

MA-Has-Kah.

Mahaskah or White Cloud was the Iowa Indian chief, in honor of whom our town of White Cloud was named. This chief of the Iowa tribe was one of the 14 Iowa Indians whom George Catlin took to London, England in 1844. This old chief was the father of one son, "Ma-Has-Kah the Younger," who was also known to the people of White Cloud, as Bob White Cloud. He was murdered on the reservation south of Rulo, and was buried at the Iowa cemetery on the Ed Leary farm on the Nemaha. Mahaskah his father who went to London, died and was buried under an oak tree on the Job Dutton farm, near Iowa Point, Kansas, according to the late Prior Plank, who was a witness of the interment of this noted chief of the Iowas.

"Mahaskah was the father of three daughters, all three of whom married Francis Dupuis a French Canadian interpreter for the American Fur Company in 1832." Francis Dupuis is buried in the cemetery on the Leary-Franklin-Irvin-Roy "float" on the Nemaha. "Le Roy was given 320 acres of land in Wolf's Grove, for his services as interpreter." Roy's creek was named for him. Our White Cloud chief is a grandson of old Mahaskah, and was a son of Francis Dupuis the French Canadian agent for the American Fur Company of St. Louis, Mo..

Jim was born while the Iowa Mission was still at Highland, in 1846. He joined the northern army when only 16 or 17 years of age, and now draws a pension for his Union service.

We hope that our Chief of the Iowas lives many years yet, and keeps up the interest in his people.

MEW-HU-SHE-KAW, (White Cloud)

Mew-hu-she-kaw was the Chief of the Iowas for whom our town of White Cloud, was named. His father's name was Mew-hu-she-kaw, and was a very famous chief of the Iowas while they resided on Grand river, Missouri where Ma-has-kah or junior Mew-hu-she-kaw was born in 1811. When Junior Mew-hu-she-kaw was 21 years of age, the great painter of Indian pictures, painted his portrait. This portrait is known as "Ma-has-kah, the Younger". In 1844, Mr Catlin took his great collection of American Indian pictures to London, England. To help display this wondrous gallery of Indian pictures, a small band of 14 Iowa Indians were permitted to go to London. ^{Ma-Has-Kah} Mew-hu-she-kaw or White Cloud, was the leading chief of this band of 14 members of the Iowa tribe, which were now living on their new reservation west of the Missouri river. ^{Ma-Has-Kah} When Mew-hu-she-kaw returned from Europe to his people, his name like Jacob's of old, was changed to Notch-EE-Ning-4. which was another name for White Cloud.

^{Ma-Has-Kah} The wife of Mew-hu-she-kaw was known as Ruton-ye-we-ma, or Strutting Pigeon. White Cloud and Strutting Pigeon were the parents of one son and three daughters. The son, Bob White Cloud was murdered on the Iowa reservation south of Rulo, Nebr., many years ago.

The three daughters of Old White Cloud, ^{and Strutting Pigeon} married Francis Dupuis a French Canadian interpreter for the American Fur Company, St. Louis, Mo..

The famous old Mew-hu-she-kaw died in his double log house south of Iowa Point, and was buried under an oak tree on what became the Job Dutton farm. The late Prior Plank of Eagle Springs was an eye witness of the obsequies of the White Cloud, the most noted chief the Iowas ever produced. Probably when the Iowas moved to within the present bounds of the reserve in 1857, the bones of Mew-hu-she-kaw were taken along ?

MA-HAS-KAH

So far as we know, no one has ever tried to write a biographical sketch of Ma-has-kah or White Cloud, in honor of whom our town or White Cloud, Kansas was named. Sol Miller in the White Cloud Chief gives us some facts relative to Ma has kah. George Catlin the great painter of Indian portraits, painted a portrait of Ma-Has-Kah the Younger in 1833. This Ma-has-kah was the chief of the 14 Iowas whom Catlin took to London, England, in 1844. The London experience, made Ma-has-kah an out standing chief of his tribe. However, being only a young chief, he was not one of the four chiefs of the tribe who signed the treaty of May 17, 1854. In 1837 the Iowa tribe moved from the Platte Purchase in Missouri to their new reservation in Kansas. With them came Ma-haskah. He established his home between Iowa Point and Highland, Kansas.