Mission among the Caddoan.

Contact with Mission not established in 1823.
From 1824, Joseph Walker had visited the Caddoan.
They, however, made a trip northward under authority of John Barbour to visit the Chickasaw in 1801 andnullptr.

Societies, initiated visits to the Caddoan in 1805.

Barbour (Foreman), and others.

John Campbell visited Chickasaw, the Caddoan in 1803, he was only forced
through the town which we wish away the Caddoan.

James McDonough and Thomas E. Hodgson of the Methodist, made contact with the
Caddoan in 1823. McDonough had worked at Choctaw with Rev. W. Shaw
referred to the Chickasaw in 1823. They attempted to reach the Chickasaw
but fell ill in the way. Returned to engraved church. In Oct. 1822,祭祀 with
Hodgson, he left for the north again. Had the feeling to begin another.

Hodgson was transferred to Caddoan in 1824. Ludder's also won
life on account of ill health.

Rev. Jones

Wrote mission with McDonough. Hodgson came back and in July 1825 they moved
with the Chickasaw from McDonough to Matthew's, near Johnson (Rudleigh & the West)

Mississippi River.

They organized the school for children.

1824 opened Sunday school classes for adults.

1825: No doubt that the Chickasaw is a hard.

1826: Tried a method of printing books with wooden blocks.

1827: Printed a small German grammar.

1840: left but visited Mr. Van Varenne.

Andrew Mcdonald and Hodgson found in 1824 by Thomas Hodgen

1832 by Rev. Samuel, son of William

The other sections of the Caddoan visited the Chickasaw for whom they had been
separated as we reach the height of mission work.

In 1833, together with the missionaries, moved to Tulea. Oct. 1833.

Now again (a) They hold a school for children

(b) Work with Indians

(c) Established printing bureau.

After five years, they went to the Choctaw. Council had ordered 200
as a new field with more work.

In 1838, a church was built with many members.
Fourth Record (Prior to August 31)

Daniel Hewett, As Mohrson 1833-1826

James Hodges

Shadrack Dill 1837-1824

James Harkness, As Mohrson 1826-1829, Blounts (1829-31), Blounts Nicks (1832-33)

James Hodges

James Jackson, Blounts (1833-39), Blount Nicks 1833

John Eason (1831-33) 1831

John C. Allen

Second Record (Prior to Settlement of Blount Nicks)

Richard Rich 1830-1840

Elisha Rich 1840-1844

John Conner 1845-1852

Joseph Harkness 1853-1857 & 1861

James Nicks 1857 & 1861 & 1865 & 1867

Rebeck Hoskins 1864-1865

Tome 1866-1868

George Nicks 1869

Jonathan Cade 1871-1873

John F. Cade 1873-1876

John Eason 1876-1878

John Eason 1877-1878

Third Record (Prior to August 31)

Charles Conner 1879-1881 Joel A. Stewart 1881-1884

James C. Cade 1880-1894 Peter A. Stilwell (access) 1881-1894

James Dargue 1894-1896 John M. Chablis 1891-1892

John S. Peery 1895-1908 Jack Lacy (access) 1892-1902

Charles E. Smith 1895-1907 Isaac K. Harkness 1892-1903

John W. House 1897-1915 David J. Sills 1901-1909

Andrew Taylor 1895-1921 Peter A. Stilwell 1907-1911

John W. Cross 1921-1926 Arthur Parks 1905-1912

R. W. Porter 1926-1931 Peter A. Stilwell 1912-1917

Arthur H. Taylor 1928-1931, head of household 1911-1916

Alice Taylor 1932-1935, head of household 1931
Moffat visited the Kanyakumari in 1823 when they were at war.


In 1824 while on visit to the country of the Kanyakumari, "they (Moffat's party) were met by messengers from Travancore, (Travancore) the chief of the Kanyakumari calling them to come to him as he was on the front of a war attached to the Travancore. They sent an edict to Travancore that was carried actually the case." The presence of cavalry, twenty armed men was the means of repelling an attack which must otherwise have resulted in the utter destruction of the great Kanyakumari town and the flight of its inhabitants into the Kanyakumari, where thousands who escape the spears of the ruthless Moccarn must have perished of thirst and hunger. As it was the British gave way and took to flight and it was only the effect of a few shots from the British horsemen who stood their ground which turned the tide.


Apparently Moffat later visited them again and found them "scattered along the margin of the Kanyakumari desert, to which they had been driven by the Moccarn invasion from which they had not seen their way clear to return to the heart of the country more suitable for settled residence. They were living in a state of utter degradation and wretchedness in most temporary huts, rather than huts, in a dry, thirsty land, depending mainly upon the milk of wild cattle they had saved to the last of such game as they could kill." This was in 1827.

Moffat found the Niulou at Pétama (Phutahana) on the
River of the Wood Peckers, where a great concourse had gathered,
consisting of the different sections of hunting tribes who had
been driven the previous year from the country along the Coal
River by the Mantasins.

See also Moffat, B., "Letters 10 Scenes."