

CHAPTER II.

INDIANS OF TEXAS.

11. Why so Called.—The discoverers of America, thinking they had reached India by sailing west, called the red people they found there Indians.

12. Origin of the Indians.—As to where the Indians came from, no one has been able to decide. They are a race by themselves. For many thousand years they have been in America, and the discoverers of Texas found them living in nearly every part of the country. A few legends were all they claimed as history.

13. How They Lived.—Most of them had villages, from which they went out on hunting or thieving expeditions, or in making war upon each other. Some, naturally inclined to peace, planted little fields of corn, and made their clothing from the skins of animals. Although all were Indians, they were divided into tribes very different from one another, as the white settlers soon found out when they moved into Texas.

14. The Carancahuas.—The country along the Gulf of Mexico was occupied by the Carancahuas. They were foot Indians, and hunted, in light canoes, on the shallow bays and rivers, for fish and sea fowl. They were no man's friend, and had disappeared before 1850.

15. The Comanches and Kiowas.—The largest and most cruel tribes were the Comanches and the Kiowas. Their villages were in the mountains and at the head of the Texas rivers. They went on raids through all the country down to the Gulf and as far east as the Trinity River. They never

17. The Lipans.—The Lipans were Mexican Indians, and fought with Mexico in the Republican army during the Mexican revolution. At one time they acted as scouts for Texas, but afterward returned to Mexico and became bitter enemies to the Texians. As long as the border country was open to them they made raids upon the colonists.

18. The Apaches.—The Apaches were from New Mexico and Arizona. They were always fierce and warlike.

19. The Caddos.—The Caddos were from Louisiana, and included the tribes, under different names, who had villages from the Sabine and Red Rivers to the Trinity. They had farms and cattle, and in many ways gave signs of civilization. The French in Louisiana found faithful friends in them.

20. The Wacos.—The Waco villages were on the Brazos and upper Trinity. They had cultivated fields, and built themselves houses. They were not friendly or reliable, and gave the early settlers a great deal of trouble. The city of Waco takes its name from this tribe.

21. The Tehuacanos.—Northeast of the Wacos were the Tehuacanos. The Anadacos and Pawnees were their near neighbors.

22. The Keechis.—In the east were a low, crafty tribe called the Keechis, few in numbers and held in contempt by all.



PLACIDO, CHIEF OF THE TONCAHUAS.

23. The Wichitas.—The Wichitas, a large and fierce tribe, lived in the Red River and Cross Timber country, and in the Wichita Mountains.

24. The Pueblos.—The most interesting of all the Texas Indian tribes are the Pueblos. For many centuries their home has been in the country around their town of Ysleta, on the Rio Grande. They are said to be the builders of cities whose ruins have been seen by explorers through New Mexico and California.

They became Roman Catholics when the Spanish priests came among them. For more than three hundred and fifty years they have been peaceful shepherds. § 33. Ysleta is



OLD CHURCH AT YSLETA, THREE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

said to be the oldest town in North America, and the houses are still built in the same style that the first ones were.

The office of chief descends from

father to son. Their records have been kept for hundreds of years.

25. The Alabamas, Cooshatties, and Muscogees.—Leaving Alabama, these simple, kindly Indians made their home in a village that had been deserted by the Caddos, south-east of the Trinity.

They have never been sent to the Indian *Reserves* (§ 337) or to the Indian Territory, but have lived in peace among the white people of that region.

26. The Aranamas and Anaquas.—These Indians were in and around Goliad. They disappeared before many colonists came there.