MOVEMENTS FOR TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

The following is extracted from the very complete history of Pottawatomie county, written in 1879, by Hon. James S. Merritt, of Wamego, and which is among the manuscripts of the Society:

It is an interesting fact, not only in the history of our county, but in that of the State and Nation as well, that near this place, at an Indian trading post called Uniontown, in the spring of 1852, the first move was made within the then Indian Territory looking to the organization of a Territorial government. Here the initiatory steps were taken that finally resulted in the passage by Congress of the Kansas and Nebraska act. Here was the beginning of the most significant drama in our country's history—the prelude to the act which deluged Kansas with blood in 1856, that elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860, that plunged the country into civil war in 1861, that liberated four million of slaves in 1862; and in 1865, at Appomattox Court House, overthrew a slaveholders' rebellion, and vindicated the integrity of the American Union.

This movement at Uniontown was a public meeting, at which were read and adopted some resolutions, embracing a memorial to Congress, praying for the organization of a Territorial government. From the most authentic reports that I can obtain of this meeting, there were present not more than five or six persons, only one of whom took an active part. He was a resident of Missouri (a merchant at Westport), who had come to Uniontown for the ostensible purpose of collecting some debts owing him by the traders. This gentleman was doubtless carrying out a prearranged programme concocted in Missouri among those chivalrous gentlemen who, at that early day, were casting covetous glances upon the fair prairies and valleys of our eastern border, and were already commencing to lay their plans to add to the Union another slave State.

To give a fuller and better idea of this meeting, I quote from a sketch of the early days of Pottawatomie county, written by Hon. L. R. Palmer, of St. Marys, who was present at the meeting. He says:

"About half a dozen persons, residents of the State of Missouri, assembled together in a shed. One of them took from his hat a paper on which had been written a set of resolutions, brought all the way from the State of Missouri, and asked the assembled multitude to vote on them. One individual said aye. Nays were not called for. Two or three of these persons were sporting gentlemen, and the others were merchants who had furnished goods for the Indians, and always came at such times to collect. These resolutions recited that there were hundreds of families in that vicinity, in the interior of the Territory, who were bona fide settlers, whose lives and property were in constant jeopardy for want of civil protection; and memorialized Congress to organize a Territorial government. They purported to be the unanimous expression of a large number of citizens assembled together for the purpose of calling the attention of Congress to the perils that threatened them. Immediately afterwards, this memorial was published in the Southern newspapers, and the attention of Congress was most earnestly called to the subject. The Pro-Slavery press stoutly insisted that these people in the interior, who had hazarded so much to open this country to settlement, should be protected by organized civil authority. Congress took up the matter. With the result, we are all familiar."

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EARLY ELECTION AT WYANDOTTE.

The following is a copy of the returns of the votes in the Wyandotte Nation, at an election held in 1852, from a manuscript copy contributed to the collections of our Historical Society by Mrs. Lydia B. Walker, one of the survivors of the Wyandotte immigration of 1843:

The following is the return of votes polled at the election held in the Wyandotte Nation, Nebraska Territory, October 12, 1852, for a Delegate to represent the aforesaid Territory in the Thirty-second Congress of the United States. Abelard Guthrie was the only candidate, and received all the votes. The following are the names of the voters: Charles B. Garrett, Isaac Baker, Jose Antonio Pieto, Henry C. Norton, Abelard Guthrie, Henry C. Long, Cyrus Garrett, Francis Cotter, Edward B. Hand, Francis A. Hicks, Russel Garrett, Samuel Rankin, Nicholas Cotter, Joel W. Garrett, Isaac Long, Thomas Coonhawk, James Garlow, William Walker, George I. Clark, Benjamin N. C. Andrews, Matthew R. Walker, Samuel Priestly, Henry Garrett, William Gibson, Presley Muir, Joel Walker, Isaac Brown, James Long, John Lynch, William Trowbridge, John W. Ladd, Daniel McNeal, Edward Fifer, Peter D. Clark, Henry W. Porter. Total number of votes given, 35.

To this return the following certificate is attached:

WYANDOTTE, NEBRASKA TERRITORY, October 12, 1852.

We, the undersigned, sworn clerks of the election held in this place on this day, certify that Abelard Guthrie, of the Territory aforesaid, received thirty-five votes for Delegate to the Thirty-second Congress of the United States.

(Signed)  
WILLIAM WALKER,  
BENJAMIN N. C. ANDREWS,  
Clerks.

WYANDOTTE, NEBRASKA TERRITORY, October 12, 1852.

We, the undersigned, sworn judges of the election held in this place on this day, certify that Abelard Guthrie, of the Territory aforesaid, received thirty-five votes for Delegate to the Thirty-second Congress of the United States.

(Signed)  
GEORGE I. CLARK,  
SAMUEL PRIESTLY,  
MATTHEW R. WALKER,  
Judges of Election.

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION AT KICKAPOO.

The following statement was made by a writer in the New York Tribune, of date June 28, 1854:

"Kickapoo village is on the Missouri river, about four miles above Fort Leavenworth, and is of note from its having been the place of a convention held September 29, 1853, which made the arrangements for the election of a delegate to Washington to urge upon Congress the organization of the new Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. It was not held at Fort Leavenworth, for the reason that it was deemed desirable that the demonstration should not appear to have the countenance or cooperation of the officers and soldiers attached to that fort. There is but one trading house in the village; and the mission, now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Grover, has no school attached to it, but he is anxious to commence one."
EARLY MILITARY POSTS, MISSIONS AND CAMPS.

The following account of forts, missionary and other establishments in Kansas, previous to the opening of the Territory for settlement, is chiefly extracted from a paper prepared by a well-informed writer for the New York Tribune, and published in that paper of June 28, 1854:

FORT LEAVENWORTH—The proposed capital of the Territory of Kansas, is an important military post and post office, on the west side of the Missouri river, 358 miles above its mouth, thirty-one miles above the mouth of the Kansas river, and four miles below Weston, Missouri, in latitude 39° 21′ 14″, north, and longitude 94° 44′, west. This is the oldest fort on the Missouri, having been established in 1827. It is the great frontier depot for the other military posts on the Santa Fé and Oregon routes, and the general rendezvous for troops proceeding to Western forts. The Government Reservation of nine square miles is on a handsome location, which rises gradually from the river to a height of 150 feet. There is a good landing for steamboats. All the buildings are well constructed, of stone, and present quite an imposing appearance. They consist of the barracks for the troops, a large structure, three stories high; a hospital, which cost from $12,000 to $15,000; the Quartermaster’s building; a capacious warehouse, etc. Connected with the Fort is a large farm.

The number of troops stationed here varies with the demands of the army. The report of December, 1853, states that the force then stationed at this place consisted of two companies—one of dragoons and one of artillery—comprising thirteen officers and 158 soldiers; but at several times during the year the Fort contained six or seven companies.

The history of Fort Leavenworth is of much interest. Among the many events which have occurred here, it will be remembered that this was the rendezvous of Gen. Kearney in June, 1846, before his expedition to Santa Fé, and that from this place have started the expeditions of Gen. Joseph Lane to Oregon, in 1848; Capt. Stansbury to the Salt Lake, in 1849; the surveyors of the Central Pacific railroad route, in 1853; Col. Fremont for the similar purpose in the same year, etc. Future years will each contribute to its advancement, and it is not unlikely that in 1860 it will rank as one of the most flourishing towns in the Missouri valley. In this precinct of Fort Leavenworth, including Kickapoo, about 100 votes were polled at the election of Delegate to Washington.

Many emigrants here cross the Missouri, but not so many as at the ferry at Weston, four miles above. This is owing mainly to the necessity of getting outfits at Weston, which, of course, are not obtainable at the Fort; but when they have crossed they at once take the road leading from Fort Leavenworth across the Plains to Forts Kearney and Laramie. This road, called the “new military road,” was constructed in 1850 by the Government, which caused it to be surveyed, improved and bridged, and, having since kept it in good repair, it is called the best of the emigrant routes, being high, level, dry, with fine grass, and convenient water. The old military road, into which the
road from St. Joseph enters, was abandoned on account of the large streams, swamps, barrens and hills, and its general crookedness.

The following is a comparative table of distances by these routes, in miles, from Fort Leavenworth:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>To the Big Blue</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>To Fort Laramie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By new road</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>By new road</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Via St. Joseph</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>By land</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By river</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>By river</td>
<td>935</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is a table of distances from the Fort to the Big Blue:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Aggreg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salt Creek, or Kickapoo Creek</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook Creek</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow Brook</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Brook</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasshopper</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Muddy Brook | 16 |
Turkey Creek | 14 |
Vermillion | 18 |
Big Bluff | 29 |

FORT SCOTT—Formerly a post office and military post, and established about 1844, is on the Marannenock or river, a small branch of the Osage river, some eight miles west of the Missouri State line, and boundary of Bates county. The amount of military force here stationed, as reported in 1848, when under the command of Captain S. Burbank, and in 1850, under Brevet-Major A. Cady, was one company; in 1862, there were three companies, numbering 117, under Major W. F. Sanderson. In 1863 the troops were withdrawn, and transferred to Fort Riley and other Western posts. This place is attended as a missionary station, at least once a month, by the Catholic clergy from the Osage mission on the Neosho river, from which it is distant forty-five miles.

FORT RILEY—Is a new military post, at the junction of the two main branches of the Kansas river (called Republican and Smoky Hill forks), 140 miles from Fort Leavenworth; latitude 39° 3' 38" N.; longitude 96° 24' 6" W.; elevation above the Gulf of Mexico, 926 feet. It was established in the spring of 1855, under an act of Congress, having been urgently recommended as necessary to the efficiency of the service in that section. It possesses excellent military advantages, being in the midst of a fertile country, which abounds in timber, building materials, good water and grass. Hence, it is a desirable spot for permanent settlers, who can make a very profitable business in furnishing the supplies of subsistence, forage, etc., required by the garrison, and by the troops and emigrants going to California and New Mexico, who will halt here. At favorable seasons of the year the Kansas river is navigable to this place. The original plan of the fort contemplates barracks of stone for eight companies, part of which were erected last year (1855), and it is expected that the rest will be finished this summer, with all such other buildings, barns, stables, granaries, etc., as are necessary for a large mounted force. According to the report of November, 1855, three companies of the Sixth Infantry, under Capt. C. S. Lovell, were then stationed at this fort—to which another would soon be added—making the complement of sixteen officers and two hundred and twenty-eight men. This vicinity of the junction of the forks of the Kansas was formerly known as Grand Point, near which is a Methodist mission.

FORT ATKINSON*—At the crossing of the Arkansas river, on the Santa Fé route, was formerly a post office and military post. It was established as such in the summer of 1850, after it had been the ground of a treaty talk with the Indians, held by Mr. Fitzpatrick in June of that year, for the object of peace and friendship. It was first called the "New Post," and then "Fort Sumner," before receiving the name of "Fort Atkinson," which was in 1851. During 1850 and 1851 there was but one company stationed here, under the command of Brevet Lt. Col. Hoffman, which was inadequate to the wants of the service in this section, and hence Mr. Fitzpatrick, who visited it in 1861, reported it as "a small, insignificant military station, beneath the dignity of the

*Fort Atkinson was situated about six miles west of where Fort Dodge now is.
United States, and at the mercy and forbearance of the Indians," etc. This Indian agent came there on June 1 of last year, to hold "a talk" with the tribes of that region, inviting them to be present at the treaty at Fort Laramie, in September following, and having concluded a "big talk" with five tribes, two of which agreed to go to Fort L., 600 miles, he departed on July 3, ensuing. During his stay, Col. Sumner, with his command, en route for New Mexico, arrived, and encamped one-and-a-half miles above the fort, near a very large encampment of Cheyennes. During his halt of two days, a great freedom of intercourse was permitted to the Indians, who went in and about the tents without restraint. It happened that one of the Cheyenne braves insulted the wife of one of the officers, for which he received a good sound flogging with a carriage-whip. The whole tribe presently became very much exasperated; and, while this was going on, Col. Sumner struck his tents and proceeded on his journey to New Mexico. In the evening, Mr. Fitzpatrick was visited by a delegation of Comanche and Kiowa Indians, who told him that the Cheyennes intended to attack the whites, and had invited them to join them. Mr. F. at once informed Col. Hoffman, commanding the post, who dispatched a messenger to Col. Sumner. The latter promptly returned the next day, with his entire force, and planted it within striking distance of the Cheyenne encampment. This greatly alarmed the Indians, many of whom commenced striking their tents, while others inquired of Fitzpatrick the cause of the return. The tribe denied the truth of the report, saying that no one of their nation felt aggrieved, except the one who had been whipped, and his wounded feelings having been healed by the present of a blanket, Col. S. again proceeded. In 1852, the post was commanded by Brevet Captain S. P. Buckner, and afterwards by Second Lieutenant Henry Heth, each having one company of the Sixth Infantry. In his report for 1852, Col. Fauntleroy, of Fort Leavenworth, recommended its discontinuance, and the establishment of Fort Riley on the Kansas. In the summer of 1853 it was discontinued, but the troops were not transferred to Fort Riley, but to Walnut creek. In July of last year, Mr. Fitzpatrick held a council, which had been postponed from 1852, with the tribes of the Arkansas river at Fort A., when he obtained their ratification to the Laramie treaty, and Major Chilton, with his Company B, First Dragoons, was also present. The amount of postages here collected for the year ending July 30, 1853, was $21.78.

WALNUT CREEK POST OFFICE—At the mouth of Walnut creek, entering Arkansas river near Great Bend, south of Fort Zarah, was established in May, 1853, upon the abandonment of Fort Atkinson; and Samuel G. Mason, who had been postmaster at Fort Atkinson, was appointed for this office. This place possesses the advantages of fine grazing, excellent water, and a comparatively good supply of timber. At this point, or vicinity, a new military post was established in June, 1863, by the removal hither of Company D, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Atkinson. It is a considerable distance on this side, about sixty miles, and is eighteen miles from Pawnee fork.

ELM GROVE, OR ROUND GROVE—Is a noted camping-place on the Santa Fé road, thirty-five miles from Westport, Mo., in latitude 36° 49' 41'' north, and longitude 94° 25' 31'' west. Col. Fremont encamped here May 31, 1843, at the commencement of his second expedition. Traders often locate here for a season in the prosecution of their business.

COUNCIL GROVE—A noted stopping-place on the great thoroughfare to Santa Fé, contains some half a dozen trading houses, a missionary establishment and school, two blacksmith shops, etc.

FORT MANN—On the north side of the Arkansas river, twenty-four miles above steamboat navigation, was formerly a military post on the Santa Fé route. It was established about 1845, but was discontinued upon the erection of Fort Atkinson, at the main crossing of the Arkansas.
Big Timbers—Is a locality on the Arkansas river, above Fort Atkinson, noted as having been at various times a place for making negotiations and treaties with the Indian tribes of that region. For a long time it has been their favorite wintering ground, since there is at all times during the winter, in its neighborhood, an abundance of buffalo, antelope, deer and elk, with good pasturage, fuel, etc. It was at first intended to establish here a military post and post office, afterward located below and called Fort Summer or Atkinson; but this was not done, owing to an unwillingness to disturb the Indians.

Shawnee Mission—Is three miles from Westport, Missouri, one mile from the State line, and about eight miles from the mouth of the Kansas river. Here is an Indian mission labor school, under the direction mainly of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The buildings of the institution were erected in 1850, and consist of three brick houses 110 feet long and two stories high, and accommodating about one hundred scholars, and that is the number usually attending. It is under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Johnson, who was the first Methodist missionary in Kansas. [It was at this mission that the first session of the Kansas Territorial Legislature was held.]

Shawnee Baptist Mission—Two miles northwest from the Methodist school, has twenty pupils, under the superintendence of Francis Barker.

The Friends' Shawnee Labor School.—Is situated three miles west from the Methodist school. The Friends have been laboring among the Shawnees for fifty years, including the period before their removal. This school has thirty pupils, who are instructed in learning, agriculture and domestic matters; and is supported by the three yearly meetings which have it in charge, without aid from the Indians. The farm contains over two hundred acres of land in fence, and its proceeds afford a surplus for sale.

Delaware.—A post office, is on the Kansas river, ten miles from its mouth. It contains two or three trading-posts, a blacksmith shop, etc. The post office was established in the fall of 1849, James Findley being postmaster, and he still holds the office. The Kansas river has some two hundred yards wide, over which is a ferry.

Briggsvale.—In the vicinity of Delaware, is the seat of a mission and school of the American Baptist Missionary Union, organized in 1847. Its buildings, erected in that year, are a principal dwelling-house, thirty-six feet square, a frame building with kitchen, a school and meeting house, and usual small outbuildings. Connected with these are garden and field lots, in all about twenty-two acres, under good cultivation, attended by the labor of Indians whenever their help can be obtained, and by the boys of the school at those hours not devoted to instruction in letters. The girls are daily taught the use of the needle, making and repairing their own and the boys' garments as a common duty, and one afternoon in each week is devoted to fine needlework, which is executed with much taste and neatness. The older girls assist daily in the dining-room, and weekly in the wash-room. The Superintendent, the Rev. John G. Pratt, is aided by Miss E. S. Moore, who has been the efficient teacher ever since the commencement of the school, and by three other female assistants. The average number of children is about thirty, nearly all of whom are of the Delaware tribe. Religious exercises are held every Sabbath.

Saint Mary's.—On the Kansas river, fifty-one miles below Fort Riley, is an important and very flourishing missionary establishment among the Pottawatomies, and is the largest which the Roman Catholics have in Kansas. Gen. Whitfield, the agent for that tribe, states, in his report for 1853, that "it will compare favorably with any school in the Indian country; and too much praise cannot be given to these kind people who have charge of it, for their many exertions to benefit this tribe." It is under the charge of the Right Rev. J. B. Miege, D. D., Bishop of the Apostolic Vicariate of the Indian Territory east of the Rocky Mountains, with the title of "Bishop of Messenia, In Partibus Infidelium," assisted by the Rev. J. D. Derinik, S. J., Superior, and Superintendent
of the Manual Labor School, the Rev. J. Schults, S. J., and the Rev. M. Guillard, S. J., all of whom reside at the Mission. Sermons are preached every Sunday, in Indian and English. The manual labor school is under their charge, assisted by eight lay brothers, and is in a flourishing condition. The number of boys admitted from October 1st, 1852, till September, 1853, was 77, and the average number in attendance was 52. The female department is under the charge of the "Ladies of the Sacred Heart" — a community of seven in number, three "Ladies" and four "Sisters" — who devote all their time to the school. The number of girls admitted from October 1st, 1852, to September, 1853, was 92, and the average attendance during the four quarters was 67. This missionary establishment enjoys great popularity among the Indians. Its site is said to be the most lovely spot in the Indian country. The mission buildings, with the adjacent trading-houses, groups of Indian improvements, and extensive corn-fields, all give it the appearance of a town. Some people think St. Mary's ought to be the capital of the Territory. Steamboats will certainly ascend the Kansas in 1854 (this has been done for some distance), come up to this landing, discharge freight, etc. The mission farm is large, and more than 100 acres are under very profitable cultivation. The stock of horned cattle consists of 250 head, and these afford a considerable part of the support of the Mission. There is a good demand for produce, a ready market being found for all surplus, especially since the establishment of Fort Riley. There are three missionary stations, each about twenty miles from St. Mary's, on Soldier, Mission and Shunganon creeks, attended semi-monthly, and their aggregate Catholic population is reported at 1,600.

BAPTIST MISSION AND LABOR SCHOOL.—Among the Pottawatomies, in the east part of that nation, has at many times been in a very flourishing condition, and is reported as having done as much good as any other mission in the Indian Territory. It is under the direction of the American Indian Missionary Association, of Louisville, Kentucky, and under the superintendence of Rev. David Lykins, who enjoys great popularity with the entire tribe. This worthy missionary formerly conducted the Wea and Piankeshaw Mission and School, or Harvey Institute, in the Osage River Agency.

THE CATHOLIC OSAGE MISSION.—On the Neosho river, 45 miles from Fort Scott, is one of the largest missions and schools in Kansas. It was commenced in 1847, the boys' school having been opened May 1st, and the girls' school October 10th, of that year. The experiment proved so successful that more ample buildings were needed, which were built in 1849 and 1850. The Rev. John Schoenmaker has been the Superior of this mission from its commencement. He is assisted by two other clergymen of the Society of Jesus, and by several lay brothers. Sermons are preached in Osage and English. There are ten missionary stations, at as many different Indian villages, within six miles, attended monthly from this mission. The Catholic population of this district is reported to be between 600 and 700, and that of the upper country at 3,000. Attached to the mission is a manual-labor school for boys, under the direction of the Fathers, assisted by the Rev. Theodore Heiman and eight lay brothers, who attend to the farm, gardens and household business. During the past year thirty-nine Osage boys were admitted, of whom thirty-four were in constant attendance. The school lately received an important accession by the United States Government transferring in April, 1853, the Quapaw school to this. Of the Quapaw children, eighteen attend at the male department. The latter is under the care of the Sisters of Loretto, eight in number, formerly from Kentucky—Mother Concordia, Superior. The number of girls during the year ending September 1, 1853, was thirty-two, and twenty-four of these attended constantly. The girls have improved very rapidly, and are daily instructed in household business, fine sewing, working on lace and embroidery, painting in oil and water colors, etc.
In addition to the foregoing from the Tribune, the following information has been gathered from other sources:

Osages.—The Osages now have their location east of the Arkansas river, in the Indian Territory. Their agent, L. J. Miles, under date of Sept. 10, 1880, says of them: "They number about 2,000, full and mixed bloods. The full-bloods are almost all blanket Indians; although quite a number have in years past been educated to speak English, read and write, yet we find them with the garb and habits of the uneducated, and a stranger could scarcely detect them. They all cling tenaciously to their Indian customs and religion, and pride themselves on their nationality, although they have entirely given up their old hunts, and are making quite an effort at self-support."

Iowas, and Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri River, and Their Mission.—Some time subsequent to the Black Hawk war, which occurred in 1832, the Iowas, and a portion of the Sac and Fox tribes, became settled on the Missouri river, on that triangular tract of country lying between the river and the west line of the State of Missouri, as it then existed. By the treaty of Fort Leavenworth, September 17, 1836, in order that this tract might be annexed to the State of Missouri, these bands relinquished their possession, and there was assigned to them the small strip of land on the west side of the Missouri river, lying between the Kickapoo northern boundary line and the Great Nemaha, and extending back from the Missouri river so as to make four hundred sections of land. This tract was partly in what is now Doniphan county, Kansas, and partly in Nebraska. It was divided, and the lower half was assigned to the Sacs and Foxes, and the upper half to the Iowas. By the next year, the Indians were located on their new lands. In 1835 or 1836, before the removal to the west side of the river, a mission was established among these Indians by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Rev. S. M. Irvin, still a resident of Highland, Doniphan county, was one of the missionaries, and was the first to come to the Kansas side of the river, arriving in May, 1837. He and his associates soon set up a printing-press at the mission. Two books printed by them on this press are in the collections of the Historical Society: One entitled "An Elementary Book of the Iowa Language, with an English Translation," compiled by Samuel Hamilton and S. M. Irvin, published in 1843; the other entitled "An Iowa Grammar," the same authorship, 1848. The former was given the Society by Rev. S. M. Irvin, and the latter by Hon. Russ. Williams, of White Cloud.

To the following, from the authority before quoted, of date 1854, some additions and corrections have recently been made by Mr. Irvin:

"The Iowa and Sac Mission and School—Is situated about twenty-six miles northwest from St. Joseph, Missouri, on the emigrant road from that place, and four miles north of Wolf creek, a small tributary to the Missouri river, from which it is four miles distant. The mission was established as early as 1837, but the school was not opened till the summer of 1846, and was not fairly in operation until 1847. In that year, the number of regular scholars averaged twenty-four, and in 1853, forty-four. It was founded by the Rev. Wm. Hamilton and the Rev. S. M. Irvin, of the Presbyterian Church, and both of these missionaries were constantly engaged together in its management until 1858, when the former took charge of the school at Bellevue, in Nebraska. The mission house is a spacious brick edifice, and cost $5,000. The farm contains 115 acres. More than half of this is used for raising crops of grain, etc. Several assistants are employed in the school, which is composed of two departments, for the respective sexes, the girls being taught by Miss Sarah Rea, and the boys by James Williams, a young gentleman, a native of England. The entire school was formerly taught by Miss S. A. Waterman, who was connected with it from 1849 to 1853. Miss Rea here taught for a part of 1852 a school of white pupils only—children of the missionaries and persons resident at the
Indian Agency, (Great Nemaha,) which is established in the vicinity. Attached to this Agency is the farm of the Sac and Fox tribe, which is worked for them by a farmer, Harvey W. Forman, employed by the United States Government. His report for 1853 states the farm had produced 5,500 bushels of corn, (110 acres,) 1,000 bushels of potatoes, but no particular statement is given of other crops. The grain is distributed to the Indians according to their number, some of whom, at their villages four miles south of the Agency, raised small crops for themselves. The cost of this kind of farming is very great."

In respect to the present condition of these confederated tribes, the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1880 contains the following information:

"The Agency is composed of two small tribes, viz., Iowa and Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, occupying contiguous reservations in northeastern Kansas and southeastern Nebraska, containing about 22,000 acres, mostly fine farming and grazing land, closely surrounded by enterprising white settlers, many of whom appear to act out the idea that 'an Indian has no rights which a white man is bound to respect.' The Iowas number 171 enrolled members now at the agency—over thirty in the last two years have emigrated to the Indian Territory. Nine births and eleven deaths during the year. They live in houses furnished with many of the comforts and conveniences of civilized life."

Meteorological.—Abstract from a meteorological table kept at the Ioway and Sac Mission, for the year 1849:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>TEMPERATURE</th>
<th>WIND</th>
<th>FACE OF SKY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average temperature</td>
<td>Average temperature</td>
<td>Average temperature</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>180</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>140</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Coldest day, January 14th; average 6° below zero.
Warmest day, July 16th; average 85° above zero.
Highest point, July 4th and 15th; 90° degrees above zero, noon.
Lowest point, January 14th; 10° below zero, morning.

For convenience, the fractions have been dropped, and the nearest round number taken. The wind and clouds are not literally correct, but that which prevailed through the day has been put down.
Abstract from a meteorological table kept at the Ioway and Sac Mission, for the year A. D. 1850:

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<th>MONTHS</th>
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<th>DIRECTION OF WIND</th>
<th>FACING/SKY</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As. Temperature</td>
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<tr>
<td>January......</td>
<td>24° 34°...</td>
<td>32° 29°...</td>
<td>530°...</td>
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<td>February......</td>
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<td>32° 29°...</td>
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<tr>
<td>March........</td>
<td>30 44...</td>
<td>32° 29°...</td>
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<tr>
<td>April.........</td>
<td>38 52...</td>
<td>32° 29°...</td>
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<td>May...........</td>
<td>50 65...</td>
<td>32° 29°...</td>
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<td>June..........</td>
<td>63 81...</td>
<td>32° 29°...</td>
<td>530°...</td>
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<td>July..........</td>
<td>86 86...</td>
<td>32° 29°...</td>
<td>530°...</td>
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<td>August.......</td>
<td>70 70...</td>
<td>32° 29°...</td>
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<tr>
<td>September....</td>
<td>58 77...</td>
<td>32° 29°...</td>
<td>530°...</td>
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<tr>
<td>October.....</td>
<td>45 71...</td>
<td>32° 29°...</td>
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<tr>
<td>November....</td>
<td>37 52...</td>
<td>32° 29°...</td>
<td>530°...</td>
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<tr>
<td>December.....</td>
<td>29 55...</td>
<td>32° 29°...</td>
<td>530°...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total........ | 81 168 | 47 68 | 281 114 |

Coldest day, December 5; average, 63° above zero.
Warmed day, August 15; average, 98° above zero.
Lowest point, December 5; morning, 6° below zero.
Highest point, August 15; noon, 101° above zero.
August 6, 122° in sun.

P. S.—The wind and clear and cloudy days are not strictly correct for the entire length of the day. That which prevailed has been put down.

PLACES AND DISTANCES ON THE SANTA FÉ TRAIL,

Dr. Josiah Gregg says (Commerce of the Prairies, 1845, vol. 1, page 313): Having crossed the prairies between Independence and Santa Fé six times, I can now present a table of the most notable camping sites, and their respective intermediate distances, with approximate accuracy, which may prove acceptable to some future travelers. The whole distance has been variously estimated at from 750 to 800 miles, yet I feel confident that the aggregate here presented is very nearly the true distance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FROM INDEPENDENCE TO</th>
<th>MILES</th>
<th>FROM INDEPENDENCE TO</th>
<th>MILES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Round Grove</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Cimarron River</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrows</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Middle Spring (up Cimarron river)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110-Mile Creek</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Willow Bar</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big John Spring</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>Upper Spring</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big John Spring (crossing several creeks)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>Cold Spring (leaving Cimarron river)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council Grove</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>McNeese's Creek</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Spring</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>Rabbit-Ear Creek</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost Spring</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Round Mound</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood Creek</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Rock Creek</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey Creek</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Point of Rocks</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Arkansas</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Rio Colorado</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow Creek</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ocatfé</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas river</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Santa Clara Springs</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut Creek (up Arkansas river)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>Rio Mora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash Creek</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Rio Gallinas (Vegas)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawnee Fork</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ojo de Bernal (Spring)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coon Creek</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>San Miguel</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashes</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Pecos Village</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford of Arkansas</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Santa Fé</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand Creek (leaving Arkansas river)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>637</td>
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</table>
REV. ISAAC M'COY.

Kansas was carved out of the Indian Territory. This Territory was so called, because it had been set apart by Congress for the homes of the remnants of nearly all of the Indian tribes, which had in former times possessed the entire portion of the United States north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, and extending from the Hudson and Delaware on the east to the Missouri on the west. These remnant tribes occupied Kansas at the time it was opened for settlement, in 1854. The individual whose name stands at the head of this paper, more than any other, was instrumental in inducing the establishment of this Indian Territory. As the early history of Kansas has so much that relates to the immigrant Indians and their landed possessions, and as our Society has come in possession, in large part, of the books and manuscripts of Mr. McCoy, it seems proper that some account of him should be given in our published collections.  

He was born near Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1784. At the age of six years, his parents removed to Kentucky, and in that State, chiefly in Jefferson and Shelby counties, he spent his youth. In 1817, at his special request, he was permitted by the Baptist Missionary Board to engage in missionary work among the Indians, on the Wabash river, in Indiana. He became the pioneer missionary in that region. He established his first mission among the Miami Indians, sixteen miles above Terre Haute, not far from where the town of Roseville now is. Here he opened a school among the Indians, on the first of January, 1819. In May, 1820, he removed his school to Fort Wayne. In December, 1822, he opened the Carey missionary establishment, among the Pottawatomies, on the St. Joseph river, in Michigan, near where Niles now is, having previously erected commodious buildings for that object. This place was then 180 miles from anything like a settled country, and 190 miles from a flouring mill. In June, 1823, Major Long's exploring party, on their way to the sources of the St. Peter's river, visited this station. Mr. Keating, in the first volume of the report of that expedition, pays a high compliment to Mr. McCoy and his associates at the mission. In 1826, he established Thomas Mission, among the Ottawas, near where Grand Rapids now is, on Grand river, in Michigan.

Mr. McCoy was one of the first to entertain the idea of removing the In-
dians from the vicinity of the white settlements to a remote territory, thus to save them from the corrupting influences attending association with the frontier people of that early period. In June, 1824, while in Washington, he submitted the subject to the consideration of the Baptist Board, then in session in that city, and was by the Board deputed to present the same to the President. Failing to obtain an audience of President Monroe, he had an interview with the Secretary of War, Hon. John C. Calhoun, who was, by virtue of office, in charge of Indian affairs. Mr. Calhoun approved the scheme, and from that time became its champion. Through his department, all the facts and arguments were brought forward which finally led to the action of Congress for the establishment of the Indian Territory and the emigration of the Indians. The measure was recommended by President Monroe in his next annual message to Congress.

Emigration of Eastern tribes to the west of the Mississippi, had, from the choice of the Indians themselves, in fact, began many years before this time. Crowded from their hunting-grounds, members of the Shawnee and Delaware tribes, as early as 1793, by permission of the Spanish authorities, settled in Louisiana Territory, near Cape Girardeau. For the same reason, in 1809, a part of the Cherokee tribe, by consent of the President, made a location on the waters of the Arkansas and White rivers, in Arkansas Territory; and, under similar circumstances, small portions of the Choctaws and Creeks made settlements on the Arkansas and Red rivers.

But, for the object of civilization, and in pursuance of a well-defined policy, no action was taken by the Government until subsequent to the time that Isaac McCoy had that interview with John C. Calhoun. From that time, without waiting for the action of Congress, in the making of all subsequent treaties the subject of removal was suggested to the Indians by the commissioners deputed by Mr. Calhoun for that object. In 1825, treaties were negotiated with the Kansas and Osage Indians, to make room upon their lands for the proposed immigrants.

In November, 1827, Mr. McCoy met the Baptist Missionary Board in Boston, and brought the subject of Indian emigration again before it. A memorial to Congress was prepared, and a pamphlet which had been written by Mr. McCoy, in support of this measure of Indian reform, was ordered to be printed. This pamphlet was widely circulated, and copies presented to members of Congress and heads of departments at Washington. Mr. McCoy was sent to Washington in December, and devoted two months to this subject, interviewing the President and Secretary of War, and members and committees of Congress. He made the acquaintance of more than thirty members of Congress at this time, whom he made special effort to enlist in this cause. President John Quincy Adams and Secretary Barbour both encouraged the measure, as did also many other influential persons. But there was much opposition, urged especially from a philanthropic point of view. The removal of the primitive inhabitants and rightful owners of the
rich regions of the East from the homes of their ancestors to the so-called desert plains of the West, was a measure revolting to the minds of many of those humane people who only saw the subject in that aspect. The slavery question, too, entered into the discussion; Northern members, believing that, if suited to settlement, and if left open to the enterprise of Northern white settlers, the portion of territory west of Missouri and north of the slavery-compromise line of 1820, (that of latitude 36° 30'), would soon be occupied by a population forming a new free State, thus favoring the Northern States in the struggle for a balance of power between slavery and freedom. The question of fitness for occupancy, even of a considerable Indian population, was, too, an unsettled one. The emigration bill did not pass at that time. But an appropriation was made for an exploration of the country; and during that year, 1828, the Secretary sent out Mr. McCoy and Capt. George Kennerly, of St. Louis, as commissioners, with delegations of Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, Pottawatomies and Ottawas, to examine the country. Mr. McCoy reached St. Louis with his Ottawa and Pottawatomie delegates on the 16th of July. The Southern Indians were reluctant to make the tour, and made their plans to start out so late in the season that Mr. McCoy determined to make an exploration with the Northern delegates before the others should arrive. There were three Pottawatomies and three Ottawas in the delegation. They started from St. Louis on the 21st of August, 1828, Mr. McCoy receiving the following letter of instructions from Superintendent Clark before setting out:

"Superintendency of Indian Affairs,"
St. Louis, August 20, 1828.

"Dear Sir: As the exploring party of Chickasaws are not expected here before the 20th of next month, and will not be in advance of this State until the first of October, and as the Pottawatomies and Ottawas, who accompanied you to this place, are unwilling to delay, I would, in accordance with your suggestions, recommend that you proceed with your party, and explore a portion of the country purchased of the Osages and Kansa, west of the State of Missouri, westward of the Osage and Shawnee reservations, and north of the Kansa reservation, taking care not to go so far west as to endanger your party by falling in with war parties of Pawnees and other tribes who are at war with the Osages and Kansa. The Indian agents in your direction are informed of your movements, and will afford you every aid and assistance in their power. You will take Noel Mogradin, a half-breed Osage, who is acquainted with the country, the routes of the Indians, and speaks the Osage and Kansa languages. I must request the favor of you to write me from Harmony Mission, and on your return to Camp Leavenworth, or the out settlements, and state your views and wishes, that I may be enabled to afford such aid as may be necessary.

"Accept the assurance of my best wishes.

"Yours sincerely,

"WM. CLARK.

"Rev. Isaac McCoy."

The party entered the Territory on the Osage river, followed that stream out to its head branches, and passed on to the Neosho; and, following that stream to its source, crossed over to the Kansas river, where there was a village of Kansas Indians. They returned on the south side of the Kansas
river to the Missouri State line, where were some new settlements of Shawnees, in what is now Johnson county.

Mr. McCoy, in his "History of Baptist Indian Missions," gives an interesting account of this Indian exploration. The tour had enabled him to acquire a pretty correct knowledge, as he says, of the country designed for the Indian settlements, embracing a tract of about eighty miles in width, from north to south, and one hundred and fifty miles in length, from east to west; "which country," he remarks, "was far better than I had expected." He returned to St. Louis after an absence of fifty days, and sent his delegation of Pottawatomies and Ottowas home, well pleased with their journey.

Shortly after returning to St. Louis, the southern delegation arrived, and Mr. McCoy, with Capt. Kennerly, accompanied them to the Territory, entering on the 30th of November, at the point where he left it on the former visit. Spending a few days with the Shawnees, the party proceeded southward in the Territory, visiting Whitehair's Osage village, and passing down as far as the Arkansas river, near Fort Gibson. The Indian delegations were here left to visit their kinmen already settled about the Arkansas. Mr. McCoy and his associates returned to St. Louis.

In January following, he submitted his report of these explorations to the Department of Indian Affairs. The report was appended to a report of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives submitted January 30, 1829, favoring the policy of Indian emigration, but the bill for that object again failed. The administrations of Monroe and John Quincy Adams both favored the measure; but it was left for that of President Jackson to obtain the consent of Congress. A bill was finally passed, May 26, 1830, authorizing "the President of the United States to cause so much of any territory belonging to the United States, west of the river Mississippi, not included in any State or organized Territory, and to which the Indian title had been extinguished, as he might judge necessary to be divided into a suitable number of districts, for the reception of such tribes or nations of Indians as might choose to exchange the lands where they then resided, and remove there; and to cause each of said districts to be so described by natural or artificial marks as to be easily distinguished from every other."

Meantime, in the fall of 1829, Mr. McCoy made his third exploration, visiting the Kansas villages, and occupying twenty days in examining various parts of the Territory.

During the period, occupying some years, in which Mr. McCoy had been giving most of his time to this preparatory work of Indian emigration, the Baptist missionary stations in Michigan had been carried on by the persons whom he had associated with him in that work; among them were Jotham Meeker, Johnston Lykins and Robert Simserwell, and their wives, the wife of Mr. Lykins being a daughter of Mr. McCoy. Preparations were now made for closing the missions in the East, and transferring the missionary work to the Territory, as the Indians should emigrate to it.
For the next ten years Mr. McCoy was almost constantly employed in the Territory in the service of the Government, in selecting and surveying locations for the immigrant Indians, and in establishing and sustaining missions and schools among them. His work was indefatigable. His efforts for the civilization of the Indians were attended with no little success. To his labors and those of his associates, was largely due the intelligence and sobriety which characterized so many of the members of the tribes at the time our white settlers came among them. Several of the noble band of men and women who labored with him on the Wabash, the Maumee, the St. Joseph and Grand rivers, in Indiana and Michigan, came with him to Kansas, and continued faithfully in their missionary work. Rev. Jotham Meeker died at the Ottawa Mission, in Franklin county, January 12, 1854. Rev. Robert Simerwell died in Williamsport township, near Auburn, in Shawnee county, December 11, 1868. Rev. Johnston Lykins died at Kansas City, a few years since.

Mr. McCoy, in 1842, took up his residence at Louisville, Kentucky, to take charge of the work of the "American Indian Mission Association," a society which he himself had organized, and of which he was made the secretary, and to the work of which he devoted his entire energies until his death, which occurred in Louisville, in 1846. He had several sons and daughters, some of whom became residents of western Missouri and Kansas. One son, John C. McCoy, now residing in Johnson county, in this State, came to Kansas as early as 1830, and assisted his father in his work of locating the immigrant Indians, and in surveying their lands, under orders from the government. Our Society has, in its collections, a volume of official manuscript copies of maps and field notes of many of these surveys, made by father and son, some of them dating back as early as 1830. These are of rare interest to the student of early Kansas. They show boundaries, and many landmarks, localities and names of which the lapse of time has long since obliterated all traces upon Kansas maps.

Mr. John C. McCoy has, from time to time, during the past few years, contributed to newspapers, chiefly the Kansas City Journal, some accounts of his recollections of those early times. He is a very capable writer, and it is hoped that much more from his pen will be given to the records of Kansas history. The Historical Society is indebted to him for the contribution of the manuscripts of his father, and of many valuable books and pamphlets of history, relating in large part to Indian affairs.

F. G. A.
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.
THE FIRST KAW INDIAN MISSION.

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 Kaw's 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 out-buildings, 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 8th day of April following, he made a business trip to the Shawnee Mission. The fatigues 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 earth, 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 Bisell 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 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 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 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,

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, etc., as presented on the declivities of precipices.

Mr. Seymour, as painter for the expedition, will furnish sketches of landscapes, wherever 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. Agreeable 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 recovered.

On the 24th, the chiefs and principal men of the Konzas, to the number of one hundred and sixty, 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 inexcuse, 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-da, 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-qa-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 29th 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 haled 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 Warrerox creek. The cliffs along the Blue Water are naked perpendicular rocks. In the valleys numerous Indian encampments occurred,

*Sciurus macrurus, Say.—Body, above each side, mixed gray and black; fur plumbeous, black at base, then pale cinnamon, then black, then cinereous, 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 eyes; within, dull ferruginous, the fur slightly tipped with black; side of the head and neck 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 height 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. It is identical 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. chapistratus, of Bach. 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 cantonment, and we could always immediately distinguish the bones from those of other animals, by their remarkable red color. The tail is even more voluminous than that of the S. cinereus. It seems to approach the S. rufiventris, Geoff. — [V. Dict. D. Hist. Nat., article Sow., 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 inclosing a small tract of ground, afforded an important protection against the approach of an enemy. The prairies about the head-waters of the Warreruza abound 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 Wahrengho, 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 Warreruza, 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 fatigues 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 Konza 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 shallow as to 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 descried at a distance. The detachment immediately halted to arrange their dress and inspect their fire-arms. This was thought
the necessary, as no party of whites had visited the village since a number of the Kansa had received a whippings 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

8 In 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. 299. 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 perpendicular 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 purpose 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 1850. 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, 1859, 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 Toupka 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, in 1839. 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 1830, 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, and the people of the Kansa, from the American Chief. The village was not far from the river. The people built their villages there because they were going there to trade, as I told them. Hard Chief had his village on the north side of the river, about a mile above Papas's ferry. This was also 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-
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Many reports had been circulated among the Kossacs, 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 Kossacs, 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 1830, 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 25th 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 Governor of the Territory. 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 the Indian 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."

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 choicer 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.
THE KANSAS INDIANS.

could conveniently eat from one bowl sat around it, each in an 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 chiefs, 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 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, robs 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 inquisitiveness; 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 on 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 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 anything 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-
tensions 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 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 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 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 bristle 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 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 masts 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."

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, moosehorns, leggings, spoons made of the horn of the bison, two large wooden dishes, etc. They received also an addition to their cavelcade 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 alond 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 busied 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 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 Kozas.

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 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. 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 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 Nemawah. These rivers, like the Nodaway and Nishnabotona, 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 Konzas 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 alsolosa, which delight in a thirsty, muriaticiferous soil. The catalogues 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 hondie or coffee tree, and several species of juglans, caraya 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 hereafter 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."

*Mr. Jesup's MS. report.

†The galidiana dikes of Linn, Marshall, etc., but referred by Michaux to the new genus gyrochloides, of which it is the only well ascertained species. It is common throughout the Western States and Territories and in Canada, whero it is called by the French eichet, 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 bondie, it has attained considerable magnitude, but has not hitherto been known to produce flowers.

‡Chloris oblonga Say. Body black above, beneath whitish, with large subquadrates 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 dusks near their base; these scales are placed in groups each side of the vertebra of the anterior portion of the body; scales bipunctated at tip; beneath that, so as to produce an angle or carinae 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 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 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 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.\footnote{Lewis and Clarke, p. 28, vol. I.}

\footnotetext[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 proportionably 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. Appearance has 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 cypress, with some species of limnitis, polygong, and arundo, sometimes sinking into marshes occupied by sagittarias, alyssum, and others of the hydrocharideae. 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 apiaceae 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

*Species of apiaceae, 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.