper part of Red River by Texian citizens, and the complaints which are predicated thereupon. After the most diligent and persevering enquiries the following is the result of my investigations. It appears, that there are but *three* ferries upon the river, which have been, or now are established, or controlled by citizens of this Republic. One of the Ferries owned, and worked by Travis G. Wright, Esqr. having been demanded by the Indians, as belonging to themselves, was surrendered to them without hesitation or delay, and without a denial of their right and claim to the same, as will appear from the statement of Mr. Wright, which is hereunto annexed. Of the other two ferries, no claim has as yet been set up to them, nor as far as my information extends, has any demand been made for them; and I am induced to believe, that when such claim or demand is made, by the proper authorities, that the sense of justice which animates the citizens residing upon Red River, will induce them to recognize a right which they have never yet denied. As a part of my duties, I also made enquiries relative to the refusal of Texians, proprietors of the abovementioned ferries, to convey and transport Indians to and fro in their Boats; and in no instance whatever, have I been able to learn, that such refusals have been made, but on the contrary, that every facility has been always given to the Indians in the transportation of their persons and their property, and every kindness extended to them, while their conduct and behaviour deserved it. The undersigned is happy in being able to state, that as far as he has had an opportunity of learning, the most friendly disposition prevails amongst the inhabitants adjacent to the Indian Territory, towards the Indians. That there are and will be lawless persons in every community, is matter of deep regret: however watchful the administrators, and ministers of the Laws may be, all countries are subject to this evil, while the acts and atrocities of such persons, redound more or less to the injury and reproach

of honourable and peaceful citizens. When there are men continually on the alert, to report and magnify acts committed by such persons, it is a matter of surprise to the undersigned, that more serious disturbances do not arise. through the instigations of those, more interested to add to the flame, than to diminish the causes. I am gratified in being able to state, that the participators, generally speaking, in these outrages are not citizens of the Republic, but are fugitives from other countries, reckless, and dangerous men. In as far as my powers extend you may rest assured, Sir, that no means shall be left unattempted, that will tend to bring these violators of the Laws of the Republic, and disturbers of the peace and harmony of nations, to speedy and impartial Justice. It may not perhaps, be considered amiss, if in connection with this matter, I report, what is but to apparent to disinterested citizens on this side of Red River, while so doing, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret, that the Agent of the Choctaw Indians for the United States, Mr. Upshaw, has felt himself called upon to indulge in expressions of the most unfriendly character, and a most pernicious tendency. When one in authority, whatever limited powers he may be clothed with, permits himself to be guided in his public acts, by his private feelings, and in the performance of his official duties, sanctions the violations of the Laws, and encourages the perpetration of atrocious acts, it is not surprising that complaints should be made on either side, and a feeling of hostility engendered, detrimental to public harmony, and private safety. When savages are told, by those entrusted with their government, that the Laws are too weak and powerless to fulfil the ends of their creation, and protect those for whom they were enacted, that each for himself, must be his own Judge and executioner, it is then time for those interested to protect and guard themselves, and their families. That this has been done, I regret to say; but I am compelled by the statements of the Indians themselves, to report the fact, in order that it may be laid before those, to whom their Agents are responsible, and who, it cannot be doubted, will institute investigations upon the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with the highest respect
your obdt and humble servt—

JESSE BENTON JR. District
Attorney, 7th Judcl Dist

[*Endorsed*] Jesse Benton Jr. Esq. to / Nov. 15th 1842 Secretary of State
Indian Affairs.

Jesse Benton. Jur. Dist Atty —6th Judi Dist.

Report Nov 15th 1842 Red. Decb 16th 42

No. 114

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT [November 20, 1842]

The Secretary of the Treasury of Texas will pay to the order of
M. Stroud Eighty three dollars and fifty Cents, as *pr account*
rendered for goods furnished us as commissioners to treat with
the Indians

Nov 20th 1842

(signed) G. W. Terrell

(signed) Joseph Durst

(signed) J. S. Black

Let this be *audited* and charged to frontier protection.

19 Dec 1842

(Signed) Sam Houston

Auditors Office

Dec 4th 1843

I certify the above to be a correct copy of the original on file in
this office

JNO. M. SWISHER

Chf. Clk. A. O.

[*Endorsed*] The within claim should be in favor of E Stroud instead of
M Stroud

(signed) G. W. Terrell

No. 115

CERTIFICATE OF EMPLOYMENT OF JIM, A DELAWARE, BY E. H.
TARRANT AND G. W. TERRELL

Bird's Fort Sept 30th 1843

We hereby certify that we imploied Jim a Delaware Indian to

assist Luis Sánchez to go and see the Indians at thier Villiages and to bring them to the Treaty and that he was ingaged Seventeen Days and that he cam to our Camp in the Company with J C Eldredge who had bin employed by the President to bring the Indians in

E. H. TARRANT

G. W. TERRELL

No. 116

DRAFTS ON GOVERNMENT [February 24, 1843]

Mr James Ross.

You will please to let Capt Yonsey a Tonkawa Chief and bearer have one pound of powder two pounds of lead, and four twists of common smoking Tobacco. If you have not got it in your Store, be pleased to procure the articles, and I will cash the account at any time

Truly yours

SAM HOUSTON

24th Feby 1843

[Written across face:]

Judge Toler

Be so good if you please to call on Maj Brigham for the amount necessary, and I will give him, an order, on the Indian fund for the current year at any time.

Houston

[Note in pencil by Toler:] Mr Ross is very unwell and can not leave his house—he has none of the articles required—I know not where they can be procured without the cash of which article I am minus

D J T

[Note on back:] Washington 23 Feby 1843. Recd. of A Brigham Esqr. Treasurer Ten dollars in Exchequer bills on the within order

\$10.

Dan J Toler

for James Ross

[Endorsed] To Mr. Ross Mercht Present

For Judge Toler Present

Genl. Houston orders Feby 23rd. 1843— \$10.

Indian purposes—To D. J. Toler for Powder and Lead

No. 117

LETTER FROM J. S. BLACK TO SAM HOUSTON

Boska [Bosque?] Trading House
Feb 24th. 1843

My old Friend,

As my Taxes are not yet paid, and my sacred word is pledged for the payment of some small debts, I must be excused for requesting you to send One hundred dollars to my son Bingley, by the hands of Mr. Torrey for which do not forget to take his receipt.—

Had it not been for high water, I should have done myself the pleasure of calling on you as I came up, because I should have been better satisfied to converse with you on the subject of my present duties, and to have heard any thing you might have had to suggest upon the subject— We are getting on pretty well, The Indians are to be here or at Tehuacana Creek in fifteen days, but as your friends Terrell and Hill have written particulars it is unnecessary for me to say more. You may depend on our doing our best for you and the country. My compliments to the madam.

Hoping this may find you in good health and contentment I beg you to believe me your friend, etc.

J S BLACK

P.S. Do not forget my kind old friend to send the money, for I assure you my most sacred word is pledged and you are all of my dependents But few will pay Taxes, but I want to be one of that few.

J S Black

The Treasurer

will pay to Mr. J. F. Torrey the sum of one hundred Dollars in Excisequer; and charge the same to account of Jno. S. Black, Indian Commissioner, and take the receipt of Mr. Torrey accordingly.

Sam Houston

1st March 1843

Recd of A. Brigham Treasurer one Hundred Dollars in Exchange Bills— Washington March 1st 1843—

John F. Torrey

[*Endorsed*] Genl. Houstons order to Capt. Black Indian Comsr.
 \$100— 1843 Mch 1st
 Genl. S Houston

Mr. Torrey Washington

To

Majr. A. Brigham
 Treasurer
 Texas

No. 118

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Washington
 11th Mar 1843

Major Brigham
 Treasurer.

Please pay to Mr. Jno Ramsey or bearer Ninety Dollars *in Exchequers*, and charge the Same to the fund for Indian purposes—And this will be your voucher.

Yours truly
 Sam Houston

A bill of goods was purchased from me for which the above order was given the amount being mislaid

John Ramsey
 Washington
 March 13th 1843

Received of A S Brigham Treasurer the within specified amount of Ninety dollars

JOHN RAMSEY

[*Endorsed*] Genl. Houstons order to John Ramsay \$90— 1843 March 11th for Indian purposes

No. 119

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

2 50/100 dolls

Washington March 12th 1843
 On days after date please pay to James Ross

or order Two 50/100 dollars par money for value Recd.
oblige your obt servt

To Genl Sam Houston
Washington

J G. DUNN

Accepted Sam Houston
12th Mar 1843

[Endorsed] Draft on Treasury issued May 29th due 15 June 43

No. 120

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT [March 14, 1843]

Majr Brigham Treasurer
Sir

Please pay to William L. Clark esqr or bearer
Twenty five dollars Exchequers, and charge the same to the
appropriation, for Indian purposes and oblige your obt servt

14th Mar 1843

Sam Houston
Treasurers Office

Washington March 14th 1843

Received of A Brigham Treasurer the above amount of Twenty
five dollars

WM CLARK

[Endorsed] Genl Houstons Order \$25.00 Mch 14th 1843 Indian Purposes
to Wm. L. Clark

To

Majr Brigham

Treasurer

WClark Present

No. 121

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH THOMAS M. HAWKINS
[March 20, 1843]

Republic of Texas

To Thomas M. Hawkins, Dr.

To carrying Express from the Waco Village to

Washington\$ 25.00

Approved.
Sam Houston

Executive Department
Washington, March 20th, 1843

To Maj. A. Brigham,
Treasurer. etc.

Sir,

Please pay the above amount of Twenty five dollars to Mr. Thos. M. Hawkins, out of the fund to my credit in your hands for Indian purposes, and retain this as a voucher for settlement.

I have the honor to be
Your obt. Servt.,
Sam Houston
Treasurers Office
Mch. 20th 1843

Received of A. Brigham Treasurer the above amount of
Twenty five dollars.—

THOS M HAWKINS

[*Endorsed*] Genl Houstons order \$25.00
March 20th 1843
Indian Purposes
To T. M. Hawkins
Carring Express

No. 122

MINUTES OF INDIAN COUNCIL AT TEHUACANA CREEK
[March 28, 1843]

Minutes of a Council.

held on Tehuacana Creek, commencing on Tuesday 28th March
1843.—

Present as Commissioners in behalf of the Republic of Texas:
G. W. Terrell, John S. Black, and T. I. Smith Esqrs:—T.
Bryson Sec.

Present as Commissioner in behalf of the United States:
Hon Pierce M Butler.—Burgeville Sec. — — — —

The following tribes were represented in Council, viz: The Delaware, Shawnee, Caddo, Ioni, A-na-darko, Tawakoni, Waco, Wichita and Keechi. — — — —

The following individuals acted as Interpreters during the sitting of the Council, viz: John Connor, Jim Second-Eye, Jim Shaw, Luis Sánchez, Jess Chisholm, and Red Horse — — — —
 After the usual preliminary of smoking being finished, a letter from His Excellency the President addressed to Linney the Shawnee Chief was read and interpreted to the Indians in Council.—This communication seemed to give general satisfaction. —

Geni. Terrell then addressed the Council as follows:——
 My Brothers,

The business on which we have met together is of great importance to all of us, and to our people. With some of you, we have long been at War. Our business is to remove all causes of War, and establish peace between us. The path between us has long been red with the blood of the white and the red man. The bones of our brothers and kindred have been strewed along the path we have travelled. Clouds and darkness have rested upon it. This we believe is wrong, and should no longer exist. The bow has been strung, and the rifle kept loaded too long. The white and the red man all belong to the same great family; therefore we should all live together in peace and friendship. Wolves and bears and other beasts of the forest naturally fight, and war upon one another; but the human family are not made with tusks and claws to tear and devour each other. — — —

The Great Spirit, as our fathers have taught us, has given us a book; in that book he says, it is good and pleasant for brothers to live together in peace and friendship; for this purpose we wish to remove all the brush from the path between us, and make the road we travel clean and white. — — —

The President of Texas has heard that our brothers, the red men, want to make peace with us: for this purpose he has sent us, his Commissioners to meet you. We have been a long time in getting together. The weather has been very bad, and the waters very high. But now that we have met, the Sun that represents the Great Spirit, smiles upon us; so it is with our countenances; when we look upon each other, all appears bright and cheerful. You have heard the talk of our President read to you. He is the friend of the red man; he always has been their

friend; he does not talk to them with a forked tongue. He tells you to listen to the words of his Commissioners. We will not deceive you, or give you a crooked Talk. — — — —

We know that the red men have sometimes been badly treated by the people of Texas, and we know too that our people have sometimes been badly treated by the red man. But we call the Great Spirit to witness that we want peace with our red brothers—and we invoke his displeasure and his wrath if we tell you a lie. Our purpose is to bury the tomahawk forever with our red brethren. We want to make a peace as firm as the ground on which we stand; one that will last between our people as long as the sun rises in the East and sets in the West. ———

We do not seek this peace because Texas is afraid of war. The people of Texas have never been afraid of war; but it is because we believe that peace is better than war for ourselves, our women, and our children; we believe it is better for our red brothers also. The war between us has lasted a long time. I would ask our red brothers whether in all this time, they have made anything by this war? I would ask them to reflect if they have not lost a warrior for every horse they have taken from our people? We think the life of one *good man* is worth more than all the horses in Texas. — — — —

Before the war commenced with us the red men had good homes. They could stay at home and plant their corn and cultivate their fields in peace; they could pursue the buffalo over the prairie without the fear of molestation. Now they are driven from their habitations; they are forced to wander with their women and children, over the prairies like beasts of the forest in Search of food; when they go out to war, their wives, their mothers, and their sisters are under alarm and apprehension all the time, lest they should have to mourn the loss of husbands, fathers, and brothers. If they make peace with us they may have their homes, and live with us as before. They may build their wigwams, and their women and children cultivate their corn in peace and safety. They will no longer be under constant dread that they will have to leave their homes and fly to the woods for safety; nor when their young men go out will they be under apprehension that they will mourn their loss. They can build houses and live at home contented and happy. ———

We know that we have had bad men amongst us; our red brothers have bad men amongst them also. We must make peace on such terms that these bad men, when they do wrong, and

would make trouble between us, must be punished, but we must not go to war. If a red man does mischief in our country, the President will inform the Chiefs of his nation of it before going to war; if a white man does injury to a red man, his Chiefs must inform the President, and he will punish him; but they must not go to war. — — — —

We will give our red brothers a country to live in, in Texas. We have a great abundance of buffalo and other wild game to feed the red men who come to live in Texas. But the red men ought to recollect that the game in the woods and the prairies will not last always. For this reason they ought to settle themselves, make them farms and raise something to live on when the game is all gone. We will establish trading houses in their country to sell to the Indians all the goods they may need. Our traders will buy from them all their horses, mules, skins and other things they may want to sell. We will also send Agents to live amongst them, who will always send the talks of the red man to the President, and carry back his talk to them. He will see that Justice is done to the Indians by all white people, and that none shall intrude upon them. — — — —

The President has sent across the great waters for three hundred fine lances to present to the chiefs and big warriors amongst the red men; they will be here in seven moons, when he will send them to your country, or send for you to come and receive them. The President wants the Chiefs and head men of all the tribes that are here to go with us to Washington to see him. When they get there he will make them some handsome presents. Once in every year he will meet them, or send men to them and make them presents. When he finds that they will keep the peace between us, he will give them powder and lead to kill game. But as we don't want to deceive our red brothers we must tell them that Texas is very poor. We cannot do much for them at present; but we will be able to do more and more every year. Texas is now like a child; it has to crawl, but will grow up by and bye to be a man. We will then protect and take care of our red brothers. We have now a great deal of the best land in the world; we will give our red brothers as much of that as they need. We have also a great abundance of buffalo, deer and bear and our red brothers can come amongst us and hunt them in peace and safety. — — — —

Our great Father of the United States wants the red man to be at peace with Texas. He has sent one of his big Captains

(pointing to Govr. Butler) to witness this Council and to help to make peace between Texas and her red brethren. He will inform the red man of the wishes of the President of the United States.— My talk is done. ——— ——— ——— ———

[*Endorsed*] Minutes of the proceedings of the Council held at Tehuacana Creek 28th March 1843.

At a Council begun and held upon Tehuacana Creek, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1843, and continued from day to day between Commissioners delegated for that purpose from the United States, the Republic of Texas, and the following tribes of Indians, (to wit) The Delaware, Shawnee, Caddo, Ioni, Anadarko, Waco, Tawakoni, Keechi, and Wichita, or Towaashes [Tawehash?]

It was solemnly agreed that the war which has unfortunately existed for such a length of time, between the Republic of Texas, and several of the tribes represented in this Council, and which has strewed the path between us with the bones of our brethren, has broken up our habitations, and desolated many of our homes, should cease, and that there shall be strife between the white man, and the Red Man, no more, forever.

Therefore it is agreed that there shall be a grand Council between the Republic of Texas, and the Tribes here represented, and all other tribes of Indians inhabiting, residing, within or near the frontier of Texas, or resorting the same, at such time and place as may hereafter be agreed upon between the President of Texas and the said Indian Tribes, at which Grand Council the United States are to be invited to attend through representatives; the purpose of which Grand Council, shall be, to settle and conclude a definite and permanent treaty of peace, and friendship, between the Republic of Texas, and all the Indian tribes, residing within or near the limits of Texas, or resorting thereto.

In the mean time, between this and the meeting of the said Grand Council, we solemnly bind ourselves, and we call the great spirit to witness this pledge, and invoke his vengeance upon us and our people, if we violate it. That all further hostilities, and depredations of every Kind shall cease, that as soon as we can return to our respective homes, we will restrain the wild, and bad men, of our respective nations, and will not suffer them to go out to war, or plunder, any more, until after the meeting of the Graid Council before mentioned.

As a Witness of our sincerity and truth, we have mutually exchanged the white flag,—the emblem of peace amongst all nations; and we pledge our sacred honors, that War shall not be begun—nor shall the blood of either the white nor the Red man be shed by the other, so long as the flags thus exchanged, remain in our possession; but should fresh cause of war arise, we will send back to each other, the flags this day exchanged, and thus give notice, before we will renew hostilities upon each other. And we moreover solemnly pledge ourselves, that neither party shall injure or molest the other, while bearing either of the flags this day exchanged, as the emblems and sacred guaranty of peace.

Texas furthermore guarantees to any of the Indians, who may wish to avail themselves of it, the privilege of trading to the Trading house, established on the Brazos River, from the present time, without harm or molestation from her citizens, and also the privilege of planting corn, at any place north of the said Trading House, until a permanent line shall be established between Texas and the Indians.

When this Grand Council shall meet; should a Treaty be concluded between the Republic of Texas, and the Indian Tribes, Texas will deliver all prisoners which may then be held in Captivity, and in like manner, the Indians shall deliver up all prisoners which they, may hold in Captivity, and who are Citizens of Texas, without ransom or price.

Having had interpreted to us, and fully understanding the foregoing article of agreement, we have this day in General Council set our hands, and pledged our faith for its observance. this 31st day of March A. D. 1843.

G W TERRELL

J S BLACK

THOS. I. SMITH

Commissioners in behalf of the
Republic of Texas

Thomas Bryson Secretary

ROASTING EAR

his

X

mark his

JAMES ST. LOUIS

X

Chiefs of Delaware Tribes

his mark

MC CULLOCH

X

mark

LINNEY	his X mark	Chief of Shawnee Tribe
BINTAH	his X mark	
CHOWA	his X mark	Chiefs of the Caddo and Ioni Tribes
HAD,DA,BAH	his X mark	
JOSE MARIA	his X mark	Chief of A,na,darko
A,CA,QUASH	his X mark	Chief of Tawakoni Waco Wichita and Keechi

Witnesses

JOHN CONNER	his X mark	Delaware
JIM SHAW	his X mark	
JIM SECONDEYE	his X mark	
STRONGMAN	his X mark	Delaware
MARTIN	his X mark	
THA,MA,KU,NA	his X mark	Shawnee

BENJAMIN BRYANT

FRANKLIN RITCHIE

A L MURRY

Interpreters

John Conner, Jim Secondeye, Jim Shaw, Luis Sánchez, Jess Chisholm, and Red Horse

The United [States] was represented in this Council by the Hon Pierce M Butler.

[*Endorsed*] Treaty of Tehuacana Creek with various tribes of Indians—concluded March 28, 1843.

No. 123

MINUTES OF INDIAN COUNCIL AT TEHUACANA CREEK [March 28, 1843]

Hon Pierce M Butler's Address, viz

I have come a long way to witness this treaty of peace and friendship; my talk will be very short and plain, That great Spirit that witnesses all our movement, I call to witness the sincerity of my words. Where the white flag waves before us there must by no untruths uttered. The Presdt. of the United States, has heard long enough of the War between our white, and Red brethren of Texas, and he has sent me here to try and bury the Tomahawk and to unstring the war bow; every Rifle that cracks or woman that screams, creates a shock among your friends. This has existed too long.

The people of Texas are bone of our bones, and blood of our veins, Our Red brothers we feel a deep solicitude for. In speaking the plain truth I do not wish to mortify the friends of the white man, or complain of the Red man; but I must speak the truth, Bad young men of Texas first struded the Red mans path with thorns, drove them from their hunting grounds and their homes, in return for which the Red men have stolen their property, scalped their Women, and hold in bondage their innocent children.

Blood and War makes no nation rich, it makes all poor. When I go back to the United States, I wish to be able to inform the President that the war whoop is hushed; that friendship and peace exist to day, where war existed yesterday. War is sometimes necessary, Men must sometimes fight, every brave man ought to defend his rights; then, to make peace and friends is deemed honourable in a great and brave man.

The time is fast coming when the Red man can no longer rely on the Game in the Woods and on the prairie for his subsistence; the wallowing places of the Buffalo are fast growing up with grass. Like my Red friends the Muskogee and Cherokee, should learn to cultivate the soil, then the white and red man might visit, eat each others Corn, and exchange their labour. The talk you have heard to day from the Texas Commissioner has been a good talk, it gave me pleasure to hear it. I believe he uttered the words of truth. I believe the Govt. of Texas will act in good faith with the friendly Indians with whom they may treat.

My friend Capt. Blake of the U. S. Army came along with me from the United States as an escort with 15 men as authority from the Govt. of the United States, of my commission also as respectful to the Citizens of Texas and the Red brethren here assembled.

I hope to be able to go back with joyful news. On the part of Judge Terrell, in behalf of Texas if they perform their promises, which I believe they will, I can see no cause for any more war between you, Texas promises to lay off a line of Land and assign it to you[.]

If Texas should lay off [f] a line of Land to be occupied by the Delaware of the United States the President will expect the white people to right all their wrongs, if any, and the Delaware in all cases in like manner towards the whites.

Should the Red brethren continue war after these propositions have been made to them, their great-father in the United States will be displeased, he thinks a great deal about these difficulties and wishes them all settled.

Listen not to the Counsel of bad men, when injury is done you. Appeal to the Presidt. of the United States, before taking up the Rifle. The President will always try to do you justice. I hope if you have not authority now to make a final peace. to make a beginning, and in a short time hence, when more of your

warriors come together you will make a final and lasting peace. I don't want this Council met here to day to be a mere pass bye.

I don't want it to be a mere child's play I want you to be men in *real earnest*.

I want you to look me in the face before I go, and your words to be truth You must not allow me to go back to the United States, and tell things which are untrue. The white flags before you are emblems of friendship and to your young men it should be a point of honour, not to go to war again without first giving notice, when you leave this Council ground, you should exchange something, (for instance) your flags, in token of peace. This will signify that the War dog sleeps; that the young men lay aside their implements of War,—(or in other words) The flags thus exchanged, intimates a cessation of all hostilities, and depredations on either side, until they meet again to make a final treaty, when more of the different tribes may come together. I want this to sink deep into your bosoms, and wish you to tell me in the morning, what I shall say to the President of the United States, If you agree, to all I say, You must say, yes, if not *noe*. Then I will be able to Know what your determination is—I don't want to hurry you to say yes I want you to take time and let me Know positive, I hope to meet you all again at the next Council for final arrangement of the treaty; if you meet me with a forked tongue, I will be angry, and growl like a dog.

But, if you meet me with truth, I will be pleased, and meet you with embraces, and presents.

I now leave you and my Texas friends to settle all further business among yourselves

Council adjourned

Wednesday 29th March 1843

The Council met pursuant to adjournment

Roasting Ear, the Delaware Chief addressed the Council as follows,

Friends and brothers, I am very much rejoiced to meet you here to day, and to see the course you are now pursuing towards myself and other Red brethern, It was to see this I come here as I have understood you were going to enter into a treaty with all the Indians in Texas. I have taken the responsibility in conjunction with others of my tribe of coming here to repre-

sent the Delaware in this Council, I have been trying hard for some years to make a general peace among the Indians and it is for that purpose you see me now here for the purpose of entering into arrangements of that Kind, I wish very much to make peace between all the Red men and white men of Texas and it is for that reason you now see me take an active part in this Council. It will be very good for you to obey the wishes of your Chief in making peace with all the Indians and I will assist you all I can.

I wish you not to turn your attention to little things but to things of importance which I will do myself. The great Spirit is looking down upon us, and sees we talk the truth, and with his blessing the peace will last forever. Brethren I wish us to go hand in hand together in this matter it will be mutually advantageous to ourselves our women and our children.

Prevent your young men from committing depredations and I will do the same.

We are glad to see Govr. Bulter come here to say the Texas people are the same as the United States, and that justice between the Red and white men should be done.

I have nothing further to say, but what I have said is the truth.

Linney, the Shawnee Chief then addressed the Council as follows,

Brothers, I am very much rejoiced to meet you at this period of the day, You never will hear from me anything but the words of truth, I have always been at peace with the white people of Texas and the United States.

I will listen to your Council and disregard the Council of bad men, I have lived in Texas a long time, I have heard bad men talk but I have always disregarded it, and Kept to the old path, at present there are men of several different nations here, that are and have been situated the same way as myself.

I am glad that myself and my red brethern are here to day, and to see our white flags of peace waving in this council, and I hope will accomplish all our wishes before we part from this Council. In ancient days our fathers fought a long time, but at last made peace, we have only fought a short time and we want to make peace.

As to the conduct of our young men, in stealing Horses etc. they act like children and they shall be restrained. This is

all that I have to say at present, I concur in all that my friend Roasting Ear has said.

When I left Texas at the commencement of the difficulties I did not take any part but remained neutral, Roasting Ear and I, will assist you and stand by you in all your difficulties with other Indians and act as, mediators in Concert with your commissioners, Let not our meeting here in Council be in vain, but let us endeavor to carry out our intentions; I suppose there are many bad men among The Texas people as there are among the Red men I wish you to restrain the bad white men and we will endeavor to restrain the Red men from committing depredations.

I have nothing further to say at present but when the great Council meets you will hear from me again.

Bintah, the Caddo Chief spoke as follows,

Brothers, my heart is glad to meet you my friends the Delaware and Shawnee Chief have come before you and spoken. my friends are big men, but I will follow like a child, I have only one thought in my heart, I have heard your talk and hold fast to it, your talk is good.

This day the great Spirit the sun our father and the earth our mother witnesses that what I speak is truth, When I return among my people I will give them the same talk you give me, what I say to day, I talk as one brother to another.

What I say to day I shall say always If I should awake in the middle of the night, I still think the same as now, and I will be true all the time. Our women and children will now be without fear, the road is cleared, for them to travel without danger, I believe that what you have told me is truth, and that from this time henceforth we are all friends——

José Maria the Anadarko Chief declined addressing the Council stating that he had heard all that had been said and that had nothing further to say then that he fully concurred in all that had been said by the other Chiefs who had spoken in every respect.

Acaquash, the Waco Chief then spoke as follows,

Brothers, I am very glad we have all met here today, In the midst of this Council I wish to speak truth, The Land I now stand on was once mine, the Whiteman now owns it, my home is now in the far west. I call the Great Spirit to witness that I speak truth and desire peace Your tongues are white and

truth comes from your lips as it comes from mine, what we have done in this Council is good and right and should not be made wrong by other people.

I hope that what we are now doing is in truth, and that our women and children may be allowed to pass along in peace and safety and not be injured or molested by the white people of Texas, Where I and my people now live appears like a Cloud of smoke caused by warfare—on my return I will endeavor to put out the war fires.

I hope we will be successful in making peace with all my Red brethren.

I have heard my Red brothers and the Commissioners talk and believe it is good that we should all be friends and live in peace; they are old and I will follow like a child. When I was a little boy, I attended the Councils of Old men where the white flag waved in peace, and I hope it may now wave in peace among us. What our white brothers have said about giving us land and permission to hunt the Buffalo in peace, I believe to be true, and I also believe what my white brother has said that as long as the sun shines and rivers run we will be permitted to live in peace on the lands set apart for us, what you have said I believe, and rely on being the truth, and call upon the Great Spirit the sun to witness my truth, when I say so.

What we have all said round this Council I believe to be true, and I will hold fast to all that my Red brethren and the Commissioners have said, I will tell my Red brethren at home, and they cannot help Knowing it is good, and approve of it. There are but three chiefs in my tribe, two besides myself, I believe when I inform them of what has passed here, they will assist me in carrying out the views of this Council

I am rejoiced to be here, and am glad that I will be permitted to settle in this country when I go home and tell my people they will be glad, and when all those tribes living beyond me hear what I shall tell them on my return, they will be glad and believe it to be good to make peace and live in friendship with their white brothers, and our proceedings here are all good. I will carry the good news west. Govr. Butler East—and you West and South so that all men may hear it

I wish you to look on me as a man and not as a child, When I go home I will speak to my people like a man.

This is all I have to say at present, I call upon the Great

Spirit to witness my truth when I say that I desire to make peace and live in friendship with my white brothers in Texas Council adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Thursday 30th March 1843

A letter from His Excellency the President bearing date, Washington Feby 13th 1843. was read and interpreted to the Indians in Council. This letter seemed to give great satisfaction to all present.

Capt. Black's Address

My brothers Chiefs and braves,

You have heard the word from our great Chief read. therefore I have but a few words to say to you. I Know them to be the words of truth. I am glad to be able to say, that after so many troubles we have at last met together in this circle and smoke the Pipe of Peace, All men who have served in War love peace. It will make me glad to live the balance of my days in peace with the Red Brethren may we ever have an eye single to that object—so that the great Spirit may see that we dwell together in peace.

I have been with you for some time, I have travelled with some of you. you have attended upon me promptly, and I have found your conduct in all cases honourable, at some future period, I may say more. When we meet again at the grand Council.—

The Council adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Friday Morning 31st March 1843

The Council met pursuant to adjournment and the Article of agreement was signed by all the Commrs in behalf of Texas and the Chiefs of the tribes then represented and the same having been fully attested by competent witness—the Council adjourned—sine—die—

Thomas Bryson
Secty.

Memorandum

March 3rd J. B. Ransom was accidentally killed by his gun going off while crossing a Branch of Tehuacana Creek.

March 4th T. Bryson was appointed by the Commissioners as Secty pro tem of the Delegation

March 12. Hon Pierce M Butler notified the Commrs. through his Secty. Mr Burgeville of his arrival at the Waco Village as Commr. in behalf of the United States,

March 13th Genl. Terrell started for the Trading House and returned in two days accompanied by Mr. Butler; while there Jack Ivy and Sloat arrived bringing intelligence that Jim Shaw and other messengers would be in in a few days with sundry Chiefs of various tribes

March 21st Sánchez Chisholm and Delaware Jim came in, and stated that Jim Shaw and the Chiefs would be in—in three days
 March 25—Indians arrived and I was dispatched to settlements after Corn for Indians

When the business of the Council was finished, G W Terrell addressed the Indians.

Brothers.

Our Council is now concluded. This day, like the one on which we first met, is bright and beautiful. This we look upon as an evidence that the Great Spirit smiles upon our proceedings. The winter has just passed off, and Spring is breaking upon us.

War is like Winter; its face is surly and dark. We must let all thoughts of war pass from our minds with the winter. The grass is springing up from the earth; the leaves are putting forth on the trees; the birds begin to sing in the forest. All nature seems to be smiling around us. So when we return to our homes our hearts, and the hearts of our people will be glad and joyful. They will rejoice in the prospect of a lasting peace between the white and the Red man.

No. 124

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH S. L. JOHNSON

Washington, March 28th, 1843

Republic of Texas

To S. L. Johnson, Dr.

Supplies furnished Lipan and Tonkawa, during their visit to this place \$ 18.00

The above is correct.

S. L. Johnson
Approved
 Sam Houston
 Executive Department
 Washington, March 28th, 1843

To A. Brigham, Esq.
 Treasurer, etc.

Sir,—Pay the above account of eighteen dollars to S. L. Johnson, out of funds in your hands to my credit for Indian purposes, and hold this as a voucher for settlement.

Sam Houston
 Treasurers Office
 March 28th 1843

Received of A Brigham Treasurer the above specified amount of Eighteen dollars in Exchequer Bills—

S. L. JOHNSON

[*Endorsed*] Gen Houston's Order 18. \$ Mch 28th 1843 Indian Purposes
 To S. L. Johnson for supplies

No. 125

LETTER TO FLACCO FROM SAM HOUSTON

To Flacco, Chief of Lipans.

Executive Department
 Washington, March 28, 1843

To Gen. Flacco, Chief of Lipan,

My Brother:

My heart is sad! A dark cloud rests upon your nation. Grief has sounded in your Camp. The voice of Flacco is silent. His words are not heard in Council. The Chief is no more. His life has fled to the Great Spirit. His eyes are closed. His heart no longer leaps at the sight of the buffalo! The voices of your camp are no longer heard to cry: Flacco has returned from the chase! Your chiefs look down on the earth and groan in Trouble. Your warriors weep. The loud voice of grief is heard from your women and children. The song of birds is silent, The ear of your people hear no pleasant sound. Sorrow

whispers in the winds. The noise of the tempest passes. It is not heard. Your hearts are heavy.

The name of Flacco brought joy to all hearts. Joy was on every face! Your people were happy. Flacco is no longer seen in the fight. His voice is no longer heard in battle. The enemy no longer make a path for his glory. His valor is no longer a guard for your people. The right arm of your nation is broken. Flacco was a friend to his white brothers. They will not forget him. They will remember the red warrior. His father will not be forgotten. We will be Kind to the Lipan. Grass shall not grow in the path between us. Let your wise men give the counsel of peace. Let your young men walk in the white path. The grey headed men of your nation will teach wisdom. I will hold my red brothers by the hand. Thy Brother. SAM HOUSTON

[Endorsed] Flacco Letter,——
upon his death 1843——

No. 126

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH BENJAMIN SLOAT

Washington, March 29th, 1843.

Republic of Texas

To Benjamin Sloat, Dr.

Part pay of services rendered in collecting and bringing Indians to Council, since Sept. 1842	\$150.00
To bearing express from commissioners	20.00

\$170.00

The above is correct.

Ben Sloat.

Approved.

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Washington, March 29th, 1843.

To Maj. A. Brigham,

Treasurer, etc.

Sir,

Pay the above account of One hundred and Seventy

dollars to Benj. Sloat, out of the funds in your hands for Indian purposes, to my credit; and hold this as a voucher on settlement.

Sam Houston
Treasurers Office
Washington Mch 30th 1843

Received of A Brigham Treasurer the within specified amount of one hundred and seventy dollars in Exchequer Bills

BENJ SLOAT

[Endorsed] Genl Houston's Order Mch 30th \$170.00 Indian Purposes
to Benj. Sloat
for services—

No. 127

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH JOHN RAMSEY

Indian Fund Washington March 29th 1843
by President Houston

Bought of John Ramsay

		Lipan and Tonkawas
12 yds Red flannel	@ 75c	\$ 9.00
17 Cotton hdkf	@ 83½c	14.17
16 plugs Tobacco	@ 83⅓c	13.33
1 silk shawl		2.08
5 yd Linsey woolsey	@ 105c	5.25

By Sloat

employed by commrs.

6 cotton shawls	@ 83⅓c	5.00
1 pair shoes	4.17	4.17
2 shirts	@ 4.17c	8.33
1 silk shawl		2.08
1 pr pants & tuga [?]		6.25
1 strap and shaving Box		2.50
2 yds Domestic	@ 31¼	.64

\$ 72.79

1 spool thread 25c 6 boxes Purcussion caps 83⅓c each		5.25
---	--	------

\$78.04

Maj. A Brigham Treasurer

Sir you will please pay the above amount of Seventy eight dollars and four cents in Exchequers out of the fund for Indian pruposes

31st Mar. 1843

Sam Houston

Treasurers Office

Apl 29 1843

Received of Jas. H. Raymond Agent for Treasurer the within amount of Seventy Eight 04/100 dollars

JOHN RAMSAY

[*Endorsed*] Genl Houston
order \$ 78.04
Mch 29 th 1843
Indian Purposes
To John Ramsay for Merchandize

No. 128

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Executive Dept

Washington April 1st 1843

To

Major A. Brigham,
Treasurer,

You will pay to Mr S. Z. Hoyle
Seventy Dollars, out of the appropriation for Indian purposes,
to bear his Expenses to Houston etc.

Sam Houston

Treasurer's Office

Apl 1st 1843

Received of A Brigham Treasurer the above specified amount
of Seventy dollars E.B.

STEPHEN Z HOYLE

[*Endorsed*] Genl Houstons order Apl 1st 70. \$ Indian Purposes
To S. Z. Hoyle for Expenses to Houston

No. 129

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT [April 2, 1843]

The Secretary of the Treasury of Texas

Will please pay to the order of
Isaac Pennington one hundred and ninety nine dollars and fifty
cents for goods furnished the Indians Commissioners—as per
accts rendered—and oblige.

April 2nd 1843.

G. W. Terrell

J S Black Commissioners

Approved

Sam Houston

Oct 21st 1844

Examined and found correct

Thomas G. Western

Supdt Indian Affairs

I certify the within Draft was given by Genl. Terrell and myself
and the amount was apply to the Indian in treaty with them

J. S. Black

Sept 24th 1844

Approved for one hundred and ninety nine Dollars, to be paid
out of appr for Indian liabilities under act of 30th Jany 1845.

Feby 1/45

Anson Jones

Pay to the order of Torry & bro.

ISAAC PENNINGTON

No 5 \$199

No. 130

GRANT OF POWER OF ATTORNEY TO G. W. TERRELL [April 3, 1843]

Republic of Texas

County of Robertson

Know all men by these presents that I

Thomas Bryson of the County of Washington, of said Republic, have this day nominated, and appointed, and do by these presents, nominate, constitute and appoint George W. Terrell. my lawful agent and attorney in fact. for me and in my name and stead. to make a settlement of my accounts with the Treasury Department of the said Republic, and for me and in my name to apply for, receive and receipt for, any money which may be due me for my services as secretary of the commissioners to hold a Treaty with the Indians upon the frontier of Texas. And any and all acts in the said premises. done by the said Terrell shall be good and valid, as if done by myself.

April 3rd 1843

THOMAS BRYSON

This day personally appeared before me, D. W. C. Vary, an acting Justice of the peace for the county of Robertson, Thomas Bryson, and acknowledged that he executed the above power of attorney for the purposes therein mentioned.

April 3rd 1843.

D. W C VARY (JP)

[Endorsed] Power of Attorney
Thos. Bryson
G. W. Terrell

No. 131

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT [April 4, 1843]

The Secretary of the Treasury of Texas

Will pay to the order of William Marlin, Sixty days after date—One hundred and fifteen 75/100 dollars. it being for supplies furnished the Indian Commissioners, as per amt rendered.
April 4th 1843

G. W. Terrell
J S Black
Commissioners

[the following written across face of original document]

Mr Raymond,

Actg Treasurer

will pay the within Draft of \$115. One hundred, and fifteen Dollars, out of the fund for Indian purposes.

Sam Houston

5th July. 1843.

Draft (K)

Wm. N. P Marlin

Treasurers Office July 6th

Received of J H Raymond Act. Treasurer the within specified amount in Exchequers

G. W. TERRELL

No. 132

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH WILLIAM N. P. MARLIN

Fort Milam Ap 4th 1843

Republic of Texas To Wm. N P Marlin Dr

for 5 Beeves delivered the Indians. Commrs. Messrs Terrell Black and Smith at the Council ground on Tehuacana Creek

	\$20.....	\$100 00
60 lb Bacon	25 1/—	15 00
67 lb Bacon	25 1/—	16 75
6 prisoners four weeks		24 00
		<hr/>
		155 75
payable in Exchequers Bills		40 —
		<hr/>
		\$115. 75

Received 40\$ of G. W. Terrell

Recd payment by draft on Secretary of the Treasury.

Apl 4th 1843

Wm. N. P. Marlin

Credited by G W Tener [Terrell] \$40.

[the following written across face of document]

Settled by Draft

SAM HOUSTON

(&)

To be filed with Draft (K)

No. 133

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT [April 4, 1843]

Falls of Brazos

April 4th 1843

Sixty days after date You will please pay to Robt H Porter or order Sixty six 62/100 dolls in Exchequer Bills for Supplies furnished the Indian Commissioners as pr a/c rendered.

To

Secy of Treasury

G. W. TERRELL

J. S. BLACK

Commissioners

Approved

Sam Houston

[Endorsed] Genl Houston's Order \$66.62 May 6 1843 Indian Purposes
To R. H. Porter for supplies

Executive Department

Washington, May 4th, 1843

To Maj. A. Brigham,
Treasurer, etc.

Sir—Pay the above amount of Sixty Six dollars and sixty two cents to Robert H. Porter, or order, out of the funds in your hands to my credit for Indian purposes, and retain this as a voucher for settlement.

I have the honor to be

Your obt. Servt.,

Sam Houston

Treasurers Office

May 6th 1843

Received of Jas H. Raymond agent for the Treasurer the within specified amount of Sixty six 62/100 dollars E Bills.

John E Smith

No. 134

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT [April 10, 1843]

Maj. A Brigham
Treasurer

Please pay the sum of One hundred dollars out of the fund for Indian Purposes, to each of the following named gentleman *Viz* Thos I Smith and G. W. Terrell as part pay as Indian Commissioners, and charge the same accordingly.

Sam Houston

Washington
Apl 10 1843

Treasurers Office
Washington Apl 11 1843

Received of Jas H Raymond agent for the Treasury, severally on the within order One hundred dollars in Exchequer Bills—

THOS. I. SMITH
G. W. TERRELL

[*Endorsed*] Genl Houstons order 200.\$—Indian Purposes April 10, 1843
To Thos. I. Smith and G. W. Terrell

No. 135

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH JOHN S. BLACK

Washington, April 10th. 1843.

Republic of Texas

To John S. Black, Dr.

To Seventy days' services as Commissioner to treat with the various tribes of Indians on the frontiers of Texas, at \$5. per day \$ 350.00

Cr. By cash received from Treasury \$100.00
" By cash received from G. W. Terrell.....46.00
" By cash received from Stroud 5.00

" By amt. paid Porter on his draft for board etc.	17.00	168.00
		\$ 182.00

Approved:
Sam Houston

Executive Department,
Washington, April 11th, 1843.

To Maj. Asa Brigham,
Treasurer, etc.

Sir— You will pay the above amount of one hundred and eighty two dollars to John S. Black, out of the funds in your hands to my credit, for Indian purposes, and hold this as a voucher for settlement.

I have the honor to be

Your Obt. servt.,
Sam Houston

Treasurers Office
Apl 14 1843

Received of Jas H Raymond Agent for the Treasurer the above specified amount of One hundred and Eighty two dollars.

J. S. BLACK

See voucher No 2

[Endorsed] Genl Houston's Order 182.\$ Indian Purposes Apl 10th 1843
To

John S. Black
Indian Commissioner

No. 136

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH LUIS SANCHEZ

Washington, April 10th, 1843.

Republic of Texas

To Luis Sánchez, Dr.

This amount on account of services from 15th Oct. 1842, to

date, in visiting and bringing the various frontier tribes of Indians to Council, and as Interpreter—(horses lost not included—

	\$286.00
Cr. By this amt. to be paid Pennington for goods	16.00
	\$270.00

Approved.

Sam Houston

Executive Department,
Washington, April 10th, 1843.

To Maj. Asa Brigham,
Treasurer etc.

Sir—Pay the above amount of two hundred and seventy dollars, to Luis Sánchez, out of the funds in your hands to my credit for Indian purposes, and retain this as a voucher.—I have the honor to be, etc.

Sam Houston

Treasurers Office
Apl 14th 1843

Received of Jas H Raymond Agent for Treasurer the within specified amount of two hundred and seventy dollars E.B.

HIS
LUIS X SANCHEZ
MARK

[*Endorsed*] Genl Houstons order \$270.00 Apl 10th 1843 *Indian Purposes*
To Luis Sanchez Interpreter etc.—

No. 137

STATEMENT OF LUIS SANCHEZ

Washington, April 12, 1843

I, the undersigned, Luis Sánchez, having been employed by Messrs. Ethen Stroud, Leonard Williams and Joseph Durst, Commissioners to treat with the Indians on the frontier, to visit and bring in the Indians to Council, and having been authorised to raise fifteen men to accompany me, as shown by the annexed

letter of authority from said Commissioners, hereby verify that I succeeded in raising the following named persons, who accompanied me and remained with me from the 15. of October to the 17. November, 1843, viz :

James Brown,
 Thomas Hawkins,
 Henry Hart,
 Cornelio Lopez,
 Luzano Hernandez.
 Juan Ybarbo.

Given under my hand the day and year first above written.

his
 Luis X Sanchez.
 mark

Witness:

John Munson
 [Letter attached]

Capt Luis Sánchez

You are hereby Requested to Rais Fifteen Men by valunter for to accompany you to the three forks of Trinity in order to Conduct the Indians, which has treated with and those wishing to treat to the Waco Vilidge on the Wst Side of Brazos you are requested to start by the Fifteenth of October
 Sept 2nd, 1843

LEONARD WILLIAMS	}	Commissioners
ETHEN STROUD		
JOSEPH DURST		

[*Endorsed*] Accounts of various Mexicans engaged in Indian Service, in 1842, as certified by Luis Sanchez.

No. 138

DRAFTS ON GOVERNMENT

Washington, April 14th 1843

To J. F. Torrey & Co.

Gentlemen—

Please pay Jim Second-Eye, a Delaware, thirty four dollars

and fifty cents in merchandize, and charge the same to the Government, payable sixty days after date.

Your obt servt
Sam Houston

[*Endorsed*] The within amount of Thirty four dollars and fifty cents was delivered to Jim Second Eye in merchandise valued in par money——

J. C. Eldredge
Genl. Supdt. Indian Affairs

Washington, May. 6. 1843

Washington, April 14th 1843

To J. F. Torrey & Co.

Gentlemen—

Please pay to Jo. Harry a Delaware, one hundred dollars in merchandize and charge the same to the Government payable sixty days after date.

Your obt servt.
Sam Houston

[*Endorsed*] The within specified amount was paid in merchandize at par money rates by Messrs Torrey & Bros——

J. C. Eldredge
Genl. Supdt. Indian Affairs
Washington May 6, 1843

Washington, April 14, 1843

To J. F. Torrey & Co.

Gentlemen —

Please pay Jack Harry a Delaware, One hundred dollars in merchandize and charge the same to the Government, payable sixty days after date.

Your obt servt
Sam Houston

[*Endorscd*] The within specified amount was paid to Jack Harry in Merchandize at par money rates—by Mesrs Torrey & Bros.

J. C. Eldredge
Genl. Supdt. Indian Affairs
Washington May 6, 1843

Washington, April 14, 1843

To J. F. Torrey & Co.

Gentlemen—

Please Pay Red Horse, a Delaware, thirty four dollars and

fifty cents in merchandize, and charge the same to the Govern-
ment, payable sixty days after date.

Your obt. servt.

Sam Houston

[Endorsed] The within amount was paid in merchandize at par money
rates by Messrs Torrey & Brothers—

J. C. Eldredge

Genl. Supdt. Indian Affairs

Washington May 6, 1843

Washington, Texas, April 14, 1843

Due Jim Shaw, a Delaware, for Indian service in the year 1842,
two hundred and forty five dollars payable on or before the
15th day of October next out of the appropriation for the pro-
tection of the frontier.

Sam Houston

[Endorsed] The within specified amount was paid Jim Shaw in merchan-
dize by Mess. Torrey & Bros. at par money rates

J. C. Eldredge

Genl. Supdt. Indian Affairs

Washington May 6, 1843

Indian Bureau

Bot of Torrey & Bros.

1843

April 1	200 lbs lead	@	10c	\$ 20.00
	6 Pieces Ferretting	@	2/	1.50
	2 Doz Butcher Knives	@	5.50	11.00
	10 Pr Blankets	"	3.00	30.00
	1 8/12 doz Hoes	"	6.00	10.00
	1 8/12 Doz Hatchets	"	9.00	15.25
	5 3/4 " Fancy Hakfs	"	5.00	28.75
	2 Pieces 64 1/4 Yds Prints	"	1/	8.15
	1 Do 35 1/4 " Do	"	2/	8.82
	2 lbs Vermillion	"	6.00	12.00
	105 Bunches Beads	"	2/.	26.25
	105 Doz Lather Boxes		2.50	5.00
	2 " German Silver Combs	"	1.50	3.00
	1 " Shears		/	4.00
	11/12 " Do	@	5.00	4.59
	2 Needles		2.00	4.00
	1 " "			5.00

2 lbs Flax Thread	1.50	3.00
2 Doz Calico Shirts	15.00	30.00
6 Doz Awls Assorted	at 3/	2.25
1 8/12 " Handles	1.50	4.50
55 lbs Tobacco	30c	16.50
5 Pieces Assr Ribbon	5/	3.13
4 Boxes Ear Drops	6/	3.00
2 Doz Snuff Boxes	18 ³ / ₄	.38
1 Packing Box		.50

\$ 261.82

Received Payment by Draft on Treasurer at Sixty Days—
Torrey & Brothers
pr Geo. Barnard

[Endorsed] Torrey & Bros
261.82

J. C. ELDRIDGE BOT OF TORREY & BROTHERS

3 Pieces Eng. Prints	84 Yds	@ 25c	21.00
1 " " "	28 "	20c	5.60
1 Doz Fringe Shawls—			7.50
1 ¹ / ₄ " " "		7.50	10.63
1 " " " White & Yellow			7.50
2 " Ivory Comb		@ 2.	4.00
1 Piece Broad Cloth	@ 10 ³ / ₈	& @ 4.50	46.68
1 Piece Bed Ticking	45 ³ / ₄	25c	11.43
3 " Twilled Domestic	92 ¹ / ₂	7c	15.68
7 lbs Brass Wire		60	4.20
1/2 Doz Fancy Hanker		4.50	2.25
1 Piece Brown Bagging			7.50
25 lbs Powder (Duponts)		50c	12.50
50 lbs Lead		c10	5.00
3 Doz Butcher Knives		4.	12.00
4 M Brass Nails		@ 1.50	6.00
2 Doz. Dripping Combs		2.	4.00
1 M Percussion Caps			1.25

\$ 184.63

Cr

By Dft on Govt in favour H Klaener at 60 days from
Apl 26 1843 90.00

\$ 94.64

Washington, May 5th 1843

I hereby certify on honor that the above goods were purchased by me for outfit of Commission to Comanche Nation and for Indian presents—and that the amount is payable in par funds agreeably to terms of purchase

J. C. Eldredge

[Endorsed] \$,625.45
1st June

Treasury Department

Washington May 8, 1843

Eighty four days from dates the Collector of the District of Galveston will pay to Torrey and Brothers or Order the sum of *Two Hundred and Forty five* dollars in par funds out of any money collected by him on account of Customs.

By order of the President

James B. Shaw [Name
Actg. Secy cancelled]

[Written across the face of the original document]

Cancelled Amt deposited and to Cr of Collectr qr ending July 27th/43

J B Shaw

Accepted J H Eache Collector

[Endorsed] No. 2
Pay to L. Frosh on order
Torrey & Brothers
Lawr. Frosh

Treasury Department

Washington, May 8, 1843

Twenty three days from date the Collector of the District of Galveston will pay to Torrey and Brothers or Order the Sum of *Six Hundred and Twenty five 45/100* in par funds out of any money collected by him on account of Customs.

\$625.45

By order of the President
 James B. Shaw [Name
 Actg Secy. cancelled]

[Written across the face of the original document]

Cancelled Amount deposited and to Cr of Collector pd. ending
 July 31st/43

James B Shaw
 Actg. etc

[Attached]

Second Eye	\$ 34.50
Harry	100.00
do	100.00
Shaw	245.00
Red Horse	34.50
Torrey & Brother	94.63
do	261.82
	<hr/>
Amount	\$870.45
	<hr/>

[Endorsed] Pay forty dys af Register Requested
 Statement 51 p mks. Charges
 TR

[Endorsed] No. 1

Recieved the within
 in Specie
 1 June 1843
 Torrey & Brothers

Cancelled, amt deposited and to Cr. of Collectr qr
 ending July 31/43
 J. B. Shaw

[May 8, 1843]

Memorandum

\$ 625.45

Mr. Shaw, acting Secy of Treas'y, will draw on the Custom House, Galveston, in favor of Torrey & Brothers for Six hundred and twenty five (\$625.00) dollars and forty five cents,

payable on the 1st. June 1843—chargeable to the appropriation for Indian purposes.

Your obt. sevt.

May 8th, 1843

Sam Houston

\$ 245.

Mr. Shaw will also draw on Custom House Galveston, in favor of Torrey & Brothers, for two hundred and forty five (\$245.) dollars payable on the 1st August next and chargeable to the appropriation for Indian purposes.

Your obt. Sevt.

Houston

May 8th 1843

[*Endorsed*]

Washington May 8, 1843

Received of James B. Shaw Actg Secy of the Treasury two drafts on the Collector of Customs at Galveston. One for Six hundred and twenty five 45/100 Dollars payable on the 1st day of June next, the other for Two hundred and forty five Dollars payable on the first day August next, both for par funds, which when paid will be in full for the within——

Torrey & Brothers

\$ 870.45/100

52

Genl Houston's

order \$ 870.45

May 8, 1843

Indian funds

Torrey & Brothers

For Merchandize etc.

No. 139

LIST OF GOVERNMENT DRAFTS [April 14, 1843]

(1) Recd. Washington, April 14th, 1843, of Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas a due bill, or acknowledgment of the indebtedness on the Government to us severally for \$245—\$100—and \$100, payable on or before the 15th October next, in full for Indian service. when paid.

Jesse Chisholm
 his
 Jack X Harry
 mark
 his
 Jo. X Harry
 mark

(2) Recd. Washington, April 14., 1843, an order on J. F. Torrey & Co. for three hundred and forty five dollars, which, when paid, will be in full for service rendered to date.

his
 Jim X Shaw
 mark

(3) Recd. as above thirty four dollars & fifty cents.

his
 Red X Horse
 mark

(4) Recd. as above thirty four dollars & fifty cents.

his
 Jim X Second-Eye
 mark

(5) Recd. as above one hundred dollars.

his
 Jo. X Harry—
 mark

(6) Recd. as above one hundred dollars

his
 Jack X Harry
 mark

Recd. as in No. (1) two hundred and forty-five dollars payable on or before 15. Oct. next.

his
 Jim X Shaw
 mark

[Endorsed] Indian Receipts.
 April, 1843.

No. 140

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH JOHN CONNER

Washington, April 14th, 1843

Republic of Texas

To John Conner, Dr.

To services rendered commissioners, as interpreter for the Indian Council from the 28th March to 17th April, 1842, including time for going home, 20 days at \$ 2.00 per day \$ 40.00

Approved Sam Houston

Executive Department

Washington, April 14th 1843

To Maj. Asa Brigham

Treasurer etc

Sir—Pay the above amount of forty Dollars to John Conner, out of the funds in your hands to my credit for Indian purposes, and hold this as a voucher for the same.

I have the honor to be

Your obt serv

SAM HOUSTON

[Endorsed]

Treasurers Office

Apl 15, 1843

Received of A Brigham Treasurer the within specified amount of forty dollars E B

Witness

Jas H. Raymond

Genl Houstons

order 40 \$

Apl 14th 1843

Indian Account

To John Conner

Services as Interpreter for Council

his
John X Conner

Mark

No. 141

A PASSPORT FOR BINTAH¹ [April 15, 1843]

¹Original in possession of C. Ross Hume, Anadarko, Oklahoma.

SAM HOUSTON
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS,

To all to whom these presents shall come: Know ye, that BINTAH, a Chief of the Caddo, is one of the signers of the treaty lately concluded with various border tribes of Indians, and therefore is entitled to the friendship and protection of the whites, so long as he shall continue to walk in the path he has helped to make. When he returns to his tribe, he will give them the talk of peace, and keep all his warriors and the warriors of his friends from mischief, from stealing horses and from war. We wish and expect a firm and lasting peace; but if mischief is done, trouble will grow out of it. He will give counsel to all of his red brothers of all tribes to make peace. This is the talk of [a friend] to peace and a brother. He will be expected at the Great Coun[cil in August when we] will again shake hands.

Given under my hand and the Great seal
of the Republic, at Washington the 15,
day of April, 1843.

[Seal of the
Republic of Texas]

SAM HOUSTON

W. A. Miller
Private Secretary.

No. 142

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Executive Department
Washington, April 15th 1843.

To Maj. Asa Brigham,
Treasurer etc.

Sir—Pay Stephen Z. Hoyle, the sum of fifty dollars, out of the funds in your hands to my credit for Indian purposes, and hold this as a voucher for the same.

I have the honor to be
your obt. servt.
Sam Houston

[Endorsed] Recd the within amt. from Jas. H. Raymond Agent for the Treasurer.

Apl 15 1843

STEPHEN Z HOYLE

Genl Houstons order 50 \$

Apl 15th 1843

Indian Account

To S. Z. Hoyle

No. 143

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT EXPENSE [April 15, 1843]

Rec Washington April 15th 1843 from S. Z. Hoyle. Fifty Dollars in Exchequer Bills for transportation of Indian Goods from Houston to this place.

Witness

NATHAN FULLER

J. C. Eldridge

per N F Fuller

No. 144

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH McDUGAL AND MILLICAN

Millican's Ferry

April 15th 1843

The Republic of Texas

To McDugal & Millican

Dr.

to Crossing Differant tribes of Indians and pack horses—

\$ 36.50

to 25 lbs Bacon

6.00

Amount 42.50

crossing of Eldredge & Co., as per annexed voucher

10.00

\$52.50

The above is correct.

Lewis Millican

Approved Sam Houston

Executive Department
Washington, June 22d, 1843

To Jas. H. Raymond, Esq.
Acting Treasurer, etc.

Sir—Pay the above amt. of fifty two dollars and fifty cents to Lewis Millican, out of the appropriation for Indian purposes, in your hands to my credit, and hold this as a voucher for settlement.

I have the honor to be
Your obt. servt.
Sam Houston

Treasurers Office
June 23 1843

Received the above specified amount in Exchequer Bills

LEWIS MILLICAN

Brazos River
Millicans Ford
May 7th 1843

The Republic of Texas.

To Lewis Millican

Dr.

For crossing Delaware Indians and pack horses, on the Expedition to Comanche Nation \$ 10.00

I certify on honor that the above is correct and that the above numbers were crossed the River.

J. C. Eldredge
Gen. Supdt. Indian Affairs

To his Excellency

The President of the Republic of the _____

[Endorsed] Genl Houstons order \$52.50 June 22d 1843 Indian purposes
To Lewis Millican for Ferriages etc.
Lewis Milligan Papers

No. 145

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Executive Department,
Washington, April 25th. 1843

To Mr. James Ross.

Sir—Please pay Jim Second-Eye, a Delaware, Eleven dollars and fifty cents (\$11.50) in merchandize and charge to the Republic, payable sixty days from date.

I have the honor to be

Your obt. Servt.,

Draft on Treasury for the SAM HOUSTON
above amt due 15th June dated 29 May 43

No. 146

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH GEORGE W. TERRELL
[April 15, 1843]

Republic of Texas

To Geo W. Terrell

Dr.

For services as Indian Commissioner from the 6th Feby to the 10th April 1843—63 days at \$5.00/100 per day \$315.00

Cr.

By amount included in draft on the Treasury in favor of Pennington	30.00
" Amount included in draft in favor of Porter	8.00
" Amount included in draft in favor of Stroud	11.50
" Amount of Cash paid by the Treasurer on account of Salary	100.00

\$149.50

Balance due—Dollars \$165.50

Washington April 17. 1843.

I certify that the above account is correct as stated.

Approved

G W Terrell

Sam Houston

The Treasurer will please pay the amt of one hundred and Sixty five dollars to Genl G W Terrell as Indian Commr out of the fund for "Indian purposes."

Washington

18th Apl 1843

Sam Houston

Washington April 19, 1843.

Received of A Brigham Treasurer One hundred and Sixty five Dollars exchequer money, in full for the within account and the above order.—

G. W. TERRELL

[Endorsed] Genl Houston's Order 165. \$—
 April 17th 1843 Indian Account
 To G. W. Terrell
 Indian Commissioner

No. 147

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Recd. Washington, April 15th. 1843, an order on James Ross, merchant, for \$11.50—which is in full of all demands to date.

his
 JIM X SECOND-EYE
 mark

No. 148

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Executive Department,
 Washington, April 17th, 1843

To Maj. A. Brigham,
 Treasurer, etc.

Sir—Pay Mr. J. C. Eldredge one hundred and fifty dol-

lars, out of the fund in your hands to my credit, for "Indian purposes," and hold this as a voucher for settlement.

I have the honor to be
your obt. Servt.

Sam Houston

Treasurers Office

Apl 18th 1843

Received of Jas H. Raymond Agent for Treasurer the above amount of one hundred and fifty dollars.

J. C. Eldredge

Washington Dec. 26. 1843

The within amount of one hundred and fifty dollars was paid me on account of my salary as Superintendent of Indian Affairs—

J. C. ELDRIDGE

[*Endorsed*] Genl Houstons Order 150. \$
Ap 17th 1843
Indian Purposes
To Jas Eldredge

No. 149

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Executive Department

Washington, April 17th, 1843

To Maj. Asa Brigham,

Treasurer, etc.:

Sir,—Pay Moses Evans twenty dollars out of the funds in your hands to my credit for Indian Purposes, and hold this as a voucher for the same. for conducting the Indians to Tehuacana from Washington: I have the honor to be

Your obt. servt.,

Sam Houston

Washington April 18. 1843

Received of Mjr. Asa Brigham Treasurer of the Republic the

sum of Twenty dollars in Exchequer bills, an account of the above draft.

\$20.00

his
MOSES X EVANS
mark

Attest

George I. Durham

The above amount has been credited by claimant in voucher No 28. claim for Services—

J.B.S.

[*Endorsed*] Draft of Moses Evans for \$20.00
Exchequer Bills.
Genl Houstons order 20.00 \$
Apl 17th 1843
Indian Purposes
To Moses Evans

No. 150

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Galveston, April 17th. 1843

The Treasurer of the Republic will pay. *N. D. Labadie* or order Twenty seven 00/100 dollars par funds, for Bill of Indian Goods payable out of appropriation for Indian purposes subject to control of Executive—

J. C. Eldredge
Genl. Supdt. of Indian Affairs

\$27.00

Please pay to D. H. Klaener or order.

Galveston 2 May 43
N. D. LABADIE

Galveston, 26th 1843.

To his Excellency

Genl Sam Houston.

Sixty days after date, please pay to *H. Klaener* or order Ninety dollars and 68/100 dollars *par funds* or its Equivalent

out of Genl. appropriation Bill for Indian purposes, subject to control of Executive \$90.68

J. C. Eldredge
Genl. Supt. Indians affairs

No. 151

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH W. A. GOODWIN

Washington, April 18, 1843.

Republic of Texas

	Dr.
To W. A. Goodwin	
To new breech pin, and 3 loops for rifle for Indian	\$ 7.00
Cylinder and tube—and repairing lock for do.	6.00
Spring and altering frizen [?] to lock for do.	3.00
Bushing rifle	1.00
Dog for lock	2.00
	\$19.00

Approved:

Sam Houston

Executive Department,
Washington, April 18, 1843

To Maj. A. Brigham,
Treasurer etc.

Sir—Pay W. A. Goodwin the above amt. of Nineteen dollars out of the funds in your hands to my credit for Indian purposes, and hold this as a voucher for settlement.

I have the honor to be
Your obt. Servt.,
Sam Houston

Treasurers Office
June 6th 1843

Received the within specified amount in Exchequers—of Jas H Raymond Acting Treasurer

W. A. GOODWIN

[Endorsed] Genl Houstons Order 19\$ Indian Purposes April 18th/43
To W. A. Goodwin
for Gunsmith work

No. 152

LETTER FROM JOSEPH W. ROBERTSON TO ANSON JONES

Washington April 20th 1843

Dear Sir In February 1839 a descent was made by a party of Indians upon my plantation on the Colorado River and among other thing carried off two negro boys one of them about thirteen or fourteen years old named Manuel the other nine or ten named Aaron and in the fall of 1840 I was told by a Delaware Indian of the name of Frank who is well known from the circumstance of his having a red head that said boys were in the possession of a Mr Edwards a white man who lived in the Cherokee nation on the Canadian River and had a Creek Indian for a wife. upon the receipt of the above information I went directly to where Edwards was living and found the boys one of them at Edwards and the others at Chisholms who is a Cherokee and the Soninlaw of Edwards neither Edwards or Chisholm were at home at the time and I was deterred from letting my business be known from the circumstance of having been cautioned particularly to not let it be known that I was a Texian and there was at that time a party of Cherokees that had been Driven from Texas encamped in one mile of Edwards and directly on the road that I had to travel. When I arived at home I made known to the Hon Secretary of State the whole matter as it then stood and he informed me afterwards that there had been a demand made of the U.S.A. Govt. for the negroes, Since that time I have not heard anything of the matter except that the negroes are still in Edwards possession. Sir you will please to give me such information as may at any time come to your knowledge so that I can take such steps as is necessary on my part to recover the property

yours respectfully

JOSEPH W. ROBERTSON

[Endorsed] Joseph W Robertson Esq
to April 20th 1843
Secretary of State.

Relative to the capture of two negroes by the Indians in 1840 and now in the possession of Mr. Edwards.

To
 Hon Anson Jones.
 Secretary of State
 Washington

No. 153

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT [April 20, 1843]

This is to certify that I received of James W. Hill one hog—
 which would weigh about 2-00 lbs.

Franklin April 20th 1843 his
 John X Conner
 mark

April 20th 1843

Republic of Texas to James W Hill	Dr
to 200 Lbs pork at 6 cts. Exchequer—	\$12.00

Approved

Sam Houston

Executive Department
 Washington, May 6th, 1843.

To Maj. A. Brigham,
 Treasurer etc.

Sir—Pay the above amount of twelve dollars to James
 W. Hill, or order, out of the funds in your hands to my credit
 for Indian purposes, and hold this as a voucher for settlement.

I have the honor to be
 Your obt. Servt.,
 Sam Houston

[Endorsed] Genl Houstons order 12\$ May 6th 1843 Indian Purposes
 To Jas. W. Hill for Pork

Treasurers Office
 May 6th 1843

Received of Jas H Raymond Agent for the Treasurer the within
 amount of Twelve dollars Exchequer Bills

JOHN E. SMITH

No. 154

LIST OF GOODS FURNISHED INDIANS [April 25, 1843]

Washington, 1843.

Republic of Texas

To E. Durham, Dr.

To the following supplies furnished the Indians upon their visit to and sojourn at Washington, viz:

April 9			
" "	32 lbs. bacon @ 20c per lb.		6.40
April 10	56 lbs. " " 20c " "		13.20
" "	10 lbs. coffee " 40c " "		4.00
" "	16 lbs. sugar " 25c " "		4.00
" "	½ bushel peas " 3.00 " bush.		1.50
" "	2½ " corn meal 2.00 " bush.		5.00
" 11	2 " corn meal 2.00 " bush.		4.00
" "	374 lbs. beef @ 6 per lb.		22.44
" "	½ bush. salt @ 2.00 per bush.	[1.00]	2.00
" "	14 lbs. flour at 20c per lb.		2.80
" 13	1 bush. corn meal at \$2.00		2.00
" "	148 lbs. pork @ 6c per lb.		8.88
" 14	10 lbs. coffee 40c " "		4.00
" "	16 lbs. sugar 25c " "		4.00
" "	2 bush. corn meal @ \$ 2.		4.00
" 15	228 lbs. beef at 6c		13.68
" "	2 bush. corn at 2.00		4.00
" 18	3 bush. corn meal at \$ 2.00		6.00
			<hr/>
			\$111.90
	50 pr. cent. on \$ 111.90—		55.95
			<hr/>
			\$167.85
Apr. 9,	Boarding Sánchez and 2 Indians 2 days \$ 1.00		6.00
			<hr/>
			\$173.85

Approved

Sam Houston

Executive Department
Washington, April 25, 1843.

To Maj. A. Brigham,
Treasurer etc.

Sir—Pay the within amount of One hundred and seventy three dollars and eighty five cents to E. Durham, out of the funds in your hands to my credit for Indian purposes, and hold this as a voucher for settlement.

I have the honor to be
Your obt servt.
Sam Houston
Treasurers Office
Apl 27 1843

Received of Jas. H. Raymond Agent for Treasurer the above specified amount of One hundred and seventy three 85/100 dollars.

E. DURHAM

[*Endorsed*] Genl Houstons
order \$ 173.85
Apl 25th 1843
To E. Durham for supplies

No. 155

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT [April 26, 1843]

The undersigned agent to conduct Indians from Washington to their encampments on Tehuacana Creek, in April last, hereby certifies that the several items of expense included upon this sheet are correct, and that the articles mentioned were received by him for that service.

his
MOSES X EVANS
mark

[*Endorsed*] Duplicate Vouchers of Mr Evans in taking Indians to frontier.
Furnished By Laban Menefee 200th of Pork at 4cts 8.00
5½ Bushels of Corn at 100 5.50

\$13.50

For the use of the Delaware Indians April 26th 1843

Laban Menefee

Furnished by Wm. N. P. Marlin

8 Bushel of corn at 100 8.00

Five Blankets at 2.00 10.00

For the use of the Delaware and Waco Indians \$18.00

May 1st 1843

Wm. N. P. Marlin

Captain Moses Evans Left Washington Tuesday April 18th
delivered to M Evans 350 lbs of beef at 6 cents per lb.

Exchequer money

By Robert Johnson

furnished by Ed R Wheelock one hundred and fifty pounds
pork—at 4 cents pr lb Ed R Wheelock

No. 156

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT [April, 1843]

Indian Department

To Sam Houston

Dr

April

1843 To 1 fine rifle a present to Jim Shaw\$. 50.00

I Certify on honor that a Gun of the above description
was delivered by me as a present to Jim Shaw and I
believe a Gun of the Same quality could not be obtained
in Texas—

SAM HOUSTON

Washington 12 May 1845

Examined and found Correct—

Thomas G Western

Supdt Indian Affairs

Anson Jones—

Washington 12 May 1845. Recd An approved acct. for fifty
Dollars of which the within is a copy.—

W. D. Miller

Sam Houston 12 May \$50.00

No. 157

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH TORREY AND BROTHERS
[April, 1843]

Copy

Jack Harry

1843	In a/c with Torrey & Bros	Dr
April	Merchandise as per Bill Rend	\$314.92
	Cr	
	By Dft on Gen Houston	234.50
	<i>Bal. Due</i>	<u>\$ 80.42</u>

James Second-Eye

1843	In a/c with Torrey & Bros	Dr
Apr	for Merchandise as pr Bill Rend	\$175.50
	Cr	
	By Dft on Gen Houston for	34.50
	<i>Bal. due</i>	<u>\$141.00</u>

John Conner

1843	In a/c with Torrey & Bros	Dr
Apl	For Amt bill of Mdse as pr bill	8.00

Maj Western will please retain the above amt. from pay due the above mentioned Indian should opportunity offer and oblige.

TORREY & BROS.

pr Geor Barnard

No. 158

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH J. C. ELDREDGE [May 4, 1843]

The Republic of Texas

1843	To J. C. Eldredge	Dr.
Apl. 18.	To D. D. Crumples Bill/as pr vouch. 1	4.00

"	"	"	A Everhard	"	"	"	"	2	6.00
"	19	"	Thos B White	"	"	"	"	3	4.00
"	"	"	Jas Baldrige	"	"	"	"	4	6.00
"	20	"	P. B. Hamblen	"	"	"	"	5	6.00
"	27	"	J. J. Taylor	"	"	"	"	6	12.00
"	"	"	Steam Bt "Dayton"	"	"	"	"	7	22.00
May	4		Cash Expended	"	"	"	"	8	41.00
									\$ 101.00

Washington May 4th 1843

I hereby certify on honor that the above account is correct and just in every particular.

J. C. Eldredge

Genl. Supdt. Indian Affairs

Approved:

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Washington, May 4th, 1843.

To Maj. A. Brigham,
Treasurer, etc.

Sir—Pay J. C. Eldredge the above amount of One hundred and one dollars, out of the funds in your hands to my credit for Indian purposes and hold this as a voucher for same on settlement.

I have the honor to be, etc.

SAM HOUSTON

[Endorsed] Genl Houstons order 101\$ May 4 1843 Indian Acct.
To Jos. Eldredge for merchandize

Washington May 5. '43

Recd the within amount of One Hundred and one dollars of Treasurer. —

J. C. Eldredge

No. 159

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH TORREY AND EROTHERS

[May 5, 1843]

J. C. Eldredge
Supdt. Indian Affairs

Bot of Torrey & Bros.

8 os Epsom Salts	.50
4 " Magnesia	2.00
2 " Pulv. Rhubarb	1.00
1 " Gum Aloes	.50
1 " Pulv. Ipecac	1.00
1 " Blue Mass	1.00
2 " English Calomel	2.00
1 " Box Gum Opium	1.00
1 Thumb Lancet	2.00
1 Vial Blue Ointment	.50
1 Jar Cwbebs and Copaiba	2.50
½ dos pounds mixture	10.00
1 Bot Hartshorn	2.00
1 ps. adhesive Plaister	2.00

 \$28.00

I certify on honor that the above medicines were purchased for the Expedition to Comanche Indians and that the account is correct.

J. C. Eldredge
Genl. Supdt. Indian Affairs

Approved.

Sam Houston

Executive Department
Washington, May 5, 1843

To Maj. A. Brigham, etc.

Sir—Pay to Messrs. Torrey & Brothers, twenty eight dollars, out of the funds in your hands to my credit for Indian purposes and hold this as a voucher for settlement.

I have the honor to be etc.

SAM HOUSTON

[Endorsed] Genl Houstons order 28.\$ May 5th 1843 Indian Account
To Torrey & Brothers for Medisine

Treasurers Office

May 6th 1843

Received of Treasurer the within specified amount of
twenty eight dollars Exchequer Bills

Torrey & Brothers

No. 160

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH TORREY AND BROTHERS
[May 5, 1843]

Col. J. C. Eldredge.	Bot. of Torrey & Bros.	
1 Black Horse,—for packing Indian goods		
and subsistence		60 00
1 sorrel Horse for do do		60 00
		<hr/>
		\$120 00
		<hr/>

Houston May 1st 1843.

Washington May 5th 1843

I do hereby certify that the above were bought for the purpose aforesaid, and that the account is correct. and that the cash was advanced by Mess. Torrey & Bro's.

J. C. Eldredge
Genl. Supt. Indian Affairs
Approved.
Sam Houston

Executive Department,
Washington, May 5th, 1843,

To Maj. A. Brigham,
Treasurer etc.

Sir—Pay to Messrs. Torrey & Brothers one hundred and twenty Dollars, out of the funds in your hands to my credit for Indian purposes and hold this as a voucher for that amount paid, on settlement.

I have the honor to be, etc.
SAM HOUSTON

[Endorsed] Genl Houstons order 120.\$ May 5 1843 Indian Purposes
To Torrey & Brothers for 2 Horses

Treasurers Office
May 6 1843

Received of the Treasurer the within specified amount of One hundred and twenty dollars.

Torrey & Brothers

No. 161

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH JEFF WRIGHT [May 6, 1843]

Note this in toto!!!

The Republic of Texas

To Jeff. Wright

pr D. K. Torrey — Dr.

For painting a flag for Indians

Commissioners to Comanche Indians 10.00

Washington, May 6th 1843.

I hereby certify that the above flag was ordered by me, and the account is correct.

J. C. Eldredge

Genl. Supt. Indian Affairs

Approved. To be paid in Sixty days from this date.

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Washington, May 5, 1843.

To Maj. A. Brigham,

Treasurer, etc.

Sir—Pay Jeff. Wright, per D. K. Torrey, ten dollars out of the funds in your hand to my credit for Indian purposes, and hold this as a voucher for settlement.

I have the honor to be

Your obt. Servt.

Sam Houston

Treasurers Office

July 7th 1843.

Received of Jas H. Raymond acty Treasurer the within specified amount in Exchequers.

Dan J. Toler

Pay Dan J. Toler

Jeff: Wright

Pay this agreeably to
endorsement

6th July 1843

SAM HOUSTON

[Endorsed] Genl. Houston's Order 10\$ Indian Purposes June 6th 1843
 To Jeff. Wright
 for Indian Flag

No. 162

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH JOHN L. NICKELSON
 [May 6, 1843]

Col. J. C. Eldredge

To John L. Nickelson Dr.

For 1 Black horse—

\$150—

Recd Payt.

By draft on Treasury at 60 days from date—

J. L. Nickelson

Washington May 6th 1843

Washington May 6, 1843

I certify on honor that the above described horse was purchased by me for the Commissioner to Comanche Indians—and was indispensably requisite—————

J. C. Eldredge
 Genl. Supdt. Indian Affairs

Approved:

Sam Houston

Executive Department
 Washington, May 6th, 1843.

To Maj. A. Brigham,
 Treasurer, etc.

Sir—Pay the above amount of one hundred and fifty (\$150.) dollars to John L. Nickelson, Sixty days from date out of the funds in your hands to my credit for Indian purposes, and hold this as a voucher for settlement.

I have the honor to be etc.

SAM HOUSTON

No. 163

ACCOUNTING OF GOVERNMENT DRAFTS

Washington May 6th 1843

I have drawn the following drafts on the *Treasurer*, which owing to a want of time and pressure of business may have been done informally, but I am desirous they should be put in such a shape that on presentation the holders may not be delayed in receiving their dues.

1st in favor of H. Klaener for Ninety (90) dollars par funds—
for outfits and presents

2nd, Labadie, for Twenty seven (27) dollars par funds, for
vermillion—

3rd, In favor of Jas. Baldrige for Ten (10) dollars Exchequers
for ferriage of Indians across the Brazos.

This comprises the whole amount for which the Govt. is in-
debted, on a/c of my drafts up to this time—————

J. C. ELDREDGE

Genl. Supt. Indian Affairs

[*Endorsed*] Memoranda.

No. 164

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH J. C. ELDREDGE [May 6, 1843]

The Rep. of Texas

		To J. C. Eldredge	Dr.			
To	Edrington & Massies	Bill as	per voucher	No	1.	9.00
"	D. D. Crumples	"	"	"	2.	20.50
"	A. Everhard	"	"	"	3.	5.00
"	Lamar Moore	"	"	"	4.	3.50
"	F. Dieterich	"	"	"	5.	12.00
"	Do Do	"	"	"	6.	2.00

 \$ 52.00

I hereby certify on honor that the above articles were purchased for the Delaware Indians and for the use of the Commission to Comanche Nation, that they were indispensably requisite, and that the account is just and correct.

Washington May 6. 1843

J. C. Eldredge
Genl. Supdt. Indian Affairs

Approved:

Sam Houston

Executive Department
Washington, May 6th, 1843.

To Maj. A. Brigham,
Treasurer, etc.

Sir—Pay to J. C. Eldredge fifty two dollars out of the funds in your hands to my credit for Indian purposes and hold this as a voucher for settlement.

I have the honor to be
Your obt. Servt.,
Sam Houston

Recd. the within specified Fifty Two Dollars.

J. C. ELDRIDGE

Washington May 6th 1843.

[*Endorsed*] Genl Houstons Order 52\$ May 6 1843 Indian Acct
Jos. Eldridge for merchandize

No. 165

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH MOSES EVANS

Washington, May 8th. 1843

Republic of Texas

To Moses Evans,

Dr.

To 17 days' services in conducting Indians from Washington to Tehuacana Creek, on the frontier, at four dollars

per day	\$ 68.00
<hr/>	
Cash advanced for the purchase of Shoes for Indian prisoners	\$ 5.00
<hr/>	
	\$ 73.00
Cr. by cash received	20.00
<hr/>	
	\$ 53.00

I certify the above services were performed by me, by order of the President, and that the amount of five dollars was advanced by me for the Indian prisoners.

Witness	his
W. D. Miller	Moses X Evans. mark

Approved:
Sam Houston

The abv Credit will be sen	Executive Department
Voucher No 15. — JBS	Washington, May 8th., 1843

To Maj. A. Brigham,
Treasurer, etc.

Sir—Pay Moses Evans, fifty three dollars, out of the funds in your hands to my credit for conducting Indian prisoners to Waco village etc.; On the tenth day of June next, and hold this as a voucher for settlement.

I have the honor to be
etc etc etc
SAM HOUSTON

[Endorsed] Genl Houston's order 53.\$ May 8th 1843 Indian Purposes
To Moses Evans for Services
To Majr A Brigham
Treasurer

Pay the within to B F Johnson or bearer May 9th 1843
his
Moses X Evans
mark

witness
E Bailey

Treasurers Office
June 18th 1843

Received the within specified amount for B F Johnson
Jas H Raymond

James H Raymond had my Sanction to receive the within amount.
B. F. Johnson

No. 166

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Treasury Department
Washington May 8, 1843.

To

James H Cocke Esqr
Collector of Customs
Dist. of Galveston

Sir

Please pay to Torrey and Brothers or Order the sum of One Hundred and fourteen 51/100 dollars in Par Funds out of any money collected by you on account of customs, and oblige.

Your Obt. Servt.
James B Shaw
Actg. Secy.

(By order of the President)

[Written on face of original document]

Cancelled Am't deposited and to Cr. of Collector Qr. ending 31st July 1843.

Shaw

[Endorsed] No. 3
Reced the within in specie
6th June 1843
Torrey & Brothers

To J. C. Eldredge and Bot of Torrey & Brothers

1843 Indian Agent———

Apri	75 lbs Tobacco	@ 50.	37.50
	201 do Rice	@ 10c	20.10
	2 Doz Pepper	50.	1.00
	1 Bbs. ———		.28
	51 lbs Sugar	16c	8.16
	125 lbs Coffee	16c	20.00
	1 Doz Pans —		2.50

TEXAS INDIAN PAPERS, 1825-1843 207

7	Cups		1.75
1	Coffee Pot		1.00
1/2	Rope	45c	2.25
	Lot of Campin Articals		5.00
2	Pr Blankets	at 7.50	15.00
			<hr/>
			\$ 114.51

Washington May 6th 1843

I certify on honor that the above articles were purchased for the use of the Indian Commission to the Comanche Nation, and that the amount, (One Hundred and fourteen 51/100 dollars) was agreed to be paid in par funds or the equivalent in Exchq. Bills at the market value. The account is correct.

J. C. Eldredge
Genl. Supdr. Indian Affairs

Approved. Sam Houston

Executive Department
Washington, May 6th, 1843

To J. B. Shaw, Esq., Acting Sec'y of Treas'y: etc.

Sir—

Draw upon the Collector of Customs at Galveston in favor of Messrs. Torrey & Brothers, for the above amount, chargeable to the appropriation for Indian purposes.

I have the honor to be etc.
Sam Houston

Received of James B Shaw Actg Secy of the Treasury a draft on the Collector at Galveston for the within amount of One hundred and fourteen 51/100 dollars in par funds which when paid will be in full for the within.

TORREY & BROTHERS

Washington May 8, 1843

\$ 114.51

[Endorsed]

Genl Houston
Order \$ 114.51
May 8th, 1843
Indian fund
To Torrey & Brothers
for Merchandize

No. 167

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH JAMES ROSS

Washington May 22nd 1843

Genl Sam Houston
For Indian purposes

To James Ross Dr

1843

March 7	To	35 lbs Coffee @ 2/-	\$8.75	in Exchequor at 50	\$17.50
"	"	" 37 " Sugar @ 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	6.16	" "	12.32
"	"	" 63 " Tobacco @ 4/-	31.50	" "	63.00
"	"	" 1 Bag to Jurk [?]	50		1.00
"	"	" Your acceptance favor J. G. Dunn			5.00
					\$ 98.82
"	29	" 8 lbs Sugar per Rocky Mtn. @ 16 $\frac{2}{3}$	1.33		
"	"	" 8 lbs. Coffee " " " " 2/-	2.00		6.66
Apl.	10	" 12 plugs Tobacco pur self @ 4/-	6.00		12.00
"	14	" 1 " " " " @ 4/-	.50		1.00
"	15	" Amt of Your Order	11.50		23.00
"	17	" 8 oz Indigo for Indian	2.00		4.00
					40.00
					\$145.48

Approved
Sam Houston

Executive Department
Washington, May 29, 1843

To Maj. A. Brigham
Treasurer etc.

Sir — pay James Ross one hundred and forty five dollars and forty eight cents, out of the funds in your hands to my credit, for Indian purposes, on or before the 15th of June next and hold this as a voucher for settlement.

I have the honor to be
Your obt. servt.
Sam Houston

Treasurers Office June 15th 1843

Received of Jas H Raymond Acting Treasurer the within
specified amount in Exchequer Bills.

JAMES ROSS

[Endorsed] Indian a/c \$ 145.48
Genl Houstons
order \$ 145.48
May 22 1843
Indians purposes
To James Ross for Merchandize

No. 168

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Executive Department,
Washington, May 30th, 1843

To Maj. Asa Brigham,
Treasurer etc.

Sir,

Pay to Hon. George W. Hill, Four hundred dollars, on
account of his expenses as Commissioner to the Council of the
various tribes of Border Indians which is to assemble on or near
Red River on or about the second Monday in June proximo, out
of the funds in your hands to my credit for Indian purposes, and
hold this as a voucher for settlement.

I have the honor to be
Your obt. Servt.,
Sam Houston

Treasurers Office
May 31st 1843

Received of Jas H Raymond actg Treasurer the above specified
amount Exchequer Bills.

G. W. HILL

[Endorsed] Genl Houstons Order 400\$ May 31st 1843 Indian Account
G. W. Hill
Indian Commissioner

No. 169

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH WILLIAM NANGLE

Washington, May 3d., 1843

Republic of Texas

To William Nangle,	Dr.
To making large council pipe for Indian purposes, by order of the President -----	\$10.00

Approved:

Sam Houston

Executive Department

Washington, May 3d., 1843

To Maj. A. Brigham

Treasurer etc.

Sir—Pay William Nangle the above amount of ten dollars, out of the funds in your hands to my credit for Indian purposes, and hold this as a voucher for settlement.

I have the honor to be

Your obt. Servt.,

Sam Houston

Treasurers Office

May 3d 1843

Received of Jas A Raymond Agent for the Treasurer the within specified amount of ten dollars.

WILLIAM NANGLE

[*Endorsed*] Genl Houstons order 10.\$ May 3d 1843 Indian Purposes
To Wm Nangle for Indian Pipe

No. 170

LETTER FROM J. C. ELDRIDGE TO SAM HOUSTON

Anadarko Village

West side Trinity River

June 2d. 1843

To His Excellency
Sam Houston
President Etc.

Sir.

I have the honor to report the safe arrival of myself and accompanying escort thus far on our mission to the Comanche Nation—Our progress has been but slow; owing to the great weight of the Indians' packs and considerable bad weather.— At this place I learned from José María— that a number of Chiefs of different tribes were in the vicinity on hunting expeditions— I desired him to send runners to them, saying that I was here and wished to see them— He did so, and in the course of two days, the head chief of the Waco, *Nah-ish-to-wa*—arrived and the two prisoners presented to him— He seemed deeply affected at seeing them and expressed himself grateful for their return.— The principal and second chief of the Keechi, with a party of his warriors— the principal chief of The Caddo and Ioni also came in with others of different tribes— The next morning we all met in Council and I informed them of the objects of my mission— A-cah-quash also addressed the *Keechi* chief, telling him what he had done and seen at the Council, the words you had spoken to him, and that it was good to make peace— After considerable discussion the Chiefs of the Keechi advanced to the centre and motioning myself Mr. Torrey and Mr. Bee to approach, cordially embraced and shook hands with us, and in a short speech, said it was the first time since the war that he had shaken a white man by the hand, that he had heard the words of peace, that they were good, that in future he would be the friend to the white man and would attend at the Bird's Fort Council, and make a firm treaty of peace— I ascertained that among his people was a youth who had been a prisoner among them for several years— I applied to him for this prisoner saying that it would be regarded by my great Chief as a token that his desire for peace was sincere, and the words he had spoken were truth— He gave me answer that he would consult with his people and notify me of their decision the next morning— Upon seeing me again he informed me that [document torn here] been made prisoner by the Tonkawa and if you would have taken from them and brought to the Council he would also have our white prisoner there, and make an exchange— He said that the youth had been adopted by an old

woman of his tribe and had lived with her since he had been among them, but that she was willing to give him up if it would help to make peace— She wished however that the Chief of Texas would send her by her chief when he returned from the Council some brass wire for armlets and a yard or so of strouding that she might keep them to remember her boy— I promised that you would send them up by the commissioners—

I have received great assistance from A-cah-quash—in my intercourse thus far with the Indians— He wishes me to say to you—that he is well and has kept his word with you in speaking peace to the Indians—that he is not yet tired of doing so, but that since he has been away from home his mule has got fat, and is now able to carry him anywhere, that he will go with us to the Comanche, take care of us and return us to you again safe at the Council, and do all he can to make a general peace—

The Comanche are said to be a very great distance off, and it is highly improbable that we can return in time for the Council at Bird's Fort, still I shall use every exertion to do so if possible— I have told the Chiefs of the Tribes I have met with, that they must be there at the appointed day— If I do not return in time for the Council. I will bring the Comanche down to the falls of the Brazos, and despatch runners to inform you of our arrival, that Commissioners may be sent to meet us— I hope however to avoid this necessity by returning in time—

I regret to inform you that I have not met with that hearty co-operation from Shaw and the other Delawares that I had a right to expect. From the very first moment of our uniting with the whole party at the Council Ground on Tehuacana Creek. Shaw [document torn here] . . . direction of all our movements without consulting or referring to me in the matter— At the time I thought it would extend no farther than selecting encampments and other unimportant matters, but that when any important movement was intended, I would certainly be consulted. In this however I was mistaken— So far from being consulted, routes were changed, halts for days at a time ordered and preparations for visiting different villages for the purpose of trading made without my consent being asked or required— Things had gone so far that I felt the necessity of coming to some understanding with him on the subject— I postponed it however as a Council of the Indians who had come in was about to take place, and determined to wait until it was concluded— At the

opening of the Council Shaw, Conner, and Second-Eye, made speeches—which as interpreted to me amounted merely their desire to make peace, and the feeling of their own tribe on the subject— This I submitted to, as I imagined it to be only introductory of myself and the objects of my mission, and as I supposed customary— When they condescended however to let me speak and in the course of my remarks I alluded to the words of truth and peace you had directed *me* to speak to the Red men; Shaw refused to interpret them, but hung down his head and was silent. Conner was then obliged to continue the interpretation of my remarks— This conduct was so marked that I could not misunderstand it, and upon making enquiries I find that he has openly declared to those with us that *he* was the *Captain* of this party, and that *I* was merely sent to write down what *he* said to the Indians and they said to *him*— I was to have no voice in the matter, but be subject to his directions— It is needless to assure your Excellency that under this state of affairs, this expedition proceeds not one step— I intend before leaving our present encampment to read your orders and instructions and “define my position”— He has several times intimated that he wants to go to the Canadian River and see his people to some of our party, but never to me until last evening, when he asked me how I thought it would do for him to remain at the Tawakoni Village and trade [document torn] with the Comanche. I replied that I could not entertain the idea, that you had directed him to go with us and that you would be displeased if he left us here. To this he made no reply— This morning Second-Eye told me that Shaw swore last evening that he’d be damned if he would go a long distance after the Comanche, for \$150. That if they were not pretty near us when we went over again to the Brazos he should leave— Should he do so, Connor and Second-Eye will probably follow suit— Under these circumstances, I feel that I shall have to use much discretion and decision— And on an emergency shall do so, confident in my ability yet to give the expedition a successful termination— And I entreat your Excellency still to continue that confidence in me which induced you first to confer the appointment upon me— for I am determined to use every exertion to bring about as far as in me lies, a complete and lasting treaty of peace with all the Indians before the expiration of your Excellency’s administration. To this purpose I have devoted myself and will

accomplish that part of it entrusted to me, or brave every danger and encounter every difficulty in doing so—

I have the honor to be your
Obedient servant

J. C. ELDREDGE

Genl. Supdt. Indian Affairs

N. B. News of the Comanche has just come to camp. They are said to be about 250 miles above us on the Brazos. All therefore may yet proceed well and harmoniously.—JCE

No. 171

LETTER FROM J. C. ELDREDGE TO SAM HOUSTON

Tawakoni Village

Trinity River, June 11, 1843

To His Excellency

Sam Houston

Sir

In a former despatch dated at the Anadarko village I informed your Excellency of some of the difficulties I labored under in regard to the conduct of Shaw and the other Indians in disregarding my authority and your orders. I have now the pleasure of stating that these obstacles are in a great measure overcome, and that through a more concerted and harmonious action, my mission assumes a greater prospect of success.

It was not my intention to have visited these villages but to have proceeded *direct* in compliance with my instructions to the Comanche, but I found that Shaw had no more idea of their locality than I had, so was obliged to come hither to obtain information in regard to them. I have now learned thro the Tawakoni Chief that several bands of them are high upon the Red River and on the Canadian, but that he was not sure that Pah-hah-yuco was among them. He offered to send runners to the Wichita village where positive information could be received, which offer I accepted and four runners were dispatched this morning accordingly. They will probably return in seven days, when of the desired information is received I shall use all dis-

patch in meeting them. Runners have also been sent over the Brazos to the place Shaw *says* was agreed upon by him and Pah-hah-yuco so that there is every reason to suppose that we shall be fully advised in a few days.

I cannot but believe that these unforeseen delays and visits have been highly beneficial to the completion of a general treaty with the Indians. All the Cheifs with whom I have met were extremely anxious to see me when they learned from where I came and the object of my coming, and I have no hesitancy in saying that if I or some other agent had not been sent with the Delaware the treaty this fall would have been an entire failure and only some few and unimportant tribes of the wild Indians would have been in. The Delaware seem to be unacquainted almost with the objects of the mission, and have no distinct idea as to the manner of bringing it about. They interpret most wretchedly and I am often at a loss to understand whether they mean he, she, it or they, and am obliged to put all my notes together to obtain any idea of what they wish to communicate. They appear also much more anxious to facilitate their trading operations than the objects of the commission— To give you some idea of the manner in which they wish to conduct business. I would mention that Shaw proposed to me this morning that pack horses and men should be sent to Red River or the settlements on the Trinity for corn, (a distance of about 150 miles) as he was tired of living on meat alone, of course I did not entertain the project for a moment, notwithstanding these drawbacks I yet hope on my return to give your Excellency a report of the successful issue of the expedition.

I cannot as I could wish give you a full and minute account of all my doings surrounded as I am with all the inconveniences of a camp and an hundred indians pestering me to death, but a diary is kept of every occurrence which will be submitted on my return.

I received a message from the Tawakoni chief last evening, saying that he wished to talk with me. I went to him where he addressed me to the following effect. "I have counselled with my brother the Waco Cheif and my people about the object of your coming among us, and the words you spoke to us in council, and we think it doubtful whether the Comanche and Wichita will attend a council at Bird's Fort. It would be better to have it on the Red River. They would then see the people from the

United States and be satisfied that they were safe. The Comanche are like "mustangs" hard to catch and bring into the settlements. They remember the San Antonio affair and suspect treachery. We and they want to see the *Chief* of Texas *himself*, not his Commissioners—We want to talk with *him*, take *him* by the hand and hear the words of his own mouth, then there can be no mistake but all will be understood. The Delaware were first in trying to make peace between Texas and the Indians. The Waco followed and now I and my people are ready and willing to do our part in bringing it to a final close— When I saw Acaquash return home safe, and the prisoners your Chief had sent my heart was glad but he has another prisoner a Tawakoni girl, my own sister and I want him to give her to me too.—When we have the Council the Texians should [arrive?] first, so that the Indians may see them there and not have to wait, for we have no powder the Buffalo are scarce and if we wait a long time for them, we shall have nothing to eat— At Coffee's old fort on Red River is the best place for a Council— I tell my brother Houston this, because I know that the Comanche, Kiowa and Wichita would be much more willing to come there than any other place— They all know it and can go to it— There are plenty of good springs and timber there—another reason is that bad men have been among the Indians and said the Texians want to get them to come low down in their country and then give them poisoned tobacco to smoke and kill them all off and that the Delaware were in league with them— I want to see all the Indians at the Council that I may point to these liars, that it may be seen who they are— For these reasons, we think it would be best for the council to be at Coffee's old fort."

In reply to this I told him, "I have heard your counsel and it is good, and I have no doubt but that if my great Chief Houston, had received it in time it would have been adopted— But now it is too late to profit by it— Bird's Fort on the Trinity was the place, selected, and all interested had been told that the council would be there and if the place was now changed many would be disappointed and the object in view defeated—as for myself I have no discretion in the matter—my Chief has ordered me to find the Comanche and if possible to bring them in to that place—my heart is glad that you are willing to assist me in making this peace and affording me so many facilities, and I shall now procede to the Comanche and use every exertion to

get them in. If we fail in doing so I cannot help it, I will have obeyed my Chief's orders and am not responsible for the consequences. If I find that the Comanche will not come to Bird's Fort, but are willing to meet on Red River, I will return to him and tell him, and he can then do as he sees fit and best"—

To this he assented, and said "he would do all he could to help me obey my instructions and that Acaquash would go with me and he would send a message by him to Pah-hah-yuco and tell him that it was good to make peace—for Houston spoke truth and had given up prisoners to the Waco, that Pah-hah-yuco [should?] hear his words when he spoke for he was his brother and when Pah-hah-yuco spoke he regarded his words— That now the object was to ascertain where he was and then go to him— To do this we must send to the Wichita village for there was no knowing from Shaw and the others, for at one time they said that when they met him last fall he told them he was going to Matamoros, and at another time they said he was to meet them at the two mountains on the Brazos— They reminded him of a stray Buffalo bull who had lost his herd, looking every way to find them."

I am thus particular in regard to our interview, as he is the principal Chief and his counsel looked up to and regarded by the Waco, Keechi Wichita Tawakoni and other smaller tribes, in the same manner that Pah-hah-yuco is with his associate bands— I have learned this fact not only from the Delaware but from observations. The Chiefs of the Keechi and Waco when in council with me spoke only for themselves and their own warriors. But *he* in council spoke for them all, that they should, *all* keep peace and steal no more horses until after the great Council. He also at the Council at this place took the foremost seat and spoke all that was said while the Waco chief Nah-ish-to-wa and Acaquash the second Chief were silent and listened to his words—

The Indians all say they want to see *you* in person— Nothing else it seems will satisfy them, and I take the liberty to suggest to your Excellency the beneficial effect your presence at the Council would have, I am confident that more could be effected by yourself, than all the commissioners that could be sent— The Indians have been told so many lies by bad men trading among them, that they have but little confidence in any Texian save

yourself and are satisfied that if you are present "*poisoned tobacco*" at least will not be given them to smoke——

I have the honor to be
Your Obt. Servant,

J. C. Eldredge
Genl. Supdt. Indian Affairs

P.S. I omitted to mention to your Excellency in the body of my communication that those Chiefs who come in will be attended by many of their warriors—I was advised of the impolicy of mentioning to them that "You wished to see only the principal Chiefs" and my own observation convinced me that if I did so they would immediately suspect some treachery was intended and refuse to come at all—I told them however that the place of council being so far above the settlements, it would be impossible to furnish them such supplies as would have been, if we were at peace and the Council had been near our own homes—

I would therefore suggest to your Excellency the necessity of having a supply of beeves on the grounds as they are absolutely the poorest, hungriest set I ever saw.

Yours etc.

J. C. E.

No. 172

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Washington
7th July 1843

Mr Raymond
Actg Treasurer

Sir

You will please pay to Benjm Bryant Agent for the Lipan and Tonkawa Indians, two hundred dollars, on account of his salary, out of the appropriation, for "Indian purposes." on Deposite.

Your Obt Servt
Sam Houston

Treasurers Office

July 7, 1843

Received of Jas H Raymond Acty Treasurer the within specified amount in Exchequer Bills.

BENJAMIN BRYANT

[Endorsed] Genl Houstons Order 200.\$ July 7th 1843 Indian Fund
 To Benja Bryant
 for his Salary
 To
 Mr Raymond Actg. Treasurer
 Present

No. 173

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT DRAFT

July 8th 1843.

Washington, Texas

Recd of James H. Raymond. One Hundred and fifty Dollars in full payment for the within account and order.—

J. L. NICKLESON

[Endorsed] Genl Houstons Order 150.\$ July 8th 1843—paid
 Indian Purposes
 To John L. Nickleson for a Horse

No. 174

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT [July 11, 1843]

Bill of expenses paid by G. W. Hill while on duty as Indian Commissioner from the 1st day of June 1843 to the 10th day of July 1843 inclusive—in Exchequer Bills. —

June 1st	Paid for shoeing horse	\$ 6.00
" "	" ferriage at Brazos river	1.00
" "	" Bill at 12M	1.00
" 2	" Bill for night	5.00

"	"	"	Bill at 12 M	1.00
"	3	"	Bill for night	5.50
"	"	"	Ferriage at Trinity	2.00
"	4	"	Bill for night	5.00
"	"	"	Bill at 12 M	1.00
"	"	"	Ferriage at Neches	1.00
"	5	"	" " "	
"	6	"	for loaves of bread	1.50
"	7	"	Bill for night	2.50
"	"	"	Ferriage at Sabine	1.00
"	8	"	Do Little Cypress	4.00
"	"	"	Do Big Cypress	1.00
"	9	"	Bill for night	2.00
"	"	"	Bill at 12 M	1.50
"	10	"	Bill for night	4.00
"	"	"	Ferriage at Sulphur	1.00
				<hr/>
				\$45.00
			Amt. Brot. forward	\$45.00
June 11			Paid Bill for night	3.50
"	12	"	for sugar, coffee, bread etc.	4.00
"	"	"	shoeing horse	1.50
"	"	"	Bill for night and pt. day	3.50
"	13	"	Bill for night	2.50
"	14	"	Bill at 12 M	1.00
"	15	"	Bill at 12 M	.75
"	16	"	Bill for night	2.00
"	17	"	Ferriage at Red river	1.50
"	18	"	" " " "	
"	19	"	" " " "	
"	20	"	Bill at 12 M	.75
"	21	"	" " " "	
"	22	"	Bill at 12 M	.75
"	23	"	" " " "	
"	24	"	" " " "	
"	25	"	" " " "	
"	26	"	" " " "	
"	27	"	Bill day and night	5.00
"	"	"	For biscuit dk	1.00
"	28	"	" " " "	
"	29	"	Bill for night	2.00

" 30	" Bill for night	3.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 77.75
	Amt Brot forward	\$77.75
July 1st	Paid Ferriage at Little Cypress	1.25
" 2"	Bill for night	4.00
" "	Ferriage at Sabine	1.50
" 3"	Bill for night	3.50
" 4"	Bill for night and shoeing horse	4.00
" 5"	" " " " " " "	
" 6"	Bill for night	3.50
" "	" Bill at 12 M	1.75
" 7"	Bill for night	2.00
" "	Ferriage at Trinity	1.50
" "	Bill at 12-M	1.50
" 8"	Bill for night	2.00
" 9"	Bill for day and night	6.00
" 10"	Ferriage at Brazos	1.25
		<hr/>
		\$ 111.50
" "	" Paid servant hire, etc.	15.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 126.50

I certify that the above bill of one hunderd and twenty six 50/00 dollars is a true and correct account of the expenses paid by myself while on duty as Indian Commissioner from the 1st day of June to the 10th day of July 1843.

July 11th 1843

G. W. HILL

[Endorsed] The within account of one hundred and twenty six dollars and fifty cents is hereby *approved*.
30th Dec 1843

Sam Houston

Expense Account
of / July 10th 1843
G. W. Hill, Indn. Commr.

Treasurers Office

July 14th 1843

Received of G. W. Hill Commissioner Two Hundred and Seventy three 50/100 dollars it being the unexpended balance drawn by him from The Appropriation for Indian Purposes, as Commissioner etc — Which amount I have credited to said appropriation —

JAS H RAYMOND

Act Treasurer

[Endorsed] Treasurer's Receipt
to July 14th., 1843
G. W. Hill, Ind. Comr. for money refunded.

No. 176

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH THOMAS BRYSON
[July 15, 1843]

Republic of Texas

To Thomas Bryson Dr.

For Services as Secretary to the Indian Commissioners, 10 days
between the 4th and 30th March 1843.—at \$ 5.00/00 \$50.00
Washington July 14th 1843.

I certify that the above account
is correct and just.—

G. W. Terrell
Indian Commissioner

Approved.
Sam Houston

Executive Department
Washington, July 15th., 1843.

To J. H. Raymond, Esq.
Acting Treasurer, etc.

Sir—Pay Thomas Bryson or order,
the above amount of fifty dollars, out of the funds in your

hands to my credit for Indian purposes and hold this as a voucher.

I have the honor to be
Your Obt. Servt.
Sam Houston

Received of James H Raymond actg Treasurer Fifty dollars
in payment of within account.

Washington July 14. 1843.

G. W. TERRELL
Atty in fact
per Thos Bryson

[*Endorsed*] Genl Houstons Order 50\$ July 15th, 1843 Indian Purposes
To Thos. Bryson Services as Secretary

No. 177

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Executive Department
July 21, 1843

Jas. Raymond Esq
Actg Treasurer

Please pay to my order the sum
of Fifty dollars in Specie, and charge the same to Appropriation
for Indian purposes—for Treaty purposes.

SAM HOUSTON

[*Endorsed*] Genl Houston's order 50.\$ *Specie* July 26th 1843
Indian Purposes
For Treaty Purposes

Sam Houston

No. 178

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Executive Department,
Washington, July 22, 1843

To James H. Raymond, Esq.
Acting Treasurer.

Sir.—Pay D. H. Klaener One hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty eight cents par funds (\$117.68) out of the funds in your hands to my credit for Indian purposes, appropriated in 1843, on account of drafts drawn in favor of D. H. Klaener and N. D. Labadie by J. C. Eldredge etc., the first for \$27.00 and the other for \$90.68, the first assigned by N. D. Labadie to D. H. Klaener, and hold this as a voucher.

Your obt. servt.,
Sam Houston

Washington July 22, 1843

Recieved of James B Shaw—acting Secy of the Treasury a draft payable thirty days from date, on James H Cocke collector Galveston for the above amount of *one hundred and seventeen 68/100* Dollars from funds which when paid will be in full for the above.

\$ 117.68

D H Klaener

The Treasurer has signed a Definite Warrant for the above,
(see Dept Wt data March 28/44 No 215)

March 29/44

JAMES B SHAW
Actg. Secy of Treasury.

[*Endorsed*] Genl Houstons
order \$117.68
July 22 1843
Indian Purposes
To Klaener for Merchandize

No. 179

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Treasury Department
Washington July 22, 1843

To

James H Cocke Esq.
Collector — Galveston

Sir

Thirty days from date please pay to D. H. Klaener or Order the sum of *One Hundred and seventeen 68/100* dollars in par Funds, and this shall be your Voucher for that amount in settlement with this Department.

117.68

(by order of the President.)

I have the honor to be
Yr. Obt. Svt.
JAMES B. SHAW
Acting Secretary

[Written across the face of the original document]

Recd. Payment

21 Novbr. 1843

D H Klaener

[Endorsed] D. H. Klaener

No. 180

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH JOHN RAMSEY
[July 25, 1843]

General Samuel Houston

1843

To John Ramsay

Dr

March 25th To 51 Bass Lead @ 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ c\$9.56 $\frac{1}{4}$

Delivered to Lipan Indians

Mr James H Raymond Exchequer bills at 50c—
Actg Treasurer

\$19.12 $\frac{1}{2}$

You will please pay the above account of Nineteen Dollars and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, in Exchequers and charge the same to the appropriation fund for Indian purposes.

25th July 1843

Sam Houston

Treasurers Office
Augt 16th 1843

Received of Jas H Raymond Actg Treasurer the within specified amount of Nineteen 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ for dollars in Exchequers.

JOHN RAMSAY

[Endorsed] General Samuel Houston Order \$19.22 July 25th 1843
To John Ramsay for Lead

No. 181

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH THOMAS SMITH

Executive Department
Washington 25th July 1843

The Republic of Texas.

	To Thos. I Smith	Dr
To Services as Indian Commissioner from the 20th Feby to the 11th Apl 1843 inclusive at \$5. per diem		\$250.00
		<hr/>
		\$250.00
Cr by cash rec'd as per order in the Treasury.		100.00
		<hr/>
	Due	\$150.00
		<hr/>

approved

Sam Houston

James H Raymond Esqr

Sir

you will please pay to Thomas I Smith Esqr. one hundred and fifty dollars agreeably to the above account, and charge the same to the appropriation for "Indian purposes."

Your Obt Servt

Sam Houston

Washington

25th July 1843

Treasurers Office

July 25h 1843

Received the within specified amount in Exchequer Bills—

THOS I SMITH

[Endorsed] Genl Houstons order 150\$ Indian purposes July 25th 1843
 To Thos. I. Smith
 Indian Commissioner

No. 182

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH SAM HOUSTON [July 26, 1843]

Republic of Texas

In a/c with Sam Houston

Amt Received from the Treasury July 26/43	500.00
Cr.	<hr/>
Amt Paid Stephen Crist for Beef Salt and Meal per receipt and account	250.00
" Travelling Expenses, in going to and returning from the Indian Treaty at Bird's Fort in July and August 1842.	108.00
" Amt paid Indians and Mexicans while at the Treaty ground for sundry services such as carrying expresses driving horses etc.	50.00
" paid Genl Terrell as per receipt, (to be accounted for by him)	72.00
" paid L Sanchez in Crockett for services connected with the Indian Treaty. —————	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 500.00

I certify that the above is correct, and that the money was paid by me for the objects here expressed, and that the considerations for which the money was so paid was necessary for the public service. The Itm. of \$ 50. was or should be for a horse purchased at the Treaty ground and afterwards sold at this place to Peter Kerr for the same amount.

SAM HOUSTON

[Endorsed] Genl. Houston No 56. \$ 500
 For Various Considerations
 Genl. Terrell to be charged with \$72. J.B.S.

No. 183

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT [August 7, 1843]

Recd. of Gen. Sam Houston one mule of the value of eighty dollars, for the purpose of carrying expresses etc.

witness.

Luis X Sanchez

W. D. Miller

To James H. Raymond esqr.

Actg. Treasurer

\$80.00 Sir

You will please pay the bearer Eighty dollars in Exchequers in payment for a public Mule to take to the Indian Treaty, and charge the same to the fund for "Indian Purposes."

Mr Peter Kerr.

Your Obt Servt

Sam Houston

Washington 7. Augt. 1843. Recd from Daniel J. Toler Eighty dollars, the amt of above acc. and the treasurer will please pay said am't to his order.

Peter Kerr

Treasurers Office

Augt 11, 1843

Received of Jas H Raymond Actg Treasurer the within amount of Eighty dollars in Exchequers.

DANIEL J. TOLER

[Endorsed] Genl Houstons order 80\$ August 16th 1843 Indian Purposes
To Peter Kerr for a mule

No. 184

ARMISTICE SIGNED BY COMANCHE AND J. C. ELDREDGE
[August 9, 1843]

To all to whom these presents shall come: Greeting,

Know Ye—

That I *Joseph C. Eldredge* General Superintendant of Indian affairs, and Commissioner to the Comanche nation of indians in behalf of the Republic of Texas and *Pah-hah-yuco*, Chief of the Comanche in behalf of his nation have this day entered into the following stipulations for a temporary treaty of peace between the respective nations we represent——

Article 1. It is mutually stipulated that Commissioners shall be appointed by the Republic of Texas to meet the Chief *Pah-hah-yuco* in behalf of the Comanche in Council on the clear fork of the Brazos River at the full of the moon in December next ensuing, then and there to enter into and conclude a firm and lasting treaty of peace between the two nations——

Article 2. The Chief *Pah-hah-yuco* in behalf of the Comanche stipulates to visit their different bands and give them counsels of peace and induce the head chiefs to attend the Council at the appointed time.

Article 3d The Chief *Pah-hah-yuco* in behalf of the Comanche further stipulates, that all the white prisoners held in captivity by the several bands shall be restored to the Commissioners to be appointed as aforesaid at the Council beforementioned.

Article 4. The *General Superintendent and Commissioner* aforesaid in behalf of the Republic of Texas further stipulates that all the Comanche prisoners held in captivity in said Republic shall be restored to the Chief *Pah-hah-yuco*, at the Council aforesaid.

Article 5th The parties aforementioned further mutually stipulate that from the present time until the meeting of the Council as aforesaid, all hostilities and depredations upon each other shall entirely cease—And for the strict observance of these stipulations, in behalf of our respective nations, we bind ourselves, so far as in our power lies and invoke the Great Spirit to witness the sincerity and integrity of our intentions—— ——

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals at the Comanche encampment on Red River this ninth day of August, A.D. 1843.

Witness

J. C. ELDREDGE

THOS S TORREY

Indian Agent

PAH-HAH-YUCO
his X mark

his
JOHN X CONNER
mark

his
JIM X SHAW
mark

his
JIM X SECOND-EYE
Delaware Interpreters

ACAHQUASH
his X mark
Waco Chiefe.

[Endorsed] Comanche Chief-Pah-hah-yuco, and Armistice, Augt. 9th 1843.
Gen. Supt. Indian Affairs—Col. J. C. Eldredge.

No. 185

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT [August 12, 1843]

Recd of John Conner for presents for Comanche Indians the following articles to be paid for by the Government of Texas—

12½ lbs Tobacco	at \$1. per lb	12.50
3½ doz Knives		21.75
2 doz Glasses		6.00
2 Hatchets		3.00
3¾ yds Strouding	at \$3 pr yd.	11.25

\$54.50

August 12th 1843.

J. C. ELDRIDGE

Genl. Supdt. Indian Affairs

Paid Mr Conner for going after the Comanche Capt 15 Dollars.

No. 186

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Custom House Port of Aransas

18 Augt 1843

Mr Redmond

Sir:

You will please pay James H. Scott Ten Dollars, which I will credit your a/c with.

SAM W WYBRANTS
Collector

[*Endorsed*] Recd Payment

James H. Scott

No. 187

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT [August 20, 1843]

Rec'd of Sam Houston twenty two dollars for Indian purposes, which I will expend for the object of purchasing supplies, for the Treaty, and the Indian presents.

Grape Vine Spring
20th August 1843

G. W. Terrell
Indian Commissioner

Executive Department
July 21 1843

Jas H Raymond Esq
Actg Treasurer

Please pay to my order the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars in Exchequer Bills, and charge the same to account for Indian purposes, for Treaty purposes—

Your Obr Servt
SAM HOUSTON

[*Endorsed*] Genl Houstons order 450.\$ July 26th 1843 Indian Purposes
for Treaty purposes

Sam Houston

No. 188

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT [August 21, 1843]

To the President.

We have purchased of A L Murry one horse and a bridle for which we have agreed to pay him thirty dollars in

Exchequer money—which being for Indian purposes the president will please pay and oblige.

August 21st 1843	G. W. TERRELL	} Indian Commissioners
Grape Vine Spring.	E H TARRANT	
	THOS. I SMITH	

Approved.

Sam Houston

Executive Department
Washington, Oct. 9th 1843

To Maj. Asa Brigham,
Treasurer, etc.

Sir—Pay the above amount of thirty dollars to A. L. Murry, out of the funds in your hands to my credit for Indian purposes, and hold this as a voucher.

I have the honor to be
Your obt. Servt
Sam Houston

Recd of A. Brigham Treasurer the above amt. of Thirty Dollars in Exchequers.—

Washington Octr. 9th 1843 A. L. MURRY

[Endorsed] Genl. Houstons order \$30—*Indian Purposes*
To A. L. Murry
Octr 9th 1843
for a Horse

No. 189

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH THOMAS BRYSON

Augt. 25th 1843

Republic of Texas

	To Thomas Bryson	Dr
for services as Secty to Indian Commrs Messrs. Terrell Black and Smith from 4th March to 3rd April inclusive		
	31 days @ \$5	\$155.00

Cr

By amt drawn by G. W. Terrell	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$105.00

I certify that T. Bryson received his appt and served the time above mentioned.

Thos. I. Smith
Com

Jas H Raymond esq
Acting Treasurer

Sir

You will please pay Bearer. T. Bryson esqr. the sum of one hundred and five dollars, as Secy of the Indian Commission. Let it be paid out of the appropriation for Indian purposes.

Your Obt Servt
Sam Houston

Washington
30th Aug 1843

Treasurers Office
Augt 30th 1843

Received of Jas H Raymond Actg Treasurer the within specified amount in Exchequer Bills.

THOMAS BRYSON

[Endorsed] Genl Houston order 105\$ Augt 30th 1843 Indian Acct
To Thos. Bryson
services as Secretary

No. 190

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Washington 31st Augt 1843

Mr. Jas Raymond
Acting Treasurer

Sir

You will please pay to the bearer Mr. Thomas Bryson. Fifty dollars in Exchequers. and charge the same to the

account now due for services of Col Thomas I Smith, as Indian Commissioner; this is by the personal request of Col. Smith to the Executive, when there was no writing materials.

The general charge will be to the appro for Indian purposes—

Your Obt Servt

Sam Houston

[Endorsed] Genl Houstons Order 50\$ Augt 31st 1843 Indian Acct
To Thos. Bryson on a/c. of T. I. Smith

Treasurers Office
Augt 31st 1843

Received of Jas H Raymond Acty Treasurer the within specified amount in Ex Chequers

THOMAS BRYSON

No. 191

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH JOSEPH DANIELS

Washington Sept. 1st. 1843

Republic of Texas

To Joseph Daniels	Dr
To Services rendered at Indian Treaty from July the twenty-Seventh up to date (thirty Six days) at Four Dollars per day	\$144.00
To Provisions furnished (Sugar, Coffee and Beef)	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$164.00
	<hr/>

Jas H. Raymond Esqr

Sir

You will please pay the above account of One hundred and Sixty four dollars (\$164.00) and charge the same to the appropriation for Indian purposes— To be paid to Joseph Daniels.

Your mo Obt

Sam Houston

4th Sept/43

Treasurers Office Sept 8th 1843

Received of Jas H Raymond Actg Treasurer the above amount of

one hundred and sixty four dollars in Exchequers

Walter Winn for
JOSEPH DANIELS

[*Endorsed*] Genl Houston's Order 164.\$ Sept 1st 1843 Indian Purposes
To Joseph Daniels for Services and Supplies.

No. 192

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Executive Department
September 13th 1843

The Treasurer of the Republic will please pay J. C. Eldredge or order *One Hundred and Fifty* (\$150) *dollars*, out of the appropriation for Indian purposes, on account of his salary as Indian Commissioner, and charge accordingly—

Sam Houston

Washington 17th Sept. 43

Recd the above specified amount of One Hundred, and fifty dollars.

J. C. ELDRIDGE

[*Endorsed*] Genl Houstons Order 150.\$—Sept 13th 1843 Indian Purposes
To Jas. Eldredge for Salary

No. 193

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH E. R. SYBERT
[September 13, 1843]

Republic of Texas

To E. R. Sybert Dr.

To 4 months services rendered commission to Comanche
indians from 1st May 1843 to 1st Sept—inclusive at \$24 pr
month— \$96.00

The above mentioned services were faithfully rendered and
the amount charged according to agreement—

Sept. 13th 1843 J. C. Eldredge
Genl. Supd't Indian affairs

Executive Department
13th Sep. 1843—

The Treasurer will please pay the above amount of ninety six dollars out of the appropriation for Indian purposes and charge accordingly—

SAM HOUSTON

[*Endorsed*] Genl Houston's Order 96.\$— Sept 13th 1843 Indian Purposes
To E. R. Sybert for Services
Washington 17th Sep. 1843. Recd the within specified amount
E. R. Sybert

No. 194

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH THOMAS S. TORREY
[September 13, 1843]

Republic of Texas

	To Thos. S. Torrey	Dr.
For 2 quarters salary as Indian Agent at \$500 per annum from April 17th 1843. to 17th August inclusive		\$125.—

Executive Department
September 13th 1843—

The Treasurer of the Republic will please pay the above amount out of the appropriation for "Indian purposes" and charge accordingly—

SAM HOUSTON

[*Endorsed*] Genl Houston Order 125\$ Sept. 13th 1843 Indian Purposes
To Thos. S. Torrey for Salary—
Washington. Sept. 16 '43
Recd. the within specified amount of One Hundred and twenty five dollars,

J. C. Eldredge
Agent for
Thos. S. Torrey

No. 195

DRAFTS ON GOVERNMENT [September 17, 1843]

To
His Excellency Sam. Houston

Sir, please pay George W. Hill, twenty five dollars (\$25.00) of the amt. due me, for services as Indian commissioner y oblige.

Your friend
Thos. I. Smith

Washington,
Sept. 17th 1843.

Ex. Dept

James H. Raymond Esqr. Actg Treasurer, you will pay to G. W. Hill twenty five dollars the amt. advanced by him to Col. Thos. I Smith Indian Coms. out of the appropriation for Indian purposes and charge the same to Thos. I. Smith.
Sept. 27th—1843.

SAM HOUSTON

[Endorsed] Genl Houstons order
\$25.00 Sept 27 1843 Indian Purposes
To Thos. I. Smith Commissioner

Treasurers Office
Sept 27th 1843

Received of J H Raymond the within specified amt and
Exchequers

G. W. HILL

No. 196

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT [September 18, 1843]

Asa Brigham Esq.
or Acting Treasurer

Will pay Stephen Crist or order the Sum of Two hundred and eighteen 50/100 Dollars in Exchequer Bills out of the appropriation for Indian purposes for the year 1843.

Bird's Settlement
Sept. 18th, 1843

Sam Houston
Treasury Office
Oct. 3, 1843

Received of Jas H. Raymond actg Treasurer the above specified amount in Exchequer Bills.

Spencer Townsend

Asa Brigham or acting Treasure will pleas pay the within to the bearer Sept the 5th A.D. 1843.

STEPHEN CRIST

[Endorsed] 51 Genl Houstons Order \$ 218.50, Sept. 18, 1843, Indian Purposes
To
Stephen Crist

No. 197

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH STEPHEN CRIST
[September 18, 1843]

Republic of Texas

	To Stephen Crist	Dr.
To 19 Beeves for Indian purposes		462.00
" 1 Bushel Salt and meal		6.00
	Credit by	250.00
Bird's Settlement		\$218.50

Sept 18th 1843

Received payment by draft on Treasurer for the amt. of 218.50.

STEPHEN CRIST

Sept. 18. Advanced G. W. Terrell, for supplies—	\$60.00
" " " Luis Sanchez, in Crockett,	20.00
" " 1 mule to " "	

For balance of the account see voucher No. 51.

No. 198

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH N. STAATS

Bird's Fort	Sept 20th 1843	
James Shaw		
To N Staats.		Dr
To Sundries articles——		\$85.00
Recd payment by Draft on the President of Texas		
	N STAATS	

No. 199

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH N. STAATS

Bird's Fort	Sep 20th 1843	
John Conner		
To N Staats		Dr
To. 1 mule and goods		79.62½
Recd pay by Draft on the president of Texas		
	N STAATS	

No. 200

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH CHARLES SEVIER
[September 24, 1843]

The Republic of Texas		
	To Charles Sevier	Dr
To Bearing Express from Indian Commissioners at Council ground on upper Trinity to Washington and returning	\$30.00	
To Expenses while detained at Seat of Govt. and visiting Houston from 10th to 24th Sept. 1843—14 days——	40.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$70.00	

Sept. 24th 1843

Recd. of Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas,
pr. G. W. Hill Seventy Dollars (\$70.00) Exchequer Bills, in full
of the above Account—

Washington

Sept. 24th 1843

G. W. Hill

Charles Sevier

\$70.00

Ex Dept—

Washington

27th Sept 1843

To J. H. Raymond esqr.

Actg Treasurer

Sir

You will please pay the within amount to the Hon G W Hill,
of Seventy Dollars out of the Indian appropriation.

Your obt Servt

Sam Houston

Treasurers Office

Sept 27th 1843

Received of Jas. H. Raymond Acty Treasurer the within
specified amount in Exchequers.

G. W. HILL

[Endorsed] Genl Houstons Order 70\$ Sept. 27th 1843 Indian Purposes
To Charles Sevier for Services.

No. 201

DRAFTS ON GOVERNMENT [September 24, 1843]

Recd. of Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas,
one hundred and fifty—Dollars (\$150.00) Exchequer Bills which
I will deliver to G. W. Terrell, Indian Commissioner etc. with
as little delay as possible.

Washington

Sept. 24th 1843

Charles Sevier

Test
G. W. Hill

Exc Dept
Washington 27th Sept 43

To J. H. Raymond esqr
Actg Treasurer

Sir please pay Hon G W Hill the amount of the above claim of One hundred fifty Dollars, out of the appropriation for Indian purposes.

Your obt Sert
SAM HOUSTON

Treasurers Office
Sept 27th 1843

Received of Jas. H. Raymond Acty Treasurer the within specified amount in Exchequers.

G. W. Hill

[*Endorsed*] Genl Houstons Order 150\$ Sept 27th 1843 Indian Purposes
To G. W. Terrell Indian Commissioner

No. 202

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT DRAFT

Bird's Fort Sept. 25th 1843

Received of G. W. Terrell Twenty One Dollars Seventy five cents
in part pay for Services rendered the Republic of Texas—

\$21.75

JOHN X CONNER

Test
R. I. Gilchrist

No. 203

PROCLAMATION BY SAM HOUSTON [September 29, 1843]

By the President of the Republic of Texas

PROCLAMATION

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, a treaty of peace and friendship between the Republic of Texas and the Delaware, Chickasaw, Waco, Tawakoni, Keechi, Caddo, Anadarko, Ioni, Biloxi, and Cherokee tribes of Indians, was concluded and signed at Bird's Fort, on the Trinity River, on the twenty ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three, by G. W. Terrell and E. H. Tarrant, Commissioners on the part of the Republic of Texas, and certain chiefs, head men and warriors of the tribes of Indians aforesaid, on the part of said Tribes; which treaty is, in the following words, to wit:

A Treaty of Peace and Friendship, Between the Republic of Texas, and the Delaware, Chickasaw, Waco, Tawakoni, Keechi, Caddo Anadarko, Ioni, Biloxi, and Cherokee tribes of Indians, concluded and signed at Bird's Fort, on the Trinity River, the 29th day of September, 1843.

Whereas, for sometime past, hostilities have existed and war been carried on between the white and red men of Texas, to the great injury of both parties; and whereas, a longer continuance of the same would lead to no beneficial result, but increase the evils which have so long unhappily rested upon both races; and whereas, the parties are now willing to open the path of lasting peace and friendship and are desirous to establish certain solemn rules for the regulation of their mutual intercourse:

Therefore, the Commissioners of the Republic of Texas, and the chiefs and Headmen of the beforementioned tribes of Indians being met in council at Bird's Fort, on the Trinity River, the 29th day of September, 1843, have concluded, accepted, agreed to and signed the following articles of treaty:

Article I. Both parties agree and declare, that they will forever live in peace and always meet as friends and brothers. Also, that the war which may have heretofore existed between them, shall cease and never be renewed.

Article II. They further agree and declare, that it is the duty of warriors to protect women and children; and that they will never make war upon them, or upon unarmed persons; but only upon warriors.

Article III. They further agree and declare, that the Indians will never unite with the enemies of Texas, nor make any treaty with them, which shall require of the Indians to take

part against Texas; and that if any such proposals should ever be made to them, that they will immediately communicate the same to an agent or to the President.

Article IV. They further agree and declare, that when they learn that Texas is at war with any people, a chief will come to an Agent and ask to be conducted to the President, that he may counsel with him.

Article V. They further agree and declare, that agents shall be appointed by the Government of Texas and be stationed at such places as may be deemed proper, for the purpose of hearing the complaints of the Indians and seeing that justice is done between them and the whites; and also to communicate the orders and wishes of the President to the various bands and tribes.

Article VI. They further agree and declare, that no person shall go among the Indians to trade, except by the express authority of the Government of Texas.

Article VII. They further agree and declare, that no white man or other person within the control of the laws of Texas, shall introduce among any tribe or nation of Indians, or sell to any Indian or Indians, ardent spirits or intoxicating liquors of any kind.

Article VIII. They further agree and declare, that no white man or other person, else than a regularly licensed trader, shall purchase any property of an Indian or Indians, without the consent of an agent of the Government of Texas.

Article IX. They further agree and declare, that when any property is found among the whites, belonging to the Indians, it shall be the duty of the Agent to see that the same is restored; and on the other hand, whenever property, belonging to the whites, is found among the Indians, the same shall be restored in like manner by the chiefs, on application of the owner or owners thereof, through the Agent.

Article X. They further agree and declare that no trader shall furnish any warlike stores to the Indians, but by the express permission of the President.

Article XI. They further agree and declare, that no person or persons shall pass the line of trading houses, without the special permission of the President; and then only for friendly purposes; nor shall any person or persons reside or remain

within the territory assigned to the Indians, unless by express direction of the President.

Article XII. They further agree and declare, that any person or persons, who shall molest, or attempt to molest the persons or property of the Indians while they remain peaceable under this treaty, shall be held guilty of felony and punished accordingly by the Government of Texas.

Article XIII. They further agree and declare, that any killing or outrage whatsoever, committed by a white man, or other person within control of the laws of Texas, upon an Indian in time of peace, shall be punished by the Government of Texas in the same manner as though the Indian were a white man; and that the person so offending shall be liable to indictment and punishment in any county in the Republic.

Article XIV. They further agree and declare, that if any Indian or Indians shall kill any white person, he or they shall suffer death; and that if any Indian or Indians shall steal any property of the whites, he or they shall be punished by the tribe, in presence of an agent, with whipping or other punishment, according to the offense.

Article XV. They further agree and declare, that the Chiefs and Captains will not permit the Indians to cross the line for any purpose whatsoever without authority and a passport from an agent; nor sell any property to a white man, unless authorised so to do by some agent.

Article XVI. They further agree and declare, That if any person or persons shall come among the Indians, without authority from the President or agent, they will immediately seize and deliver him or them to some one of the agents.

Article XVII. They further agree and declare, that they will mutually surrender and deliver up all the prisoners which they have of the other party for their own prisoners; and that they will not be friendly with any people or nation, or enter into treaty with them who will take prisoners from Texas, or do its citizens any injury.

Article XVIII. They further agree and declare, that the President may send among the Indians such blacksmiths and other mechanics, as he may think proper, for their benefit; and also that he may send schoolmasters and families, for the pur-

pose of instructing them in a knowledge of the English language and Christian Religion.

Article XIX. They further agree and declare, that when the President shall send persons among the Indians, they will extend to them kind treatment and protect them from harm.

Article XX. They further agree and declare, that the chiefs and Headmen of the Indians will cause their young men and warriors to behave themselves agreeably to the words of this Treaty; or that they will punish them with death, or in such other way as will compel them to keep peace and walk in the path made straight between the white and red brothers.

Article XXI. They further agree and declare, that should any difficulty or cause for war arise between the Government of Texas and the Indians, they will send their complaints to the President, and hear his answer before they commence hostilities; and the Government of Texas will do the same.

Article XXII. They further agree and declare, that so soon as the Indians shall have shown that they will keep this treaty, and no more make war upon the whites, nor steal horses from them, the President will authorise the Traders of Texas to sell to them powder, lead, guns, spears and other arms, such as they may need for the purpose of killing game; and also make to them every year such presents as the Government of Texas may provide.

Article XXIII. They further agree and declare, that the Government of Texas reserves to itself the right of working all mines which have been or may hereafter be discovered in the territory assigned to the Indians.

Article XXIV. They further agree and declare, that the President shall make such arrangements and regulations with the several tribes of Indians as he may think best for their peace and happiness.

The foregoing articles having been read, interpreted and fully understood by them, they hereby agree to and confirm the same by sealing and signing their several names.

In presence of

R. I. GILCHRIST
L WILLIAMS,
B BOOTH
SAM B MARSHALL,
ROBT. S HULME.

G. W. TERRELL, (Seal)
E H TARRANT, (Seal)
Commissioners on the part of Texas

Delaware Chiefs—	ROASTING EAR	X	(Seal)
	MCCULLOCH	X	(Seal)
	JAMES ST LOUIS	X	(Seal)
Chickasaw chief—	ISH-TE-U-KAH-TUBBY	X	(Seal)
Waco Chief—	ACA-QUASH	X	(Seal)
Waco Chief—	CHE-TICK-KAKA	X	(Seal)
Tawakoni chief—	KE-CHI-KA-ROQUA	X	(Seal)
Keechi Chief—	KAH-TE-AH-TIC	X	(Seal)
Caddo chiefs—	RED BEAR	X	(Seal)
	BINCHAH	X	(Seal)
	HAD-DAH-BAH	X	(Seal)
Anadarko chief—	JOSE MARIA	X	(Seal)
Ioni Chief—	TOW-A-ASH	X	(Seal)
Biloxi Chief—	HOYO-TUBBY	X	(Seal)
Cherokee Captain—	CHICKEN TROTTER	X	(Seal)
Interpreters	JAMES SHAW	X	
	LUIS SANCHEZ	X	
	CHOW-A-NIH	X	
	PIERCE SOBBY	X	
	CHOCTAW TOM	X	

Now, Therefore, be it known, That I, Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, having seen and considered said Treaty, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed by their resolution of the thirty first of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty four, accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be affixed.

[Seal of the Republic of Texas] Done at the Town of Washington, this third day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and forty four and of the Independence of the Independence of the Republic the Eighth.

SAM HOUSTON

By the President
Anson Jones
Secretary of State

[Endorsed] Proclamation
Feb. 3. 1844
Ratifying a Treaty of Peace etc.
with various tribes of Indians
concluded at Birds Fort.

No. 204

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

September 29th 1843

We hereby certify that we have purchased of James Shaw goods to the amount of thirty five Dollars and fifty cents in good money to make presents to the Indians.

\$35.50

G. W. TERRELL	} Commissioners
E. H. TARRANT	

No. 205

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT DRAFT [September 29, 1843]

Received of G W Terrell on act of the Government good to the amount of Twenty four Dollars thirty Seven Cents good Money which is to be deducted from my act—against the Government.

Sept. 29th 1843

JAMES X SHAW

Test

R. I. Gilchrist

No. 206

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN BUREAU WITH TORREY AND BROTHERS
[October 1, 1843]

Republic of Texas	To Torrey & Brothers	Dr.
50. Cast Steel Indian Spears, per Indian purposes		\$500.00
@ \$10.—each.		
Washington Oct. 1st. 1843		

To James H. Raymond,
Acty Treasurer

You will please pay Messr. Torrey & Brothers or order, the above named amount of five hundred dollars Exhecquer Bills, charging the same to the Indian

appropriation and hold this as a voucher for settlement. to be delivered at Washington in Texas,
Executive Department.

Washington Oct 1st 1843

Sam Houston

Received from Mr. Raymond Five Hundred Dollars in Exchequer money for the above bill of Indian Spears.

TORREY & BROTHERS

Washington Oct 2nd 1843

[Endorsed] Genl Houston's Order 500.\$ Oct 1st 1843 Indian Act
To Torrey & Brothers for Indian Spears

No. 207

DRAFTS ON GOVERNMENT [February 23-October 9, 1843]

Washington 5th May 1843

Recd. of J. C. Eldredge, Two Dollars for subsistence furnished Delaware Indian, Jim Shaw.

F Dieterich

[Endorsed] Voucher No. 6

Washington 6th May 43

Recd of J. C. Eldredge Twelve dollars for Indian Supplies on Expedition to Comanche Nation.

\$ 12.00

Francis Dieterich

[Endorsed] Vouchers No. 5

Washington a/c

Washington May 6, 1843

Recd of J. C. Eldredge Three and a half dollars for articles furnished to commission to Comanche Nation.

\$ 3.50

L. Moore

[Endorsed] No. 4 Voucher

Washington, May 6, 1843

Recd of J. C. Eldredge Five dollars for bread furnished Delaware Indians.

A Everhard

[Endorsed] Voucher No 3

Mr. J Eldredge	Recd. of D. D. Crumples	
2 pr Shoes	6.00 and 4.50	\$ 10.50
25 " Salt	c 10c	2.50
Tin Ware		3.00
2 Ropes	c 2.00	4.00
1 Sack		.50
		<hr/>
		\$ 20.50

Recd payment

Washington 6th May 1843 D. D. Crumples
& J S Blake

[Endorsed] Voucher No 2

Mr Joseph C Eldredge

Bought of Edemigton [Edrington] & Massie 12 bars Soap
[?] pr bar \$9.00

Recd Payment

Washington May 5th 1843

Edemigton [Edrington] & Massie

Washington May 5th 1843

The above was purchased for Delaware Indians and for use
of Commission to Comanche Nation.

J. C. Eldredge
Genl. Supdt. Indian Affairs

[Endorsed] Voucher No. 1

No. 208

DRAFT ON GOVERNMENT

Oct 20th 1843

Du my son Tomboy [?] Thirty three and a half for servises

Witness

J. CONNER
J. SHAW

No. 209

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT AGAINST GOVERNMENT [October, 1843]

The Republic of Texas Dr. to R H Porter
 To Supplies furnished the Indians from October 1843 to
 March 20th 1844. to wit Corn—Beef. Bacon and Meal. \$291.50

The foregoing is a correct statement of my account against the Govt after giving all just credit. I presented the original a/c to his Excy. Sam Houston who approved and signed the same. and I left it with him to be audited and prepared for payment, but I am informed he has lost the original account and I am therefore Compelled to make out this statement in order to have the claim against Govt audited.

Witness March 14th 1845—————
 H. J. Jarrett. R. H. PORTER

No. 210

STATEMENT OF TRAVIS G. WRIGHT [November 8, 1842]

Republic of Texas
 Red River County

The statement of Travis G Wright, a citizen of Texas, certifies that he has read a copy of a letter written by P. P. Pitchlynn to the Secretary of War of the United States of the North, in relation to Gaines claim by the Indians upon Red River, and claiming the restoration of said ferries taken from them unjustly by Texian citizens, and in relation to the charge he states that the Indians having claimed the use and the right to the ferries, he without hesitation, surrendered to them a ferry that he had established and kept, and that the Indians are now keeping said ferry, and enjoying the [?] thereof, situated at the mouth of the Kiowitia river. And he further states that this is the only demand for a restoration of any ferry or ferries that the Indians have made upon Texian citizens, within his knowledge. And he further states that the above mentioned ferry was established

upon his own land situated in the County of Red River and Republic of Texas.

T G Wright

In the absence of any proper officer authorized to take affidavits, the above statement was made and signed by Travis G Wright in our presence this 8th day of November A.D. 1842.

ARTHUR SPENCER JR JESSE BENTON JR

No. 211

LETTER TO SAM HOUSTON FROM J. C. ELDRIDGE

Washington, Decr. 8th. 1843

To
His Excy.

Sam Houston,
President, etc.

I have the honor to submit the following report of my operations under your instructions of the 4th May ult., directing me to proceed to the Comanche Nation of Indians for the purpose of inducing their chiefs to attend a Council at Bird's Fort on the Trinity in August, to enter upon a firm and lasting treaty of peace with the Republic.

I left this place on the 7th May, on the 11th arrived at Fort Milam and received from Mr. Marlin the Comanche prisoner girl Maria for whom I was obliged to purchase a mule, saddle etc for which I gave a draft on the Govt. for \$100, Exchequer bills, in favor of Mr. Adams.

On the 12th at the old Council ground on Tehuacana Creek joined my escort consisting of Mr. Thomas S. Torrey, Indian Agent, Jim Shaw, John Conner and Jim Second-Eye, Delaware guides and interpreters, A-cah-quash the Waco Chief, and four young Delaware hunters and runners, pack drivers etc. together with the two Waco prisoners and the Comanche boy "William Hockley."

On the 14th, "Martin." a Delaware Captain, requested permission to remain on the frontiers

of Texas with his party and hunt until the council in August, which I gave him requesting the Citizens to suffer them to pass unmolested so long as they conducted themselves in a peaceful manner.

On Monday the 15th all things being in readiness I started for the prairies, after having encountered much difficulty in crossing Tehuacana Creek on account of the overflow and danger of wetting our goods, we encamped, having ridden about twenty miles, at this encampment we were detained three days owing to incessant rains—

On the 21st encampment again stationary, our hunters killing buffalo. we were entirely out of Meat, towards evening one of the hunters returned and reported having met two indians supposed to be Waco with nine horses, thinking they were probably some that had been stolen from the falls of the Brazos I dispatched A-cah-quash with some Delaware to overtake and invite them to our camp they returned however without success. the indians probably having become alarmed and fled.

On the 23d passed and encamped above the "Comanche Peak" about one hundred and forty miles from the settlement. our progress having been thus slow on account of the great weight of the Indians' packs and their unwillingness to travel over fifteen or eighteen miles a day.

On the 24th Jim Shaw informed me that a difference of opinion existed between Conner and himself as to the locality of the Caddo tribes of indians and proposed moving camp about six miles and sending runners both up the Brazos and Trinity to look for them that we might be correctly advised before traveling farther. To this I dissented telling Shaw that my instructions from your Excellency were to proceed directly to the Comanche at the place designated by him and the Comanche Chiefs for a meeting, and that I did not wish to visit the different villages unless they were in our route and that he would therefore guide us direct to the "two Mountains" on the Brazos where he stated when in Washington that he had agreed to meet the chief. To this Shaw replied that he was not certain the Comanche were there, that they might either have gone to Matamoros or be upon the head waters of the Canadian and that his horses and packs would not stand the trip to go to the place designated on the Brazos, and not finding the Co-

manche there, go to where they probably were on the Canadian river. Finding that he was as much at a loss as to their locality as myself I was reluctantly obliged to do as he proposed, we accordingly moved camp about six miles and sent off the runners.

On the 25th they returned and reported having met a small war party of Keechi, whom they had invited to our camp and would probably soon be in. In a short time the party appeared and were welcomed and recognized by A-cah-quash as members of his Nation. He immediately sent for me and with all the grace and dignity of a courtier introduced myself and party to his friends—after this ceremony I invited them to be seated and after having smoked the Council pipe of peace, gave them all to eat smoking again ensued when the Captain of the party informed me through A-cah-quash that he was anxious to hear from me the words of peace. I accordingly addressed a few words to him mentioning that I was glad to meet him in peace in the prairies, that we had eaten and smoked together and were now friends, that it was not only my wish but the wish of Chief Houston, that there should be no more war between the red and white man, but that the indian might hunt his Buffalo and the white man plant his corn in peace and security that after peace had been made with all the tribes trading houses would be established where they could dispose of their peltries and derive more profit from trading than stealing a few horses from our frontier and risking the lives of their Warriors in doing so. To this he replied that he had met me in the woods and been treated as a brother that he had heard my words and they were good that from this time forward he would be the friend of the white man that he and his young men would bury the tomahawk and that he called upon the great spirit to hearken to his words, that they were true and he spoke no lies. This ends the interview. I afterwards learned from A-cah-quash that their party consisted of six Keechi and one Wichita and one Waco and had been on an expedition against the Tonkawa who had stolen their horses. The result was disastrous having had one warrior killed, a boy taken prisoner, and but two horses recovered. from them we enabled to obtain all necessary information in regard to the locality of the different tribes with the exception of the Comanche. The A-radarko and Waco villages being nearest and A-cah-quash extremely desirous of visiting his chief and restoring the two

prisoner girls who had been given up to him, it was decided to proceed thither first. Our guests left us the next morning for the Waco village. By them I sent presents of tobacco to the head Chiefs of the Tawakoni, Waco and Keechi.

On the 27th started quite early and towards evening came in sight of the Anadarko village, encamped and sent a runner to appraise the chief José Maria of our arrival and the objects of our coming.

On the morning of the 28th we were notified of the approach of the chief. He shortly appeared escorted by thirty of his warriors splendidly mounted presenting and exciting novel and interesting sight from their unequalled horsemanship, fanciful costumes and paint. I invited them to dismount and had scarcely finished eating and smoking with them, when a runner came in announcing the approach of Nah-ish-to-wah the head chief of the Waco, he happened to be on a hunting excursion when our guests of a few days previous met him and informing him of our arrival he came on immediately to see his white friends and the prisoner girls we had with us. He shortly made his appearance with an escort of about twenty warriors advancing in cavalry style. The commission headed by A-cah-quash proceeded a short distance to meet him when he and three of his chiefs dismounted embraced us in a cordial manner and expressed themselves glad to see us among them for the purpose of making peace. After inviting them to camp Nah-ish-to-wah desired to see his girls. I sent for them but the eldest had secreted herself, the younger came but with great reluctance. The old chief was deeply affected at seeing her. She was his brothers child but so long time had elapsed since he had seen her that he had almost forgotten her. The chief was then invited to join the circle and scarcely seated before a delegation of Keechi was announced. It consisted of a small hunting party with the principal chief at its head and was encamped within a few miles of the Anadarko village, we again advanced to meet them as before and the same ceremonies having been performed each of the Chiefs made a short speech to the effect, "that the Great Spirit was looking down upon us and would witness the sincerity of our welcome." They were also invited to join our circle increasing the number of our guests to about seventy five. There was no council held at this time but a day appointed for one so soon as the Caddo Chiefs came

in. I was not previously aware of the necessity of having counsels with these tribes, supposing all matters concerning them had been settled and arranged at the council on Tehuacana Creek where they were said to be represented by A-cah-quash. This I found was not the case. All these small tribes are friendly with each other, intermarry, join each others war and hunting parties and act generally in concert. Thus it was that A-cah-quash *represented* these tribes, he had no authority as far as I could learn even to bind his own tribe to a treaty. His office appears merely to have been a kind of agent to attend a council, see what inducements were held out to make peace and whether it would be safe for the head chiefs themselves to come in. I therefore found myself obliged to avoid giving offence, to delay and have talks with them when they wished, repeat all the propositions we had to make for peace and apprise them of the meeting of the council as I found they were ignorant of or had forgotten it. I was particular in explaining to them the precise day the council would be held as I was fearful I might not return with the Comanche chiefs in time and I was determined to see them if I remained out six months in search of them, knowing that I would have accomplished but little if I returned without meeting them. I therefore urged upon the chiefs of these tribes to be *punctual* and the statement made to the Commissioners at the Council "that I told them to wait until my return" is utterly false.

Towards evening our party broke up when we had quite a scene with the Waco girls. Nah-ish-to-wah wished them to go with them but they positively refused and cried bitterly. The chief then desired me to tell them they must go, which I did using every argument to induce them, but in vain, their lamentation and outcries were piteous in the extreme. At length the patience of the chief seemed exhausted and he told me if the chief Houston had only sent the girls for him to look at and they were to remain with us, he was glad to see them and thanked him, but if they were to be given up to him, the amount of it was he *wanted* them. I told him the girls were his and he could do as he pleased with them. They were then told that he would wait a little longer until they got their things ready, and if they did not then go willingly his young men should tie them on their horses and take them by force. This seemed to restore them again to their senses, reluctantly they mounted and left us shrieking distressingly.

These girls had been about ten years among our people and imbibed the same prejudices against the indians that our own children have, and I doubt not feel as much dread of them.

José Maria having invited us to accompany him, we mounted and in about three miles reached his village. I was informed by our guides that it is situate[d] on a western branch of the Trinity about eight miles from the main river. There are but few lodges and those of an inferior description. I observed they had planted considerable corn. I could form no estimate of their numbers several parties being absent on hunting expedition. Reports reach us here that the Comanche have just returned from Matamoros where they have concluded a peace with Mexico and since reaching home the Small pox has appeared among them, carrying them off by the hundreds, this report frightened Shaw and Conner who evinced some disinclination to proceed. I gave but little credence to these various contradictory reports, believing the Delaware to trump them up as occasion required to suit their own purposes of trade and mislead me as to the reason for their delays.

On the 30th Bin-tah the Caddo Chief and some others arrived in camp and were introduced with the same ceremonies as those who had preceded them.

About 12 o'clock on the 31st I met the several chiefs in council. Those present were Nah-ish-to-wah and A-cah-quash Waco, Bin-tah—Caddo, José Maria Anadarko, Bedi Ioni Sah-sah-roque and Kah-te-ah-tic Keechi and their several escorts of chiefs of Warriors. Of the proceedings of this council and the insolent behavior and refusal of Shaw to interpret I informed your Excellency in a despatch dated June 2d 1843. All the chiefs looked for presents, and although the articles sent by your Excellency were designed solely for the Comanche, yet as I found it would give great offence to neglect them I distributed some few articles among them, with which they seemed satisfied.

On the 3d of June we left this village and following up the trail of the Santa Fe Expedition arrived in the neighborhood of the Tawakoni and Waco villages on the 5th and encamped. A-cah-quash rode over to the village and on his return informed me that the Chiefs would meet us on the Morrow.

On the 6th considerable bustle was apparent in our camp. Couriers and expresses passed between A-cah-quash and the village and after some time moved forward in order to meet the Chiefs and their escort half way. After crossing the river we halted in a shady grove with a small prairie in front and then dismounted. A-cah-quash had informed me that considerable preparations were making to receive us in some style. I drew my party up in a line to make as good an appearance as possible and awaited their coming. In a few minutes our ears were greeted with the most terrific screaming and yelling together with the noise of drums and fifes which was nearly deafening. the woods seemed alive with indians and when the party consisting of at least one hundred and fifty warriors with the old Tawakoni Chief at their head came in sight from an opening in the timber the scene was novel exciting and of intense interest. They performed a great many evolutions such as riding in circles around us at the full speed of their horses, beating their drums and blowing their shrill whistles or fifes and finally drew up in a line immediately fronting us. The principal Chiefs then dismounted and were severally introduced by A-cah-quash. The embraces of the Tawakoni Chiefs were apparently affectionate and sincere. We then formed a circle and smoked the council pipe of peace after which accompanied by the Chiefs and their escort we mounted and proceeded to the Tawakoni village about four miles distant from the Waco. We did not stop at the latter village. it appeared to consist of only a few huts. On nearing the Tawakoni village we passed through their fields consisting of about one hundred acres planted with corn, beans melons and pumpkins all of which looked forward and well. The village is situate on a very high hill and extremely difficult of access, the fields are at the foot of it in the bottom of one of the branches of the Trinity. The village is large and the lodges well built and appear to be very comfortable. We encamped in about a quarter of a mile of the village. The report now is that the Comanche are on the Canadian river.

On the 10th I met the Tawakoni and Waco in council. Ke-chi-ka-roque the chief of the former and head chief of all the associate tribes taking the principal seat—I opened by explaining the objects of my mission and made a few general remarks relative to the pacific policy of the administration and our desire for peace. The Delaware Shaw,

Conner and Second-Eye then made some remarks when the Old Chief having seated myself and Mr. Torrey immediately in front of him replied to me as follows: "The ground upon which you sit is my ground, the water of which you have drank is my water and the meat of which you have eaten was mine, and you have been welcome, not many times have the leaves come and gone since I and my people lived near the white man in peace. Had I wished I could have slain them all. They were weak and we were strong but I did not want war. Soon the white man became strong, then he killed my people, took away our lands and blood was in our path. Treaties of peace were then made but were broken by bad men. I thank the Great Spirit that has inclined the heart of your great chief Houston to peace. I have long desired it. The Great Spirit made both the white man and the red man. The same blood runs in our veins. I look upon myself and see the same likeness. The Great Spirit made the white man in knowledge next himself. He taught him to fashion every thing he wanted with his own hands. To convert the soil the winds and the waters to his own use and assistance. To the poor indian he gave none of these great gifts, he is dependant upon the white man for all. We should all be brothers. The white flag and the tobacco before us are the emblems of peace. I am glad to see them. The white path is now opening. I hope it will be kept clear that our children may see it and all go and come in safety. I have made a treaty with the United States and intend to keep it sacred so long as the water runs and the earth stands. I want it to be so with Texas. I call upon the Great Spirit to witness the truth of my words. I speak no lies. The Great Spirit looks upon us now and is pleased when he saw that peace was to be made he sent great rains and floods and caused an overflow of all the rivers that the water might wash away all the blood and bones of our slain warriors from the prairies so that our children might not behold the deeds of their fathers, but the past be all forgotten." The council then adjourned.

In a subsequent conversation the chief told me he was sorry my chief had not sent him some powder as he had no meat for his people and corn would not be ripe for a long time, he must therefore beg some for his young men. As there was no way of getting round it pretty liberal presents of powder lead etc [were] made him.

In a communication dated June 11th I detailed the particulars of another talk had with this chief and the acceptance of his proposition to send runners to the Wichita village where information he thought could be obtained of the locality of the Comanche. I also mentioned the request of Shaw for my consent to go to Strouds for corn and my denial. After the departure of the runners Conner and Shaw told me of their intention to go to Red River and deposite their skins, so that when we obtain information and do move it will be with despatch. As the distance was only seventy five miles and they promised faithfully to be back in seven days at the farthest, I reluctantly assented to their going. That there might however be no greater delay than the time specified I instructed Mr. Torrey to accompany them to urge upon them despatch if they seemed inclined to stay. Accordingly on Sunday the 11th they Started.

On the 17th the runners returned and reported having been to the Wichita village and learned from the chief that two young men had arrived the day previous direct from the Comanche that the whole body of them were about 250 or 300 miles distant on Big Salt River procuring salt and killing buffalo which were very abundant. That they were daily in expectation of a visit from the Osage with whom they were to make peace and trade. After which they were coming to the Wichita village and would probably arrive about the time Corn was fit for roasting. This was the amount of intelligence as gleaned from Second-Eye the most miserable of interpreters.

On the 18th A-cah-quash returned me a mule which had been stolen from the falls of the Brazos by one of his young warriors and which was afterwards returned by me to its owner.

On the 21st we received information direct from the Comanche through some Waco who had been on a hunting expedition. They report having seen the Chief Pah-hah-yuco himself who asked them concerning the visit Shaw had promised to make him. The tribe is supposed to be about twelve days journey distant.

On the 24th we were visited by a Wichita chief and some Pawnee. The Wichita had been sent by the principal chief to see us, ascertain our numbers and the

object of our coming. They had he said "been told so many lies by the Creek that they were afraid I had a large company with me and wanted to fight them." He was glad this was not so and that we came for purposes of peace. He would say this to his chief who would be glad to see us at his village. A party of about one hundred Pawnee arrived this evening for the purpose of making peace and trading with the wild indians.

On the evening of the 27th Shaw and Conner returned, offering no explanation or apology for their protracted absence. I questioned them about it but could get no satisfaction. Mr. Torrey reported that he could see no good reason why they should have delayed, that they remained idly lounging in camp at Warren's and that no persuasion of his could induce them to move sooner, that while there they had a council with the chiefs of their tribes which resulted in Shaws dictating a letter to some person about Warren's establishment, which he afterwards saw lying upon a desk directed to Gov. Butler, U. S. Indian Agent and which was afterwards despatched by a runner to Fort Smith. Mr Torrey thought this letter had a bearing in some manner upon our expedition but could procure no item of its contents. He also mentioned that Shaw and Conner remained two days after the time they told him they would return, to doctor a sick indian woman for which they boasted of having received twenty five dollars each. I remonstrated with Shaw upon their conduct in hindering our progress so much (he having been absent sixteen days) and told him that with these vexatious delays continually occurring, it was impossible that we could return in time for the council that now they had got rid of their packs I should expect them to move expeditiously to make up for lost time, and that I wanted them to start early the next morning.

On the 28th notwithstanding my wishes of the night previous no preparations were made for a start by the Indians. Upon asking the reason they informed me that their horses were too tired and some of them unwell, with several other trivial excuses. From their conduct I was well satisfied that they did not intend to move until it suited their convenience and inclinations. I would at that time have broken up the commission if I could have procured an interpreter to accompany me, but being entirely dependant on the Delaware for guides and interpreters, I found myself obliged

to give way to them. A-cah-quash was highly indignant at their procrastination and would sit for hours venting his anger at their conduct. He was extremely anxious to proceed and evinced more interest in the expedition than all the Delaware.

On the 24th of July the Indians having no possible excuse for farther delay, preparations were made for a start. Before leaving the Tawakoni Chief called upon me and wanted to have a talk. He stated that a long time ago peace was made with all the tribes including the Tonkawa, that the Wichita stole the Tonkawa horses they retaliated on other tribes and war broke out again among them all. Again peace was made with the Mexicans at San Antonio, the Wichita interfered and after involving all the tribes in war retreated into the United States leaving the Texas tribes who were innocent to bear the brunt of the war. At another time peace was made with Texas at Nacogdoches the Wichita also infringed upon that treaty.

Now that peace was again to be made with the U. S. as well as Texas he wanted it known who it was that made the trouble in order that they alone might be punished and the other tribes not involved in war. In compliance with his request I stated these facts in a letter to Capt. Blake at Fort Washita. The day being somewhat advanced and not having anything to eat, our departure was delayed by a report that a hunting party would arrive in the evening with plenty of Buffalo meat and that we would be able to procure some to take with us, there being but little or no game on our route over Grand prairie. I omitted to mention that during the long absence of Shaw and Conner our hunters were often for days together unable to procure game and I was obliged to purchase of the indians vegetables for our subsistence, paying for them out of the goods I had with me, and at exorbitant rates.

Early on the morning of the 5th we started. Shaw and Conner having sent their women and children back to Red River, I was strongly in hopes that we would travel expeditiously and be back in time for the Council. But in this I was disappointed. I observed upon leaving that Second-Eye, and Jack Harry one of our hunters, took an opposite direction. I rode up and asked them where they were going, they replied that Shaw had ordered them to go to Red River and join us again at the Wichita village in ten days. I enquired

their business but could get no information. I then demanded of Shaw his reasons for sending away without my consent two of the Expedition employed by the Government and received for answer "that some trouble existed among the Creek indians with the U. S. Govt. about some powder and he wanted to know all the particulars about it so as to tell the wild indians"—I knew this to be an evasion and told him that the Creek indians had nothing whatever to do with Texas or her Indians, and that I looked upon his conduct as highly reprehensible and should report to your Excellency, that not content with delaying me twenty four days at the last village he must needs keep me ten more at the next. I would also mention in this place that one of the hunters employed (a brother of Jack Harry) left us at the Tawakoni village and did not again join us. I appointed another Delaware named Francis to supply his place who is entitled to the pay agreed to be allowed the hunters for the trip. we proceeded about 20 miles this day.

On the 7th we struck Grand prairie having passed through the cross timbers, I suppose them about seventy miles wide where we crossed them.

On the 9th crossed the Big Wichita and Red Rivers.

On the 10th crossed the trail of Col. Snivelys party and encamped on Cache Creek near the mountains.

On the 11th crossed Cache Creek and encamped near the Wichita or Tawehash village. I found but one Chief and about ten warriors at home, the balance were absent on stealing and hunting parties. The principal Chief was expected to return the next morning.

On the 13th the head chief not having returned, we were invited by the Second Chief through A-cah-quash to breakfast with him. We went and were cordially received and entertained upon Buffalo meat. A-cah-quash then talked about four hours, giving an account of the Council and his visit to Washington, to which they seemed to pay great attention. It was then agreed to meet in council so soon as the head chief arrived who was hourly expected.

Contradictory reports were still

received in relation to the Comanche. Shaw informed me that if they were far off he would go no farther and Conner said if it were not that he had goods with him he would not have come thus far for \$150. This showed the interest they felt in the success of the Expedition. Three months would have enabled us to have gone to the Pacific Ocean, much less 250 miles from this place where the Comanche are supposed to be but the mission had been completely changed into an Indian trading expedition and the Delaware felt no farther concern than the amount of skins and mules they could purchase, and to that fact and on them alone must rest the responsibility of its failure.

On the 14th a report was received that a Wichita had returned from hunting and met some Comanche women picking plums within about two days ride of our camp. I was extremely anxious to move on, but Shaw insisted we could not leave until the Wichita came.

On the 15th the report of the day previous was confirmed. A Keechi came in who had seen the Comanche Chief who informed him that he should soon visit the Wichita village to get corn. I requested Shaw to send runners on to him immediately or else that we should all go and meet him and hurry through with our business that we might get back in time for the Council. This on some trivial grounds was objected to, he seeming to think it quite unimportant whether we returned or not.

On the 18th the Chief having returned we met the Wichita in Council. About four miles distant from this village is a settlement of Keechi, who becoming dissatisfied with the balance of their tribe residing on the Brazos and Trinity seceded, elected a Chief of their own and moved up here to live. They with the Wichita have been the most troublesome indians in the country. I was desirous that their Chief should attend this Council and sent for him he promised to come but did not make his appearance. A-cah-quash informed me that he did not wish to make peace, but that it made no material difference as he would be forced to come into measures if the Wichita made a treaty. I spoke to the Wichita on the usual topics and was followed by A-cah-quash and the Delaware when the council adjourned till the next day to receive the talk of the Chiefs. I requested of Shaw and Conner that every thing might be in readiness early on the morrow

so that we might receive the Chiefs talk and proceed on our journey immediately, to which they consented.

On the 19th instead of doing as they promised, they plead the Sickness of one of the company as an excuse for not starting and would not even attend the Council as intended, but promised me faithfully to be ready on the ensuing morning.

20th Midday arrived but Conner had not returned from a dance and frolic at the Keechi village. The council at which the Wichita was to give an answer was delayed without any ostensible reason and we lay lounging and wasting our time in camp, expending the goods designed for the Comanche among the Wichita for subsistence, our hunters being unable to find any game, while the principal business of the Commission remaining unaccomplished and unattended to. Second-Eye and Harry have not returned from Red River although sixteen days had elapsed and they were to have been absent but ten. Their absence I believe was the only reason of our delay although other reasons were daily assigned. Towards evening a runner arrived in Camp with the information that a company of white men were at the Keechi village. We rode over and found them to consist of a portion of Col. Snively's expedition under command of Maj Chandler, on their return home. I cannot avoid mentioning in this place the praiseworthy conduct of the command who almost destitute of provisions, and in sight of the flourishing cornfields of the indians, did not touch an Ear of but what they traded for. Another circumstance spoke volumes for their discipline and desire to conciliate the indians. It appears that they found in the prairies above a broken down horse which they recruited and brought with them. The Keechi Chief as soon as he saw the horse recognized him as one that had been stolen from him by the Pawnee. He informed the commander of the fact saying he had no horse left to ride to the council which he was anxious to attend. To the credit of the corps the horse was given up without ransom, the men agreeing among themselves to remunerate the one who had found him, fifty dollars his appraised value. I learned that throughout their trip the greatest kindness was shown to all the indians disposed to be friendly. Such conduct on the part of our people will exert a most beneficial influence on the different tribes.

On the 22d we met the Wichita

in Council. The Keechi Chief before alluded to as being unwilling to attend was present. The Chiefs all expressed a great desire for peace and promised to attend the council on the Trinity. I gave them a small quantity of tobacco and the council adjourned.

On the 23d the Delaware having no possible excuse for farther delay we started and encamped at an old lodge of Ka-ta-ah-sah the Wichita Chief.

On the 25th we reached Pecan Creek where we had been informed the Comanche were, but found no fresh signs of them. Owing to the continuance of heavy rains and the severe illness of the Comanche boy "William Hockley," who was unable to ride, we were obliged to remain encamped. Runners were sent out in quest of the Comanche with instructions not to remain out longer than two days. They did not return however until the,

2d. of August, having seen no signs of the Comanche, it was therefore supposed by the Delaware that they had gone down the country. We then concluded to turn our steps homeward on the other side of the Mountains from that we came up on.

On the 3d. Started and encamped with a party of Delaware traders who like ourselves were in quest of the Comanche.

On the 4th recrossed Red River and discovered fresh signs convincing us of the proximity of the Comanche. We pitched our camp on the bank of a small creek and almost immediately A-cah-quash cried out "Comanches," two horsemen were seen approaching and proved to be an old blind man and a boy returning from gathering plums. He gave us the welcome information, that the encampment of the Comanche is within five miles of us but unfortunately the Chief Pah-hah-yuco had started in the morning for the Wichita village. I immediately requested Shaw and Conner to send runners there and acquaint the Chief of our arrival at his town, and request his return, being fearful that he might delay his visit longer than he otherwise would if he was aware of our coming. They replied that one of the runners was unwell the other too tired and that they could not go themselves I tried to impress upon them the importance of our time as the Council day was nearly at hand, but the same indifference as threthofore

shown was apparent, and I was obliged to hire an express to send from the party of traders, allowing him fifteen dollars for this trip, which Conner paid in goods, I giving him a memorandum for the amount. I do not think it should be paid by the Govt. as I consider it was the duty of Shaw or Conner to have gone, more especially as they had sent away without my consent two of the commission, who otherwise would have performed the service.

5th. Early this morning the second chief with a considerable body of his warriors visited us, after smoking and a short consultation presents were made them and we invited to move our encampment to their village which was assented to, upon our arrival we were cordially received by the wives of the chief who moved out all his baggage and placed his tent at our disposal. We moved in but finding it to be insufferably hot and that A-cah-quash and his wife had also taken up their lodgings there. I had my own tents spread and found ourselves more comfortably situated. Our position was in the town next door to the Chiefs own abode while our indian escort were camped on a Creek a few hundred yards distant. We were thus placed I presume for greater protection until the arrival of the Chief. The second chief treated us very kindly but I noticed I thought, in his conduct a distrust of some of his people. The encampment was in the open prairie on the bank of a small creek and covered a surface of about half a mile, the chiefs tent was at one end of it, and to the tents in its immediate vicinity we had access if we desired it, but the Chief would not permit me to visit the other end of the village saying "it was not good" making at the same time the action of scalping—I observed also that the Warriors occupying those lodges did not come near us while the others thronged our quarters from morning till night. From Pah-hah-yuco's immediate household we received every attention it was possible for them to bestow. Our Delaware did not find the trade so good as they anticipated. It appeared the Cheyenne and Kickapoo had been among these indians and traded for most of their disposable mules and skins.

On the 7th the runner returned and reported that the chief would shortly arrive. About 10 o'clock he made his appearance escorted by three more wives and a party of warriors. Second-Eye and Harry also returned with them, A-cah-quash as usual on such occasions introduced us

with great dignity. The Chief received us with a great deal of kindness and appeared pleased to see us. Upon learning that I had brought two prisoners he expressed great anxiety to see them. I sent for them and after having shook them cordially by the hand, he motioned them back to my tent. In personal appearance the Chief is large and portly, weighing I should suppose upwards of two hundred pounds with a pleasing expression of countenance, full of good humor and joviality. After our reception he threw himself on a buffalo skin, and his wives proceeded to strip him of his moccasins leggins and hunting shirt, after which he went into council with his Chiefs and warriors and remained in earnest debate until nearly sun set. The council tent was but a short distance from mine and I was enabled to see and hear all that passed. Many of the warriors in their speeches were much excited and violent in their gesticulations and manner, I learned from an interpreter that these had relations slain at San Antonio when their chiefs went in to make a treaty and were strongly advocating a retaliation upon us, after which they were willing to listen to terms of peace. This was argued against by A-cah-quash in a long and animated speech in which as I afterwards learned he laid particular stress upon the fact that our head chief was not the same chief who ruled in Texas at the time of the massacre but was the friend of the red man. I also learned that Pah-hah-yuco objected to this course and advocated a more pacific policy but the majority were against him and at midday it was uncertain how our fate would be decided. Our apprehensions were greatly increased during the afternoon by a visit from the Second Chief who informed me that a Wichita and Tawakoni had just arrived in their camp and told them that since we left their villages a number of their people had been taken sick and died and they believed we had poisoned them and that the Comanche must not make peace or attend our council, for if they did we would either give them poisoned food or blow them up with gunpowder. I told him these men must be liars, that A-cah-quash had been with me the whole trip and would tell him that so far from poisoning them I had entirely cured his wife of a violent fever and a Keechi who was afflicted with white swellings, which I had lanced and before leaving the village entirely healed. With this he was apparently satisfied and returned to the Council. Towards evening Pah-hah-yuco sent me word that it was decided to hear what I had to say; as the day was so far

advanced I deferred meeting them until the following morning. After the warriors had withdrawn to their different lodges Pah-hah-yuco came to my tent and told me of the proceedings of the day, adding that I must go to sleep and rest in safety, for none of his people should molest us during the night. He then mounted his horse and rode through and around the encampment giving commands in a loud tone of voice, the import of which was that no one should trouble us during the night or interfere with our horses or other property.

On the 8th I met the Comanche in Council. I had the prisoners neatly dressed and took them with me, seating them by my side. The Alamo Council pipe was then produced and smoking commenced, in this ceremony the Chief did not participate, nor did he ever smoke with me while I remained with him. After smoking Pah-hah-yuco addressed a few words to the warriors assembled enjoining them upon strict attention to what was said. I then addressed the Chief who was seated in front of me in the centre to the following import, through the interpreters.

“I am glad to meet my red brother Pah-hah-yuco the great chief of the Comanche in peace—I am glad that he has been willing to receive the hand of friendship I have extended to him—The Great Spirit is alike the father of the white man and the red—He looks down upon us now, and if we speak the truth to each other he will be pleased and smile upon us—But if we speak lies as with a forked Tongue, his anger will rest upon us like the dark clouds of night and we shall never be permitted to live in and enjoy the pleasant hunting grounds beyond the skies—Therefore my talk shall be the truth and the words of my brother Pah-hah-yuco shall be laid up as such in my heart—I will remember them and tell my great chief that the words of Pah-hah-yuco are good—That his tongue speaks no lies—Houston the great chief of Texas has always been the friend of the Red man—He grew up from a Child among them—he has sat by their side and eaten bread with them since he became a man—He has never told the red man a lie nor has he ever turned away from his friends—When he takes Pah-hah-yuco and his people by the hand he will never turn away from them—but while they keep peace and treat us as brothers he will always be their friend and never forget them—nor shall the winds scatter his words—It is his desire and the

desire of the Chiefs of his council that there should be no more war and shedding of blood—but that the tomahawk should be buried—the pipe of peace smoked—and the path between the white man of Texas and the red man of the prairies cleared of all the obstacles that hitherto have made difficult the way—For this purpose he has sent me with two others to you having in our hands this white flag an emblem of peace—and these presents—they are not the offerings of fear but the gifts of friendship—as such you will receive them for no more will be given you until a firm treaty of peace is made—The chief Houston is not the same who was chief in Texas when your people were slain at San Antonio—He looks upon such things with abhorrence—If the Comanche have been deceived by our people they will never again be told falsehoods—The same chief who has directed me to speak these words to you made a treaty with the Comanche at Houston and while he was chief in Texas it was not broken—It was broken by bad men—and the white man as well as the Comanche have had much trouble and sorrow since—Let us now forget our sorrows and in future live like brothers—There is room enough for the Comanche in the prairies—there you can hunt the buffalo and the white man will not harm you—and when you come to us in peace you will be met as brothers—and trouble will no more come among us—my chief expects if you desire peace that you and your head chiefs will go with me to the great council on the Trinity this moon, and that all the white prisoners you have, you will take with you—Your prisoners shall be there also and will be given up to you as a proof of my chiefs sincerity he has sent you these two, this boy and girl—I now present them to you without price or ransom”— at this moment I advanced from my position in the council with the prisoners and placing their hands in that of the Chief—who embraced them cordially and seated them by his side—This action seemed to give great satisfaction and a general burst of applause from all followed—The grandfather of the giri a very old man then approached and with flowing tears embraced us all affectionately and expressed his thanks for his child and his sincere hope that the peace now making would be as lasting as the hills —I then continued my remarks. “My Chief also expects you to send runners to all your different bands with talks of peace, saying that the tomahawk is buried that there is to be no more blood in the path and that the head chiefs must

attend the council—I have been told by some that you would not like to go to a council on the Trinity river, fearing some harm would be done you by our people—Do not believe this—I call upon the Great Spirit to witness the truth of my words—No treachery will be done you—You can come and go in safety and none shall molest you—If you desire it when you go to the council I will remain a hostage in your camps, and if my words to you this day prove false, let my life be a forfeit for the wrong that is done you.—There must at some time be peace between the red and white man of Texas—We cannot always continue as we have been for years past, warring with each other and bringing sorrow among our women and children—The present is the most favorable time that can occur to make this peace and settle all our difficulties—The chief of Texas desires only the good of the red man—He desires to see them living happily among themselves unmolested and not fearing the white man—My Chief did not send you the white men you wished for hostages or the uniform you desired—He sent me and the others with me, that you might see us and hear the words of peace from our own mouths—When you make peace with me and go to see him he will give you your uniform and such other presents as one brother would give another who had come a long distance to see him—as this is a council to make peace and the place appointed so far from our homes it will be impossible to get such supplies of provisions there for you as we could wish—after we have made a final treaty and our red brothers meet us in council it will be near our people and we will have plenty to give them to eat—My words to you are spoken—” I then produced the letter of your Excellency to Pah-hah-yuco and after showing and explaining the nature of the signature and the great seal, read and presented it to him, that it might remind him of what you yourself had said and that your words were the words of peace—with this he seemed pleased and the document was apparently well received—The presents were then distributed to those present by the Chief—after this he notified me that another council would be held by his warriors in the evening and that he would be ready to “talk” on the morrow—The council then adjourned—From appearances at the close I judged that all looked more bright and favorable for us, but there was no doubt considerable division existed among them—I felt however that our situation was extremely critical, placed as we were among many who had lost relatives in their wars with Texas, and were

burning with revenge for the wrongs done them at San Antonio, and would greedily have sought our destruction—My confidence in the friendly disposition of the chief was great but I did not know how far his authority would be respected if the majority was against him, as might be expected we looked forward with considerable anxiety to the morrow when our fate would be decided—

I learned this evening the cause of the delay of Shaw and Conner at Red River and the object of Second-Eye and Harry's being sent there by Shaw when we left the Tawakoni Village. Shaw mentioned to Mr. Sybert one of my party, in whom I place implicit confidence, some days before Second-Eye returned that in my talks with the indians I always told them the council would be on Trinity river, but that he had "fixed it all," for a letter had been written to Gov. Butler from Warren's when he was there, and that he waited the arrival of an answer as long as he could, when he concluded to return and send back for it. and that so soon as Second-Eye returned with it he would give me the letter to read and then "*I should know where the council would be.*" Second-Eye returned however empty handed.

To this unadvised and ill judged movement on the part of Shaw and Conner must be attributed all the delays we experienced and the consequent failure to return to the council at the appointed time—I never sanctioned the delay of a day when it could possibly be avoided, on the whole trip, and the sole cause of my unpopularity with the Delaware is, that I was continually urging them to proceed and not by their procrastination defeat your Excellency's Expectations and the hopes of the country. My conduct to them was always considerate, and with a knowledge of their dispositions and prejudices, conciliating perhaps to a fault. The utmost deference was always paid to their suggestions in my intercourse with the wild indians, and had they possessed one spark of generosity they would have been grateful to me, instead of poisoning the minds of the wild indians against me after I left, inducing them to lie about my proceeding with them in council which unfortunately for me received from many more credence than my written reports.

On the 9th I met the Chief in council, when he addressed me in the following words— "My

Brother, I have heard your talk and listened to the words your great Chief Houston sent me— They are good—I have long desired peace— The children of my people which your chief sent me has made our hearts glad—We know your chief speaks truth and I am willing to assist him to make the great white path between our different people—I would be willing to attend the council as you wish, but my people will not go to your country unless a treaty is made—another reason is that when we make a treaty I want it to be a *Strong treaty*, one that shall last as long as this world exists—all the Chiefs of my several bands must be present and there is not time to collect them together—I want them present that there may be no lies spoken on my side—I will visit the different bands and council with and bring them to make a treaty of some future time—I will send runners as your Chief wished with talks of peace to all the chiefs and tell them there must be no more blood—when you return to your chief, say to him, Pah-hah-yuco thanks him for his children and the presents he sent—I have no white prisoners with me or I would send them to him—When we meet again in council they shall all be there”—

I then asked him how long it would require to concentrate the several bands, and at what place he would meet Commissioners in Council—after a little thought, he replied, “four Moons from this present full moon my people will be on the clear fork of the Brazos river, and if the grass is good, winter there”—I tried to induce him to come lower down the country but Shaw told me it was only one days ride from Comanche Peak, and if I pressed him farther he might get offended with me and not come at all—I was then of course obliged to accept the answer the chief gave me—accordingly I drew up a treaty for a temporary peace which was entered into and signed by Pah-hah-yuco and myself with Mr. Torrey—A-cah-quash and the Delaware as witnesses—This document is now on file in the Executive Department—

On the 10th preparations were made for a start, before leaving Pah-hah-yuco came to me and wished that I would ask the Chief Houston to send him at the next council a silver medal in the form of a double cross, (thus †) a spear, an uniform coat and sword, which I promised him to do—Happening to see my sword he insisted upon having it. I gave it to him as Shaw had promised to bring one up, and he

seemed disappointed in not receiving it. The necessity of sending another is thus avoided—Preparations were also made by the tribe for a move—Upon driving up our horses two were found to be absent—I mentioned the fact to Pah-hah-yuco who immediately sent some of his Mexican servants in search of them—They shortly returned and reported not only the loss of ours, but five of their own—Enquiry was then made and it was ascertained that a Mexican prisoner had taken this opportunity to escape, and it was supposed he had driven off the horses with him—The Chief then informed me that he had sent in pursuit and if my horses were recovered he would take charge of, and return them at the council in December— About midday we started on our return for the Wichita village—The Chief remained at my tent until all his people were out of sight, when bidding us a kind farewell he mounted his horse and left us—

On the 11th about noon we met a chief of one of the associate bands of Comanche who had been to the Wichita village for corn—As he had some fine mules with him, our Delaware as a matter of course encamped and trading commenced, and no commands or remonstrances on my part could induce them to start before noon the next day, so that another entire day was lost—

On the 12th we arrived at the Wichita village—

On the 13th I ascertained that the Chiefs would not be ready to start for two days, so I concluded it best to return immediately to Bird's Fort and apprise the Commissioners of the delay on the part of the indians and prevent their adjourning without having a council—I left Mr Torrey of his own choice, to come down with the indians and impressed upon him the importance of urging them on as rapidly as possible—He expressed an anxiety to return and assured me that he would exert himself in every way to accomplish what I desired—I started in the evening and travelled about fifteen miles.

On the 15th my horses and pack mules having very sore backs and nearly broken down, I encamped early in the evening to enable them to recruit a little, when to my great surprise Second-Eye, whom I had selected as a guide, took a notion to start and actually left me in the prairies with but one young Delaware, who did not speak English and

had never been by the route he designed to go. While Second-Eye was perfectly acquainted with it—To cap the climax of this rascality he took the only rifle we had with us, knowing that we had no provisions, and when I remonstrated with him assuring him that I would report his actions to your Excellency he only replied “that no one had told him that I was captain of the party, and that he knew his own business and should do as he pleased”—He then left and I saw no more of him until I reached “Warrens” on Red River where he had arrived one day ahead of me, thus causing me to lose another day—

On the 20th started for Bird’s Fort having been detained two days to recruit the horses which were unable to proceed farther without rest.

On the 24th arrived at the Council ground, on the Trinity River—

Of my after proceedings your Excellency is already advised—

P.S. I omitted to mention in its proper place, that the amount of goods sent out by me for the Comanche had become so reduced by the purchase of a Mule from the indians and presents to the different tribes on my way up, that I was obliged to purchase of Conner some goods to make up a decent assortment for the Comanche—The amount received of him including the fifteen dollars reported as paid to a runner was about fifty dollars—I cannot state the precise amount as I unfortunately lost my memorandum book, but Conner has the certificate I gave him, and it will be found on presentation not to exceed that sum.

Upon concluding this report I would remark, that from my observation and experience among the wild indians, I can see no serious impediment in the way of securing a permanent and favorable treaty with all the different tribes—The head Chiefs and influential men among them all, feel it to be to the interest of their people to have peace with Texas—They are destitute of almost all the comforts of life, and at times undergo great sufferings which might be alleviated by an intercourse with the whites—This they are sensible of and their interests rather than any love for the white men will induce them to the observance of peace—

Upon so recent a formation of

friendly relations with the wild indians, a body of men who from their childhood have been taught that aggressions committed upon the white man were laudable, and the massacre of women and children as praise worthy acts of revenge, it can hardly be expected that all depredations will immediately and entirely cease—Our frontier people must yet a little longer bear and forbear until in furtherance of your Excellency's most wise and humane policy, suitable agencies shall be established, through which when aggressions are committed, prompt and immediate satisfaction can be obtained without resorting to personal acts of revenge and retaliation which would most assuredly again involve us in a war.

I have the honor to be
Your very Obedient Servant

J. C. ELDRIDGE
Genl. Superintendent of Indian Affairs etc.

[*Endorsed*] Report of the General Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Decr. 8, 1843.

No. 212

POWER OF ATTORNEY TO JAMES H. RAYMOND FROM TORREY AND
BROTHERS [December 12, 1843]

The Republic of Texas
County of Harris

Know ye that we the undersigned of the county aforesaid have this day constituted and appointed Mr. James H. Raymond of the Republic aforesaid and county of Washington our true and lawful attorney to act for us, in our name and stead in the settlement of any claims for money due us by the Government of said Republic. The said Raymond is fully authorized to draw, receive and receipt for any money that is now, or may hereafter become due to us from said Government; and all of our said attorney's acts shall be as valid, legal and binding upon us, as if done by ourselves. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hand and seal this 12th day of December A.D. 1843.

Torrey & Brothers (Seal)

Republic of Texas

County of Washington

Before me Dan J Toler, Notary Public in and for the County aforesaid, personally appeared John F Torrey of the firm of Torrey & Brothers who acknowledged the foregoing instrument of writing to be his act and deed and that it was executed for the purposes therein mentioned.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of Office this 12, day of December 1843.

DAN J TOLER
N.P.W.C.

No. 213

OATH OF GIBSON MAY AS INDIAN AGENT [December 14, 1843]

I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will truly and faithfully discharge the duties devolving upon me as Indian Agent of the Republic of Texas, in accordance with the laws of the country and the instructions of the President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 14th day of December 1843.

Dan J Toler
Notry Pub. W. C.

GIBSON MAY

No. 214

DESCRIPTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Washington Dec. 15th 1843

Recd of J. C. Eldredge Genl. Supdt. Indian Affairs in good order the following described property belonging to the Government of Texas. viz

Two riding mules

One " saddle, blanket etc complete

(signed) BENJ SLOAT

[Endorsed] Benj. Sloat's Receipt to J. C. Eldredge.
Dec. 15, 1843.

No. 215

CERTIFICATION OF INDIAN ACCOUNT

Treasury Department
Auditors Office Dec. 26 [18]43

I certify that I have examined the return of Genl. Sam. Houston President etc. for disbursement, made on account of Indian purposes, and find that he is entitled to a credit on the same to the amount of Six thousand nine hundred and fifty three 01/100 Dollars.

And that the following persons are chargeable in the amount opposite their names. viz

John S. Black	\$282.00	
S. Z. Hoyle	70.00	
Thos I Smith	325.00	
G. W. Terrell	487.00	
Jos. C. Eldredge	300.00	
G. W. Hill	400.00	
Benj Bryant	200.00	\$2064.00

As per abstract and vouchers herewith submitted to the Comptroller for his decision.

To

James B. Shaw Esq.
Compt.

Charles Mason
Auditor.

Comptrollers office,

I admit the above this 8th day of January 1844.

JAMES B. SHAW
Compt.

	6953.01
Sundries	2064.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 4889.01
	<hr/>
	6,953.01

[Endorsed] \$6953.01
Auditors Certificate.

Indian Purposes.

Apprd 8th Jany 1844

No. 216

LIST OF TREASURY WARRANTS [1843]

List of Orders drawn by the President and paid by the Treasurer to Various individuals on Treasury Warrants in favor of Genl. Houston for Indian Purposes. 1843

1843

March	24	Treasury Warrant No 49 Indian Purposes	2000.00
June	2	" do No 949 " do	2000.00
July	14	Returned by Hon G. W. Hill per Receipt	273.50
Sept	30	Treasury Warrant No 1063 Indian purposes	2000.00
		<i>Voucher</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Feb'y	23	1 Daniel J. Toler for Powder and Lead	\$ 10.00
March	1	2 John S. Black Indian Commissioner	100.00
"	14	3 Wm. L. Clark for Indian Purposes	25.00
"	11	4 John Ramsey " " "	90.00
"	20	5 T. M. Hawkins carring Express	25.00
"	30	6 Benj. Sloat for Services	170.00
"	28	7 Sol. L. Johnson " Supplies	18.00
April	1	8 S. Z. Hoyle Expenses to Houston etc.	70.00
"	10	9 Luis Sánchez Interpreter etc.	270.00
"	"	10 Thos. I. Smith and G. W. Terrell Commissioners	200.00
"	"	11 John S. Black Commissioner	182.00
"	14	12 John Conner Interpreter for Council	40.00
"	15	13 S. Z. Hoyle for Indian Purposes	50.00
"	17	14 Jos. Eldredge " " "	150.00

"	17	15	Moses Evans " Do "	20.00
"	"	16	G. W. Terrell Commissioner	165.00
"	25	17	E. Durham Supplies for Indians	173.85
March	29	18	John Ramsay, Merchandize for Indians	78.04
May	3	19	Wm Nangle for Indian Pipe	10.00
"	4	20	Jos. Eldredge " Merchandize	101.00
"	5	21	R. H. Porter, Supplies for Indians	66.62
"	6	22	Jas. W. Hill Pork " Do.	12.00
"	"	23	Jos. Eldredge Merchandize for Indians	52.00
"	5	24	Torrey & Brothers Medison for Indians	28.00
"	"	25	Torrey & Brothers, 2 Horses for Packing	120.00
"	31	26	G. W. Hill Commissioner	400.00
April	18	27	W. A. Goodwin Smithwork	19.00
May	8	28	Moses Evans Indian Pilot from Washington	53.00
"	22	29	James Ross, merchandize for Indians	145.48
June	23	30	Lewis Millican Ferriages " Do	52.50
July	5	31	Wm. N. P. Marlin for Supplies	115.75
June	6	32	Jeff. Wright Flag for the Indians	10.00
July	7	33	Benja. Bryant Salary as agent	200.00
"	8	34	John L. Nickleson for a Horse	150.00
"	25	35	Thos. I. Smith Commissioner	150.00
"	26	36	Genl. Houston for Treaty Purposes [deleted from the original]	450.00

Amounts carried over & continued \$3,972.24 \$6,273.50

Appropriation for Indian Purposes.

Account Continued.

1843			Amounts Brot. Over	\$3,972.24 \$6,273.50
July	26	37	General Houston Specie for Treaty Purposes [deleted from the original]	50.00
"	25	38	John Ramsay, Lead for Indians	19.13
August	16	39	Peter Kerr, Mule for Do	80.00
"	£0	40	Thos. Bryson services as Secretary	105.00

"	31	41	Thos. Bryson on a/c of T. I. Smith	50.00
Sept.	1	42	Jos. Daniels Services and Supplies	164.00
"	"	43	Jos. Eldredge Salary	150.00
"	13	44	Thos. S. Torrey Do	125.00
"	"	45	E. R. Siebert [Sybert] for Services	96.00
"	27	46	Charles Sevier " Do	70.00
"	"	47	G. W. Terrell Commissioner	150.00
"	"	48	Thos. I. Smith Do	25.00
Octr.	1	49	Torrey & Brothers Indian Spears	500.00
July	15	40	[sic] Thos. Bryson services as Secretary	50.00
Sept	18	51	Stephen Crist Indian Purposes	218.50
May	8	52	Torrey & Brothers Merchandize	870.45
"	8	53	Torrey & Brothers Do	114.51
July	22	54	D. H. Klaener for Merchandize	117.68
Octr.	9	55	A. L. Murry for a Horse etc.	30.00
Novr.	30		Balance due the President	3,034.99
				<hr/>
By Amount Treasury Warrant No 1103 for				3719.00
				<hr/> <hr/>
				\$9,992.50 \$9,992.50

A. Brigham
Treasurer

		amt disbursements	6,957.51
Deduct	Vouchers No 36 and 37	500.00	6457.51
<hr/>			
Voucher No 56	amt drawn by Genl. Houston and disbursed by him for Sundries		500.00
<hr/>			
		Amount allowed	6,957.51

x Genl Terrell to be chd. with \$ 72.00

[Endorsed] Indian Purposes.
1843

No. 217

A LEDGER SHEET OF GIFTS TO INDIANS [1843]

Names and number of the different Tribes.

<i>Tribes</i>	<i>Number. Warriors</i>		<i>Chiefs and Captains</i>
Delaware	133	59	Jas- St Louis. Chief
Anadarko and Ioni (in all)	43	30	José Maria " " Bedi " "
Caddo	40	22	Besente Orderly Sergeant. Bintah. Chief Red Bear. Speaker. Had-dah-bah. Capt. Ne-est-choo. O. Sergt.
Keechi	28	12	{ Cho-nah-cio or Kah-te-ah-tic. Chief. Sah-sah-ro-que. Chos-ta-ra-ra-que. Capt.
Waco and Tawakoni	126	54	Keti-char-hasset-char, or Nar-hash-tow-ey, which means the "lame arm" is the first Waco chief. Sharry-warry-wer. 2nd. Aca-quash 3d. Oat-see-iy 1st Capt Na-qua 2nd " Kechi-ka-ro-qua the Tawakoni Chief.
Shawnee	13	9	Black Cat, Chief
Cherokee	20	11	Chicken Trotter Capt.
Coushatta	5	1	Ben-ash
<i>Total</i>	<u>408</u>	<u>198</u>	<i>Warriors.</i>

Distribution of Presents under \$100.00 to each tribe.

<i>To Delaware Tribe</i>		<i>To Chief, St Louis</i>	
Calico	\$42.64	Hamilton Stripes	\$10.69
Combs	9.00	Sheeting	4.31
Knives	27.50	1 Brass Kettle (on	
Combs	6.00	other bill)	<hr/>

	<u> </u>		\$15.00
	\$85.14		<u>85.14</u>
		Total	\$100.14
To Waco and Tawakoni		To Chiefs.	
Wire	\$13.60	3 Brass Kettles and 2 Pipe	
Blue Drilling	15.47	Hatchett entered on the first	
Sheeting	6.00	bill.	
Bed-tick	15.30	3 Blankets	\$16.50
Knives	10.00	3 Red Strouding flaps	3.00
Paints	5.00	Tobacco	1.50
	<u> </u>	Knives	2.50
	\$65.37	Paint	.75
	24.25		<u> </u>
	<u> </u>		\$24.25
Total	\$89.62	Presented to Kechi-kar-ro-qua	
To Caddo Tribe.		Narhashtowey and Acaquash	
Wire	\$ 5.60	To Chiefs.	
Bed-tick	15.56	1 Kettle and 2 Pipe Hatchets,	
Sheeting	6.50	entered on first bill.	
Bed-tick	14.44	2 Blankets	\$11.00
Knives	7.16	2 Red Strouding flaps	2.00
Paint	5.74	Tobacco	1.00
	<u> </u>	Knife	1.00
	\$ 55.00		<u> </u>
	15.00	Presented to Bintah	\$15.00
	<u> </u>	and Red Bear.	
Total	70.00		
To Anadarko and Ioni		To Chief.	
Wire	\$ 6.40	1 Kettle and Pipe Hatchet—	
Blue Drilling	15.75	(on first bill)	
Bed-tick	15.47	Blanket	\$ 5.50
Sheeting	8.80	Red Strouding flap	1.00
Knives	3.58	Tobacco	.50
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
	\$50.00		\$ 7.00
			<u>50.00</u>
			<u> </u>
			\$57.00

To Chiefs		To Keechi Tribe.	
2 Kettles and 2 Pipe Hatchets entered on first bill.—		Domestic	\$ 4.90
2 Blankets	\$11.00	Blue Strouding	11.00
2 Red flaps	2.00	Knives	5.00
Tobacco	1.00	Paint	4.10
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$14.00		\$25.00
			14.00

Total \$39.00

Captain		To Cherokee Tribe	
Kettle entered on first bill		Domestic	\$15.00
Blanket	\$5.50	Blue Calico	9.00
Red flap	1.00		<hr/>
Hatchet	1.25		\$25.00
Tobacco	.50		8.25
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 8.25	Total	\$33.25

To chief.		To Shawnee Tribe.	
Brass Kettle, on first bill.		Domestic	\$10.10
Blanket	\$5.50	Blue Drilling	3.56
Red flap	1.00	" Strouding	4.34
Knife	1.00	Paint	4.00
Tobacco	.50	Knives	3.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$8.00		\$25.00
			8.00
			<hr/>
			\$33.00

To Ben-ash the Coushatta.		To "Good Shirt" the Kiowa.	
2 Blue flaps	\$2.00	1 Pipe Tomahawk	\$3.50
Sheeting	3.00	Knife	.75
Bucket	.75	Paint	.50
Hoe	.50	Tobacco	.50
Beads	2.00		<hr/>
Tobacco	1.00		\$5.25
	<hr/>		
	\$9.25		

Delaware	\$ 100.14
Waco and Tawakoni	89.62
Caddo	70.00
Anadarko and Ioni	57.00
Keechi	39.00
Cherokee	33.25
Shawnee	33.00
Kiowa	5.25
Coushatta	9.25
	<hr/>
	\$ 436.51

Distribution of Presents under \$500.00

	Axes		Squaw	Tin	Tin Frying		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
	Hoes	Large	2nd size	Axe	Cups	Pans	Do.	Lead	Powder	Tobacco
Delaware		9	6	5	12	3	12	70	37½	40
Waco and Tawakoni	18	8	5	5	11	3	5			35
Anadarko and Ioni	17	6	5	4	9	3	2	50	25	30
Caddo	15	4	5	4	8	2	2	40	25	25
Keechi	10	3	3	2	5	2	2	30	12½	16
Cherokee	9	3	3	2	6	2	2	30	12½	18
Shawnee	8	3	3	2	5	2	7	30	12½	18

Bill of foods purchased at Mr Torreys amounted to	\$359.97½
The supposed valuation of goods belonging to the Government	102.00
	<hr/>
	\$461.97½

No. 218

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN COMMISSIONER
[February 2-December 5, 1843]

Moneys expended by G. W. Terrell as Indian Commissioner		
Amount paid Capt Black, as pr recpt	1	\$ 46.00
" " J. B. Ransom	2	30.00
" " W. P. Marlin	3	40.00
" " McDougall & Milligan	4	15.00
" " to Col Watton	5	9.00
" " to T S. Menefee	6	5.00

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"	"	to Porter for Ransom	7	5.00
"	"	to Col Wheelock for pork	8	6.00
"	"	to Col. Le. Williams	9	12.00
"	"	to Wm R Horne	10	2.50
				170.50

In addition to the above I purchased and furnished to the Indians in Apl 1843—sugar, coffee salt and to the amt of eighteen dollars— 18.00

I also paid to Jno Marlin and Wilkerson, for driving beeves for the Indians—fifteen dollars making an aggregate amt of 15.00

\$203.50

I certify that the above account of moneys expended by me as Indian Commissioner, is Just and correct.

Washington July 5th 1844 G. W. Terrell

Note For Voucher No. 3. See voucher No. 31 of Genl. Houstons a/c for Indians Purposes. The amt of \$ 40 having been paid by Judge Terrell in said a/c.

Jno. M. Swisher
C. C. A. O.

The items in the account on the opposite page for sugar, coffee salt and furnished the Indians, and also the money paid for the driving of beeves, were furnished and paid in the woods, where I could not procure proper vouchers for the same.

Jany 5th 1844 G W TERRELL

[Endorsed] \$ 170.50
Returns of G. W. Terrell on a/c of Indian purposes

No. 219

DRAFTS ON GOVERNMENT [February 2-December 5, 1843]

Recd of Genl Terrell Thirty Dollars, Exr in advance of my pay as Secty to the commissioners to treat with the Indians.

Washington 2nd Feby 1843

J B Ransom

Republic of Texas
To McDougall & Milligan Dr.

1843

April 9th

To crossing over the ferry 97 horses at 12½ cents each—	\$ 11.28 .47
--	-----------------

 11.75

To crossing forty nine Indians at 12½ cents each—	6.12½
To crossing over 17 packs at 12½ cts—	2.12½

 \$ 20.00

Recd of G. W. Terrell fifteen dollars in exchequer money in full
of the above act.

\$ 15 00/100

McDougall & Milligan
by Lewis Milligan
12.12½

Recd of G. W. Terrell, Indian Commissioners nine dollars for a
saddle. lost by the said Indian Commissioners in March last,
while in public service.

Dec. 5th 1843

 J E S Watton

received of G W Terrell five Dollars in Exchecqur for Labour
Done for Indian Commissor T. S. Menefee.

By Jarrat Menefee

Received, Washington, April 11, 1843, of George W. Terrell,
forty six dollars, on account of my services as Indian Commis-
sioner.

 J. S. Black

Recd of G W Terrell two dollars and fifty cents for services ren-
dered the Govt in driving cattle to the Waco Villiage for the
Indians to eat.

Oct. 9th 1843

 Wm. R. Horne

Octr 5th 1843

Recd. of Government of Texas through Geo W Terrell Twelve Dollars and sixty two cents par funds.

R. I. Gilchrist

his

L X Williams

mark

[Endorsed] The money mentioned in the within receipt was paid for services rendered by said Williams as a messenger to the Indians
 Jany 5th 1844 G. W. Terrell

Recd of E L R Wheelock one hogg Weighing one hundred and fifty pounds at four cents pr lb. for use of the Delaware Indians on their rout to the falls by order of the Government of Texas.
 test Robert Steels April 21 1843

His

Moses X Evans

Mark

[Endorsed] Pay to the order of G. W. Terrell
 E L R Wheelock

Major Ransom

1843

To R H Porter

Dr.

Apl To 4 days board @ 10/..... \$ 5.00

Apl 4, 1843 Recd paymt R H Porter

The above rep I paid for Mr Ransom as Secretary to the Indian Commissioner
 G. W. Terrell

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