

In order to carry out the order of April 17 last from the Most Excellent Sr. Viceroy Conde de Revilla Gigedo, you will send to my hands an exact report that shows the foreigners that exist in the district of the jurisdiction of Nacogd[oches], which is under your charge, be they married and residing there or in the category of [MS deleted: "passengers"] travelers, traders, or any other purpose. You should not fail to make reference to those whom you know to reside at this capital, stating what you know of their occupations and the reasons they may have had to come to this [province?] with a permit, or for any other reason, as traders among the Indians, and the way in which they conduct themselves among them. This report you will attach below this [order]. God keep you many years. Béxar, [May] 12, 1792. Manuel Muños.

[C., 1 p., in E. 5/12/1792-5/18/1792]

In fulfillment of the foregoing order, I forward below everything that I am instructed by it [to do] with regard to the foreigners that exist in the town under my command, with reference to those among them whom I know to live in this capital, what I know of their occupations and the reasons they may have had to come here, as well as those [who came] for the purpose of trading with the Indians, and the manner in which they conduct themselves among them.

The foreigners who are in the town under my charge are: Don J[ose]ph María Arman, Luis Arman, Luis Dear, Luis Belance, Luis Reliquie, Juan Zarnaque, Samuel Leone, Pedro Amelie, Pedro Engle, Pedro Dole, Federico [__?__], Estevan Gogete, Pedro Lu, Fran[cis]co Shonca[?], Fran[cis]co Peres, J[ose]ph Nabarro, //1v Remixio Toten, Fran[cis]co Potrillo, J[ose]ph Guales, Pedro Lobo, Juan Bautista, Andrés Balenten, Carlos [__?__], J[ose]ph la Biña, Lucas Marlin, Juan Coniquie[?], Buete Lafita, Don Nicolás de la Mathe, Juan Bosque, and Don Felipe [__?__]/

The reasons they had to enter [were]:

That, upon seeing the lands uninhabited with the abandonment of the demolished presidio of Los Adaes and the missions that were under its protection, and with the permission of their commanders, they created cattle ranches and cultivated lands, harvests, dwellings, and settlements with their families and slaves (those that have them). And another, with trade among the Indian Nations with passports for that purpose from their commanders and the assignment to a village for each trader for that purpose, as stated in their passports by their aforesaid commanders—who at that time were Don Baltasar de Bilie and Don Atanacio de Mecieres—and the aforesaid traders had the burden of paying a yearly oblate for their church. And in these pursuits the traders were occupied among the Indians, and the farmers and ranchers in their ministrations, as the latter [still] are.

In those aforesaid times the cadet of this presidial company of S[a]n Antonio de Béxar, Don Nicolás LeMé, the *soldado distinguido* of the aforesaid company, Don Andrés Benito Curbieri, Ildefonso Rey, the barber of the aforesaid company, and Lorenzo René were employed in the aforesaid commerce among the Indians.

[To] these traders (and the rest that were in the [Indian] Nations), when the town of Bucarely was founded in the midst of these nations and placed under my charge, I sent an order to to withdraw from those villages and from commerce with the Indians. And that was done, with some of them heading to the Natchitoches Post [and] others to the town // 2 of Bucarely, where they remain. And the afore-mentioned Don Nicolás Lemé, Don Andrés Benito Curbiere, Yldefonso Rey, and Lorenzo René [came] to this capital, the first two with a passport from me, and the second [two] without one, and here Don Andrés Curbiere (who has three children) and Yldefonso Rey have married.

Pedro Lanbromón—occupation, tailor—and resident in this capital, traveled through Bucarely (called Nacogdoches) on the run from Nueva Orleans, having deserted from that garrison where he was a private during the Spanish period, and he has married in the aforesaid capital, where he has a daughter.

Pedro Miñón and Pedro de los Angeles, the first of whom enjoys [the status of] *ymbálido*, an artilleryman by occupation, is married with three children, and the second is married, has five children, and serves in one of these missions of this capital. They are deserters from the garrison of Nueva Orleans from the time it belonged to France, and took refuge in the former presidio of Los Adaes, from where they came with permission to this one.

Don Nicolás la Mathé came to Bucarely with a passport from the señor governor of [Nueva] Orleans for the purpose of fulfilling a promise he made to Nuestra Señora del Pilar to build a church for her of cut planks with the help of the citizenry, and not having accomplished that, he has remained supporting himself through the management of his interests.

Don Mauricio de Moy entered this capital with a passport from his commandant and with my cognizance [*visto*] on business connected with his interests, and here he has married and has a daughter by the aforesaid marriage.

Antonio Conar Laforel[?] entered with a passport for the purpose of plying his trade as a carpenter, and he has married in the aforesaid capital and supports himself with his trade.

Don Antonio de Mecieres came in for the purpose of serving the king with the rank of *alferes*, and today he is retired // 2v and married at the presidio of La Baya del Espíritu S[an]to, where he remains.

Of those living in the town of Bucarely that I already mentioned in the second paragraph, there are, married, in the aforesaid town and its jurisdiction: Don J[osel]ph María Arman, who has [MS deleted: "four"] three children, [MS deleted: "Pedro"] Luis Belance, who has two children, Juan Sarnaque, who has five children, Samuel Leone, with three children, Pedro Engle, Pedro Dole, with two children and three slaves, Estevan Gogete, who has a daughter, Juan Shonca, Remixio Toten, with one slave, Fran[cis]co Potrillo, who has a daughter, Juan Coniquie, with five children, Buete Lafita, with five children and six slaves, and Juan Bosque, with two children.

Of these same [individuals] that are in the aforesaid town of Bucarely and Nacodoches, Don J[ose]ph María Arman is there with a permit from the señor governor of [Nueva] Orleans—and permission from Sr. Don Teodoro de Croix [when he] was commandant general of the interior Provinces—trading with the Indian Nations, in which [trade] he has employed several of the foreigners who reside in the aforesaid town in his trading agencies [*corredurías*], while others of them in the same town do so on their own with the Indians who are attracted there by that interest (much to the detriment of the settlers).

Conduct with the Indians and among them exhibited by the traders who live among them:

It is in the custom and style of the Indians. They wear a loin cloth and cover themselves with cured buffalo skins. They dance and sing in the manner of [the Indians], they intermarry with them and change wives when the one they took no longer suits them, and they eat with them from a common pot, all for the purpose of having good lodging and treatment and good trade [*feria*] with them.

//3 [For] this category of people, generally, it is hard [to get them] to observe annual sacraments and to attend the divine temple on festival and doctrinal days, [or to be] good subjects in demanding circumstances or for the public good, setting a bad example unless force is applied to them. With this, I conclude in fulfillment of my obligation and of what I was ordered.

Antonio Gil Ybarvo
[Rubric]

[A. D. S., 1-3 pp., in E. 5/12/1792-5/18/1792]

[Ch. in h.]

A copy of the summary of this report [was?] sent to Sr. Commandant General Don Pedro de Nava today, January 18, 1795.

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[D., 3 p., in E. 5/12/1792-5/18/1792]

[Note: End date of this document is actually January 18, 1795, not May 18, 1792, as designated in the calendar]