

ENDNOTES

- ¹ For popular takes on Angelina, see Ted Poston Trout, "The Savor of Angelina County," *The Lufkin Daily News*, August 16, 1936 and "Angelina County Named for Lovely Indian Maiden" *The Lufkin Daily News*, October 30, 1955, which borrows from Trout's article. Although these articles refer to some primary sources, their depiction of Angelina is influenced by popular legends.
- ² Fray Juan Agustín Morfi, *History of Texas, 1673-1779* (Albuquerque: The Quivira Society, 1935), Part 1, pp. 63, 74-75; William C. Foster, *Spanish Expeditions Into Texas, 1689-1768* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1995), 120.
- ³ John G. Johnson, "PENICAUT, ANDRE JOSEPH," *Handbook of Texas Online* (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fpe23>), accessed October 23, 2012.
- ⁴ Richebourg Gaillard McWilliams, *Fleur de Lys and Calumet: Being the Penicaut Narrative of French Adventure in Louisiana* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1953), 150-151.
- ⁵ Joseph G. Tregle, Jr., "Review of Fleur de Lys and Calumet: Being the Penicaut Narrative of French Adventure in Louisiana by Richebourg Gaillard McWilliams," *The Journal of Southern History* 19, no. 3 (1953): 376.
- ⁶ The standard account of La Salle's ill-fated Texas adventures, which describes the events surrounding La Salle's death and the fates of the survivors, is Robert S. Weddle, *Wilderness Manhunt: The Spanish Search for La Salle* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1973). For the survivors who accompanied St. Denis and were recognized by the Tejas, see Robert S. Weddle, *The French Thorn: Rival Explorers in the Spanish Sea 1682-1762* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1991), 193-194. Two other accounts, which further prove French-Hasinai contact before St. Denis are Henri Joutel's Relation (found in William C. Foster, editor, and Johanna S. Warren, translator, *The La Salle Expedition to Texas: The Journal of Henri Joutel, 1684-1687* (Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1998) and Pierre and Jean-Baptist Talon's "Voyage to the Mississippi through the Gulf of Mexico" in R. T. Huntington, "The Interrogation of the Talon Brothers, 1698," *The Iowa Review*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Spring-Summer 1985), 99-139. See also Robert S. Weddle, "La Salle's Survivors," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* (April 1972), 413-433.
- ⁷ Readers have assumed, from this account, that she was converted and educated by Father Massanet in his missionary journeys in the 1690's, but it is not stated exactly when she received this education or who taught her. Massanet himself does not mention her either in his letter to Don Carlos de Sigüenza concerning the discovery of the bay of Espíritu Santo (see Damian Manzanet and Lilia M. Casis "Carta de Don Damian Manzanet á Don Carlos de Sigüenza Sobre el Descubrimiento de la Bahía de Espíritu Santo," *The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association* Vol. 2, No.4 (1899), 253-312) which described his 1690 expedition or in his diary of the 1691 expedition, found in Mattie Austin Hatcher "The Expedition of Don Domingo Teran De Los Rios Into Texas," *Preliminary Studies of the Texas Catholic Historical Society*, 2, no. 1 (1932), 48-67. Lino Gomez Canedo's *Primeras Exploraciones y Poblamiento de Texas (1686-1964)* contains Massanet's Diary of his 1691 expedition in Spanish. Diane H. Corbin's entry "Angelina" in Frances Abernethy's *Legendary Ladies of Texas* (Denton: University of North Texas Press, 1994), 15-18, uses more primary sources than most popular depictions of Angelina and is more trustworthy, but still attributes quotes to Father Massanet that we have not found in a primary source.
- ⁸ Bellisle's account is most accessible in Henri Folmer, "De Bellisle on the Texas Coast," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 44, No. 2 (October 1940), 204-231. See also Robert S. Weddle, *The French Thorn* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1991), 208-227 and Robert S. Weddle and Patricia R. Lemee, "Exploring the Texas Coast, Bellisle, Beranger, and La Harpe," in Francois Lagarde, ed., *The French in Texas* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2003), 20-34.
- ⁹ Folmer, "De Bellisle on the Texas Coast," 223.
- ¹⁰ *Ibid*, 223-225.
- ¹¹ Henri Folmer, "De Bellisle on the Texas Coast," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 44, No. 2 (October 1940), 204-231 contains an annotated translation of Pierre Margery's publication of Bellisle's *Relacion in his Découvertes et Etablissements des Français dans l'Ouest et dans le Sud de l'Amérique Septentrionale*, published in 1879. While Folmer's work is invaluable to monolingual scholars of 18th century Texas, its annotations are sometimes more confusing than they are helpful, as they offer information from other accounts of Bellisle's journey, particularly from Le Page du Pratz and Bossu. Some of these other accounts give more details than are offered in Margery's document; without English translations of these documents, it is difficult for us to assess their veracity or where exactly in Bellisle's narrative they belong.
- ¹² Donald E. Chipman, "RAMON, DOMINGO," *Handbook of Texas Online*, (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fra24>), accessed October 23, 2012.
- ¹³ Debbie S. Cunningham, "The Domingo Ramón Diary of the 1716 Expedition into the Province of the Tejas Indians: An Annotated Translation," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 60, no. 1 (July 2006):39.
- ¹⁴ Donald E. Chipman, "ESPINOSA, ISIDRO FEXLIX DE," *Handbook of Texas Online*, (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fex04>), accessed October 23, 2012.
- ¹⁵ Rev. Gabriel Tous, "Ramón Expedition: Espinosa's Diary of 1716," *Preliminary Studies of the Texas Catholic Historical Society* 1, no. 4 (April 1930): 22.
- ¹⁶ Cunningham, "The Ramon Diary," 42.
- ¹⁷ Donald E. Chipman, "ALARCON, MARTIN DE," *Handbook of Texas Online* (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fal02>), accessed October 23, 2012.
- ¹⁸ Fray Francisco Céliz, *Diary of The Alarcón Expedition into Texas, 1718-1719*, trans. Fritz Leo Hoffmann (Los Angeles: The Quivira Society, 1935), 1-2.
- ¹⁹ Céliz, *Diary of the Alarcon Expedition*, 77.
- ²⁰ Lewis W. Newton, "AGUAYO, MARQUES DE SAN MIGUEL DE," *Handbook of Texas Online* (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fag02>), accessed December 11, 2012.
- ²¹ Spain's claim on Texas was never challenged once Aguayo successfully reoccupied the missions and presidios in East Texas and San Antonio. Even when the military and missionary presence faded in the 19th century, no other nation made a serious play for Texas. It wasn't until Mexico's independence from Spain that Americans began their incursion into Texas, and by the time officials such as General Manuel De Mier y Terán raised the alarm, the tide had turned and Texas' fate was tied the United States and its citizens.
- ²² Richard G. Santos, *Aguayo Expedition into Texas 1721: An Annotated Translation of the Five Versions of the Diary Kept by Br. Juan Antonio De La Peña* (Austin: Jenkins Publishing Company, 1981), 53-54.
- ²³ Newton, "Aguayo," *Handbook of Texas Online*.
- ²⁴ Fray Juan Agustín Morfi, *History of Texas 1673-1779*, trans. Carlos Eduardo Castañeda (Albuquerque: The Quivira Society, 1935), 74-75. Castañeda states in footnote 75 (page 74) that Morfi writes in his Memorias that Angelina was "baptized and reared in the mission of San Juan Bautista." This mission was founded in 1699. See also "MORFI, JUAN AGUSTIN," *Handbook of Texas Online* (www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fmo45), accessed November 29, 2012.
- ²⁵ Unfortunately for historians and modern Texans, the Texas House and Senate journals from April 1846 do not explain why Angelina County was named for Angelina (or the river) and not another notable hero of independence as many other were. The petition to divide Nacogdoches County was first presented in the Senate in March 1846 and passed in April. The Senate passed the bill on April 10, 1846. It is worth noting that several counties in East Texas honor the Native American heritage of the area, including Nacogdoches, Angelina, and Cherokee counties.