

by the Señor Commander-General. The captain of the nation itself, Tosacondata, Tosapoy, Hichapat, Paraginanchi, Cuentaninaveni, Quihuanteantime, Sohucat, Canaguaipe, Pasimampat, Toyamancare, Tichinalla, and thirty-one other distinguished individuals were present and empowered by guarantees for its fulfillment, having come before me after having ratified the articles on their part Captains Huanecoruco and Oxamaquea, of the same branch; Chama, Hisaquebera, Tuchuara, and Encantime of that of the Yupes; with El Querenilla or Priest of their religion, and Tosaporua, Pasahuoques, Paxabipo, Cunabunit, and Quahuahacante of that of the Yamparicas, with many individuals dependent upon the above-mentioned chiefs. Of this I certify. Santa Fe, July 14, 1786. Juan Bautista de Anza.

It is a copy of which I certify, Chihuahua. December 21, 1786

PEDRO GARRIDO Y DURAN  
[rubric]

SOURCE: Alfred Barnaby Thomas, ed. and trans., *Forgotten Frontiers: A Study of the Spanish Indian Policy of Don Juan Bautista de Anza, Governor of New Mexico 1777-1787* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1932): 329-32.

### TREATY WITH THE NAVAJO

March 26, 1786

ACCOUNT RECEIVED OF WHAT WAS DONE IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW MEXICO BY GOVERNOR DON JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA TO BREAK THE SECRET ALLIANCE WHICH THE NAVAJO NATION MAINTAINED WITH THE GILA APACHES, THEIR SEPARATION, AND ALLEGIANCE OF THE FORMER TO OUR SIDE HAVING BEEN ASSURED.

In accordance with the measures which were required in his orders of August 27 of 85, and January 18 of the current year . . . [Don Juan Bautista de Anza] advises he had them cited, by the Alcaldes of La Laguna, Zuñi, and the lieutenant of Jemez, to the spot called Bado del Piedra for the days of 22 or 23 of March where that chief arrived on the last date. . . .

He [a messenger] actually returned in the time set, bringing in his company four captains, thirty-six authorized individuals and an almost equal number of young people, the first and second groups with powers from all of the rancherias of which they were resident. The governor received them with pleasure, censuring them gently for their unfounded lack of confidence and their mistaken conduct in not declaring themselves openly and generally against the Apaches. Persuasively he reasoned the evils which would come to them from that, and [the] benefits which, on the contrary, they would enjoy if they decided to take the side proposed to them to their own interest and advantage as they had well experienced.

This point admitted by those Indians, the governors added that since they were representing all their nation, they might propose right there those whom they might wish as general of them and their lieutenant. This election having fallen upon the two whom they had indicated at the beginning, he confirmed and approved them in the name of his Majesty, naming the first, Don Carlos, with the insignia of a large medal, and the second, Don Joseph Antonio. Under these designations, each in his respective offices, they were recognized by the rest who were present, and all were instructed in the prerogatives of their new chiefs, and these in their obligations, as well as the honor which came to them, so that they might know what attached to the trust which was placed in them. This they promised to discharge.

Immediately after this act the governor proposed to them that to facilitate the fulfilling of their pledge, and to maintain their relationship with the general, to obviate misunderstanding of his orders, conserve with equal fidelity his replies, and to avoid by his presence the malicious reports which had restrained them up to now from the better part, it appeared proper for him to appoint an interpreter to reside among them, without occasioning them inconvenience. Having admitted this on their part, they solicited that he send them the one who was present there. The governor acceded

and fixed upon him the salary of eight pesos monthly, equipment of horses, arms and other supplies, because of his being the son of good parents of honorable descent and superior understanding.

According to what was referred to they proceeded to agreement upon the following points:

1. That they maintaining as they proposed the required subordination and fidelity, the protection of the king would be sought and declared in their favor.

2. That to bring about the declaration of war against the Gilas one of the chiefs named with only Navajos and the interpreter should set out on a campaign at the will of the governor at the end of July of this year, so that besides their performance in the past year, the enemies might have this new proof that the Navajos were now moving frankly and voluntarily against them.

3. That from the people who might not be included in this expedition, that chief should hold out those whom he might consider fit to go as auxiliaries with the monthly detachments of troops; this reinforcement he fixed right there at thirty individuals each month; for these individuals the Navajos accepted with much gratitude the aid of horses and supplies dispensed by the Commandancy-General.

4. That from the moment the council was dissolved they should go down to occupy their old camps to plant their seeds, and that, concerning the security which the governor guaranteed them in conserving and sustaining them in that situation, they could proceed to build sod huts.

5. Lastly, that for these ends proposed and to prove their acquittance, they received and assured on their part the life of the interpreter offering to be directed by his advice.

Just at the conclusion of this covenant, two Comanches of those who as a precaution the governor was taking with him, stepped into the conference so that the Navajos, having seen them, might be moved by the fear and respect they have for this warlike nation. to this end one of them spoke, exhorting in their manner the Navajo to be careful to be faithful in their promises by obeying that chief, because on the other hand, at the least hint, the forces of the Comanches as good allies and friends of the Spaniards would come and exterminate them. He menaced and terrorized them so much that with the same submission which the governor [received] they replied to the Comanches that they would fail in nothing agreed upon. At the moment of departing, the governor represented to the Navajo general and lieutenant among other measures, that having returned to their rancherias and having made known [these things] in them, they take the most urgent measures to initiate the points sworn to and come and present themselves in Santa Fe so that they might be invested accordingly, as he said, with the decoration of their new commissions. . . .

This account is condensed and extracted from the official reports of the governor of New Mexico to which I refer. Chihuahua, December 21, 1786.

PEDRO GARRIDO Y DURAN

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SOURCE: Alfred Barnaby Thomas, ed. and trans., *Forgotten Frontiers: A Study of the Spanish Indian Policy of Don Juan Bautista de Anza, Governor of New Mexico 1777-1787* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1932): 345-51.

## TREATY WITH THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW

May 14, 1790

### A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP

Between his Catholic Majesty, the great King of the Spains and the Indies, on the one part, represented by Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, colonel of the royal armies, Governor of the fort and the district of the Natchez, and on the other, Tascaduca, King of the Chickasaw nation, and Franchimastabia, principal chief of the Choctaw nation,