

## KARANKAWA INDIAN TIMELINE

Pre-European		Karankawa ranged from Galveston Bay to Corpus Christi Bay and approximately 100 miles inland. Principally near bays and offshore barrier Islands.
1528		Karankawa met survivors of the Narvey Expedition. Cabeza de Vaca lived on Malhado and after he escaped there, he became the slave of the Karankawa Indians.
1529		
1534	February	Indians moved inland Cabeza de Vaca escaped the Karankawa with Andres Dorantes de Carranza, Alonzo Castillo Maldonado and an African born slave, Estevanico and made their way to Mexico.
1537		Cabeza de Vaca returned to Spain and published an account of this travels.
1685		Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle landed at Matagorda Bay.
1688		After bad relations and killings on both sides, the Karankawa attacked Ft. St. Louis and killed remaining colonists except for five children. Two Frenchmen away from the fort returned and buried the remains of the dead.
1689		Alonso de Leon found Ft. St. Louis and buried three remaining bodies that had not been found before. He managed to rescue the Frenchmen and bargained for the release of Robert and Lucien Talon and their sister Magdalene.
1691		Captain Francisco Martinez was able to purchase Eustace Bremen and the last remaining Talon child, John Babtiste.
1719		Karankawa captured a Frenchman named François Simars de Belliste who stayed with them for 15 months.
1721		
1722	April	In an attempt to bring Christianity to the Karankawa, the Spanish built a presidio and mission at the site of Ft. St Louis. These were called Neustra Senora de Espiritu de Zuniga and Nuestra Senora de Loreto.
1726	April	The missions opened Mission de Espiritu Santo de Zuniga moved to the Guadalupe River.
1811		Karankawa were in the center of the Mexican Revolution
1817		Karankawa had a confrontation with Francisco Xavier Mina at Matagorda Bay.
1818		Jean Lafitte becomes embroiled in a war with the Karankawa at Three Trees and killed many of the Native Americans.
1821		Stephen F. Austin met with the Karankawa.
1822		Austin met with them again.
1824		Karankawa signed a treaty with Austin which they did not keep.
1827		
1840	May	Karankawa sign another treaty. Mexico gave the Karankawa permission to move south of the Rio Grande
1858		They are forced back over the border because they had caused problems for the Mexican Government. The remaining Karankawa were killed by Juan Cortina and others.