THE FIRST KAW INDIAN MISSION.

BY WM. W. CONE, TOPEKA.

To the Methodist Church belongs the credit of establishing the first Christian mission among the Kaw or Kansas Indians. On the 16th day of September 1830, the Methodist conference of Missouri, then in session at St. Louis, enlarged the limits of its jurisdiction, and formed four new missionary stations among the Indians in the Indian Territory; one among each of the following tribes, viz.: the Cherokees and Creeks in the southwest, and the Shawnees and Kaws in the northwest.

Two brothers, Thos. and Wm. Johnson, residing in Howard county, Missouri, were selected to take charge of the missions in the northwest—Rev. Thos. Johnson being assigned to labor among the Shawnees, west of the Missouri State line, and Rev. Wm. Johnson among the Kaws, on Kansas river.

Wm. Johnson was born in Nelson county, Virginia, February 2, 1805. He removed with his father to Missouri, in 1825. The next season he was licensed to preach, and in the fall of the same year was received into the conference on trial. In 1829 he was appointed to the New Madrid district, and the next year he was received into full connection, and appointed as above, "Missionary among the Kaw Indians."

From 1830 to 1832, Mr. Johnson resided among the Kaws, at their villages, about ten miles west of the present site of Topeka. But in September of the latter year, he was appointed, in connection with Thomas Markham, to take charge of the mission among the Delaware Indians, and his labors among the Kaws were for a time suspended. He remained among the Delawares until the next conference, when he was transferred to the Shawnee Mission, where he remained until the fall of 1835.

In May, 1834, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Chick, at her father's house, in Howard county, Missouri, by the Rev. Wm. Shores. After a few days' visit in Missouri, he returned with his wife to his labors at the Shawnee Mission. At that time this mission was located about six miles west of Westport, Mo., and within the present limits of Johnson county, Kansas. In 1839 the mission was removed to within two-and-one-half miles of Westport. It was discontinued in 1862.
In the spring of 1835, the United States Government, desiring to remove its farming operations for the Kaw Indians from its first location near the mouth of the Grasshopper river to a more convenient locality in close proximity to the Indian villages, instructed Major Robert W. Cummings, Indian Agent, to make the selections for two farms. Major Cummings selected about 300 acres of land in the Kaw valley, on the north side of the Kaw river, just east of the present site of Silver Lake, in Shawnee county, Kansas, and about 300 acres one mile south of the river, in the valley of Mission creek, in the same county. Mr. Frederick Chouteau, of Westport, Missouri, assisted Major Cummings in the selection of these farms. The land on the latter farm was plowed, under contract, by Major Daniel Boone, a grandson of the Kentucky pioneer.

In was here, on the north part of this farm, on the northwest corner of section 33, township 11, range 14, that the first mission buildings among the Kaws were established. They were erected in the summer of 1835—a hewn log cabin, two stories high, 18 feet wide by 36 feet long. It was divided into four rooms, two above and two below, and with a stone chimney at each end of the building on the outside, as was the custom in those days by people from the Southern States. This, together with a smoke-house, kitchen, and other outbuildings, was all that constituted the Mission improvements.

In September of the same year, Rev. Wm. Johnson and family removed to the Mission, and for over seven years resided here. He and his wife learned to speak the Indian language, and this knowledge became very useful to them in their missionary labors. It would be a pleasant task to record the events that happened in the every-day life at the Mission, but the materials for this are not at present available.

Early in March, 1842, Mr. Johnson and wife attended a quarterly meeting near Independence, Mo. While here he became very sick, and remained at the house of Rev. Thos. Ruble for about three weeks. He recovered sufficiently to return with his family to his home at the Kaw Mission.

On the 9th day of April following, he made a business trip to the Shawnee Mission. The fatigue and exposure incident to a trip of this distance, over sixty miles, brought back the disease (pneumonia) in a more serious form. He became rapidly worse, and died shortly afterwards. An Indian messenger was dispatched to the Kaw Mission, to inform Mrs. Johnson of the dangerous illness of her husband. In so high esteem was he held by the Indians, that about twenty of the most prominent members of the tribe accompanied Mrs. Johnson on her painful journey; but getting impatient at what seemed to them slow traveling; they pushed on ahead, and arrived at the Shawnee Mission a short time before the death of their beloved teacher. Mrs. Johnson did not arrive until an hour after his death.

Mr. Johnson is represented by those who knew him to have been above medium height, and well formed. He is said to have had more influence among the Kaw Indians than any other person, either before or since. Their
veneration for him was marvelous. It was through his influence that the Indians permitted their children to attend the Manual Labor School among the Shawnees, and after his death the children were taken from the school.

Mr. Chouteau, however, states that soon after the children returned to their homes, many of them died. The Indians then refused to send any more children back to the school, because, as they termed it, "they got too much smell of big knife among the whites." Their sickness was probably owing to the great change from regular hours and strict habits of life, acquired at the Mission, to unrestrained liberty and irregularity in diet, etc.

Rev. Geo. W. Love was sent, soon after the death of Mr. Johnson, to the Mission. He, however, remained here but a short time, and nothing is known, by the writer, of the Mission while under his charge.

In the year 1844, Mrs. Johnson was married to the Rev. J. T. Peery, and early in the following year Mr. Peery was sent to the mission for the purpose, as he writes me, of establishing a manual labor school among the Kaws. They kept a few Indian children at the Mission, and taught them through the first year. Mr. Peery was then (1846) appointed "Farmer for the Kaws," and cultivated about 115 acres of land in the Kaw and Mission creek valleys, adjoining the Mission. The school was discontinued that season. This year the Government made another treaty with the Kaws, they relinquishing their right to the lands on the Kaw river for another location around Council Grove. The treaty was perfected through the agency of Major Thos. H. Harvey, Superintendent of the Northwestern tribes, at the Kaw Mission—Mr. Peery attending every meeting.

Mr. Chouteau relates the following anecdote in connection with Mr. Peery's missionary life:

A Methodist General Conference was held at Baltimore in the year 18__, and Mr. Peery was elected a delegate to the Conference. He was accompanied on the trip by four or five prominent Indians. At the hotel in Baltimore the Indians were given feather beds to sleep upon. The weather being very warm and sultry, and this being their first experience, they very naturally felt the awkwardness and extreme unpleasantness of their position. Just about daylight Mr. and Mrs. Peery were awakened from their slumbers by hearing a loud noise in the street. Upon looking out of their window they saw the Indians walking up and down the street with nothing on but nature's covering, fanning themselves. Some early-risers, who had gathered around the Indians, were cheering them, and this was the noise that had awakened Mr. Peery.

A few months previous to the removal of the Indians to Council Grove, Mr. Peery was sent by the Conference to labor among the Cherokees; and Mr. Mitchell, the Government blacksmith for the Kaws, moved into the Mission buildings, and resided here until the spring of 1847. He then removed to Council Grove, and his wife is said to have been the first white woman at the "Grove." The blacksmith for the Pottawatomies, Isaac Mundy, then
occupied it until the spring of 1850. At this time, Joseph Bourassa, a half-breed Pottawatomie, moved into it, and remained there until 1853, when he tore the buildings down and removed the logs about one mile north, and then erected another residence.

I am indebted mainly for the materials for the above sketch to Hon. Wm. Chick, of Glenwood, Johnson county, Kansas; Mr. Frederick Chouteau, Westport, Missouri; Daniel Boone, (now deceased,) late of Westport; Rev. J. T. Peery, Miami, Saline county, Missouri; J. C. McCoy, of Johnson county; Thos. Stinson, Esq., of Tecumseh, Kansas; and largely to the Minutes of the Methodist Conference, and "Life and Times of Wm. Patton."
THE KANSAS INDIANS.

The following account of the Kansas or Kaw tribe of Indians is extracted from the report of Major Stephen H. Long's "expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819 and 1820."* Our State takes its name from this tribe. From time immemorial they occupied a large part of our territory. They are gone from our midst forever. It seems proper that an accessible record containing some early account of them should be made. It will be an appropriate duty of the Society to make a like record as to the Osages and other indigenous tribes in future reports. Major Long's expedition was made under direction of John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War. A corps of competent scientific gentlemen accompanied the expedition. The party set out from Pittsburgh on the 5th of May, 1819, on board the steamer Western Engineer, which had been constructed for the use of the expedition. On the 9th of June, they reached St. Louis. On the 22d, they arrived at Chariton, on the Missouri river, nearly two hundred miles below the mouth of the Kansas river, according to Major Long's reckoning. The report says: "The Western Engineer being the first steamboat that had ever ascended the Missouri above Chariton, great numbers of the settlers were attracted to the banks of the river, on both sides, to witness our progress." On the 1st of August, they arrived at Fort Osage, about fifty-five miles, by the river, below the mouth of the Kansas. Fort Osage had been established in 1808, and was, at the time Major Long came up the river, the westernmost military post; and the settlement around was the extreme frontier of the settlements. The report says:

Wishing to extend our examination between Fort Osage and the Konzas river, also between that river and the Platte, a party was detached from the steamboat, with instructions to cross the Konzas at the Konza village; thence to traverse the country by the nearest route to the Platte, and to descend that river to the Missouri. The party consisted of Mr. Say, to whom the command was intrusted; Messrs. Jessup, Peale and Seymour, Cadet Swift, Mr. J. Dougherty, and five soldiers.† - They were furnished with

*A section of map is given on the following page, taken from a map in Maj. Long's report. This section of map includes Kansas, and exhibits the knowledge of the geography of the country at the time.

†The relations of most of these persons to the expedition will be understood from extracts here made from the instructions issued by Major Long, before setting out from Pittsburgh. Mr. Dougherty was guide and interpreter. He was long afterwards prominent in Kansas Indian affairs. The following are the extracts referred to:

"Mr. Say will examine and describe any objects in zoology and its several branches that may come under our observation. A classification of all land and water animals, insects, &c., and a particular description of the animal remains found in a concrete state, will be required of him.

"Geology, so far as it relates to earths, minerals and fossils, distinguishing the primitive, transition, secondary and alluvial formations and deposits, will afford subjects of investigation for Mr. Jessup. In this science, as also in botany and zoology, facts will be required without regard to the theories or hypotheses that have been advanced on numerous occasions by men of science.

"Mr. Peale will officiate as assistant naturalist. In the several departments above enumerated his
three pack-horses, and a supply of provisions for ten days. Thus organized and equipped, they commenced their march, on the afternoon of August 6th, accompanied by Maj. Biddle and his servant.

After their departure, the steamboat was delayed a few days, at Fort Osage. On the 9th a part of the troops destined for the Missouri service arrived, in keel-boats. Col. Chambers, with the principal part of his regiment, were still at Fort Osage, awaiting the arrival of supplies of provisions, now daily expected.

On the following day we resumed our journey, and were accompanied about ten miles by Mr. Sibley, Agent of Indian Affairs, and his lady, to whom the gentlemen of the party were indebted for numerous hospitable attentions during their stay at Fort Osage; also, by Captain Bissell and Lieutenant Fentland, of the rifle regiment, who returned in a skiff. Our progress was much impeded by shoals and rapids in the river, but we succeeded in passing these without warping, and anchored at sunset, having ascended eighteen miles.

Between Fort Osage and the mouth of the Konzas river, a distance of about fifty-two miles, are many rapid places in the Missouri. We were able to ascend all these, except one, without towing. It was with some difficulty we supplied our furnace with wood of a suitable quality. The forests of the Missouri, though limited in extent, are deep and shady, and, though the atmosphere is perceptibly less humid than in the forests of the Mississippi, fallen trees, whose wood is soft and porous, like that of the Linden and cotton tree, absorb much moisture from the ground. It was only when we were so fortunate as to find a dry mulberry, ash or cottonwood still standing, that we could procure fuel well adapted to our purpose. Much time was of necessity expended in cutting and bringing on board our supplies of this article, and the additional delay occasioned by the numerous obstacles to the easy navigation of the river, made our ascent somewhat tedious.

The mouth of the Konzas river was so filled with mud, deposited by the late flood in the Missouri, as scarcely to admit the passage of our boat, though with some difficulty we ascended that river about a mile, and then returning dropped anchor opposite its mouth. The spring freshets subsides in the Konzas, the Osage, and all those tributaries that do not derive their sources from the Rocky Mountains, before the Missouri reaches its greatest fullness, consequently the waters of the latter river, charged with mud, flow into the mouths of its tributaries, and there becoming nearly stagnant deposit an extensive accumulation of mud and slime. The Konzas river has a considerable resemblance to the Missouri, but its current is more moderate and the water less turbid, except at times of high floods. Its valley, like that of the Missouri, has a deep and fertile soil, bearing similar forests of cottonwood, sycamore, etc., interspersed with meadows; but in ascending, trees become more and more scattered, and at length disappear almost entirely, the country at its sources being one immense prairie.

We sailed from the mouth of the Konzas on the 13th of August. Numerous sandbars occur in the Missouri above that point, and these occasioned us some delay. The water having fallen several feet, we had less velocity of current to contend against, but found it more necessary to keep in the channel, and could not so often take advantage of the eddy currents below the points and along the shore.

A party of white hunters were encamped on the Missouri, not far above the Konzas. In the readiness of their deportment and dress, they appeared to us to surpass the savages themselves. They are usually the most abandoned and worthless among the whites;-service will be required in collecting specimens suitable to be preserved, in drafting and delineating them, in preserving the skins, etc., of animals, and in sketching the stratiifications of rocks, earths, etc., as presented on the declivities of precipices.

Mr. Seymour, as painter for the expedition, will furnish sketches of landscapes, whenever we meet with any distinguished for their beauty and grandeur. He will also paint miniature likenesses, or portraits, if required, of distinguished Indians, and exhibit groups of savages engaged in celebrating their festivals, or sitting in council, and, in general, illustrate any subject that may be deemed appropriate in his art.
who adopt the life of wandering hunters. Frequently, they are men whose crimes have
excluded them from society.

Eighteen miles above the Konzas river, and five above the Little Platte, is a large
island, which from its rhombe form has received the name of Diamond Island. The
principal channel is on the north side. It is difficult to pass, being much obstructed by
sand-bars. Four miles above this is a small group, called the Three Islands, and two
miles further another cluster known as the Four Islands, and by the French as the Isles
des Parcs, or Field Islands. At each of these places, as in the neighborhood of islands
generally, the navigation is difficult.

The site of an old village of the Konzas, and the remains of a fortification erected by
the French, were pointed out a few miles below Isle au Vache. This island, which lies
about one hundred miles above Fort Osage, was the wintering post of Capt. Martin’s
detachment, destined to proceed in advance of the troops ordered to the Missouri. Capt.
Martin, with three companies of the rifle regiment, left Bellefontaine in September,
1818, and arrived at Isle au Vache in October, with the expectation of resuming his
march as early in the following spring as the weather would permit. But not having
received the necessary supplies of provisions as anticipated, they had been compelled to
remain till the time of our arrival, subsisting themselves principally by hunting.
Fortunately, this part of the country afforded so much game that a competent supply was
easily obtained. Between two and three thousand deer, beside great numbers of bears,
turkeys, etc., had been taken. The arrival of the boats, laden with provisions, now fur-
nished them the means of continuing their ascent, and they had the prospect of departing
within a few days.

Previous to our departure from Fort Osage, Major O’Fallon, the Indian agent who
accompanied us, had sent a messenger across the country by land to the Konzas nation
of Indians, residing on the Konzas river, summoning their chiefs to a council, to be held
at Isle au Vache, on the arrival of the Western Engineer. Agreeably to the message
sent by an interpreter, the Indians had been expected on the 18th, but did not arrive
until the 23d of August, having been absent when the messenger reached their village,
on a hunting excursion. As soon as they received the invitation they repaired, with all
convenient speed, to the appointed place, having sent runners before to apprise us of
their approach. The interpreter, who returned with them, brought intelligence of the
safe arrival of Mr. Say and his party, and of their kind reception at the Konzas village.
We were sorry to learn that Mr. Say had been in ill-health, and had not entirely recov-
ered.

On the 24th, the chiefs and principal men of the Konzas, to the number of one hun-
dred and fifty, assembled under an arbor prepared for their reception. The Indian
agent addressed them in a speech adapted to the occasion, setting forth the causes of
complaint, which they had given by their repeated insults and depredations upon the
whites, giving them notice of the approach of a military force of sufficient strength to
chastise their insubordination, and advising them to seize the present opportunity of averting
the vengeance they deserved by proper concessions, and by their future good behavior,
to consolidate those whose friendship they would have so much occasion to desire.

The replies of the chiefs were simple and short, expressible of their conviction of the jus-
tice of the complaints made against them, and of their acquiescence in the terms of re-
conciliation proposed by the agent. There were present at this council one hundred and
sixty-one Konzas, including chiefs and warriors, and thirteen Osages. The most dis-
tinguished men were Na-he-da-ba, or Long Neck, one of the principal chiefs; Ka-he-ga-wa-
ta-ning-ga, Little Chief, second in rank; Shon-ga-ne-ga, who had been one of the principal
chiefs, but had resigned his authority in favor of Ka-he-ga-wa-ta-ning-ga; Wa-ha-che-ra,
Big Knife, a partisan, or leader of war parties; Wom-pa-wa-ra, he who scares all men,
more commonly known to the whites as Plume Blanche, or White Plume, a man rising rapidly in importance, and apparently destined to become the leader of the nation. In addition to the Indians, the officers of the garrison and a few gentlemen were present at the council. The ceremonies were commenced by a discharge of ordnance from the steamboat. The flags were hoisted in their appropriate places, a council flag being placed near the chair occupied by the agent. The Indians appeared gratified at the displays made on the occasion, but their attention was more particularly aroused by the exhibition of a few rockets and shells, fired for their entertainment. At our departure, which on account of the Indians was delayed until the 26th of August, many of them were present, and manifested some surprise at witnessing the operations of the steamboat.

It was thought advisable to make some addition to our force at Ile an Vache, as we should be in advance of the troops on the Missouri, and might be exposed to insults and depredations from some of the numerous tribes of Indians. Accordingly, on application to Colonel Morgan, a boat and fifteen men, under the command of Lieutenant Fields, were detailed for this duty, and directed to regulate their movements agreeably to the orders of the commanding officer of the exploring expedition. These men were furnished with provisions for sixty days, and having embarked on board a keel-boat called the General Smith, they sailed in company with the Western Engineer. A favorable wind springing up, we proceeded in the course of the day about twenty-three miles, and encamped at night near the entrance of a small stream called Independence creek. A little above, and on the south side of the river, is the site of an old Konza town, called formerly the "Village of the Twenty-four." Above Cow Island the Missouri is more serpentine in direction than below, and the difficulties of the navigation we found by no means diminished as we ascended. The bed of the river in many places is broad, and the water distributed into small channels separated by sand-bars. About fifty miles above Cow Island we passed a spot that had lately been occupied as a hunting camp by Captain Martin, who had been here to procure the requisite provisions for the subsistence of his party.

At the Yellow Banks we found the bluffs elevated about one hundred and fifty feet above the surface of the valley. Barometric observations, several times repeated, gave nearly the same result at some points below. One hundred and fifty feet may, therefore, be assumed as the medium depth of the immediate valley of the Missouri; its aggregate width, for the first five hundred miles above the Mississippi, may be estimated at about three miles. The corresponding appearances in the strata of the opposite sides of this valley, as well as its entire form and character, indicate it to have been formed by the river; but far more than that vast body of soil and of rocky strata which formerly filled the space now occupied by the immediate valley of the river has been removed by the Missouri. From the summit of the bluffs there is a sloping ascent toward the interior of the country, and it is probable the aggregate elevation of the great plains is not less than three hundred feet above the surface of the river. If we admit that this great valley, with its numerous ramifications, has resulted from the operations of currents wearing down and transporting to the ocean the solid materials of the earth's surface, it would appear necessary still farther to acknowledge that this channel was once much deeper than at present, for we usually meet with thick alluvial deposits covering the rocks that line the bottom of the Missouri valley. The manifest tendency of the operation of the Mississippi, at this time, upon its valley, is to fill up rather than to excavate; but it may be doubted whether this is equally, or even to any degree, the case with the Missouri. The aggregate mass of alluvion within the valley of the Missouri is undoubtedly moving downwards with considerable rapidity, for the quantity of earthy matter carried into the Mississippi is at all times very great. In their descent, the alluvial substances are alternately deposited and swept away, as by the variations in the direction of the current any
particular point is, from time to time, either exposed to or sheltered from the action of the stream.

About eighty-seven miles above Cow Island is the mouth of the Nodowa, a river of some importance, being about seventy yards wide, and navigable to some distance. It is not usually seen in passing, being concealed by the island called the Great Nodowa, which is about five miles long, and covered with heavy forests. The lands on the Nodowa are of an excellent quality.

On the 1st of September we were under the necessity of remaining encamped near the mouth of Wolf river, that some repairs might be made to the steam engine. Here we sent out some persons to hunt, who after a short time returned, having taken a deer, a turkey, and three swarms of bees, which afforded us about half a barrel of honey. On the trees which margin the river we frequently observed a fine species of squirrel, which possesses all the graceful activity of the common gray squirrel, as it leaps from bough to bough. After our machinery was adjusted, we resumed our ascent, and had proceeded a short distance, when we were halted from shore by Mr. Dougherty, who had accompanied Mr. Say's party across the country. We were not a little surprised at this unexpected meeting, and were apprehensive some disaster had befallen the detachment.

Mr. Dougherty, being received on board, informed us that Mr. Peale, Mr. Swift, Mr. Seymour, Chaboneau, the Indian interpreter, and one of the soldiers were at a little distance in the rear, having accompanied him across the country from Cow Island, where they had arrived five days after our departure. Mr. Say and Mr. Jessup had been left sick at Cow Island. We encamped immediately, to give those who were near an opportunity of joining us. It will now be necessary to return to the time of Mr. Say's departure from Fort Osage, and briefly trace the progress of his detachment to the place where a rendezvous with a war party of Pawnees frustrated their design, and made it necessary for them to rejoin the steamboat.

Mr. Say's detachment, consisting of twelve men and a boy, furnished with three pack horses for transportation of baggage, departed from Fort Osage on the evening of August 6th. Their route lay westward across the wooded plains, about the sources of the Hay Cabin, Blue Water and Warrenua creek. The cliffs along the Blue Water are naked perpendicular rocks. In the valleys numerous Indian encampments occurred.

*Sciurus macroceus, Say.—Body, above each side, mixed gray and black; fur plumbeous, black at base, then pale cinnamon, then black, then chincereous, with a long black tip; ears bright ferruginous or, the color extending to the base of the fur, which, in its winter dress, is prominent beyond the eyes; within, dull ferruginous, the fur slightly tipped with black; side of the head and white pale ferruginous; cheek, under the eyes and ear, dusky; whiskers black; in about five series, of which the four inferior ones are more distinct, hairs a little flattened; mouth margined with black; teeth reddish yellow; head below, neck and feet above, pale ferruginous; belly paler; fur pale plumbeous at base; palmar black; toes, anterior ones four, the thumb tubercle not longer than its lobe in the palm, and furnished with a broad, flat nail; posterior toes five; mid beneath bright ferruginous, the color extending to the base of the fur, with a submarginal black line, above mixed ferruginous and black; fur within pale cinnamon, with the base and three bands black; tip ferruginous. From nose to tip of tail (exclusive of the hair), one foot seven and one-fourth inches. Tail, from base to tip (exclusive of the hair), nine and one-tenth inches.

Ears, from head to tip (exclusive of the hair), three-fourths of an inch.

The most common species of squirrel on the banks of the Missouri river. It is allied to S. cinereus, but cannot be considered as a variety of that species; neither does it approach any of the numerous varieties of the very variable S. capitatus, of Bosc. The fur of the back, in the summer dress, is from three-fifths to seven-tenths of an inch long; but in the winter dress, the longest hairs of the middle of the back are one inch and three-fourths in length. This difference in the length of the hairs, combined with a greater portion of fat, given to the whole animal a thicker and shorter appearance; but the colors continue the same, and it is only in this latter season that the ears are fringed, which is the necessary consequence of the elongation of the hair. This species was not an unfrequent article of food at our frugal yet social meals at Engineer cantonment, and we could always immediately distinguish the bones from those of other animals, by their remarkably red color. The tail is even more voluminous than that of the S. cinereus. It seems to approach the S. rupestris, Geoff.—[V. Dict. D. Hist. Nat., article Squir. p. 194.]}
which appeared not long since to have been occupied. These were most frequently seen at the points where the streams, making almost a complete circuit, and nearly enclosing a small tract of ground, afforded an important protection against the approach of an enemy. The prairies about the head-waters of the Waruruza abounded in game. Here ravens were first seen by the party, and numbers of large banded rattlesnakes were killed. The blowing flies swarmed in inconceivable numbers, attacking not only the provision of the party, but depositing their eggs upon the blankets, clothing, and even on the furniture of the horses. On the 11th of August they arrived at some elevated ridges, from which they overlooked an extensive country, and could trace the whole course of the Wahrinaho, or Full creek, diverging slightly from the Konzas, and could readily perceive timber upon several of its head branches. The lands between the head-waters of Full creek and the Konzas are not so good as those about the sources of the Waruruza, and produce less timber. The settlement of this region will be much retarded on account of the want of trees, these being confined to the margins of the water-courses, while tracts of valuable soil, of many miles in extent, have not a single tree or bush upon them. The soil is, however, well adapted to the culture of some of our most valuable forest trees. The sugar maple, and several of the most important species of carya, the oaks, the tulip tree and the linden would unquestionably succeed.

In consequence of the excessive heat of the weather, the great fatigue of the party, and their constant exposure in the open plains, the health of several of them began to be impaired. The high and coarse grasses which now covered the plains greatly impeded their progress, and very rapidly destroyed their clothing and moccasins. Their journey was therefore slow and laborious. On the night of the 13th they encamped on the bank of the Konzas, having traveled some distance parallel to the course of that river. The next day several of the party, already much debilitated, began to be afflicted with dysentery. Some accidents also occurred to retard their progress, and on that and the following day they advanced only two miles. On the 16th they marched about fifteen miles, and encamped on the bank of the Konzas. Being now in doubt as to the situation of the Konza village, and the illness of some of the party continuing, they determined to remain encamped, while some persons should be sent out to reconnoiter the country, and discover, if possible, whether that part of the river at which they had arrived was above or below the village they designed to visit. The Konzas river in this part bears the closest resemblance to the Missouri, both in turbulence and rapidity of its current and the aspect of the country along its banks. It is, however, so shoal as at almost any point to admit of being forded without difficulty.

Willow islands, moving sand-bars and falling-in banks are as frequent as in the Missouri. The line of forest which skirts the banks, including the bed of the river, is about half a mile wide, but not entirely uninterrupted. The course of the river is remarkably serpentine, forming woodland points alternately on both sides.

After crossing and recrossing the river, and extending their search in every direction, they had the satisfaction at last to fall in with a beaten path leading up the river, and which their guide and interpreter was confident would conduct them to the Konza village.

On the morning of the 19th, they passed across a wide and fertile prairie to the Vermillion, a stream which enters the Konzas from the northwest. It is four feet deep, and about twenty yards wide. Here they halted in the middle of the day, and dined on the flesh of a black wolf, the only game they were able to procure.

About Vermillion creek are some open forests of oak, not extending far on either side. The trees are from fifteen to twenty-five feet high, and from one foot to eighteen inches in diameter, standing at a considerable distance from each other.

On the day following, the Konza village was described at a distance. The detachment immediately halted to arrange their dress and inspect their fire-arms. This was thought
the more necessary, as no party of whites had visited the village since a number of the
Kansa had received a whipping at Isle au Vache, and it was a matter of doubt whether
the party would meet a friendly reception.
As they approached the village they perceived the tops of the lodges red with the
crowdsof natives. The chiefs and warriors came rushing out on horseback, painted and
decorated, and followed by great numbers on foot. Mr. Say and his party were received
with the utmost cordiality, and conducted into the village by the chiefs, who went before
and on each side, to protect them from the encroachments of the crowd. On entering
the village the crowd readily gave way before the party, but followed them into the
lodge assigned to them, and completely and most densely filled the spacious apartment,
with the exception, only, of a small space opposite to the entrance, where the party
seated themselves on the beds, still protected from the pressure of the crowd by the
chiefs, who took their seats on the ground immediately before them. After the ceremony
of smoking with the latter, the object which the party had in view in passing through
their territories was explained to them, and seemed to be perfectly satisfactory. At the
lodge of the principal chief they were regaled with jerked bison meat and boiled corn,
and were afterwards invited to eat feasts in immediate succession. Chabonou and the
old Frenchman, who had been dispatched from Fort Osage, to summon the Kansa to
meet the agent at Isle au Vache, had arrived some days previous; but the nation being
at that time absent on a hunting excursion, the interpreters, after reaching the village,
had proceeded immediately into the plains in pursuit of them. At the time of the ar-
ival of our detachment, the village was in confusion, the hunters having lately returned
and being then engaged in preparations for the journey to Isle au Vache. Two runners
were dispatched to give notice to Major O'Fallon that his summons had been received;
and, at the same time, the chiefs and principal warriors departed for the place appointed.
Before his departure, the principal chief was careful to appoint a fit person to attend
Mr. Say's party, and arrangements were made to promote their comfort and convenience
while they should remain at the village.  

*In the spring of 1800 the Secretary of the Historical Society caused the site of this village to be
surveyed and mapped. A map of the locality is given on p. 223. The site is in Pottawatomie county, about
two miles east of Manhattan, on a neck of land between the Kansas and Big Blue rivers. The rivers
here by their courses embrace a peninsula of about two miles in length, extending east and west.
At the point where the village was situated, the neck between the two rivers is about one half mile in
breadth, and the village stretched from the banks of the Kansas river northward for the greater part
of the distance across towards the Blue. The situation is elevated bottom land, as described by Prof.
Say. A dry and healthy situation, and well adapted for the site of the village. The site is on
the present farm of Hon. Welcome Wells, and is crossed by the Kansas Branch of the Union Pacific Rail-
road. The situations of the lodges are yet plainly marked by circular ridges and depressions, ranging
in diameter from less than ten feet to more than fifty feet. These, numbering about one hundred and
sixty, exclusive of those which are quite small, were accurately measured and located by H. W. Stack-
pole, Esq., of Manhattan, and thus data obtained for a correct map of the village site, which has been
made for preservation in our collections. This village was partly, if not wholly, abandoned by the
tribe about 1830. That year several permanent villages of the tribe were established lower down the
Kansas river, of which we have definite information from Mr. Frederick Chouteau, of Westport, Mo.,
who was for many years the licensed trader for the tribe, and lived at his trading house near the vil-
lages. In an interview had with him by the Secretary of the Historical Society, in June, 1859, Mr.
Chouteau made the following statement:

"In 1800 I made my house on the American Chief's creek, on the south side of theKansas river, about
fifteen or twenty miles above where Topeka now is. American Chief had a small band living there
twenty lodges. They were permanent dirt lodges, of good size. They were down on the creek bottom,
about two miles from the Kaw river, on the west side of the creek. They built their lodges there the
same year I went, in 1800. They remained there until about 1845. I remained there all that time, and
then went with the Indians to Council Grove, where I remained with the Indians till 1852 or 1853.
"Hard Chief established his village, in 1800, about a mile away from the American Chief, away from
the creek, and nearer the Kaw river, on the high land. His people got their water from the Kaw river.
The village was not far from the river. These two bands built their villages there because I was going
there to trade, as I told them. Fool Chief had his village on the north side of the river, about a mile
above Pappen's ferry. This was the largest village. Fool Chief's village numbered 700 or 800 people,
Hard Chief's 500 or 600, and American Chief's about 100 people. The villages had no other names than
those of the principal chiefs living in them."

The treaty of June 30, 1825, with the Kaws, was made for the object of securing lands for the emi-
THE KANSAS INDIANS.

Many reports had been circulated among the Kanzas, respecting the invitation to council their chiefs had received. They were conscious of having recently offended, by firing on Major O'Fallon, and by insulting and plundering several soldiers of Captain Martin's command. For these offenses they had been in some measure punished at the time, Major O'Fallon having returned their fire from his boat, and not entirely without effect, as was supposed; several, also, had been flogged, by the orders of Capt. Martin, yet they did not consider themselves secure from the vengeance of the whites. Many believed at the time of the anticipated council, barrels of gunpowder were to be placed in the earth, to destroy them at once. The two runners who had been dispatched quarreled before they had gone far, one saying all the things that had been told them by the interpreters were lies, for which assertion he was struck to the ground by his companion.

In this situation they were found by the advancing chiefs. Finally a dispute happened between the chiefs themselves, respecting rank, in consequence of which ten or twelve of them returned to the village.

Mr. Say, who spent some time among the Kanzas, gives in his notes the following account of that nation:

grant tribes to be removed to the proposed Indian Territory. By the treaty, the Kaws gave up nearly the whole of what is now the northern half of Kansas. In consideration, they received annuities in money thereafter. The first payment was made in 1829, near where Wyandotte now is, at the mouth of the Kansas river. After that, two or more payments were made at a point on the north side of the Kansas river, adjacent to where the station Williamstown, on the Kansas Pacific Railway, in Jefferson county, now is. Here a little village sprang up, as early as 1837, inhabited by an Indian Agent, blacksmith, farmer, and other employés, besides some Indians and half-breeds belonging to the tribe. This has been put down as the first white settlement in Kansas, as several families of whites for a short time resided here; and here, on the 22d of August, 1829, Napoleon Boone, a great-grandson of Daniel Boone of Kentucky, was born—being, as has been claimed, the first white child born in Kansas, his father, Col. Daniel Morgan Boone, being the Government farmer for the Kaws at this time. The site of the village is yet distinctly marked by fallen chimneys, a well, etc., on the land of Thos. B. Bayne and W. T. Blacker, near the river bank. The Secretary of the Society, accompanied by W. W. Cone, was shown over the ground, in 1879, by Mr. Bayne. Frederick Chouteau had his trading post at Horseshoe lake, opposite this village, on the south side of the river, in 1828-9, removing from there to Mission creek, where he established his post in 1830.

In the month of October, 1830, the Secretary, accompanied by Mr. Cone, visited and made an examination of the site of Chief's village. It was found situated as described by Mr. Chouteau. It is on the land of Mr. Albert Pratt, about a mile and a half west of the mouth of Mission creek, from the valley of which stream the land rises gently till it forms a steep river bluff, upon which the upper part of the village stood, and from which the village sloped to the southward. The circles marking the situations of the lodges are very distinct, and number, as counted, eighty-five.

The Kaws now have their location in the Indian Territory, south of the Kansas line and east of the Arkansas river. Their agent, under date of September 10, 1880, says of them:

"The Kaws are reduced in numbers to but little over three hundred, near fifty of whom are mixed-bloods. They are reproducing but little by birth, while death is steadily diminishing their numbers. They are energetic about their work, and have raised quite a crop of corn. They cheerfully put their children in school, and many of them have made considerable progress."

† Thomas Say was born in Philadelphia, July 27, 1800, and died at New Harmony, Indiana, October 19, 1834. Early abandoning mercantile pursuits, in which he had been engaged unsuccessfully, he devoted himself to the study of natural history. He was, in 1812, one of the founders of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, and became one of the leading contributors to its Journal. In 1818 Say joined Messrs. Audubon, Ord and Peale in a scientific exploration of the islands and coast of Georgia. In 1819 and 1829 he was chief zoologist in the expedition of Maj. Long to the Rocky Mountains, and in that of 1823 to the sources of St. Peters river. In 1835 he removed to New Harmony, where he spent the rest of his life. His principal work, "American Entomology," was published in Philadelphia, three volumes, 1824-6; his "American Conchology," seven numbers of which were published at New Harmony, was incomplete at the time of his decease. His discoveries of new species of insects were perhaps greater than had ever been made by a single individual. He was a member of the Linnaean and Zoological Societies of London. He was a frequent contributor to the "Transactions" of the American Philosophical Society, the "New York Lyceum," "Silliman's Journal," and numerous other scientific publications. His complete writings on the Conchology of the United States, edited by Wm. G. Hay, were published, 1836; *The Entomology,* edited by J. L. Leconte, with a memoir, 2 vols., 1856.

† Drake's Dictionary of American Biography.
"The approach to the village is over a fine level prairie of considerable extent; passing which, you ascend an abrupt bank to the right, of ten feet, to a second level, on which the village is situated in the distance, within about a quarter of a mile of the river. It consists of about one hundred and twenty lodges, placed as closely together as convenient, and destitute of any regularity of arrangement. The ground area of each lodge is circular, and is excavated to the depth of from one to three feet, and the general form of the exterior may be denominated hemispheric.

The lodge in which we reside is larger than any other in the town, and being that of the grand chief, it serves as a council house for the nation. The roof is supported by two series of pillars, or rough vertical posts, forked at the top for the reception of the transverse connecting pieces of each series; twelve of these pillars form the outer series, placed in a circle; and eight longer ones, the inner series, also describing a circle; the outer wall, or rude frame-work, placed at a proper distance from the exterior series of pillars, is five or six feet high. Poles, as thick as the leg at the base, rest with their butts upon the wall, extending on the cross-pieces, which are upheld by the pillars of the two series, and are of sufficient length to reach nearly to the summit. These poles are very numerous, and, agreeably to the position which we have indicated, they are placed all around in a radiating manner, and support the roof like rafters. Across these are laid long and slender sticks or twigs, attached parallel to each other by means of bark cord; these are covered by mats made of long grass or reeds, or with the bark of trees; the whole is then covered completely with earth, which near the ground is banked up to the eaves. A hole is permitted to remain in the middle of the roof to give exit to the smoke. Around the walls of the interior a continuous series of mats are suspended; these are of neat workmanship, composed of a soft reed, united by bark cord, in straight or undulated lines, between which lines of black paint sometimes occur. The bedsteads are elevated to the height of a common seat from the ground, and are about six feet wide; they extend in an uninterrupted line around three-fourths of the circumference of the apartment, and are formed in the simplest manner, of numerous sticks or slender pieces of wood, resting at their ends on cross-pieces, which are supported by short notched or forked posts driven into the ground. Bison skins supply them with a comfortable bedding. Several medicines or mystic bags are carefully attached to the mats of the wall; these are cylindrical, and neatly bound up. Several reeds are usually placed upon them, and a human scalp serves for their fringe and tassels. Of their contents we know nothing."

"The fire-place is a simple, shallow cavity, in the center of the apartment, with an upright and a projecting arm for the support of the culinary apparatus. The latter is very simple in kind and limited in quantity, consisting of a brass kettle, an iron pot, and wooden bowls and spoons. Each person, male as well as female, carries a large knife in the girdle of the breech-cloth, behind, which is used at their meals, and sometimes for self-defense. During our stay with these Indians they ate four or five times each day, invariably supplying us with the best pieces, or choice parts, before they attempted to taste the food themselves.

They commonly placed before us a sort of soup, composed of maize of the present season, of that description which, having undergone a certain preparation, is appropriately named sweet-corn, boiled in water, and enriched with a few slices of bison meat, grease, and some beans, and, to suit it to our palates, it was generally seasoned with rock salt, which is procured near the Arkansas river.

"This mixture constituted an agreeable food. It was served up to us in large wooden bowls, which were placed on bison robes or mats, on the ground. As many of us as

* A copy of a picture of the interior view of one of these lodges, from one drawn by Mr. Seymour, and published with Long's report, is given in the frontispiece of this volume.
could conveniently eat from one bowl sat around it, each in as easy a position as he could contrive, and in common we partook of its contents by means of large spoons made of bison horn. We were sometimes supplied with uncooked dried meat of the bison, also a very agreeable food, and to our taste and reminiscence, far preferable to the flesh of the domestic ox. Another very acceptable dish was called lyed corn. This is maize of the preceding season, shelled from the cob, and first boiled for a short time in a lye of wood ashes until the hard skin which invests the grains is separated from them; the whole is then poured into a basket, which is repeatedly dipped into clean water until the lye and skins are removed; the remainder is then boiled in water until so soft as to be edible. They also make much use of maize roasted on the cob, of boiled pumpkins, of muskmelons and watermelons, but the latter are generally pulled from the vine before they are completely ripe.

"Ca-ega-wa-tan-nings, or the fool chief, is the hereditary principal chief, but he possesses nothing like monarchical authority, maintaining his distinction only by his bravery and good conduct. There are ten or twelve inferior chiefsains, or persons who aspire to such dignity, but these do not appear to command any great respect from the people. Civil as well as military distinction arises from bravery or generosity. Controversies are decided amongst themselves; they do not appeal to their chief, excepting for counsel. They will not marry any of their kindred, however remote. The females, before marriage, labor in the fields, and serve their parents, carry wood and water, and attend to the culinary duties; when the eldest daughter marries, she commands the lodge, the mother and all the sisters; the latter are to be also the wives of the same individual. When a young man wishes to marry a particular female, his father gives a feast to a few persons, generally old men, and acquaints them with his design; they repair to the girl, who generally feigns an unwillingness to marry, and urges such reasons as her poverty, youth, &c.—the old men are often obliged to return six or seven times before they can effect their object. When her consent is obtained, the parents of the young man take two or three blankets and some meat to the parents of the female, that they may feast, and immediately return to their lodge. The parents put on the meat to cook, and place the same quantity of meat and merchandise on two horses, and dress their daughter in the best garments they can afford; she mounts one of the horses, and leads the other, and is preceded by a crier, announcing with a loud voice the marriage of the young couple, naming them to the people; in this way she goes to the habitation of her husband, whose parents take from her everything she brings, strip her entirely naked, dress her again in clothes as good as she brought, furnish her with two other horses, with meat and merchandise, and she returns with the crier to her parents. These two horses she retains as her own, together with all the articles she brings back with her. Her parents then make a feast, to which they invite the husband, his parents, and friends; the young couple are seated together, and all then partake of the good cheer, after which the father of the girl makes a harangue, in which he informs the young man that he must now assume the command of the lodge, and of everything belonging to him and his daughter. All the merchandise which the bride returned with is distributed in presents from herself to the kindred of her husband in their first visit. The husband then invites the relatives of his wife to a feast. Whatever pelties the father possesses are at the disposal of the son, to trade with on his own account; and in every respect the parents, in many instances, become subservient to the young man.

"After the death of the husband the widow sacrifices herself, rubs herself with clay, and becomes negligent of her dress until the expiration of a year, when the eldest brother of the deceased takes her to wife without any ceremony, considers her children as his own, and takes her and them to his house; if the deceased left no brother, she marries whom she pleases. They have, in some instances, four or five wives, but these are mostly sis-
ters; if they marry into two families the wives do not harmonize well together, and give the husband much inquietude; there is, however, no restriction in this respect, except in the prudence of the husband. The grandfather and grandmother are very fond of their grandchildren, but these have very little respect for them. The female children respect and obey their parents; but the males are very disobedient, and the more obstinate they are and the less readily they comply with the commands of their parents, the more the latter seem to be pleased, saying, 'He will be a brave man, a great warrior—he will not be controlled.'

"The attachment of fraternity is as strong, if not stronger, than with us. The niece has great deference for the uncle. The female calls her mother's sister mother, and her mother's brother uncle. The male calls his father's brother father, his father's sister aunt, his mother's sister mother, and his mother's brother uncle. Thirteen children have occurred in one family. A woman had three children at a birth; all lived.

"The young men are generally coupled out as friends; the tie is very permanent, and continues often throughout life.

"They bear sickness and pain with great fortitude, seldom uttering a complaint; bystanders sympathize with them, and try every means to relieve them. Insanity is unknown; the blind are taken care of by their friends and the nation generally, and are well dressed and fed. Drunkenness is rare, and is much ridiculed; a drunken man is said to be bereft of his reason, and is avoide. As to the origin of the nation, their belief is, that the master of life formed a man, and placed him on the earth; he was solitary, and cried to the master of life for a companion, who sent him down a woman; from the union of these two proceeded a son and daughter, who were married, and built themselves a lodge distinct from that of their parents; all the nations proceeded from them, excepting the whites, whose origin they pretend not to know. When a man is killed in battle the thunder is supposed to take him up, they do not know where. In going to battle each man traces an imaginary figure of the thunder on the soil; and he who represents it incorrectly is killed by the thunder. A person saw this thunder one day on the ground, with a beautiful mocassin on each side of it; having much need of a pair, he took them and went his way; but on his return to the same spot the thunder took him off, and he has not been since heard of. They seem to have vague notions of the future state. They think that a brave warrior, or good hunter, will walk in a good path; but a bad man or coward will find a bad path. Thinking the deceased has far to travel, they bury with his body mocassins, some articles of food, etc., to support him on the journey. Many persons, they believe, have become reanimated, who had been, during their apparent death, in strange villages; but as the inhabitants used them ill they returned. They say they have never seen the master of life, and therefore cannot pretend to personify him; but they have often heard him speak in the thunder; they wear often a shell which is in honor, or in representation of him, but they do not pretend that it resembles him, or has any thing in common with his form, organization or dimensions.

"This nation having been at profound peace with the Osages since the year 1800, (see Pike, p. 144,) have intermarried freely with them, so that in stature, features, and customs, they are more and more closely approaching that people. They are large, and symmetrically well formed, with the usual high cheek-bones, the nose more or less aquiline, color reddish coppery, the hair black and straight. Their women are small and homely, with broad faces. We saw but a single squaw in the villago who had any pretensions to beauty. She was recently married to an enterprising warrior, who invited us to a feast, apparently in order to exhibit his prize to us. The ordinary dress of the men is a breech-cloth of blue or red cloth, secured in its place by a girdle; a pair of leggings made of dressed deer-skin, concealing the leg, excepting a small portion of the upper part of the thigh; a pair of mocassins, made of dressed deer, elk, or bison skin,
not ornamented, and a blanket to cover the upper part of the body, often thrown over one arm in hot weather, leaving that part naked; or it is even entirely thrown aside. The outer cartilage of the ear is cut through in three places, and upon the rims thus separated various ornaments are suspended, such as wampum, string-heads, silver or tin trinkets, &c. The hair of most of their chiefs and warriors is scrupulously removed from the head, being careful, however, to leave enough, as in honour they are bound to do, to supply their enemy with a scalp, in case they should be vanquished. This residuum consists of a portion on the back of the head of about the breadth of the hand, rounded at its upper termination, near the top of the head, the sides rectilinear, and nearly parallel, though slightly approaching each other towards the origin of the neck, where it abruptly terminates; on the exterior margin, the hair is somewhat longer, and erect. This strip of hair is variously decorated; it is sometimes coloured on the margin with vermilion; sometimes a tail-feather of the war-eagle is attached transversely with respect to the head; this feather is white at base, and black at tip; but the principal ornament, which appears to be worn by some of their chief warriors, and which is at the same time by far the most handsome, is the tail of the common deer; this is attached by the base near to the top of the patch of hair, the back of it resting on the hair, and the tip secured near the termination of the patch; the bristly hair of the tail is dyed red by a beautiful permanent color, and parted longitudinally in the middle by a broad silver plate, which is attached at top, and suffered to hang loose. Many of them are tattooed on different parts of the body. The young boys are entirely naked, with the exception of a girdle, generally of cloth, round their protruding abdomen. This part of the body in the children of this nation is remarkably prominent; it is more particularly so when they are very young, but gradually subsides as they advance in age. In hot weather the men, whilst in the village, generally use fans, with which they cool themselves, when in the shade, and protect their heads from the sun whilst walking out; they are made of the wing or tail of the turkey. The women rarely use them. The dress of the female is composed of a pair of moccasins, leggings of blue or red cloth, with a broad projecting border on the outside, and covering the leg to the knee or a little above; many, however, and perhaps almost a majority of them, do not in common wear this part of the dress. Around the waist, secured by a belt or cestus, is wrapped a piece of blue cloth, the sides of which meet, or come nearly in contact on the outside of the right thigh, and the whole extends downward as far as the knee, or to the mid-leg; around the left shoulder is a similar piece of cloth, which is attached, by two of the corners, at the axilla of the right arm, and extends downward as far as the waist. This garment is often laid aside, when the body from the waist upwards is entirely exposed. Their hair is suffered to grow long; it is parted longitudinally on the top of the head, and flows over the shoulders, the line of separation being colored with vermilion. The females, like those of other aborigines, cultivate the maize, beans, pumpkins and watermelons, gather and prepare the two former, when ripe, and pack them away in skins, or in mats for keeping; prepare the flesh of the bison, by drying, for preservation; attend to all the cooking; bring wood and water; and in other respects manage domestic concerns, and appear to have over them absolute sway. These duties, as far as we could observe, they not only willingly performed as a mere matter of duty, but they exhibited in their deportment a degree of pride and ambition to acquit themselves well; in this respect resembling a good housewife among the civilized fair. Many of them are tattooed.

"Both sexes, of all ages, bathe frequently, and enter the water indiscriminately. The infant is washed in cold water soon after its birth, and the ablution is frequently repeated; the mother also bathes with the same fluid soon after delivery. The infant is tied down to a board, after the manner of many of the Indian tribes."
"The chastity of the young females is guarded by the mother, with the most scrupulous watchfulness, and a violation of it is a rare occurrence, as it renders the individual unfit for the wife of a chief, a brave warrior, or good hunter. To wed her daughter to one of these, each mother is solicitous; as these qualifications offer the same attractions to the Indian mother as family and fortune exhibit to the civilized parent. In the nation, however, are several courtesans; and during our evening walks we were sure to meet with respectable Indians who thought pimping no disgrace. Sodomy is a crime not uncommonly committed; many of the subjects of it are publicly known, and do not appear to be despised, or to excite disgust; one of them was pointed out to us; he had submitted himself to it, in consequence of a vow he had made to his mystic medicine, which obliged him to change his dress for that of a squaw, to do their work, and to permit his hair to grow. The men carefully pluck from their chins, axilla of the arms, eyebrows, and pubis, every hair of beard that presents itself; this is done with a spiral wire, which, when used, is placed with the side upon the part, and the ends are pressed towards each other so as to close the spires upon the hairs, which can then be readily drawn out; this instrument we observed to be an article of dress of the chiefs who departed to attend the council at the Isle of Vache."

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE KONZA NATION—ROBBERY OF MR. SAY'S DETACHMENT BY A WAR PARTY OF PAWNEES—ARRIVAL AT THE PLATTE.

The Konza warriors, like those of some others of the Missouri tribes, on their departure on a war excursion, sometimes make vows, binding themselves never to return until they have performed some feat which they mention, such as killing an enemy, striking an enemy's dead body, or stealing a horse. An instance lately occurred, of a warrior who had been long absent under a vow of this sort, and finding it impossible to meet an enemy, and being in a starving condition, he returned to his own village by night, with the determination of accomplishing his vow, by killing and scalping the first person he should meet. This person happened to be the warrior's own mother, but the darkness of the night prevented the discovery until he had accomplished his bloody purpose.

On the 23rd of August, Mr. Say's party began to prepare for leaving the Konza village, where they had been treated with much hospitality. They purchased a number of articles for their use on the journey they proposed to take, such as jerked bison meat, pounded maize, bison fat put up like sausages, moccauls, leggins, spoons made of the horn of the bison, two large wooden dishes, etc. They received also an addition to their cavalcade of two horses, one belonging to Maj. O'Fallon, and another which they procured from a Frenchman residing in the village.

A Pawnee prisoner, an interesting young man, was brought to them, who said he was desirous to accompany them to his nation, but at the same time was afraid his people would not recognize him, and would kill him for a Konza. He was promised protection, but at the same time it was remarked to him, that if he should attempt to steal the horses of the party on the way, they would certainly pursue him and take his scalp.

On the 24th, says Mr. Say, having been detained until afternoon in searching for our horses, we departed, accompanied by several Indians, who intended to pass the night with us, and to return to the village the following morning.

Our path led along the margin of Blue Earth creek, a stream of the width of twenty-five yards, and greatest depth of three feet, which discharges into the river a mile or two above the Konza village. The soil supports but a thin growth of grass, and the timber is far from abundant, consisting principally of different sorts of oak, confined to the margin of the creek, its ravines and tributaries. One of our Indian followers, who, although a chief of the extinct Missouri nation, has yet much influence with the Konzas, wished to exchange a horse he had with him, for one of ours, which was evidently a less valuable animal. The reason he assigned in explanation of his desire for such an
apparently disadvantageous exchange was, that his horse had been presented to him by a person who, he feared, intended to reclaim him, but that if he should exchange him for another horse, he would be secure in the possession of the animal so obtained, as an Indian will not reclaim a present which is not identically the same he had given. At the distance of seven miles from the village, our party encamped by the side of the creek, in a narrow but beautiful and level prairie bottom, which was bounded by an abrupt though verdant range of bluffs.

Mr. Dougherty and one of the Indians went in quest of game, and having supplied the two remaining Indians with a pipe and tobacco, we were partaking of some refreshment, when one of the party suddenly drew our attention to an extensive cloud of dust, which arose from the plain, and which we soon perceived but partially concealed a body of Indians, who had already approached within a quarter of a mile, and were now running with great swiftness. Our Indian followers now displayed all their activity; the chief seized his gun, and ran towards the advancing multitude to obtain his horse, which he mounted and rode off at full speed, whilst his companion disappeared in the bushes in an instant. This was a sufficient intimation that a hostile party was before us, and a timely admonition of the approach of danger. Our men were therefore drawn up in line, and all prepared themselves for defense, in case of extremity.

The advancing party were armed, decorated and painted for battle, but they manifested, as they rushed up to us, the most pacific deportment, shaking us by the hand, putting their arms about our necks, and raising their hands with the palms towards us, in token of peace. We were not, however, disposed to rely on these assurances of friendship, being fully aware of the difficulties which their partisans would have to surmount, in checking the inconsiderate prowess of the younger warriors. We now observed some of them seizing our horses, which were staked at some distance; they mounted them and rode swiftly in the direction that the chief had taken, but they soon returned. It soon became necessary to protect our baggage by arranging ourselves around it; still, however, in despite of our vigilance, many of our small articles were stolen. They begged for whisky and tobacco, and a small portion of the latter was given them. Amidst the confusion arising from the incessant and rapid movements of the Indians, we observed an Indian bearing off a package of very fine pounded meat; I immediately pointed out the circumstance to the partisan, and directed him to recover it, and punish the thief; he complied by wresting the meat from the grasp of the latter, and from that of several others who had been contending for portions of it, placed it beneath his feet, and defended it with his lance; but Chabonneau, to whom the meat belonged, declaring that he had given it to them, they were permitted to retain it. A tent which had been pitched for me, in consideration of my illness, and in which my blankets, pistols, together with some small articles, had been deposited, was plundered of its contents; it was finally cut down, and would have been taken away, had we not made an effort to preserve it. During the whole transaction, those warriors, who stood at a short distance, intently watched our movements, as if they were led to believe, from the attitude we assumed, that we would attempt to repel them, even with our inadequate force. No sudden action or motion of any one of the party escaped them, and individuals were frequently observed to draw their arrows, to test the elasticity of the bows. At a critical juncture, a tall and graceful Indian cocked his gun fiercely, and put his war-whistle to his mouth, but the signal was not blown. Amongst numerous incidents that occurred during the half-hour that we were surrounded by them, an individual attempted to seize a knapsack belonging to one of the soldiers, and immediately under his observation; the latter placed his foot upon the knapsack, to detain it, and at the same time prepared his gun, as if to shoot the offender, who leaped backward with great agility, and with an ejaculation of pleasure, drew his arrow to the head. The whole party precipitately retreated.
just as Mr. Dougherty returned from hunting. Being briefly informed of the nature of their visit, he called alone to the fugitives, in their own language; but they passed on without heeding him, taking our horses with them. I had by a rough estimate fixed their number at one hundred and forty; they were chiefly armed with the bow and arrow and lance, with the usual accompaniments of tomahawks, war-clubs, and knives, together with a few guns. Fortunately, no personal indignity was offered us, yet we could not repress a sensation of much mortification, at the prospect of a frustration of our enterprise, which now seemed inevitable, and of extreme vexation at the irreparable loss of our horses, which no exertions of ours could have saved; an appeal to arms, except in the last extremity, would have been the height of imprudence, conquest being hopeless, and escape almost impossible.

Soon after their departure, Mr. Jessup and Chabonneau set out for the village to procure assistance for the purpose of removing our camp to that place from which we recommenced our journey at a moment so unpromising, whilst we bade ourselves in removing the baggage to a situation amongst the neighboring bushes, which appeared favorable for concealment and for defense, in case of a night attack, which was confidently anticipated. Several alarms occurred during the night; and on the return of day we observed thirty mounted Indians riding swiftly toward us. The chief, who left us so precipitately the preceding evening, on his arrival at the village hastily assembled a little band of warriors for the purpose of returning immediately to our assistance; and it was he and his party that we had now the pleasure to greet. They expressed great satisfaction when they learned that we were all uninjured. After saluting us cordially, they pursued the trace of the Pawnee for some distance; and, from the footsteps in the grass, and other appearances to be hereafter appreciated only by the eye of an Indian, they estimated the number of the Pawnees at 130. On their return they restored to us some bacon and other articles, which had been carried off by the fugitives, and rejected as not at all to their taste. We were now supplied with a conveyance for ourselves and our baggage, and were conducted back to the village.

The Indians who committed this robbery were a war party of the Republican Pawnees, and were about 140 in number. Their nation was at war with the Konzas.

Mr. Say's party were kindly received at the village they had left on the preceding day. In the evening they had retired to rest in the lodge set apart for their accommodation, when they were alarmed by a party of savages rushing in, armed with bows, arrows and lances, shouting and yelling in the most frightful manner. The gentlemen of the party had immediate recourse to their arms; but, observing that some squaws, who were in the lodge, appeared unmoved, they began to suspect that no molestation was intended. The Indians collected around the fire in the center of the lodge, yelling incessantly; at length their howlings assumed something of a measured tone, and they began to accompany their voices with a sort of drum and rattle. After singing for some time, one, who appeared to be their leader, struck the post over the fire with his lance, and they all began to dance, keeping very exact time with the music. Each warrior had, besides his arms, and rattles made of strings of deer's hoofs, some part of the intestines of an animal inflated, and inclosing a few small stones, which produced a sound like pebbles in a gourd shell. After dancing around the fire for some time, without appearing to notice the strangers, they departed, raising the same wolfish howl with which they had entered; but their music and their yelling continued to be heard about the village during the night.

This ceremony, called the dog dance, was performed by the Konzas for the entertainment of their guests. Mr. Seymour took an opportunity to sketch the attitudes and dresses of the principal figures. (See frontispiece.)

Finding it impracticable to obtain horses by purchase, out of their almost exhausted stock
of merchandise, to enable them to prosecute their march to Council Bluff, after due deliberation, they saw no alternative but to endeavor to hire horses on credit, and to make the best of their way to Cow Island, in hopes of meeting the steamboat there. A Frenchman, Mr. Guiville, resident with this nation, agreed to furnish two pack horses, and a saddle horse for Mr. Say, whose state of health would not admit of his continuing the journey on foot. Thus furnished they prepared to depart, and in the meantime two runners were dispatched to inform Maj. Long of their situation by letter.

On the 25th of August, Mr. Say and his party again left the Konza village, accompanied by the French trader, who had furnished them two horses, and by a Missouri Indian; but this last had followed them only a few miles when he repented of his undertaking, and returned.

In pursuing the most direct route from the Konza village to the Missouri, they crossed at the distance of seventeen miles the Vermillion, a small stream bordered with handsome forests. Nineteen miles beyond this they arrived at the sources of Grasshopper creek, where they encamped on the evening of the 27th. Here the soil changes somewhat abruptly. The high prairies about the Vermillion and Blue Earth creeks are barren, almost naked, and inhabited by some orbicular lizards. About Grasshopper creek the soil is fertile, the grass dense and luxuriant.

On the 29th they arrived at Isle au Vache, and were hospitably received by Col. Morgan and the officers of his command, but had the mortification to learn that Maj. Long, after waiting a sufficient time to enable the Indian agent to complete his negotiations with the Konzas, had departed with the steamboat before the arrival of the messengers that had been sent to notify him of their disaster. These runners had been dispatched immediately after their arrival, with instructions to overtake the steamboat, and to deliver Mr. Say's letter, but after some days they returned, without having been able to effect anything.

It was now determined that Mr. Say and Mr. Jessup, who, on account of ill-health, were unable to travel farther on foot, should for the present remain at Isle au Vache, while the other gentlemen of the detachment should continue their journey. Mr. Dougherty, from his intimate acquaintance with the country, was of opinion that by crossing in the nearest direction from Isle au Vache to the mouth of Wolf river, they might yet overtake the steamboat. They accordingly placed themselves under his guidance, and, by great exertion, fortunately arrived at the mouth of Wolf river, on the evening of the 1st of September, as the steamboat was passing.

The country southwest of the Missouri, between the Konzas and the Platte, is drained principally by Wolf river and the great Nemahaw. These rivers, like the Nodaway and Nishnebottona, which enter the Missouri nearly opposite them, from the northeast, rise in the prairies at an elevation probably of forty or fifty feet above the level of the Missouri. As they descend, their valleys, becoming gradually wider, embosom a few trees, and at length, near their entrance into the Missouri valley, are forests of considerable extent. The surface of these prairies presents a constant succession of small rounded hills, becoming larger and more abrupt as you approach the beds of the rivers. The soil is deep, reposing usually on horizontal beds of argillaceous sandstone, and secondary limestone. In all the limestones along the Missouri we observe a tendency to crystalline structure, and they have often a reddish or yellowish-white color. There is, however, always something in the arrangement and in the aspect of the crystals, to distinguish these sparry varieties from the primitive granular limestone, to which they have something of general resemblance. The horizontal disposition of the strata of this limestone, the great numbers of organic relics contained in it, and its intimate connection with coal strata, indicate with sufficient clearness its relation to the secondary rocks.

No person, who shall examine this stratum with the least attention, either about the
Nemahaw and the Konzas, or in the mining district at the sources of the Gaconade, the Meramec, and the St. Francis, will for a moment mistake it for any of those varieties of transition or primitive limestone, which it in some respects so closely resembles. The crystalline varieties, no less than the compact blue limestones, embrace numerous masses of chert or hornstone. This occurs of various colors, and these are arranged in spots or stripes. Some specimens have several distinct colors arranged in zigzag lines, somewhat resembling the fortification agate. The hunters use fragments of this stone for gun-flints; the savages also formerly employed it in the manufacture of arrow-points and other implements.\(^a\)

The soil superimposed upon these strata of limestone is a calcareous loam. Near the river it is intermixed with sand; this is also the case with the soil of the high prairies about the Konza village. In ascending the Konza river, one hundred or one hundred miles from the Missouri, you discover numerous indications, both in the soil and its animal and vegetable productions, of an approach to the borders of that great sandy desert which stretches eastward from the base of the Rocky Mountains. You meet there with the orbicular lizard, or "horned frog," an inhabitant of the arid plains of New Mexico. You distinguish also some cacti, as well as many of those plants allied to chamoeupium and salsola, which delight in a thirty, muriartiferous soil. The catalogue of the forest trees belonging to the valleys of this region is not very copious. The cottonwood and the pine tree everywhere form conspicuous features of the forest. With these are intermixed the tall and graceful acacia, the honey locust, and the bondeau or coffee tree,\(^b\) and several species of Juglans, Carya and Fraxinus, with pinnaed or many-paired leaves. Trees of the family of the conifers are not of frequent occurrence on the Missouri. About the summits of rocky cliffs are here and there a few cedars or junipers, the only trees that retain their verdure during the winter.

The prairies, for many miles on each side of the Missouri, produce abundance of good pasture; but as far as our observation has extended, the best soil is a margin from ten to twelve miles in breadth, along the western bank of the river. In the summer very little water is to be found in the prairies, all the smaller streams falling, even though the season be not unusually dry. On account of the want of water and wood, the settlements will be, for a long time, confined to the immediate valleys of the Missouri, the Konzas, and the large rivers; but it is probable forests will hereafter be cultivated in those vast woodless regions, which now form so great a proportion of the country, and wells may be made to supply the deficiency of running water.

We have seen at Bellefontain, as well as at several points on this river, a pretty species of sparrow, which is altogether new to us; and several specimens of a serpent have occurred, which has considerable affinity with the pine snake of the Southern States, or bull snake of Bartram.\(^c\)

*Mr. Jessup's MS. report.

\(^a\) The guindiana of Linnaeus, Marshall, etc., but referred by Michaux to the new genus gymnocladus, of which it is the only-well ascertained species. It is common throughout the Western States and Territories and in Canada, where it is called by the French chictot, or stump tree, from the nakedness of its appearance in winter. In the English gardens, where it has been cultivated many years under the name of the hardy bondeau, it has attained considerable magnitude, but has not hitherto been known to produce flowers.

\(^b\) Cithaer obscurus Say. Body black above, beneath whitish, with large subquadrate black spots, which are confluent and pale bluish toward the tail; throat and neck pure white; sides between the scales with red marks.

**DESCRIPTION.**—Body black; anterior half with a series of continuous, dilated, dull red, large circles, formed upon the skin between the scales on the side; on many of the scales are white marginal dashes near their base; these scales are placed in groups each side of the vertebra of the anterior median of the body; scales bifurcated at tip; beneath that, so as to produce an angle or carina each side; white, slightly tinged with yellowish red, irrorate with black points, and spotted with large, oblong,
Having received on board the detachment that had arrived from the Konza village—except Messrs. Say and Jessup, who, on account of ill-health, remained at Isle au Vache—we left the mouth of Wolf river on the 2d of September. A party of hunters, furnished with a horse for the transportation of game, were dispatched at the same time, with instructions to hunt on the south side of the river, and to join us again in the evening. We had little difficulty in procuring a constant supply of venison. Deer are very numerous on this part of the Missouri, and we had several opportunities to kill them from on board, as they were swimming across the river.

Twenty-one miles above the mouth of Wolf river, and on the same side, is the entrance of the Grand Nemahaw, a considerable river, which rises in the plains between the Platte and the Republican fork of the Konzas river, and running eastwardly about one hundred and fifty miles, discharges into the Missouri a little north of latitude forty degrees. In the straightness of its course, the rapidity and turbulence of its stream, it has a general resemblance to the other western tributaries of the Missouri. A few miles above the Nemahaw, and on the opposite side, is the mouth of the Tarkio, a smaller stream.

On the 4th of September we were joined by the hunters, who brought two deer, and informed us they had killed several others. Lt. Field's boat was allowed to remain at the encampment of the preceding night, after the departure of the steamboat, for the purpose of taking on board a large quantity of honey. Swarms of bees were found here in great numbers, and the honey they afforded made a valuable addition to our provisions, consisting now, in a great measure, of hunters' fare.

Finding one of the valves of the steam engine much worn and leaky, we were now under the necessity of stopping for a day to have a new one, which we had brought, adapted to its place. Several of the men ammused themselves by hunting and fishing. We had now a plentiful supply of game, and many large catfish were taken, some of them weighing more than fifty pounds.

We passed in succession the mouths of the Nishnebottona and the Little Nemahaw, and arrived on the 7th at the Grand Pass. Here the Nishnebottona, a beautiful river about sixty yards wide, approaches within one hundred and fifty yards of the Missouri, being separated from it by a sandy prairie, rising scarcely twenty feet above the surface of the water. After pursuing for a short distance a parallel course, the two rivers diverge, and the Nishnebottona meanders along the side of the Missouri valley, about sixty miles, to its confluence with the latter river. From this point is a pleasing view of the hills called the Bald-Pated prairie, stretching along the northeastern side of the Nishnebottona, and diminished to the size of ant-hills in the distant perspective. Here the navigation is much obstructed by sandbars, and the ordinary current of the Missouri, according to the statement of Lewis and Clarke, corroborated by our observation, is something more than one fathom per second. In many places the Missouri hurries across concealed sandbars and other obstructions, with the velocity of seven, eight or even twelve feet in a second.  

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Lewis and Clarke, p. 28, vol. 1.

This velocity of current is equaled by that of the Casiquiare in South America, and probably surpassed by the Orinoco, the average descent of whose bed is thirteen inches to the mile of 900 toises,
Between these obstructions, the channel becomes deeper and the current more moderate; consequently the aggregate velocity at times of low water may be reckoned something less than six feet to the second. As the volume of water is increased by the heavy rains and the melting of the snows within the Rocky Mountains, the current is proportionately accelerated and becomes more equable, running for many miles in succession not less than seven hundred and twenty feet per minute. At the time of our ascent the summer floods had not entirely subsided, and in contending against the current we found occasion, in a few instances, to make use of the towing-ropes.

About thirteen miles above the Grand Pass is a point where Lewis and Clarke witnessed the falling of a portion, about three-fourths of a mile in length, of a high cliff of sandstone and clay.Appearances have considerably changed since the time of their journey. There is still an indentation along the bluff, showing the upper part of the portion which had slid down, but the whole is now covered with grass. The river has retired from the base of the cliff it was then undermining. A grassy plain, of some extent, occupies the spot where the bed of the river must have been; but this prairie is, in its turn, experiencing the vicissitudes incident to everything along the bank of the Missouri, and is evidently to disappear entirely. A mile or two above this point are cliffs of sandstone and indurated clay, in a state of rapid disintegration. Here we observed extensive beds of aluminous earth, of a dark-gray color, alternating with red and yellowish-white sandstone. Here are also numerous vegetable remains, which Mr. Say thought to consist of the limbs of trees included in the rock, carbonized and often intermixed with pyrites; smaller limbs in short fragments lay intermixed, and crossing each other in every direction.

Among other things, we observed here what appeared to be the cast of the seed vessel of the Nelumbium, of uncommon magnitude. Fragments of mineral coal were observed scattered about the surface.

The mouth of the Platte, where we arrived on the 15th of September, is, according to our observations, in latitude 41° 3′ 13″ north. We shall hereafter have occasion to speak more particularly of this river. Its mouth now exhibited a great extent of naked sandbars, the water, which was transparent, and of a greenish color, flowing almost unseen through a number of small channels. Masses of sand accumulate at the mouth of the Platte, rendering the navigation of the Missouri at that point extremely difficult. The Platte, during its floods, pours into the Missouri a volume of water considerably exceeding in magnitude that of the latter river, occasioning a reflux of the waters for many miles. From the Platte upward, the annual range from high to low water in the Missouri may be rated at about eighteen feet.

Above the Platte, the scenery of the Missouri becomes much more interesting. The bluffs on each side are more elevated and abrupt, and being absolutely naked, rising into conic points, split by innumerable ravines, they have an imposing resemblance to groups of high granitic mountains, seen at a distance. The forests within the valley are of small extent, interspersed with wide meadows, covered with carices and cypresses, with some species of limnetis, polygagon, and arundo, sometimes sinking into marshes occupied by sagittarias, alismas, and others of the hydrocharides. The woodlands here, as on the whole of the Missouri below, are filled with great numbers of pea vines,* which afford an excellent pasturage for horses and cattle. The roots of the apios tuberosa were much sought after, and eaten by the soldiers who accompanied us in our ascent. They are little tubers, about half an inch in diameter, and when boiled are very agreeable to

(5 feet 3.75 inches per mile.) See Humb. Pers. Nat., vol. 5, p. 357, and vol. 4, p. 462. La Condamine and Maj. Barnell suppose the mean descent of the Amazon and the Ganges scarce four or five inches to the mile, which is about equal to that of the Mississippi, according to the most satisfactory estimates we have been able to make.

*Species of apios, the glycine of Linn.
the taste. Two and one-half miles above the mouth of the Platte, and on the same side, is that of the Papilion, a stream of considerable length, but discharging little water. Here we found two boats belonging to the Indian traders at St. Louis. They had passed us some days before, and were to remain for the winter at the mouth of the Papilion, to trade with the Otoes, Missouries, and other Indians.

The banks of the Missouri above the Platte have long been frequented by the Indians, either as places of permanent or occasional residence. Deserted encampments are often seen. On the northeast side, near the mouth of Mosquito river, are the remains of an old Iowa village. Four miles above, and on the opposite side, was formerly a village of the Otoes. On the 17th of September, we arrived at the trading establishment of the Missouri Fur Company, known as Fort Lisa, and occupied by Mr. Manuel Lisa, one of the most active persons engaged in the Missouri fur trade. We were received by a salute from this establishment, and encamped a little above, on the same side of the river.

The position selected for the establishment of winter quarters for the exploring party was on the west bank of the Missouri, about half a mile above Fort Lisa, five miles below Council Bluff, and three miles above the mouth of Boyer's river. At this place we anchored, and in a few days had made great progress in cutting timber, quarrying stone, and other preparations for the construction of quarters.*

*This place was named "Engineer Cantonment." Here the main party spent the winter of 1819-20. The scientific men and hunters of the party found ample employment in their favorite occupations. Major Long returned to Washington, and again joined the expedition on the following spring, conducting it to the Rocky Mountains, and southward to the head-waters of the Canadian, terminating the expedition by an exploration of that stream to its junction with the Arkansas.—F. G. A.
THE KANSAS INDIANS.

The following account of the Kansas or Kaw tribe of Indians is extracted from the report of Major Stephen H. Long's "expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819 and 1820."* Our State takes its name from this tribe. From time immemorial they occupied a large part of our territory. They are gone from our midst forever. It seems proper that an accessible record containing some early account of them should be made. It will be an appropriate duty of the Society to make a like record as to the Osages and other indigenous tribes in future reports. Major Long's expedition was made under direction of John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War. A corps of competent scientific gentlemen accompanied the expedition. The party set out from Pittsburgh on the 5th of May, 1819, on board the steamer Western Engineer, which had been constructed for the use of the expedition. On the 9th of June, they reached St. Louis. On the 22d, they arrived at Chariton, on the Missouri river, nearly two hundred miles below the mouth of the Kansas river, according to Major Long's reckoning. The report says: "The Western Engineer being the first steamboat that had ever ascended the Missouri above Chariton, great numbers of the settlers were attracted to the banks of the river, on both sides, to witness our progress." On the 1st of August, they arrived at Fort Osage, about fifty-five miles, by the river, below the mouth of the Kansas. Fort Osage had been established in 1808, and was, at the time Major Long came up the river, the westernmost military post; and the settlement around was the extreme frontier of the settlements. The report says:

Wishing to extend our examination between Fort Osage and the Konzas river, also between that river and the Platte, a party was detached from the steamboat, with instructions to cross the Konzas at the Konza village; thence to traverse the country by the nearest route to the Platte, and to descend that river to the Missouri. The party consisted of Mr. Say, to whom the command was intrusted; Messrs. Jessup, Peale and Seymour, Cadet Swift, Mr. J. Dougherty, and five soldiers.* They were furnished with

*A section of map is given on the following page, taken from a map in Maj. Long's report. This section of map includes Kansas, and exhibits the knowledge of the geography of the country at the time.

† The relations of most of these persons to the expedition will be understood from extracts here made from the instructions issued by Major Long, before setting out from Pittsburgh. Mr. Dougherty was guide and interpreter. He was long afterwards prominent in Kansas Indian affairs. The following are the extracts referred to:

"Mr. Say will examine and describe any objects in zoology and its several branches that may come under our observation. A classification of all land and water animals, insects, &c., and a particular description of the animal remains found in a concrete state, will be required of him.

"Geology, so far as it relates to earthy, minerals and fossils, distinguishing the primitive, transition, secondary and alluvial formations and deposits, will afford subjects of investigation for Mr. Jessup. In this science, as also in botany and zoology, facts will be required without regard to the theories or hypotheses that have been advanced on numerous occasions by men of science.

"Mr. Peale will officiate as assistant naturalist. In the several departments above enumerated his
three pack-horses, and a supply of provisions for ten days. Thus organized and equipped, they commenced their march, on the afternoon of August 6th, accompanied by Maj. Biddle and his servant.

After their departure, the steamboat was delayed a few days, at Fort Osage. On the 9th a part of the troops destined for the Missouri service arrived, in keel-boats. Col. Chambers, with the principal part of his regiment, were still at Fort Osage, awaiting the arrival of supplies of provisions, now daily expected.

On the following day we resumed our journey, and were accompanied about ten miles by Mr. Sibley, Agent of Indian Affairs, and his lady, to whom the gentlemen of the party were indebted for numerous hospitable attentions during their stay at Fort Osage; also, by Captain Bissell and Lieutenant Pentland, of the rifle regiment, who returned in a skiff. Our progress was much impeded by shoals and rapids in the river, but we succeeded in passing these without warping, and anchored at sunset, having ascended eighteen miles.

Between Fort Osage and the mouth of the Konzas river, a distance of about fifty-two miles, are many rapid places in the Missouri. We were able to ascend all these, except one, without towing. It was with some difficulty we supplied our furnaces with wood of a suitable quality. The forests of the Missouri, though limited in extent, are deep and shady, and, though the atmosphere is perceptibly less humid than in the forests of the Mississippi, fallen trees, whose wood is soft and porous, like that of the Linden and cotton tree, absorb much moisture from the ground. It was only when we were so fortunate as to find a dry mulberry, ash or cottonwood standing, that we could procure fuel well adapted to our purpose. Much time was of necessity expended in cutting and bringing on board our supplies of this article, and the additional delay occasioned by the numerous obstacles to the easy navigation of the river, made our ascent somewhat tedious.

The mouth of the Konzas river was so filled with mud, deposited by the late flood in the Missouri, as scarcely to admit the passage of our boat, though with some difficulty we ascended that river about a mile, and then returning dropped anchor opposite its mouth. The spring freshets subsided in the Konzas, the Osage, and all those tributaries that do not derive their sources from the Rocky Mountains, before the Missouri reaches its greatest fullness, consequently the waters of the latter river, charged with mud, flow into the mouths of its tributaries, and there becoming nearly stagnant deposit an extensive accumulation of mud and slime. The Konzas river has a considerable resemblance to the Missouri, but its current is less moderate and the water less turbid, except at times of high floods. Its valley, like that of the Missouri, has a deep and fertile soil, bearing similar forests of cottonwood, sycamore, etc., interspersed with meadows; but in ascending, trees become more and more scattered, and at length disappear almost entirely, the country at its sources being one immense prairie.

We sailed from the mouth of the Konzas on the 13th of August. Numerous sandbars occur in the Missouri above that point, and these occasioned us some delay. The water having fallen several feet, we had less velocity of current to contend against, but found it more necessary to keep in the channel, and could not so often take advantage of the eddy currents below the points and along the shore.

A party of white hunters were encamped on the Missouri, not far above the Konzas. In the minuteness of their deportment and dress, they appeared to us to surpass the savages themselves. They are usually the most abandoned and worthless among the whites,

services will be required in collecting specimens suitable to be preserved, in drafting and delineating them, in preserving the skins, &c., of animals, and in sketching the stratifications of rocks, earths, &c., as presented on the declivities of precipices.

"Mr. Seymour, as painter for the expedition, will furnish sketches of landscapes, whenever we meet with any distinguished for their beauty and grandeur. He will also paint miniature likenesses, or portraits, if required, of distinguished Indians, and exhibit groups of savages engaged in celebrating their festivals, or sitting in council, and, in general, illustrate any subject that may be deemed appropriate in his art."
who adopt the life of wandering hunters. Frequently, they are men whose crimes have excluded them from society.

Eighteen miles above the Konzas river, and five above the Little Platte, is a large island, which from its rhombic form has received the name of Diamond Island. The principal channel is on the north side. It is difficult to pass, being much obstructed by sand-bars. Four miles above this is a small group, called the Three Islands, and two miles further another cluster known as the Four Islands, and by the French as the Isles des Parcs, or Field Islands. At each of these places, as in the neighborhood of islands generally, the navigation is difficult.

The site of an old village of the Konzas, and the remains of a fortification erected by the French, were pointed out a few miles below Isle au Vache. This island, which lies about one hundred miles above Fort Osage, was the wintering post of Capt. Martin's detachment, destined to proceed in advance of the troops ordered to the Missouri. Capt. Martin, with three companies of the rifle regiment, left Bellefontaine in September, 1818, and arrived at Isle au Vache in October, with the expectation of resuming his march as early in the following spring as the weather would permit. But not having received the necessary supplies of provisions as anticipated, they had been compelled to remain till the time of our arrival, subsisting themselves principally by hunting. Fortunately, this part of the country afforded so much game that a competent supply was easily obtained. Between two and three thousand deer, besides great numbers of bears, turkeys, etc., had been taken. The arrival of the boats, laden with provisions, now furnished them the means of continuing their ascent, and they had the prospect of departing within a few days.

Previous to our departure from Fort Osage, Major O'Fallon, the Indian agent who accompanied us, had sent a messenger across the country by land to the Konzas nation of Indians, residing on the Konzas river, summoning their chiefs to a council, to be held at Isle au Vache, on the arrival of the Western Engineer. Agreeably to the message sent by an interpreter, the Indians had been expected on the 18th, but did not arrive until the 28th of August, having been absent when the messenger reached their village, on a hunting excursion. As soon as they received the invitation they repaired, with all convenient speed, to the appointed place, having sent runners before to apprise us of their approach. The interpreter, who returned with them, brought intelligence of the safe arrival of Mr. Say and his party, and of their kind reception at the Konzas village. We were sorry to learn that Mr. Say had been in ill-health, and had not entirely recovered.

On the 24th, the chiefs and principal men of the Konzas, to the number of one hundred and fifty, assembled under an arbor prepared for their reception. The Indian agent addressed them in a speech adapted to the occasion, setting forth the causes of complaint, which they had given by their repeated insults and depredations upon the whites, giving them notice of the approach of a military force of sufficient strength to chastise their insolence, and advising them to seize the present opportunity of averting the vengeance they deserved by proper concessions, and by their future good behavior, to conciliate those whose friendship they would have so much occasion to desire.

The replies of the chiefs were simple and short, expressive of their conviction of the justice of the complaints made against them, and of their acquiescence in the terms of reconciliation proposed by the agent. There were present at this council one hundred and sixty-one Konzas, including chiefs and warriors, and thirteen Osages. The most distinguished men were Na-he-da-ha, or Long Neck, one of the principal chiefs; Ka-he-ga-wa-ta-ning-ga, Little Chief, second in rank; Shon-ga-ne-ga, who had been one of the principal chiefs, but had resigned his authority in favor of Ka-he-ga-wa-ta-ning-ga; Wa-ha-che-ra, Big Knife, a partisan, or leader of war parties; Wom-pa-wa-ra, he who scares all men,
more commonly known to the whites as Plume Blanche, or White Plume, a man rising rapidly in importance, and apparently destined to become the leader of the nation. In addition to the Indians, the officers of the garrison and a few gentlemen were present at the council. The ceremonies were commenced by a discharge of ordnance from the steamboat. The flags were hoisted in their appropriate places, a council flag being placed near the chair occupied by the agent. The Indians appeared gratified at the displays made on the occasion, but their attention was more particularly aroused by the exhibition of a few rockets and shells, fired for their entertainment. At our departure, which on account of the Indians was delayed until the 25th of August, many of them were present, and manifested some surprise at witnessing the operations of the steamboat.

It was thought advisable to make some addition to our force at Isle au Vache, as we should be in advance of the troops on the Missouri, and might be exposed to insults and depredations from some of the numerous tribes of Indians. Accordingly, on application to Colonel Morgan, a boat and fifteen men, under the command of Lieutenant Fields, were detailed for this duty, and directed to regulate their movements agreeably to the orders of the commanding officer of the exploring expedition. These men were furnished with provisions for sixty days, and having embarked on board a keel-boat called the General Smith, they sailed in company with the Western Engineer. A favorable wind springing up, we proceeded in the course of the day about twenty-three miles, and encamped at night near the entrance of a small stream called Independence creek. A little above, and on the south side of the river, is the site of an old Konza town, called formerly the "Village of the Twenty-four." Above Cow Island the Missouri is more serpentine in direction than below, and the difficulties of the navigation we found by no means diminished as we ascended. The bed of the river in many places is broad, and the water distributed into small channels separated by sand-bars. About fifty miles above Cow Island we passed a spot that had lately been occupied as a hunting camp by Captain Martin, who had been here to procure the requisite provisions for the subsistence of his party.

At the Yellow Banks we found the bluffs elevated about one hundred and fifty feet above the surface of the valley. Barometric observations, several times repeated, gave nearly the same result at some points below. One hundred and fifty feet may, therefore, be assumed as the medium depth of the immediate valley of the Missouri; its aggregate width, for the first five hundred miles above the Mississippi, may be estimated at about three miles. The corresponding appearances in the strata of the opposite sides of this valley, as well as its entire form and character, indicate it to have been formed by the river; but far more than that vast body of soil and of rocky strata which formerly filled the space now occupied by the immediate valley of the river has been removed by the Missouri. From the summit of the bluffs there is a sloping ascent toward the interior of the country, and it is probable the aggregate elevation of the great plains is not less than three hundred feet above the surface of the river. If we admit that this great valley, with its numerous ramifications, has resulted from the operations of currents wearing down and transporting to the ocean the solid materials of the earth's surface, it would appear necessary still farther to acknowledge that this channel was once much deeper than at present, for we usually meet with thick alluvial deposits covering the rocks that line the bottom of the Missouri valley. The manifest tendency of the operation of the Mississippi, at this time, upon its valley, is to fill up rather than to excavate; but it may be doubted whether this is equally, or even to any degree, the case with the Missouri. The aggregate mass of alluvion within the valley of the Missouri is undoubtedly moving downwards with considerable rapidity, for the quantity of earthy matter carried into the Mississippi is at all times very great. In their descent, the alluvial substances are alternately deposited and swept away, as by the variations in the direction of the current any
particular point is, from time to time, either exposed to or sheltered from the action of the stream.

About eighty-seven miles above Cow Island is the mouth of the Nodowa, a river of some importance, being about seventy yards wide, and navigable to some distance. It is not usually seen in passing; being concealed by the island called the Great Nodowa, which is about five miles long, and covered with heavy forests. The lands on the Nodowa are of an excellent quality.

On the 1st of September we were under the necessity of remaining encamped near the mouth of Wolf river, that some repairs might be made to the steam engine. Here we sent out some persons to hunt, who, after a short time returned, having taken a deer, a turkey, and three swarms of bees, which afforded us about half a barrel of honey. On the trees which margin the river we frequently observed a fine species of squirrel, which possesses all the graceful activity of the common gray squirrel, as it leaps from bough to bough.* After our machinery was adjusted, we resumed our ascent, and had proceeded a short distance, when we were hailed from shore by Mr. Dougherty, who had accompanied Mr. Say's party across the country. We were not a little surprised at this unexpected meeting, and were apprehensive some disaster had befallen the detachment.

Mr. Dougherty, being received on board, informed us that Mr. Peale, Mr. Swift, Mr. Seymour, Chahomeau, the Indian interpreter, and one of the soldiers were at a little distance in the rear, having accompanied him across the country from Cow Island, where they had arrived five days after our departure. Mr. Say and Mr. Jessup had been left sick at Cow Island. We encamped immediately, to give those who were near an opportunity of joining us. It will now be necessary to return to the time of Mr. Say's departure from Fort Osage, and briefly to trace the progress of his detachment to the place where a rencontre with a war party of Pawnees frustrated their design, and made it necessary for them to rejoin the steamboat.

Mr. Say's detachment, consisting of twelve men and a boy, furnished with three pack horses for transportation of baggage, departed from Fort Osage on the evening of August 6th. Their route lay westward across the woodless plains, about the sources of the Hay Cabin, Blue Water and Warrarumor creek. The cliffs along the Blue Water are naked perpendicular rocks. In the valleys numerous Indian encampments occurred.

*Sciurus macrous, Say.—Body, above each side, mixed gray and black; fur plumbeous, black at base, then pale cinnamon, then black, then chineous, with a long black tip; ears bright ferruginous behind, the color extending to the base of the fur, which, in its winter dress, is prominent beyond the ears; within, dull ferruginous, the fur slightly tipped with black; sides of the head and orbit pale ferruginous, check, under the eyes and ear, dusky; whiskers black. In about five series, of which the four inferior ones are more distinct, hairs a little flattened; mouth margined with black; teeth reddish yellow; head beneath, neck and feet above, pale ferruginous; belly paler; fur pale plumbeous at base; palms black; toes, anterior ones four, the thumb tubercle not longer than its lobe in the palm, and furnished with a broad, flat nail; posterior toes five; nail beneath bright ferruginous, the color extending to the base of the fur, with a submarginal black line, above mixed ferruginous and black; fur within pale cinnamon, with the base and three bands black; tip ferruginous. From nose to tip of tail (exclusive of the hair), one foot seven and one-fourth inches. Tail, from base to tip (exclusive of the hair), nine and one-tenth inches. Ear, from head to tip (exclusive of the hair), three-fourths of an inch.

The most common species of squirrel, on the banks of the Missouri river, is the male of S. smithi, but cannot be considered as a variety of that species; neither does its color vary in the numerous varieties of the very variable S. capistratus, of Bosc. The fur of the back, in the summer dress, is from three-fifths to seven-tenths of an inch long; but in the winter dress, the longest hairs of the middle of the back are one inch and three-fourths in length. This difference in the length of the hairs, combined with a greater portion of fat, gives to the whole animal a thicker and shorter appearance; but the colors continue the same, and it is only in this latter season that the ears are fringed, which is the necessary consequence of the elongation of the hair. This species was not an unfrequent article of food at our frugal yet social meals at Engineer camp. It was always immediately distinguishable from those of other animals by their remarkably red color. The tail is even more voluminous than that of the S. cinereus. It seems to approach the S. fuscus, Geoff.—[V. Dict. D. Hist. Nat., article Sciur.]
which appeared not long since to have been occupied. These were most frequently seen at the points where the streams, making almost a complete circuit, and nearly inclosing a small tract of ground, afforded an important protection against the approach of an enemy. The prairies about the head-waters of the Warreruma abounded in game. Here ravens were first seen by the party, and numbers of large banded rattlesnakes were killed. The small flies swarmed in inconceivable numbers, attacking not only the provision of the party, but depositing their eggs upon the blankets, clothing, and even on the furniture of the horses. On the 11th of August they arrived at some elevated ridges, from which they overlooked an extensive country, and could trace the whole course of the Wahrnegeho, or Full creek, diverging slightly from the Konzas, and could readily perceive timber upon several of its head branches. The lands between the head-waters of Full creek and the Konzas are not so good as those about the sources of the Warreruma, and produce less timber. The settlement of this region will be much retarded on account of the want of trees, these being confined to the margins of the water-courses, while tracts of valuable soil, of many miles in extent, have not a single tree or bush upon them. The soil is, however, well adapted to the culture of some of our most valuable forest trees. The sugar maple, and several of the most important species of carya, the oaks, the tulip tree, and the linden would unquestionably succeed.

In consequence of the excessive heat of the weather, the great fatigue of the party, and their constant exposure in the open plains, the health of several of them began to be impaired. The high and coarse grasses which now covered the plains greatly impeded their progress, and very rapidly destroyed their clothing and moccasins. Their journey was therefore slow and laborious. On the night of the 13th they encamped on the bank of the Konzas, having traveled some distance parallel to the course of that river. The next day several of the party, already much debilitated, began to be afflicted with dysentery. Some accidents also occurred to retard their progress, and on that and the following day they advanced only two miles. On the 16th they marched about fifteen miles, and encamped on the bank of the Konzas. Being now in doubt as to the situation of the Konza village, and the illness of some of the party continuing, they determined to remain encamped, while some persons should be sent out to reconnoiter the country, and discover, if possible, whether that part of the river at which they had arrived was above or below the village they designed to visit. The Konzas river in this part bears the closest resemblance to the Missouri, both in turbulence and rapidity of its current and the aspect of the country along its banks. It is, however, so shoal as at almost any point to admit of being forded without difficulty.

Willow islands, moving sand-bars and falling-in banks are as frequent as in the Missouri. The line of forest which skirts the banks, including the bed of the river, is about half a mile wide, but not entirely uninterrupted. The course of the river is remarkably serpentine, forming woodland points alternately on both sides.

After crossing and recrossing the river, and extending their search in every direction, they had the satisfaction at last to fall in with a beaten path leading up the river, and which their guide and interpreter was confident would conduct them to the Konza village.

On the morning of the 19th, they passed across a wide and fertile prairie to the Vermillion, a stream which enters the Konzas from the northwest. It is four feet deep, and about twenty yards wide. Here they halted in the middle of the day, and dined on the flesh of a black wolf, the only game they were able to procure.

About Vermillion creek are some open forests of oak, not extending far on either side. The trees are from fifteen to twenty-five feet high, and from one foot to eighteen inches in diameter, standing at a considerable distance from each other.

On the day following, the Konza village was described at a distance. The detachment immediately halted to arrange their dress and inspect their fire-arms. This was thought
the more necessary, as no party of whites had visited the village since a number of the Kansas had received a whipping at Isle au Vache, and it was a matter of doubt whether the party would meet a friendly reception.

As they approached the village they perceived the tops of the lodges red with the crowds of natives. The chiefs and warriors came rushing out on horseback, painted and decorated, and followed by great numbers on foot. Mr. Say and his party were received with the utmost cordiality, and conducted into the village by the chiefs, who went before and on each side, to protect them from the encroachments of the crowd. On entering the village the crowd readily gave way before the party, but followed them into the lodge assigned to them, and completely and most densely filled the spacious apartment, with the exception, only, of a small space opposite to the entrance, where the party seated themselves on the beds, still protected from the pressure of the crowd by the chiefs, who took their seats on the ground immediately before them. After the ceremony of smoking with the latter, the object which the party had in view in passing through their territories was explained to them, and seemed to be perfectly satisfactory. At the lodge of the principal chief they were regaled with jerked bison meat and boiled corn, and were afterwards invited to six feasts in immediate succession. Chaboneau and the old Frenchman, who had been dispatched from Fort Osage, to summon the Kanzas to meet the agent at Isle au Vache, had arrived some days previous; but the nation being at that time absent on a hunting excursion, the interpreters, after reaching the village, had proceeded immediately into the plains in pursuit of them. At the time of the arrival of our detachment, the village was in confusion, the hunters having lately returned and being then engaged in preparations for the journey to Isle au Vache. Two runners were dispatched to give notice to Major O’Fallon that his summons had been received; and, at the same time, the chiefs and principal warriors departed for the place appointed. Before his departure, the principal chief was careful to appoint a fit person to attend Mr. Say’s party, and arrangements were made to promote their comfort and convenience while they should remain at the village.8

8In the spring of 1830 the Secretary of the Historical Society caused the site of this village to be surveyed and mapped. A map of the locality is given on p. 229. The site is in Pottawatomie county, about two miles east of Manhattan, on a neck of land between the Kansas and Big Blue rivers. The rivers here by their courses embrace a peninsular tract of about two miles in length, extending east and west. At the point where the village was situated, the neck between the two rivers is about one half mile in breadth, and the village stretched from the banks of the Kansas river northward for the greater part of the distance across towards the Blue. The situation is elevated bottom land, as described by Prof. Say. A dry and healthy situation, and well adapted for the site of the village. The site of the village is on the present farm of Hon. Welcome Wells, and is crossed by the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. The situations of the lodges are yet plainly marked by circular ridges and depressions, ranging in diameter from less than ten feet to more than fifty feet. These, numbering about one hundred and sixty, exclusive of those which are quite small, were accurately measured and located by H. W. Stackpole, Esq., of Manhattan, and thus data obtained for a correct map of the village site, which has been made for preservation in our collections. This village was partly, if not wholly, abandoned by the tribe about 1830. That year several permanent villages of the tribe were established lower down the Kansas river, of which we have definite information from Mr. Frederick Chouteau, of Westport, Mo., who was for many years the licensed trader for the tribe, and lived at his trading house near the villages. In an interview had with him by the Secretary of the Historical Society, in June, 1839, Mr. Chouteau made the following statement:

“In 1830 I made my house on the American Chief creek, on the south side of the Kansas river, about fifteen or twenty miles above where Topeka now is. American Chief had a small band living there—twenty lodges. They were permanent dirt lodges, of good size. They were down on the creek bottom, about two miles from the Kaw river, on the west side of the creek. They built their lodges there the same year I went, in 1830. They remained there until about 1845. I remained there all that time, and then went with the Indians to Council Grove, where I remained with the Indians till 1852 or 1853.

“Hard Chief established his village, in 1839, about a mile away from the American Chief, away from the creek, and nearer the Kaw river, on the high land. His people got their water from the Kaw river. The village was not far from the river. These two bands built their villages there because I was going there to trade, as I told them. Fool Chief had his village on the north side of the river, about a mile above Papas’s ferry. This was the largest village. Fool Chief’s village numbered 700 or 800 people, Hard Chief’s 500 or 600, and American Chief’s about 100 people. The villages had no other names than those of the principal chiefs living in them.”

The treaty of June 34, 1825, with the Kaws, was made for the object of securing lands for the emi-
The Kansas Indians.

Many reports had been circulated among the Kanzas, respecting the invitation to council their chiefs had received. They were conscious of having recently offended, by firing on Major O'Fallon, and by insulting and plundering several soldiers of Captain Martin's command. For these offenses they had been in some measure punished at the time, Major O'Fallon having returned their fire from his boat, and not entirely without effect, as was supposed; several, also, had been flogged, by the orders of Capt. Martin, yet they did not consider themselves secure from the vengeance of the whites. Many believed at the time of the anticipated council, barrels of gunpowder were to be placed in the earth, to destroy them at once. The two runners who had been dispatched quarreled before they had gone far, one saying all the things that had been told them by the interpreters were lies, for which assertion he was struck to the ground by his companion. In this situation they were found by the advancing chiefs. Finally a dispute happened between the chiefs themselves, respecting rank, in consequence of which ten or twelve of them returned to the village.

Mr. Say, who spent some time among the Kanzas, gives in his notes the following account of that nation:

grant tribes to be removed to the proposed Indian Territory. By the treaty, the Kaws gave up nearly the whole of that is now the northern half of Kansas. In consideration, they received annuities in money thereafter. The first payment was made in 1826, near where Wyandotte now is, at the mouth of the Kansas river. After that, two or more payments were made at a point on the north side of the Kansas river, adjacent to where the station Williamstown, on the Kansas Pacific Railway, in Jefferson county, now is. Here a little village sprang up, as early as 1827, inhabited by an Indian Agent, blacksmith, farmer, and other employés, besides some Indians and half-breeds belonging to the tribe. This has been put down as the first white settlement in Kansas, as several families of whites for a short time resided here; and here, on the 23rd of August, 1828, Napoleon Boone, a great-grandson of Daniel Boone of Kentucky, was born—being, as has been claimed, the first white child born in Kansas, his father, Col. Daniel Morgan Boone, being the Governor farmer for the Kaws at this time. The site of the village is yet distinctly marked by fallen chimneys, a wall, etc., on the land of Thos. R. Bayne and W. T. Blacker, near the river bank. The Secretary of the Society, accompanied by W. W. Cone, was shown over the ground, in 1879, by Mr. Bayne. Frederick Chouteau had his trading post at Horseshoe lake, opposite this village, on the south side of the river, in 1828-9, removing from there to Mission creek, where he established his post in 1830.

In the month of October, 1830, the Secretary, accompanied by Mr. Cone, visited and made an examination of the site of Chief's village. It was found situated as described by Mr. Chouteau. It is on the land of Mr. Albert Pratt, about a mile and a half west of the mouth of Mission creek, from the valley of which stream the land rises gently till it forms a steep river bluff, upon which the upper part of the village stood, and from which the village sloped to the southward. The circles marking the situations of the lodges are very distinct, and number, as counted, eighty-five.

The Kaws now have their location in the Indian Territory, south of the Kansas line and east of the Arkansas river. Their agent, under date of September 10, 1880, says of them:

"The Kaws are reduced in numbers to but little over three hundred, near fifty of whom are mixed-bloods. They are reproducing but little by birth, while death is steadily diminishing their numbers. They are energetic about their work, and have raised quite a crop of corn. They cheerfully put their children in school, and many of them have made considerable progress."

Thomson Say was born in Philadelphia, July 27, 1787, and died at New Harmony, Indiana, October 19, 1834. Early abandoning mercantile pursuits, in which he had been engaged unsuccessfully, he devoted himself to the study of natural history. He was, in 1812, one of the founders of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and became one of the leading contributors to its Journal. In 1818 Say joined Messrs. Madison, Ord and Peale in a scientific exploration of the islands and coast of Georgia. In 1819 and 1829 he was chief zoologist in the expedition of Maj. Long to the Rocky Mountains, and in that of 1823 to the sources of St. Peters river. In 1825 he removed to New Harmony, where he spent the rest of his life. His principal work, "American Entomology," was published in Philadelphia, three volumes, 1824-6; his "American Conchology," seven numbers of which were published at New Harmony, was incomplete at the time of his decease. His discoveries of new species of insects were perhaps greater than had ever been made by a single individual. He was a member of the Linman and Zoological Societies of London. He was a frequent contributor to the "Transactions" of the American Philosophical Society, the "New York Lyceum," "Silliman's Journal," and numerous other scientific publications. His complete writings on the Conchology of the United States, edited by Wm. H. Harvey, were published, 1858; The Entomology, edited by J. L. Leconte, avec un memoire, 2 vols., 1859.

"The approach to the village is over a fine level prairie of considerable extent; passing which, you ascend an abrupt bank to the right, of ten feet, to a second level, on which the village is situated in the distance, within about a quarter of a mile of the river. It consists of about one hundred and twenty lodges, placed as closely together as convenient, and destitute of any regularity of arrangement. The ground area of each lodge is circular, and is excavated to the depth of from one to three feet, and the general form of the exterior may be denominated hemispheric.

"The lodge in which we reside is larger than any other in the town, and being that of the grand chief, it serves as a council house for the nation. The roof is supported by two series of pillars, or rough vertical posts, forked at the top for the reception of the transverse connecting pieces of each series; twelve of these pillars form the outer series, placed in a circle; and eight longer ones, the inner series, also describing a circle; the outer wall, or rude frame-work, placed at a proper distance from the exterior series of pillars, is five or six feet high. Poles, as thick as the leg at the base, rest with their butts upon the wall, extending on the cross-pieces, which are upheld by the pillars of the two series, and are of sufficient length to reach nearly to the summit. These poles are very numerous, and, agreeably to the position which we have indicated, they are placed all around in a radiating manner, and support the roof like rafters. Across these are laid long and slender sticks or twigs, attached parallel to each other by means of bark cord; these are covered by mats made of long grass or reeds, or with the bark of trees; the whole is then covered completely with earth, which near the ground is banked up to the eaves. A hole is permitted to remain in the middle of the roof to give exit to the smoke. Around the walls of the interior a continuous series of mats are suspended; these are of neat workmanship, composed of a soft reed, united by bark cord, in straight or undulated lines, between which lines of black paint sometimes occur. The bedsteads are elevated to the height of a common seat from the ground, and are about six feet wide; they extend in an uninterrupted line around three-fourths of the circumference of the apartment, and are formed in the simplest manner, of numerous sticks or slender pieces of wood, resting at their ends on cross-pieces, which are supported by short notched or forked posts driven into the ground. Bison skins supply them with a comfortable bedding. Several medicines or mystic bags are carefully attached to the mats of the wall; these are cylindrical, and neatly bound up. Several reeds are usually placed upon them, and a human scalp serves for their fringe and tassels. Of their contents we know nothing."

"The fire-place is a simple, shallow cavity, in the center of the apartment, with an upright and a projecting arm for the support of the culinary apparatus. The latter is very simple in kind and limited in quantity, consisting of a brass kettle, an iron pot, and wooden bowls and spoons. Each person, male as well as female, carries a large knife in the girdle of the breech-cloth, behind, which is used at their meals, and sometimes for self-defense. During our stay with these Indians they ate four or five times each day, invariably supplying us with the best pieces, or choice parts, before they attempted to taste the food themselves.

"They commonly placed before us a sort of soup, composed of maize of the present season, of that description which, having undergone a certain preparation, is appropriately named sweet-corn, boiled in water, and enriched with a few slices of bison meat, grease, and some beans, and, to suit it to our palates, it was generally seasoned with rock salt, which is procured near the Arkansas river.

"This mixture constituted an agreeable food. It was served up to us in large wooden bowls, which were placed on bison robes or mats, on the ground. As many of us as

*A copy of a picture of the interior view of one of these lodges, from one drawn by Mr. Seymour, and published with Long's report, is given in the frontispiece of this volume.*
could conveniently eat from one bowl set around it, each in an easy position as he could contrive, and in common we partook of its contents by means of large spoons made of bison horn. We were sometimes supplied with uncooked dried meat of the bison, also a very agreeable food, and to our taste and reminiscence, far preferable to the flesh of the domestic ox. Another very acceptable dish was called lyed corn. This is maize of the preceding season, shelled from the cob, and first boiled for a short time in a lye of wood ashes until the hard skin which invests the grains is separated from them; the whole is then poured into a basket, which is repeatedly dipped into clean water until the lye and skins are removed; the remainder is then boiled in water until so soft as to be edible. They also make much use of maize roasted on the cob, of boiled pumpkins, of muskmelons and watermelons, but the latter are generally pulled from the vine before they are completely ripe.

"Ca-ega-wa-tan-nings, or the fool chief, is the hereditary principal chief, but he possesses nothing like monarchical authority, maintaining his distinction only by his bravery and good conduct. There are ten or twelve inferior chieftains, or persons who aspire to such dignity, but these do not appear to command any great respect from the people. Civil as well as military distinction arises from bravery or generosity. Controversies are decided amongst themselves; they do not appeal to their chief, excepting for counsel. They will not marry any of their kindred, however remote. The females, before marriage, labor in the fields, and serve their parents, carry wood and water, and attend to the culinary duties; when the eldest daughter marries, she commands the lodge, the mother and all the sisters; the latter are to be also the wives of the same individual. When a young man wishes to marry a particular female, his father gives a feast to a few persons, generally old men, and acquaints them with his design; they repair to the girl, who generally feigns an unwillingness to marry, and urges such reasons as her poverty, youth, &c.—the old men are often obliged to return six or seven times before they can effect their object. When her consent is obtained, the parents of the young man take two or three blankets and some meat to the parents of the female, that they may feast, and immediately return to their lodge. The parents put on the meat to cook, and place the same quantity of meat and merchandise on two horses, and dress their daughter in the best garments they can afford; she mounts one of the horses, and leads the other, and is preceded by a crier, announcing with a loud voice the marriage of the young couple, naming them to the people; in this way she goes to the habitation of her husband, whose parents take from her everything she brings, strip her entirely naked, dress her again in clothes as good as she brought, furnish her with two other horses, with meat and merchandise, and she returns with the crier to her parents. These two horses she retains as her own, together with all the articles she brings back with her. Her parents then make a feast, to which they invite the husband, his parents, and friends; the young couple are seated together, and all then partake of the good cheer, after which the father of the girl makes a harangue, in which he informs the young man that he must now assume the command of the lodge, and of everything belonging to him and his daughter. All the merchandise which the bride returned with is distributed in presents from herself to the kindred of her husband in their first visit. The husband then invites the relatives of his wife to a feast. Whatever peltries the father possess are at the disposal of the son, to trade with on his own account; and in every respect the parents, in many instances, become subservient to the young man.

"After the death of the husband the widow sacrifices herself, rubs herself with clay, and becomes negligent of her dress until the expiration of a year, when the eldest brother of the deceased takes her to wife without any ceremony, considers her children as his own, and takes her and them to his house; if the deceased left no brother, she marries whom she pleases. They have, in some instances, four or five wives, but these are mostly sis-
tes; if they marry into two families the wives do not harmonize well together, and give
the husband much inquietude; there is, however, no restriction in this respect, except in
the prudence of the husband. The grandfather and grandmother are very fond of their
grandchildren, but these have very little respect for them. The female children respect
and obey their parents; but the males are very disobedient, and the more obstinate they
are and the less readily they comply with the commands of their parents, the more the
latter seem to be pleased, saying, 'He will be a brave man, a great warrior—he will not be
controlled.'

The attachment of fraternity is as strong, if not stronger, than with us. The niece
has great deference for the uncle. The female calls her mother's sister mother, and her
mother's brother uncle. The male calls his father's brother father, his father's sister
aunt, his mother's sister mother, and his mother's brother uncle. Thirteen children
have occurred in one family. A woman had three children at a birth; all lived.

The young men are generally coupled out as friends; the tie is very permanent, and
continues often throughout life.

They bear sickness and pain with great fortitude, seldom uttering a complaint; by-
standers sympathize with them, and try every means to relieve them. Insanity is un-
known; the blind are taken care of by their friends and the nation generally, and are
well dressed and fed. Drunkenness is rare, and is much ridiculed; a drunken man is
said to be bereft of his reason, and is avoided. As to the origin of the nation, their belief
is, that the master of life formed a man, and placed him on the earth; he was solitary,
and cried to the master of life for a companion, who sent him down a woman; from the
union of these two proceeded a son and daughter, who were married, and built themselves
a lodge distinct from that of their parents; all the nations proceeded from them, except-
ing the whites, whose origin they pretend not to know. When a man is killed in battle
the thunder is supposed to take him up, they do not know where. In going to battle
each man traces an imaginary figure of the thunder on the soil, and he who represents
it incorrectly is killed by the thunder. A person saw this thunder one day on the
ground, with a beautiful moccasin on each side of it; having much need of a pair, he
took them and went his way; but on his return to the same spot the thunder took him
off, and he has not been since heard of. They seem to have vague notions of the future
state. They think that a brave warrior, or good hunter, will walk in a good path; but
a bad man or coward will find a bad path. Thinking the deceased has far to travel,
they bury with his body moccasins, some articles of food, etc., to support him on the
journey. Many persons, they believe, have become reanimated, who had been, during
their apparent death, in strange villages; but as the inhabitants used them ill they re-
turned. They say they have never seen the master of life, and therefore cannot pretend
to personify him; but they have often heard him speak in the thunder; they wear often
a shell which is in honor, or in representation of him, but they do not pretend that it
resembles him, or has any thing in common with his form, organization or dimensions.

This nation having been at profound peace with the Osages since the year 1806, (see
Pike, p. 144,) have intermarried freely with them; so that in stature, features, and cus-
toms, they are more and more closely approaching that people. They are large, and
symmetrically well formed, with the usual high cheek-bones, the nose more or less
aquiline, color reddish coppery, the hair black and straight. Their women are small and
homely, with broad faces. We saw but a single squaw in the village who had any pre-
tension to beauty. She was recently married to an enterprising warrior, who invited
us to a feast, apparently in order to exhibit his pride to us. The ordinary dress of the
man is a breech-cloth of blue or red cloth, secured in its place by a girdle; a pair of
leggins made of dressed deer-skin, concealing the leg, excepting a small portion of the
upper part of the thigh; a pair of moccasins, made of dressed deer, elk, or bison skin,
not ornamented, and a blanket to cover the upper part of the body, often thrown over one arm in hot weather, leaving that part naked; or it is even entirely thrown aside. The outer cartilage of the ear is cut through in three places, and upon the rims thus separated various ornaments are suspended, such as wampum, string-heads, silver or tin trinkets, &c. The hair of most of their chiefs and warriors is scrupulously removed from the head, being careful, however, to leave enough, as in honor they are bound to do, to supply their enemy with a scalp, in case they should be vanquished. This residuum consists of a portion on the back of the head of about the breadth of the hand, rounded at its upper termination, near the top of the head, the sides rectilinear, and nearly parallel, though slightly approaching each other towards the origin of the neck, where it abruptly terminates; on the exterior margin, the hair is somewhat longer, and erect. This strip of hair is variously decorated; it is sometimes coloured on the margin with vermillion; sometimes a tail-feather of the war-eagle is attached transversely with respect to the head; this feather is white at base, and black at tip; but the principal ornament, which appears to be worn by some of their chief warriors, and which is at the same time by far the most handsome, is the tail of the common deer; this is attached by the base near to the top of the patch of hair, the back of it resting on the hair, and the tip secured near the termination of the patch; the bristly hair of the tail is dyed red by a beautiful permanent color, and parted longitudinally in the middle by a broad silver plate, which is attached at top, and suffered to hang loose. Many of them are tattooed on different parts of the body. The young boys are entirely naked, with the exception of a girdle, generally of cloth, round their protruding abdomen. This part of the body in the children of this nation is remarkably prominent; it is more particularly so when they are very young, but gradually subsides as they advance in age. In hot weather the men, whilst in the village, generally wear fan, with which they cool themselves, when in the shade, and protect their heads from the sun whilst walking out; they are made of the wing or tail of the turkey. The women rarely use them. The dress of the female is composed of a pair of moccasins, leggings of blue or red cloth, with a broad projecting border on the outside, and covering the leg to the knee or a little above; many, however, and perhaps almost a majority of them, do not in common wear this part of the dress. Around the waist, secured by a belt or cestus, is wrapped a piece of blue cloth, the sides of which meet, or come nearly in contact on the outside of the right thigh, and the whole extends downward as far as the knee, or to the mid-leg; around the left shoulder is a similar piece of cloth, which is attached, by two of the corners, at the axilla of the right arm, and extends downward as far as the waist. This garment is often laid aside, when the body from the waist upwards is entirely exposed. Their hair is suffered to grow long; it is parted longitudinally on the top of the head, and flows over the shoulders, the line of separation being colored with vermillion. The females, like those of other aborigines, cultivate the maize, beans, pumpkins and watermelons, gather and prepare the two former, when ripe, and pack them away in skins, or in mace for keeping; prepare the flesh of the bison, by drying, for preservation; attend to all the cooking; bring wood and water; and in other respects manage domestic concerns, and appear to have over them absolute sway. These duties, as far as we could observe, they not only willingly performed as a mere matter of duty, but they exhibited in their deportment a degree of pride and ambition to acquire themselves well; in this respect resembling a good housewife among the civilized fair. Many of them are tattooed.

"Both sexes, of all ages, bathe frequently, and enter the water indiscriminately. The infant is washed in cold water soon after its birth, and the ablution is frequently repeated; the mother also bathes with the same fluid soon after delivery. The infant is tied down to a board, after the manner of many of the Indian tribes."
"The chastity of the young females is guarded by the mother, with the most scrupulous watchfulness, and a violation of it is a rare occurrence, as it renders the individual unfit for the wife of a chief, a brave warrior, or good hunter. To wed her daughter to one of these, each mother is solicitous; as these qualifications offer the same attractions to the Indian mother as family and fortune exhibit to the civilized parent. In the nation, however, are several courtesans; and during our evening walks we were sure to meet with respectable Indians who thought pimping no disgrace. Sodomy is a crime not uncommonly committed; many of the subjects of it are publicly known, and do not appear to be despised, or to excite disgust; one of them was pointed out to us; he had submitted himself to it, in consequence of a vow he had made to his mystic medicine, which obliged him to change his dress for that of a squaw, to do their work, and to permit his hair to grow. The men carefully pluck from their chins, axilla of the arms, eyebrows, and pubis, every hair of beard that presents itself; this is done with a spiral wire, which, when used, is placed with the side upon the part, and the ends are pressed towards each other so as to close the spires upon the hairs, which can then be readily drawn out; this instrument we observed to be an article of dress of the chiefs who departed to attend the council at the Isle an Vache."1

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE KONZA NATION—ROBBERY OF MR. SAY'S DETACHMENT BY A WAR PARTY OF PAWNEES—ARRIVAL AT THE PLATTE.

The Konza warriors, like those of some others of the Missouri tribes, on their departure on a war excursion, sometimes make vows, binding themselves never to return until they have performed some feat which they mention, such as killing an enemy, striking an enemy's dead body, or stealing a horse. An instance lately occurred, of a warrior who had been long absent under a vow of this sort, and finding it impossible to meet an enemy, and being in a starving condition, he returned to his own village by night, with the determination of accomplishing his vow, by killing and scalping the first person he should meet. This person happened to be the warrior's own mother, but the darkness of the night prevented the discovery until he had accomplished his bloody purpose.

On the 23d of August, Mr. Say's party began to prepare for leaving the Konza village, where they had been treated with much hospitality. They purchased a number of articles for their use on the journey they proposed to take, such as jerked bison meat, pounded maize, bison fat put up like sausages, moccausins, leggings, spoons made of the horn of the bison, two large wooden dishes, etc. They received also an addition to their cavalcade of two horses, one belonging to Maj. O'Fallon, and another which they procured from a Frenchman residing in the village.

A Pawnee prisoner, an interesting young man, was brought to them, who said he was desirous to accompany them to his nation, but at the same time was afraid his people would not recognize him, and would kill him for a Konza. He was promised protection, but at the same time it was remarked to him, that if he should attempt to steal the horses of the party on the way, they would certainly pursue him and take his scalp.

On the 24th, says Mr. Say, having been detained until afternoon in searching for our horses, we departed, accompanied by several Indians, who intended to pass the night with us, and to return to the village the following morning.

Our path led along the margin of Blue Earth creek, a stream of the width of twenty-five yards, and greatest depth of three feet, which discharges into the river a mile or two above the Konza village. The soil supports but a thin growth of grass, and the timber is far from abundant, consisting principally of different sorts of oak, confined to the margin of the creek, its ravines and tributaries. One of our Indian followers, who, although a chief of the extinct Missouri nation, has yet much influence with the Konzas, wished to exchange a horse he had with him, for one of ours, which was evidently a less valuable animal. The reason he assigned in explanation of his desire for such an
apparently disadvantageous exchange was, that his horse had been presented to him by
a person who, he feared, intended to reclaim him, but that if he should exchange him for
another horse, he would be secure in the possession of the animal so obtained, as an In-
dian will not reclaim a present which is not identically the same he had given. At the
distance of seven miles from the village, our party encamped by the side of the creek,
in a narrow but beautiful and level prairie bottom, which was bounded by an abrupt
though verdant range of bluffs.

Mr. Dougherty and one of the Indians went in quest of game, and having supplied
the two remaining Indians with a pipe and tobacco, we were partaking of some refresh-
ment, when one of the party suddenly drew our attention to an extensive cloud of dust,
which arose from the plain, and which we soon perceived but partially concealed a body
of Indians, who had already approached within a quarter of a mile, and were now run-
ning with great swiftness. Our Indian followers now displayed all their activity; the
chief seized his gun, and ran towards the advancing multitude to obtain his horse,
which he mounted and rode off at full speed, whilst his companion disappeared in the
bushes in an instant. This was a sufficient intimation that a hostile party was before us,
and a timely admonition of the approach of danger. Our men were therefore drawn up
in line, and all prepared themselves for defense, in case of extremity.

The advancing party were armed, decorated and painted for battle, but they mani-
fested, as they rushed up to us, the most pacific deportment, shaking us by the hand,
putting their arms about our necks, and raising their hands with the palms towards us,
in token of peace. We were not, however, disposed to rely on these assurances of friend-
ship, being fully aware of the difficulties which their partisans would have to surmount,
in checking the inconsiderate prowess of the younger warriors. We now observed some
of them seizing our horses, which were staked at some distance; they mounted them and
rode swiftly in the direction that the chief had taken, but they soon returned. It soon
became necessary to protect our baggage by arranging ourselves around it; still, how-
ever, in despite of our vigilance, many of our small articles were stolen. They begged
for whisky and tobacco, and a small portion of the latter was given them. Amidst the
confusion arising from the incessant and rapid movements of the Indians, we observed
an Indian bearing off a package of very fine pounded meat; I immediately pointed out
the circumstance to the partisan, and directed him to recover it, and punish the thief;
he complied by wresting the meat from the grasp of the latter, and from that of several
others who had been contending for portions of it, placed it beneath his feet, and de-
fended it with his lance; but Chabonneau, to whom the meat belonged, declaring that
he had given it to them, they were permitted to retain it. A tent which had been pitched
for me, in consideration of my illness, and in which my blankets, pistols, together with
some small articles, had been deposited, was plundered of its contents; it was finally cut
down, and would have been taken away, had we not made an effort to preserve it.
During the whole transaction, those warriors, who stood at a short distance, intently
watched our movements, as if they were led to believe, from the attitude we assumed,
that we would attempt to repel them, even with our inadequate force. No sudden action
or motion of any one of the party escaped them, and individuals were frequently ob-
served to draw their arrows, to test the elasticity of the bows. At a critical juncture, a
tall and graceful Indian cocked his gun fiercely, and put his war-whistle to his mouth,
but the signal was not blown. Amongst numerous incidents that occurred during the
half-hour that we were surrounded by them, an individual attempted to seize a knapsack
belonging to one of the soldiers, and immediately under his observation; the latter
placed his foot upon the knapsack, to detain it, and at the same time prepared his gun,
as if to shoot the offender, who leaped backward with great agility, and with an ejacu-
lation of pleasure, drew his arrow to the head. The whole party precipitately retreated
just as Mr. Dougherty returned from hunting. Being briefly informed of the nature of their visit, he called aloud to the fugitives, in their own language, but they passed on without heeding him, taking our horses with them. I had by a rough estimate fixed their number at one hundred and forty; they were chiefly armed with the bow and arrow and lance, with the usual accompaniments of tomahawks, war-clubs, and knives, together with a few guns. Fortunately, no personal indignity was offered us, yet we could not repress a sensation of much mortification, at the prospect of a frustration of our enterprise, which now seemed inevitable, and of extreme vexation at the irreparable loss of our horses, which no exertions of ours could have saved; an appeal to arms, except in the last extremity, would have been the height of imprudence, conquest being hopeless, and escape almost impossible.

Soon after their departure, Mr. Jessup and Chabonneau set out for the village to procure assistance for the purpose of removing our camp to that place from which we recommenced our journey at a moment so unpromising, whilst we bade ourselves in removing the baggage to a situation amongst the neighboring bushes, which appeared favorable for concealment and for defense, in case of a night attack, which was confidently anticipated. Several alarms occurred during the night; and on the return of day we observed thirty mounted Indians riding swiftly toward us. The chief, who left us so precipitately the preceding evening, on his arrival at the village hastily assembled a little band of warriors for the purpose of returning immediately to our assistance; and it was he and his party that we had now the pleasure to greet. They expressed great satisfaction when they learned that we were all uninjured. After saluting us cordially, they pursued the trail of the Pawnees for some distance; and, from the footsteps in the grass, and other appearances to be duly appreciated only by the eye of an Indian, they estimated the number of the Pawnees at 150. On their return they restored to us some bacon and other articles, which had been carried off by the fugitives, and rejected as not at all to their taste. We were now supplied with a conveyance for ourselves and our baggage, and were conducted back to the village.

The Indians who committed this robbery were a war party of the Republican Pawnees, and were about 140 in number. Their nation was at war with the Kanzas.

Mr. Say's party were kindly received at the village they had left on the preceding day. In the evening they had retired to rest in the lodge set apart for their accommodation, when they were alarmed by a party of savages rushing in, armed with bows, arrows and lances, shouting and yelling in the most frightful manner. The gentlemen of the party had immediate recourse to their arms; but, observing that some squaws, who were in the lodge, appeared unmoved, they began to suspect that no molestation was intended. The Indians collected around the fire in the center of the lodge, yelling incessantly; at length their howlings assumed something of a measured tone, and they began to accompany their voices with a sort of drum and rattles. After singing for some time, one, who appeared to be their leader, struck the post over the fire with his lance, and they all began to dance, keeping very exact time with the music. Each warrior had, besides his arms, and rattles made of strings of deer's hoofs, some part of the intestines of an animal inflated, and inclosing a few small stones, which produced a sound like pebbles in a gourd shell. After dancing around the fire for some time, without appearing to notice the strangers, they departed, raising the same wolfish howl with which they had entered; but their music and their yelling continued to be heard about the village during the night.

This ceremony, called the dog dance, was performed by the Kanzas for the entertainment of their guests. Mr. Seymour took an opportunity to sketch the attitudes and dresses of the principal figures. (See frontispiece.)

Finding it impracticable to obtain horses by purchase, out of their almost exhausted stock
of merchandise, to enable them to prosecute their march to Council Bluff, after due deliberation, they saw no alternative but to endeavor to hire horses on credit, and to make the best of their way to Cow Island, in hopes of meeting the steamboat there. A Frenchman, Mr. Gunville, resident with this nation, agreed to furnish two pack horses, and a saddle horse for Mr. Say, whose state of health would not admit of his continuing the journey on foot. Thus furnished they prepared to depart, and in the meantime two runners were dispatched to inform Maj. Long of their situation by letter.

On the 25th of August, Mr. Say and his party again left the Konza village, accompanied by the French trader, who had furnished them two horses, and by a Missouri Indian; but this last had followed them only a few miles when he repented of his undertaking, and returned.

In pursuing the most direct route from the Konza village to the Missouri, they crossed at the distance of seventeen miles the Vermilion, a small stream bordered with handsome forests. Nineteen miles beyond this they arrived at the sources of Grasshopper creek, where they encamped on the evening of the 27th. Here the soil changes somewhat abruptly. The high prairies about the Vermilion and Blue Earth creeks are barren, almost naked, and inhabited by some orbicular lizards. About Grasshopper creek the soil is fertile, the grass dense and luxuriant.

On the 29th they arrived at Isle au Vache, and were hospitably received by Col. Morgan and the officers of his command, but had the mortification to learn that Maj. Long, after waiting a sufficient time to enable the Indian agent to complete his negotiations with the Konzas, had departed with the steamboat before the arrival of the messengers that had been sent to notify him of their disaster. These runners had been dispatched immediately after their arrival, with instructions to overtake the steamboat, and to deliver Mr. Say's letter, but after some days they returned, without having been able to effect anything.

It was now determined that Mr. Say and Mr. Jessup, who, on account of ill-health, were unable to travel farther on foot, should for the present remain at Isle au Vache, while the other gentlemen of the detachment should continue their journey. Mr. Dougherty, from his intimate acquaintance with the country, was of opinion that by crossing in the nearest direction from Isle au Vache to the mouth of Wolf river, they might yet overtake the steamboat. They accordingly placed themselves under his guidance, and, by great exertion, fortunately arrived at the mouth of Wolf river, on the evening of the 1st of September, as the steamboat was passing.

The country southwest of the Missouri, between the Konzas and the Platte, is drained principally by Wolf river and the great Nemahaw. These rivers, like the Nodaway and Nishnebottos, which enter the Missouri nearly opposite them, from the northeast, rise in the prairies at an elevation probably of forty or fifty feet above the level of the Missouri. As they descend, their valleys, becoming gradually wider, embosom a few trees, and at length, near their entrance into the Missouri valley, are forests of considerable extent. The surface of these prairies presents a constant succession of small rounded hills, becoming larger and more abrupt as you approach the beds of the rivers. The soil is deep, reposing usually on horizontal beds of argillaceous sandstone, and secondary limestone. In all the limestones along the Missouri we observe a tendency to crystalline structure, and they have often a reddish or yellowish-white color. There is, however, always something in the arrangement and in the aspect of the crystals, to distinguish these sparry varieties from the primitive granular limestone, to which they have something of general resemblance. The horizontal disposition of the strata of this limestone, the great numbers of organic relics contained in it, and its intimate connection with coal strata, indicate with sufficient clearness its relation to the secondary rocks. No person, who shall examine this stratum with the least attention, either about the
Nemahaw and the Konzas, or in the mining district at the sources of the Gasconade, the Meramec and the St. Francis, will for a moment mistake it for any of those varieties of transition or primitive limestone, which it in some respects so closely resembles. The crystalline varieties, no less than the compact blue limestones, embrace numerous masses of chert or hornstone. This occurs of various colors, and these are arranged in spots or stripes. Some specimens have several distinct colors arranged in zigzag lines, somewhat resembling the fortification agate. The hunters use fragments of this stone for gun-flints; the savages also formerly employed it in the manufacture of arrow-points and other implements.*

The soil superimposed upon these strata of limestone is a calcareous loam. Near the rivers it is intermixed with sand; this is also the case with the soil of the high prairies about the Konza village. In ascending the Konza river, one hundred or one hundred miles from the Missouri, you discover numerous indications, both in the soil and its animal and vegetable productions, of an approach to the borders of that great sandy desert which stretches eastward from the base of the Rocky Mountains. You meet there with the orbicular lizard, or "horned frog," an inhabitant of the arid plains of New Mexico. You distinguish also some cacti, as well as many of those plants allied to chenopodium and salsola, which delight in a thorny, muriaticiferous soil. The catalogue of the forest trees belonging to the valleys of this region is not very copious. The cottonwood and the pine tree everywhere form conspicuous features of the forests. With these are intermixed the tall and graceful acacia, the honey locust, and the bonduc or coffee tree; and several species of juglans, carya and fraxinus, with pinnated or many-paired leaves. Trees of the family of the coniferae are not of frequent occurrence on the Missouri. About the summits of rocky cliffs are here and there a few cedars or junipers, the only trees that retain their verdure during the winter.

The prairies, for many miles on each side of the Missouri, produce abundance of good pasture; but as far as our observation has extended, the best soil is a margin from ten to twelve miles in breadth, along the western bank of the river. In the summer very little water is to be found in the prairies, all the smaller streams failing, even though the season be not unusually dry. On account of the want of water and wood, the settlements will be, for a long time, confined to the immediate valleys of the Missouri, the Konzas, and the large rivers; but it is probable forests will hereafter be cultivated in those vast woodless regions, which now form so great a proportion of the country, and wells may be made to supply the deficiency of running water.

We have seen at Bellefontaine, as well as at several points on this river, a pretty species of sparrow, which is altogether new to us; and several specimens of a serpent have occurred, which has considerable affinity with the pine snake of the Southern States, or bull snake of Bartram.‡

* Mr. Jessup's MS. report.

† The galindina dikes of Linn, Marshall, etc., but referred by Michaux to the new genus gymnocladus, of which it is the only-well ascertained species. It is common throughout the Western States and Territories and in Canada, where it is called by the French elicot, or stump tree, from the nakedness of its appearance in winter. In the English gardens, where it has been cultivated many years under the name of the hardy bonduc, it has attained considerable magnitude, but has not hitherto been known to produce flowers.

‡ Ctenophorus oblongus Say. Body black above, beneath whitish, with large subquadrate black spots, which are confluent and pale bluish toward the tail; throat and neck pure white; sides between the scales with red marks.

DESCRIPTION.—Body black; anterior half with a series of continuous, dilated, dull red, large circles, formed upon the skin between the scales on the side; so many of the scales are white marginal dashes near their base; these circles are placed in groups each side of the ventricle of the anterior moiety of the body; scales bipunctured at tip; beneath that, so as to produce an angle or carina each side; white, slightly tinged with yellowish red, irrorate with black points, and spotted with large, oblong,
Having received on board the detachment that had arrived from the Konza village—except Messrs. Say and Jessup, who, on account of ill-health, remained at Isle au Vache—we left the mouth of Wolf river on the 2d of September. A party of hunters, furnished with a horse for the transportation of game, were dispatched at the same time, with instructions to hunt on the south side of the river, and to join us again in the evening. We had little difficulty in procuring a constant supply of venison. Deer are very numerous on this part of the Missouri, and we had several opportunities to kill them from on board, as they were swimming across the river.

Twenty-one miles above the mouth of Wolf river, and on the same side, is the entrance of the Grand Nemahaw, a considerable river, which rises in the plains between the Platte and the Republican fork of the Konzas river, and running eastwardly about one hundred and fifty miles, discharges into the Missouri a little north of latitude forty degrees. In the straightness of its course, the rapidity and turbulence of its stream, it has a general resemblance to the other western tributaries of the Missouri. A few miles above the Nemahaw, and on the opposite side, is the mouth of the Tarkio, a smaller stream.

On the 4th of September we were joined by the hunters, who brought two deer, and informed us they had killed several others. Lieut. Field's boat was allowed to remain at the encampment of the preceding night, after the departure of the steamboat, for the purpose of taking on board a large quantity of honey. Swarms of bees were found here in great numbers, and the honey they afforded made a valuable addition to our provisions, consisting now, in a great measure, of hunters' fare.

Finding one of the vaives of the steam engine much worn and leaky, we were now under the necessity of stopping for a day to have a new one, which we had brought, adapted to its place. Several of the men amused themselves by hunting and fishing. We had now a plentiful supply of game, and many large catfish were taken, some of them weighing more than fifty pounds.

We passed in succession the mouths of the Nishnebottoma and the Little Nemahaw, and arrived on the 7th at the Grand Pass. Here the Nishnebottoma, a beautiful river about sixty yards wide, approaches within one hundred and fifty yards of the Missouri, being separated from it by a sandy prairie, rising scarcely twenty feet above the surface of the water. After pursuing for a short distance a parallel course, the two rivers diverge, and the Nishnebottoma meanders along the side of the Missouri valley, about sixty miles, to its confluence with the latter river. From this point is a pleasing view of the hills called the Bald-Pated prairie, stretching along the northeastern side of the Nishnebottoma, and diminished to the size of ant-hills in the distant perspective. Here the navigation is much obstructed by sandbars, and the ordinary current of the Missouri, according to the statement of Lewis and Clarke, corroborated by our observation, is something more than one fathom per second. In many places the Missouri hurries across concealed sandbars and other obstructions, with the velocity of seven, eight or even twelve feet in a second.†

† This velocity of current is equaled by that of the Casiquiare in South America, and probably surpassed by the Orinoco, the average descent of whose bed is thirteen inches to the mile of 900 toises.
Between these obstructions, the channel becomes deeper and the current more moderate; consequently the aggregate velocity at times of low water may be reckoned something less than six feet to the second. As the volume of water is increased by the heavy rains and the melting of the snows within the Rocky Mountains, the current is proportionally accelerated and becomes more equable, running for many miles in succession not less than seven hundred and twenty feet per minute. At the time of our ascent the summer floods had not entirely subsided, and in contending against the current we found occasion, in a few instances, to make use of the towing-rope.

About thirteen miles above the Grand Pass is a point where Lewis and Clarke witnessed the falling of a portion, about three-fourths of a mile in length, of a high cliff of sandstone and clay. Appearances have considerably changed since the time of their journey. There is still an indentation along the bluff, showing the upper part of the portion which had slid down, but the whole is now covered with grass. The river has retired from the base of the cliff it was then undermining. A grassy plain, of some extent, occupies the spot where the bed of the river must have been; but this prairie is, in its turn, experiencing the vicissitudes incident to everything along the bank of the Missouri, and is evidently to disappear entirely. A mile or two above this point are cliffs of sandstone and indurated clay, in a state of rapid disintegration. Here we observed extensive beds of aluminous earth, of a dark-gray color, alternating with red and yellowish-white sandstone. Here are also numerous vegetable remains, which Mr. Say thought to consist of the limbs of trees included in the rock, carbonized and often intermixed with pyrites; smaller limbs in short fragments lay intermixed, and crossing each other in every direction.

Among other things, we observed here what appeared to be the cast of the seed vessel of the Nelumbium, of uncommon magnitude. Fragments of mineral coal were observed scattered about the surface.

The mouth of the Platte, where we arrived on the 15th of September, is, according to our observations, in latitude 41° 3′ 13″ north. We shall hereafter have occasion to speak more particularly of this river. Its mouth now exhibited a great extent of naked sandbars, the water, which was transparent, and of a greenish color, flowing almost unseen through a number of small channels. Masses of sand accumulate at the mouth of the Platte, rendering the navigation of the Missouri at that point extremely difficult. The Platte, during its floods, pours into the Missouri a volume of water considerably exceeding in magnitude that of the latter river, occasioning a reflux of the waters for many miles. From the Platte upward, the annual range from high to low water in the Missouri may be rated at about eighteen feet.

Above the Platte, the scenery of the Missouri becomes much more interesting. The bluffs on each side are more elevated and abrupt, and being absolutely naked, rising into conic points, split by innumerable ravines, they have an imposing resemblance to groups of high granitic mountains, seen at a distance. The forests within the valley are of small extent, interspersed with wide meadows, covered with carices and cyperaceae, with some species of linnæas, polygogon, and arundo, sometimes sinking into marshes occupied by aggittarias, alemas, and others of the hydrochariæ. The woodlands here, as on the whole of the Missouri below, are filled with great numbers of pea vines, which afford an excellent pasturage for horses and cattle. The roots of the apius tuberosa were much sought after, and eaten by the soldiers who accompanied us in our ascent. They are little tubers, about half an inch in diameter, and when boiled are very agreeable to

(5 feet 3.755 inches per ton.) See Humb. Phys. Nar., vol. 5, p. 367, and vol. 4, p. 466. La Condamine and Maj. Bissell suppose the mean descent of the Amazon and the Ganges scarce four or five inches to the mile, which is about equal to that of the Mississippi, according to the most satisfactory estimates we have been able to make.

*Species of apius, the glycine of Linn.
the taste. Two and one-half miles above the mouth of the Platte, and on the same side, is that of the Papilion, a stream of considerable length, but discharging little water. Here we found two boats belonging to the Indian traders at St. Louis. They had passed us some days before, and were to remain for the winter at the mouth of the Papilion, to trade with the Otoes, Missouries, and other Indians.

The banks of the Missouri above the Platte have long been frequented by the Indians, either as places of permanent or occasional residence. Deserted encampments are often seen. On the northeast side, near the mouth of Mosquito river, are the remains of an old Iowa village. Four miles above, and on the opposite side, was formerly a village of the Otoes. On the 17th of September, we arrived at the trading establishment of the Missouri Fur Company, known as Fort Lisa, and occupied by Mr. Manuel Lisa, one of the most active persons engaged in the Missouri fur trade. We were received by a salute from this establishment, and encamped a little above, on the same side of the river.

The position selected for the establishment of winter quarters for the exploring party was on the west bank of the Missouri, about half a mile above Fort Lisa, five miles below Council Bluff, and three miles above the mouth of Boyer's river. At this place we anchored, and in a few days had made great progress in cutting timber, quarrying stone, and other preparations for the construction of quarters.*

*This place was named "Engineer Cantonment." Here the main party spent the winter of 1819–20. The scientific men and hunters of the party found ample employment in their favorite occupations. Major Long returned to Washington, and again joined the expedition on the following spring, conducting it to the Rocky Mountains, and southward to the head-waters of the Canadian, terminating the expedition by an exploration of that stream to its junction with the Arkansas.—F. G. A.