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TLACOPSEL INDIANS. The Tlacopsel (Acopsel, Lacopsel, Tlacopsel) Indians were an Atakapan group of southeastern Texas. The location of their settlements remains unknown, but it is believed that they lived in the same general area as the Bidai and Deadoze Indians. They are known only during the eighteenth century, mainly in connection with Indian requests for missions in east central Texas.

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TLAXCALAN INDIANS. The Tlaxcalan (Tlascalan, Tlaxcaltecán, Tlaxcalteco) Indians of central Mexico, who spoke a Uto-Aztecan language, aided Cortez in his conquest of the Aztec empire and received certain privileges in return. This relationship of mutual aid and trust continued into later times, and Tlaxcalans often assisted the Spaniards on the frontier in exploration,^{qv} warfare, and colonization. A Tlaxcalan was with Antonio de Espejo^{qv} in Trans-Pecos^{qv} Texas and New Mexico in 1582–1583. In 1688 a Tlaxcalan scout was sent by the governor of Coahuila to check on René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle's^{qv} colony on the Texas coast, and this same Tlaxcalan reported the presence of Jean Jarry,^{qv} a survivor of the La Salle expedition,^{qv} among Coahuiltecan Indians near the Rio Grande. Shortly thereafter Tlaxcalan auxiliary soldiers were with several expeditions that sought La Salle's Fort St. Louis^{qv} and were also with Domingo Terán de los Ríos^{qv} in the Hasinai country of eastern Texas. In 1759 Tlaxcalan auxiliaries were with Diego Ortiz Parilla^{qv} in his disastrous punitive campaign against the Comanches and their allies on the Red River. Although there were plans to settle Tlaxcalans at several strategic places in Texas, relatively few actually settled there (nine families arrived at San Saba Mission in 1757). However, Tlaxcalan colonists were fairly numerous at various places on or just south of the Rio Grande, as at El Paso (refugees from northern New Mexico after the Pueblo Indian rebellion of 1680), at San Juan Bautista near present Eagle Pass (settled there about 1700 to help instruct and control the Coahuiltecan Indians at nearby missions), and in the lower Rio Grande valley^{qv} (invited by José de Escandón^{qv} to settle in his new colony of Nuevo Santander in the 1750s). Descendants of these early Tlaxcalan settlers still live along the Rio Grande, and some are undoubtedly living in Texas today.

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TOADSUCK, TEXAS. Toadsuck, originally called Toadsuck Saloon, later became part of Collinsville in western Grayson County. Settlers arrived in the area in the late 1850s, and in 1869 a townsit was surveyed near Toadsuck Saloon, then located a half mile southeast of what is now the site of Collinsville. The town of Toadsuck took the name of the saloon. It may have been named by John Jones, an early settler and mill owner, after the city of Toadsuck, Arkansas. According to legend, the name was originally a reference to men consuming liquor until they swelled up like toads. In 1869 William (Alfalfa Bill) Henry David Murray,^{qv} who later became a notable Oklahoma govern-

nor, was born in Toadsuck. The Texas and Pacific line was built within three quarters of a mile of Toadsuck in 1880, and by 1887 most of its businesses and residents had moved to the tracks. The railroad town was named Collinsville when it was incorporated in the 1890s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Ancestors and Descendants: Grayson County, Texas* (Sherman, Texas: Grayson County Genealogical Society, 1980). Frank X. Tolbert, "Tolbert's Texas" Scrapbook, Barker Texas History Center, University of Texas at Austin.
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TOAPA AND TOAPARI INDIANS. These names are known from a single Spanish document of 1683 that identifies them as friends of the Jumano Indians, a tribe noted for wide travel across Texas. It seems likely that both lived somewhere in west central Texas. Their affiliations remain unknown.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Charles W. Hackett, ed., *Pichardo's Treatise on the Limits of Louisiana and Texas* (4 vols., Austin: University of Texas Press, 1931–46).
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TOBACCO CREEK. Tobacco Creek rises in two branches above the Caprock^{qv} in northeastern Dawson County. The main branch, also known as Dry Tobacco Creek, rises ten miles northeast of Lamesa and one mile southeast of the junction of Farm roads 1210 and 178 (at 32°52' N, 101°52' W). The creek bed descends from the escarpment through Rock Canyon and maintains a southeasterly course through isolated ranchland. Wet Tobacco Creek, the southern branch, also heads along the eastern edge of the Caprock escarpment some six miles northeast of Lamesa (at 32°46' N, 101°52' W) and runs east for nine miles to join the main branch 1½ miles from the Borden county line (at 32°48' N, 101°43' W) in east central Dawson County. Tobacco Creek enters Borden County north of U.S. Highway 180 and eventually flows into the Colorado River on Muleshoe Ranch land in the southwestern part of the county, nine miles southwest of Gail (at 32°42' N, 101°33' W). From an elevation of 2,990 feet at its headwaters, the streambed descends nearly 600 feet. The total length of the stream is thirty miles. Like other area streams, Tobacco Creek was the site of numerous hunting camps during the 1870s. Capt. Nicholas Nolan's company of the Tenth United States Cavalry^{qv} camped along the creek's dry bed during an expedition of 1877. Later the creek basin became part of C. C. Slaughter's^{qv} West Texas holdings.

TOBACCO CULTURE. Three important species of tobacco grew wild in Texas, one of which, *Nicotiana tabacum*, is the species to which most modern commercial tobaccos belong. The consumption of tobacco, by means of cigarette and pipe smoking, was a universal custom among the Indians of Texas before the arrival of the Spaniards. The Indians gathered and cured the wild tobacco and also cultivated it in small patches. Early American settlers in Texas introduced several varieties of Kentucky and Tennessee tobaccos that were grown on farms and plantations for home consumption. In 1850 the state produced 66,897 pounds of tobacco. In 1879 Cuban cigar-leaf tobacco was grown successfully on a commercial scale near Willis in Montgomery County, but after a few years commercial production in that area ceased until 1891, when it was renewed with considerable success. A large crop was raised in 1892, and warehouses and a cigar factory were established at Willis. The industry prospered and spread to other counties in East Texas but eventually failed because of impractical methods of growing and handling. Some interest in tobacco culture was revived between 1900 and 1904, when the United States Department of Agriculture discovered that East Texas was capable of producing a high-grade cigar leaf that equaled the imported Cuban product. The department established a demonstration and experimental farm at Nacogdoches, and experimental plantings of tobacco were made throughout East Texas. A total of 425,000 acres in this region was found suitable for tobacco growing. Tobacco packing houses established at Nacogdoches and Palestine processed and shipped the Texas tobacco to cigar manufacturers in other states. A