

THE GROUND-HOUSE INDIANS AND STONE CIST GRAVE BUILDERS OF KANSAS-NEBRASKA.

North Eastern Kansas and South Eastern Nebraska were inhabited by "Ground-House" Indians long before, Coronado, ^{the Spanish explorers under} Onate ^{who explored the region} and the ~~Spanish~~ ^{in the earliest times and before} tribes of Indians set foot on Quivira soil. These Ground-House Indians were mound builders; buried their dead in different types of stone graves, and made three different kinds of pottery.

^{the late} Mr. John B. Dunbar, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, wrote a paper ¹ which contains all the historical data relative to the early Spanish and French explorers of Kansas, also the historic Indians who lived in this region at that time. ~~Mr. Dunbar's paper,~~ ⁱⁿ "The White Man's Foot in Kansas", ~~was printed by the~~ ⁱⁿ Kansas State Historical Society, Volume X, ~~of Collections.~~ ^{of}

^{Took note} ^{In this paper} It will not ^{be} our aim or intention to quote history; ^{but rather} our aim will ~~be~~ ^{be} to ~~give~~ ^{present} a descriptive record of the archaeological remains left by the aboriginal people ^{who} inhabited Kansas before ^{the} historic ^{period}, and to record some traditions which will help to identify the people ~~who left these remains.~~ ^{to which the remains are attributed}

LODGE SITES.

~~We will begin by stating that~~ George Catlin, located "Lodge Sites" at seven different places along the Missouri river, between

Mandan, North Dakota, and St. Louis, Mo. In the counties bordering on the Missouri river in Kansas and South Eastern Nebraska are ^{remains} ruins of a vast number of earth lodges left by the Ground-House Indians.

Our individual archaeological work has all been done in Doniphan county, Kansas, and Richardson county, Nebraska, between Wolf River and the Nemaha river. Mr. Edward Park, of White Cloud, has been a co-worker ^{with "the writer"} at all times in the field. Mr. Francis Sell has helped with the work a number of times. Dr. R.S. Dinamore, of Troy, Kansas, has explored Doniphan county from Wolf river, east and south to the Atchison county line. P.L. Gray, of Severance, Kansas, explored the South-west corner of Doniphan county. George J. Remsburg, of Potter, Kansas, has explored the whole region from Doniphan county to Wyandotte county. We will include a part of their discoveries in this article.

Between Wolf river and the Nemaha are three distinct types of Ground-House ruins, ^{as follows - 01} these of the largest ^{size} type, some of which are ruins of lodges which are one hundred feet in diameter. This type is situated on the bluffs along the Missouri river, one near the mouth of the Nemaha river in Richardson county, Nebraska, and two in Doniphan county, one between White Cloud and Iowa Point on the Flavel Nuzum farm; the other east of the mouth of Wolf river on the Samuel French farm. These are the largest ruins remaining and are given different names by different writers. They are the type George Catlin called "Lodge Rings". Dr. R.F. Gilder, of Omaha, Nebraska, described them as "Buffalo

Wallows". The pioneer white settlers of this locality thought they were buffalo wallows. The Iowa Indians call this type of ruins "Pawnee Forts."

The construction of a ground house of this sort was the same as a Pawnee or Mandan Earth Lodge. An excavation was made in the ground ~~in a circular form~~ from three to four feet deep and from thirty to one hundred feet in diameter. An entrance was made in the east or south side, which ^{extended} extended out from the main circle far enough so there would be no need of steps. A frame work of forks and poles were woven in the circle in an oval shape. Over the frame long grass was placed and the whole covered with earth except a small hole in the center of the top, which served as sky-light and smoke escape. As there was more of earth and wood on the outside of the circle or walls of the lodge, when the hay and poles decayed the tops fell in, which caused the saucer shaped depression (mounds with depression in the top), "Buffalo Wallows", etc.

The fire place was in the center of these Ground Houses, and the doorway was covered over in the same manner as the main parts of the lodge. Lodges of this type have been exploited as "Animal Mounds", while other writers have recorded them as "Indian Graves". It is a fact, some tribes bury their dead under the floor of the lodge, as did the Pueblos and others. ^{at Hopewell Village} It was demonstrated ~~here~~ last year that the occupants of the lodge were slain and left lying on the floor of the lodge. The lodge was burned and the victors buried their fallen comrades in the

any place or is it a speculation?
ashes over the remains of the fallen foe. So far, we have been unable to locate one single cache in any of these ruins on the bluffs.

where?
the same?
Another type of ground house of this locality is smaller, does not extend below the surface so far, and there are cistern shaped caches in the floor of ~~this type~~. There is but a slight depression if any, and most of them show ^{where?} much burnt clay, brick-like in color, with impressions of grass or hay. Mr. Brower pictured a piece of this material, which he thought was from a "pottery kiln". In our work here we have found ruins which were so rich in this material that they were strikingly similar to an old brick kiln. We found in one on the W.I. Collins estate, four miles south of White Cloud, Kansas, much broken stone and artifacts of stone, flint and bone. There were seven of the cistern-shaped caches in the floor of this lodge. In one were some bone artifacts and a black pot with two small ears. In another was an outfit of pottery tools and a pot which had ~~not~~ been fired. We decided that the lodge when nearly new had been burned. The hay and dry poles generated enough heat to burn the clay cover to a brick-like consistency. An old wet decayed lodge would not produce the amount of heat to burn the clay cover.

During the month of November, 1915, Mr. Park excavated another of this type of ground-house; ~~this one was~~ twenty one feet in diameter, two and one half feet from the present surface ~~down~~ to the floor. There were five caches (in the lodge, one tobacco pipe, three perforators, a number of hammer stones, a

made the floor in the lodge?

few pieces of Galena ore, and a lot of broken pottery. Some of this was the "Coconut type". This type of ground-house is the most numerous of any type found here, and was made by the Arikara Indians, who are supposed to have been the Haraheys. (?)

Lodges of
The last of the three types to be described, ^{are} usually near the bank of a creek or small stream. Along Cedar Creek in Deniaphan county are some, on Mill Creek are others, and several are on a little stream near White Cloud. Some we examined were *open* on the side nearest the creek. During October, 1915, we excavated one of this type on the Alice Bell farm, near Cedar Creek, south of White Cloud. A quantity of yellow ochre, ~~char~~ ^{coal}, ashes, flint chips, and a flint knife three inches in length were discovered on the floor of these ruins. The pottery found near this type is sand-tempered, and much coarser than the other sand-tempered ware of this region. The decoration is also different; some of the vessels have small nodes around the rims, produced by punching with a small implement from the inside outward, while the clay was ^{plastic} ~~yet green~~. There is no marked difference in the flint used for artifacts by the Indians who made this crude, thick pottery, and that used by those who made finer ware and made the other type of lodges. Pink flint is common to all and ~~must have been~~ ^{was} procured from south ^{west} Missouri. Mr. Brower thought the Quivirans got theirs from Arkansas.

Probably was

Dr. R.S. Dinsmore, of Troy, Kansas, discovered the following villages and camp sites: Zimmerman Site, two miles east of Troy, Kansas, on Peters Creek, on the farm of Theodore Wagner; Dan Landis Site, four miles south east of Troy, Kansas, and other small sites on the small streams east and south and north of Troy, in Doniphan county, Kansas, too numerous to mention. On the James Hackney farm, four and one half miles south east of Troy, Kansas, is an interesting village site.

MOUNDS.

There are numerous mounds along the Missouri river, from the Kansas river to the Nemaha. ^{Captain Clark, of the} Lewis and Clark ^{expedition} reported mounds near the mouth of the Nemaha, in 1804, ^{as follows}.

~~Capt. Clark~~ "On going ashore, we found in the level plain several artificial mounds or graves, and on the adjoining hills others of larger size. This appearance indicates sufficiently the former population of the country, the mounds being certainly intended as tombs, the Indians of the Missouri still preserving the custom of interring the dead on high ground. From the top of the highest mound, a delightful prospect presented itself." ✓

✓ Lewis and Clark Journal, by Paul Allen, Pt.1, page 61.

During October, 1914, Mr. William Barada, an Iowa Indian, made an excavation in the side of the mound Capt. Clark stood upon in 1804. One whole pot, parts of two others, a part of some

wooden implements, and a bracelet made of some material similar to rawhide, were discovered; also skeletal human material was exhumed.

"The Rev. Isaac McCoy discovered mounds on Ft. Leavenworth Military Reservation, in 1830, in which were stone graves."

Mr. E.F. Servis, of Kansas City, Missouri, reported mounds as follows: There are a number of mounds near Wyandotte, Kansas, of which a map is in preparation; a work-shop an acre in extent and covered with chips of flint and pot-sherds.

Smithsonian Report 1879, page 433.

George J. Remsburg demolished a mound on the ^{estate of John J. Ingalls} Senator John J. Ingalls estate, south of Atchison. A skeleton with a large piece of flint in the skull was discovered. Stone was used in constructing the mound; sand-tempered potsherds, shell beads, bone handles for tools, a bone arrow shaft straightener, and a few flint arrow heads and small flint knives were found.

Between Troy and Wathens, Kansas, on Peters Creek, is situated the largest mound in Doniphan county. An excavation was made in this mound some years ago, ⁺ashes, bones and stone were exhumed.

Dr. R.S. Dinsmore, of Troy, Kansas, discovered several mounds near the mouth of Mosquite Creek, north of Troy, Kansas. George J. Remsburg and ^{Dr. Dinsmore} the doctor partly examined one of them. sand-tempered pot-sherds and a few flint artifacts were found. The pottery was of the "Cocoanut Type."

Between White Cloud and Iowa Point, Kansas, on the Joseph

Taylor farm, was situated another mound. Edward Park, Francis and Peter Bell, Lawrence Park and the writer decided to demolish this mound during the month of April, 1914, with team, plow and scraper. We began the work. Human bones were plowed up at three different places, the first round made with the plow. Spades were then used in place of the plow and scraper; fifty-seven skulls were exhumed from a space 10 X 20 feet in the south-west quadrant of the mound. All the burials were bundles but three. The three others were extended with heads to the north and were beneath the bundle strata. Ashes, burnt clay and a few flint chips and pieces of broken pottery, were discovered. The extended skeletons were of the low fore-head race, to which belong the Nebraska "Loessman" and the "Trenton" New Jersey skulls.

burial made in mound?

STONE GRAVES.

From Kansas river to the Nemaha river, many stone graves have been discovered. A record was made of some, the majority, however, were destroyed and the stone hauled away. Between Wolf river and the Nemaha river, many stone graves have been discovered of three different types. north-east of Troy, Kansas, on the Emily Richey farm, was situated a large stone grave. The late J.N. Gibbins, who had charge of the farm, while plowing, discovered the grave, and thought it was a foundation made by the Mormons. The walls extended down about four feet, rectangular in shape, 12 X 18 feet, a large stone maul was found near

x the grave, but no artifacts were discovered in the grave.

The Rev. Isaac McCoy discovered stone graves near Ft. Leavenworth in 1830.

Mr. George J. Remsburg has discovered stone graves in Leavenworth, Atchison and Doniphan counties, during his career of thirty years as an archaeologist.

The International Society of Archaeologists Bulletin, Volume 4, contains an article by the late Pryor Plank, of Eagle Springs, of Doniphan county, Kansas, which we will take extracts from, as Mr. Plank was a pioneer settler of Doniphan county and always took an interest in the Indians and archaeology, we are confident he wrote the truth:

"Situated in a big bend of the Missouri river, in the north-eastern corner of Kansas, the territory which now constitutes Doniphan county, was well supplied by the generous hand of nature, with everything necessary for the support of primitive man, there being an abundance of wild game, wood and water; that these advantages were utilized by some powerful tribes, that roamed up and down the Missouri river centuries ago, is shown by the great number of village sites. Some of the large rings on the old village sites were still to be seen in the early settlement of the country, but broken fragments of pottery, flint implements, stone axes, and heaps of ashes and burnt rocks are all that now mark the place where they once stood. The plow has leveled them down. The largest one of these lodge rings I ever saw was located in the north-east part of Doniphan county, on the

old John Alfrey farm. It was about sixty feet across the center and deep as a man's head in the center, when I first saw it. It is in a cultivated field and is almost obliterated now; being so large, it was most likely the council house of the tribe, as ordinarily these rings were much smaller; one on the Logan farm, a half mile north of this, not being more than twenty feet across the center and quite shallow, like a buffalo-wallow in the sand along the Big Platte river. This is the largest village site I have ever seen and must at one time have contained a population running well up into the thousands; extending as it did, a mile north from the big lodge, to the great bend of Wolf river, near where it enters into the Missouri river, covering the Wolf river valley on both sides and extending well up on to the high ground.

In company with Dr. Bowers, of Falls City Nebraska, who had been state Geologist of California, we made some excavations on the old village site, west of Wolf river about thirty years ago. We discovered some stone walls about thirty feet apart and twice that in length and built down into the ground four feet or perhaps a little more, but found nothing to indicate what they had been built for. If they had been intended as vaults for the dead, none had been deposited there, or if so, had been removed. They may have been caches in which to store away their effects, when they went on a war-path or hunt; but caches for that purpose were not built that way, at least by the tribes which inhabited this region later on, as they were round holes in the ground, shaped like we make our cisterns to hold water. Dr. Bowers and

I had better success in some excavations we made at Eagle Springs, east of Wolf river. Here we found some nice flint arrow heads (a great many of these are found at and near this place, as well as broken pottery and stone axes.) The material out of which their stone axes and flint implements were made, is not found anywhere in this region, and it may have been an article of barter and trade between the tribes living here and those where it was secured, or it may have been secured by war and conquest along with scalps of their enemies. That the artifacts were made here, is shown by the spawls of the material around the villages. The pottery was also made here from common clay, mixed with coarse sand to give it strength and durability, which at best was not great, and consequently, hot stones were used in heating water for cooking purposes. Large numbers of these small stones are still to be found about the old fire-places, where they were used to cook the family meal. As the old village sites possess the same characteristics, a description of one will apply to all, the only difference being in size and location. Among the most prominent of these old village sites, is the one here described near the mouth of Wolf river, where a band of Kaws (Kansa) were still living in 1819, when Major Long passed through here on his way to the Rocky Mountains, the balance of the tribe having gone south to the Kansas river"*****

walls Mr. Plank and Mr. Bowers did not arrive at any conclusion regarding the "wall" they discovered, and it will be noticed that Mr. Plank makes a difference in the lodge sites "according to size and location."

South east of Highland and west of Wolf river on the Jno. Noble farm, were three of these stone vaults. Mr. Noble took out the rock to use in the foundation for a barn. Prof. J.R. Gibbins of Highland, was notified that they were to be demolished and he secured some skeletal remains and earthen ware. Dimensions of each was about 3 X 6 feet and extended down about four feet below the surface.

The late Dr. Herring of Sparks, Kansas, discovered and examined several stone graves near Sparks, Kansas, west of Sparks, on the land preempted by the late Jno. Sparks, after whom the town was named. The stone was hauled away and used for different purposes. Dr. R.B. Dinsmore of Troy, Kansas, made the following report of his stone grave discoveries to the writer as follows: "I have opened four Indian graves in which the stones were on end and the tops were covered with stones piled promiscuously. Three of these graves were on the farm of A. Sutton, four miles north of Troy. The one containing the most stone for construction was that of a child, probably not more than ten years of age. The bones were almost entirely decayed. A few shell beads and bone ornaments were found in the grave. The grave which contained the skull which attracted so much attention on account of its apparent age, was about fifty yards north of the first grave described. The body had been buried in a sitting position, the skull only about fourteen inches under the surface, the head or skull covered with a large cupped shaped stone. This grave also contained some shells and stone beads, several pieces of shell wampum and shell ornaments found on each side and below

the skull and were probably hair ornaments. The third grave contained only a trace of skeletal remains of an adult, without any trace of beads or objects of shell. These graves were on the top of a ridge, the second from the Missouri river and about three hundred yards from the river. The fourth grave was on the farm of James Butler, one mile north west of the old town of Doniphan. It was about eight feet in length and four feet in width, with the stones set on edge, and extended down to a depth of four feet. This grave had been opened prior to my examination and the bones all removed. About the year of 1857 a band of Indians opened a number of graves in that locality and carried the bones away. I am of the opinion that this grave was opened at the time.

The communal grave opened and discovered by myself, was on the J.A. Fenner farm, one half mile east of the A. Sutton farm. This grave contained the remains of many Indians. I exhumed and removed seventy one skulls. Dr. Fred H. Sterns, his associates and myself, removed fifty more skulls and other skeletal material from the same grave. Nearly all of these remains are now in the Peabody Museum, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

?) I think there is no question but that this mound contained the largest number of human remains ever found in this country. Dr. Sterns said that it was the largest that he had ever seen or known of. This mound or burial ground was on a bare ridge about three hundred feet above the bed of the Missouri river and also on the second ridge of bluffs from the river. The space occupied by this grave was about 12 X 24 feet and did not exceed

a depth of more than two feet, erosion has undoubtedly had much to do with the shallowness of this burial. Dr. Sterns said he was going to give this mound the name Dinsmore, on account of my having discovered it".*****

Some jars and vases of earthenware were found in this Communal grave. They were sand-tempered and of the Cocoanut type. Mr. Gerard Powke visited this grave in 1914, accompanied by Dr. Dinsmore, George J. Remsburg was there once with the doctor.

Dr. Fred H. Sterns informed me that no stone graves had been discovered in Nebraska. He said: "It was reported that one had been discovered but when I investigated the matter, there was no foundation for the report". The doctor has done much work for the Peabody Museum in Nebraska, but only two days were spent in Richardson county, and they were spent on the old Pani Village, near the mouth of the Nemaha river.

In the April 2nd, 1914, issue of the Falls City Journal, is an article by Mr. Jerome Wiltee, Sr. Mr. Wiltee makes the following statements: "I was in Rule in the summer of 1861, searching for a place to buy a home. Abraham St. Pierre, the husband of a daughter of the youngest of the La Charity's, whom Lewis and Clark found living the farthest up the Missouri river in 1804, of any white people, at the mouth of what is called Chariton river, was there. Bob White Cloud, son of Iowa Indian Chief, was present. He lived on the north-east quarter section 1, T. 1, Range 17 E. He said that the Otoe Indians had occupied the country before the Iowas and other people had lived in it, who buried their dead in graves walled up with stone, which

was not the Indian custom. He said that the Iowas had dug down in one, north east of his place by a wall, to bury a "bundle" of the bones of some of their dead and something from the grave frightened them away.

On the day for the sale of the land, St. Pierre and I went to Argo by way of Rulo, over bluffs as far as Winnebago. On the way he pointed out to me the graves of the Iowa Indians and the one in which they had made the intrusive burial.*****

Cass Jones served his term in the army and located on the south west quarter, Section 30, T.2, R. 18 East. The grave was on his land near the west line. It was about four feet deep, seven feet wide and four feet long. Francis DuPuis was engaged to act as agent for the American Fur Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1832, near Quebec, Canada. He passed through Canada by way of Lake Superior and across the country to near Ft. Mandan, near the Missouri. As members of an Indian tribe, he saw men with blue eyes, half-breeds and quarter breeds, who had red whiskers, and were of Welsh descent on the fathers side, back several generations. He told of seeing sepulchral mounds or barrows that were walled and used to enclose the dead of some race of people who came to Missouri river country, he thought from down stream, and buried their dead in this way, that those of them who lived intermingled with the Indians as had been done by the Welsh, he told of.

Mr. DuPuis married a sister of Chief White Cloud and raised a family. His home was south of Rulo, near the Nemaha river. He died there some years ago and is buried near Roy's Creek in the

Mr. Park and I opened another stone grave, just north-west of the city limits of Iowa Point, on the A.R. Benfroee land. This grave was also on a very high bluff, near the Missouri river. We opened this grave October 5, 1913. It was a small one, only $5\frac{1}{2}$ X $2\frac{1}{2}$ and extended below the surface $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The walls were "laid-up" and were covered with large slabs of stone. This one was longest north and south. In the north end were parts of two adult skulls, which had been charred or calcined. In the south end were parts of long bones, which had also been calcined. No artifacts of any kind were found. About four feet north of this grave was another with the stone set on edge in an outward flaring shape. The stone extended down about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the surface. This one was pear shaped and was floored with flat stones. Yellow ochre and a few fresh water shells were found on the floor. Only a part of an animal shoulder blade was the only bone which this grave contained. There was nothing to indicate that this grave had ever been opened before our examination was made.

On land belonging to Mrs. Phil Kelley, three miles south of White Cloud, was situated a stone grave of another type. An excavation was made in the ground to a depth of two feet, three feet wide and five and one half feet in length. The body was placed in the excavation with head to the north east and was covered with flat stone, forming a rough arch over the body. Over the stone earth was placed, and perhaps formed a low mound which the plow has leveled.

POTTERY.

Pottery was made and used by the Ground House Indians. Some was coarse and thick, some fine and thin. None of the ware found here equals the ware of southwestern Pueblo, but will compare very well with earthen ware from Ohio and the Mississippi valley south, except the painted ware found in Arkansas and elsewhere. Some of the coarse ware is decorated with small nodes around the neck of the jars. Some of it is of the cocoanut type. The "pie-crust rims" are common here. The most common ware of this region is the sand tempered variety and is similar to Arikara ware from North Dakota, sent to the writer from Mandan, North Dakota, by Mr. E.R. Steinbruck. Mr. George J. Remsburg, of Potter, Kansas, sent a box of sherds from old village sites in Atchison and Leavenworth counties, to the writer. Mr. S.P. Hughes, of Howe, Nebraska, sent specimens of earthenware to Remsburg from the R.F. Gilder field, south of Big Platte, which were procured with the Remsburg collection. Mr. Hughes sent specimens of the potsherds from near Howe, Nebraska, to the writer, all of which are of the same type and decoration as the Ground House ware of this locality.

The writer sent specimens of three different kinds of earthenware, used by the Ground House Indians of this region, to Mr. William H. Holmes, of Smithsonian. Mr. Holmes described them as follows:

VILLAGE SITES AT THE MOUTH OF THE NEMAHIA RIVER.

SIZE- Medium to large; largest twelve or more inches in diameter.

USE- Domestic, Culinary

SHAPE- Round body, wide mouth.

WALLS- thin to thick, up to one half inch.

SURFACE- Rubbed dome in and out.

RIMS- Upright to sharply flaring.

HANDLES- Loops of varied forms, short thick, crude.

TEMPERING- Shell.

TEXTURE- Medium.

HARDNESS- Soft.

COLOR- Natural grays, some fire blackening.

ORNAMENT- Polish...Slight.

Cord..... No.

Incised with narrow and wide pointed tool in single geometric designs.

Trilled...

Nodes....No.

POTTERY OF CEDAR CREEK, DONIPHAN COUNTY.

GRADE- Primitive, next to lowest.

SIZE- Small to medium, diameter three to twelve inches.

USE- Domestic, Culinary, blackened over fire.

SHAPE- Full body, wide mouth.

WALLS- Thickness 3-16 to 10-16 inch.

SURFACE- Roughly rubbed down, inside and out.

RIMS- Low to high, upright and out curved, squarish on top.

TEMPERING- Silicious, coarse sand.

TEXTURE- Medium to coarse.

HARDNESS- Medium.

COLOR- Natural grays.

ORNAMENTS- a. Polish...Crude.

b. Cord paddled...Random.

c. Cord impressed...In design.

d. Incised.

e. Trilled.

f. Nodes. Pushed out.

POTTERY FROM GROUND HOUSE ON COLLINS FARM? ~~2~~ MILES SOUTH
OF WHITE CLOUD.

Harshey type.

TRIBE- Arikara.

GRADE- Primitive, next to lowest.

SIZE- Under eight inches, small.

USE- Domestic, Culinary.

SHAPE- Full body, wide mouth.

WALLS- Thin, up to 5-16 inches.

SURFACE- Rubbed down.

RIMS- Low to medium, outcurved.

HANDLES- Thick, round loop, rim to shoulder.

TEMPERING- Silicious, coarse to fine.

TEXTURE- Medium.

HARDNESS- Medium.

COLOR- Natural grays to yellowish and reddish.

ORNAMENT- a. Polish, smoothed.

b. Cord paddled, random.

c. Cord, designs.

d. Incised designs.

e. Trailed.

f. Nodes.

None of the three kinds described above are what is called the cocoanut type.

Mr. Gerard Fowke, in his work in central and south-eastern Missouri, found only two specimens of sand-tempered earthenware.

While it is evident from the specimens which I have in my collection, from different places along the Missouri river, from Kansas river north to Mandan, North Dakota, there are but two village sites where shell tempered earthenware was used, and another significant fact is that between those two village sites are found the stone graves with the laid up walls. Mr. Fowke traced the cist grave builder from ^{Western Pa. and} Ohio up to Kansas City, Missouri. From there they moved to the Coconan and Nemaha villages in the north-east corner of Kansas and south-east corner of Nebraska. Who these people were, where they came from and what became of them, we will try to show. Mr. E.R. Twitchell in LEADING FACTS OF THE MEXICAN HISTORY, Volume 1, page 220, refers to the Spanish expedition conducted by Coronado, 1541.

"The army reaches the plains and they see buffalo and Indians, called Querechos. They informed the general that there

was a large river over toward the rising sun, and that it was possible to go along the stream for ninety days without a break from settlement to settlement, and the first of these settlements was called "Haxa."

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, Bulletin, Part 1, page 532, *number?*

Mr. F. Hodge says:

"Harahey, one of the various forms of the same name of a province of which Coronado, while among the New Mexico Pueblos in 1540-41 learned from a native thereof who said it lay beyond Quivira." (The Wichita country of east central Kansas.)

"The Spaniards did not visit it but sent for their chief, named Tatarrax. The Harahey people may have been the Pawnee and their habitat at this date (1542) in the vicinity of the Kansas river in east Kansas." Guaes. According to F.W. Hodge in Hand Book of American Indians.

A people whom Coronado learned in 1542.

"They evidently lived east of Quivira. The name bears a resemblance to Kaws, but as that is the French traders contraction of Kansa, first applied not earlier than the first quarter of the 19th century, the two people were probably not the same, Guss, or Guaes, being apparently a Wichita or Pawnee name, or corruption thereof." It is evident there was a powerful family of Indians living along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers in 1541. These Indians were the Ground House Indians, called "Snakes", in the Walum-olun of the Algonquin Delawares. These Ground Houses were also called "Bare Hills" in which the "Snakes"

hid themselves because they were weak. This confederacy of tribes of the same family were the Haraheys who were "the next province beyond Quivira", which as noted above, was the Wichita country of east-central Kansas. This family to which this family of Snakes belonged, is now known to ethnologists as Caddoan. To this family, the Wichitas (Quivirans) and Arikara, (Haraheys) belong.

Juan de Onate, on his way from Mexico to Quivira in 1601, came across Indians called Aijados, who were enemies of the Quivirans. The Spaniards and Aijados went to Quivira; afterwards the Spaniards find "Escansaques", who were also enemies of the Quivirans. The Spaniards go to Quivira with the Escansaques, and then return to New Mexico. If east central Kansas was Quivira at this date, 1601, the Aijados and Escansaques were south of Kansas river, where the Spaniards found them. If the Escansaques were the Kansa and the Spanish record is true, the Kansa crossed the Kansas river with Onate in 1601, and gained a foothold, which they still retained in 1724, when the Frenchman, Bourgmont, found them, and as there is no record made of Harahey by Onate, it is probable the Arikara had gone on up the Missouri river and Quivira extended to the Missouri river at that date.

The Algonquin tribes on the way from the Yellow river (yellow stone) crossed the Snake domain. Beyond the Snake country and the Mississippi river was the country of the "Allegwi" and "Father Snakes".

The Delawares crossed the Mississippi and drove the Allegwi out and took possession. Afterward they crossed the Allegwi

mountains and settled in the Delaware valley, near Trenton, New Jersey.

Mr. Cyrus Thomas in "Problem of Ohio Mounds", advances the theory that Allegwi were the original stone grave builders of the cist type, and the Cherokees and Shawnees were descendants of the Allegwi, because stone graves have been found in the region inhabited by these tribes. Mr. Gerard Fowke is authority on stone graves. In Ethnology Bulletin 37, he says:

"THE KANSA OR SOME UNKNOWN TRIBE MADE THE STONE GRAVES IN MISSOURI."

Mr. D.I. Bushneel of the Bureau of American Ethnology, in the "Investigations in Ste. Genevieve Co., Missouri," seems to think the Illinois tribes made the cist graves and shell tempered pottery. Now it is an evident fact that there are not enough stone graves along the Missouri river to indicate a large population of the cist builders.

After we discovered ruins of ground houses and shell tempered earthenware, as well as cist graves, in Doniphan county, we wrote to Mr. Holmes of Smithsonian, to send some one to this locality. Mr. Holmes wrote he would be here about the 10th of June, 1914. When he reached St. Louis, he decided to send Mr. Fowke to verify our claims. While he was here, we presented our evidence going to show that the Pani were the cist grave builders. Mr. Fowke advised us to record the facts without delay. He made a survey of the region from Troy, Kansas to Papillion, Nebraska, and made a report to Mr. Holmes, a copy of which was sent to me.

*On account of
pressing business*

*urged
Omaha*

The Pani, who are thought to be the Haraheys, made the shell-tempered earthenware and the cist graves in Doniphan county, Kansas, and Richardson county, Nebraska. "Galletin did not believe the Pawnees or Pani were of the same stock as the Caddo." The Caddoan family is the same family to which the Wichitas, Quivirans, Arikara, Skidi and Haraheys belong. These and many other tribes of the same family, were the Ground House "Snakes", who made the sand tempered earthenware, ~~when~~ the Allegwi tribes crossed the Mississippi over into the Snake-Caddo country and worked up the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers to where they were exterminated by Siouan tribes.

Not!
Mr. Fred M. Hans in his book The Great Sioux Nation, says: "Sitting Bull had photograph records, showing the Sioux were descendants of the Lenni Lenapes".

2.
The Iowas and Kansa belong to the ~~Sioux~~ Siouan family. It is probable that these two tribes were south of the Kansas river in 1601, and went with the Spaniards to Quivira. It is also probable that these Ground House Snakes were related to the Aztecs, which accounts for the fact that the Kansa were in possession of an Aztec chart, which is now the property of Mr. George P. Morehouse, of Topeka, Kansas.

Not
Mr. Charles E. DeLand of Pierre, South Dakota, advances the theory that the Pani were Allegwi and of Welsh descent. The Rev. Jedidiah Morse, U.S. Indian agent, places the White and Freckled Pani west of the Mississippi river and south of the Missouri in 1822. This tribe of the Pani who made the cist

grave and shell tempered pottery were of the "low-browed race".

"The Nebraska Loess Man" and the "Burlington County" and "River View" New Jersey skulls were of the low-forehead stock. The Delaware no doubt, took Allegwi with them to the Delaware Valley. Dr. Ales Hrdlicka in Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 33, page 46, makes the following statement: "On the whole it seems safer and more in line with the known evidence to regard the two low Trenton Crania as of relatively modern and European origin than as representatives of Quaternary Americans."

attributed

H.F. Gilder, Winchell and Brower have ~~placed~~ great antiquity on these low forehead people. Dr. Fred H. Stearns, in the American Anthropologist, Volume 17, No. 1, Jan.-Mar., 1915, gives his opinion of the archaeological remains of the south eastern Nebraska field, in the following manner:

"There is nothing in the cultural changes nor in the Stratigraphic condition to indicate geological antiquity. A thousand years is ample time to account for the phenomena, and the lowest beds may not be even so old as that. However, we must be careful to avoid the other danger of making the estimate too low. Weathering from the hills would be very slow, compared with the deposits or river flood plains. Sites buried in the latter might not be very old. Such sites have been found within two miles of the White farm. They consist of fire-places at a depth of two or three feet in the river alluvium. They contain a type of pottery which is different from either that of the Walker Gilmore site or that of the rectangular lodge sites."

We have found earth lodge sites which showed stratification, which does not indicate antiquity, located as they were on the bank of the stream. One year, with the rainfall of 1915 would be ample time to cover an earth lodge to a depth of six feet with "wash from the hills".

! We have presented evidence enough to show there were Ground House Indians in this region before the Siouan tribes crossed the Missouri river, and that they were of the same stock as the Quivirans. The Wichitas, Arikara, Skidi, Pawnees of the Platte and Mandans, were descendants of the Quivirans and Haraheys and are now considered as tribes of the Caddoan family, with one exception, and that one is the Mandan, who is classed as Sioux. The Mandan culture and that of the Arikara are very similar, with blue eyes and red hair, and earth lodges exactly similar to the Pani Ground Houses of this region. We will class the Mandan as "Padouca- Allegwi" which is equivalent to Snake or Caddoan Allegwi, who were under Siouian influence only during comparatively modern times.

!! The Iowas living near the old Pani village site in Brown county, Kansas, and Richardson county, Nebraska, near the mouth of the Nemaha river, have a tradition that the Iowas and Otoes were the Indians who exterminated the Pani at that place.

Mr. Edward Leary, a white man, who married a grand-daughter of Mrs. Roy, who was an Iowa woman who married a white man by the name of Roy, after whom the stream of Roy's Creek was named, says: "Grand-mother Roy was a witness to the battle of extermination,

and that the dead after the battle lay thick all over the Nemaha bottom". Mrs. Charles Roubidoux, a full blood Iowa Indian woman, and one of the oldest of the Iowa women now living on the reservation says: her mother was an eye witness to the battle of extermination. The old village site is known to all the Iowas as the "old Pawnee Village". The village itself presents evidence of the battle of extermination. Ashes, charcoal, artifacts, broken pottery, human and animal bones are mixed with the soil. On the floors of the old ground houses are the bones of the fallen Pani.

When the Iowas chose their location on the west side of the Missouri river, they chose the territory between the Wolf and Nemaha rivers. From a map made by Waw-non-qus-skoon-a, an Iowa brave, the Iowa tribe moved sixteen times from the time they lived on Rock river, Illinois, and the final settlement on this side of the Missouri. It is a well known fact that the Iowas were the enemies of the Kansa and Pawnees.

We feel that this paper is long enough to show that there are interesting archaeological remains in Kansas, which have not been exploited heretofore and that Kansas and Nebraska was the last habitat of the Allegwi-Pani, the mythical White Indians, whom Robert Southey located on the Missouri river, and Charles E. DeLand believes were descendants of Madoc's colony of Welshmen. Whether or not they were descendants of Madoc, I am not prepared to say, but they were the people, who have caused so much speculation as such.

Dr. R.S. Dinsmore, of Troy, Kansas, is the Doniphan county

county pioneer collector of the relics left by the Ground-House people, and has a fine collection of stone artifacts, at Troy, Kansas. Mr. Edward Park, of White Cloud, Kansas, has a fine private collection of stone age relics, picked up in Doniphan and Brown counties, Kansas, and Richardson County, Nebraska.

The writer's collection of stone-age relics consists of relics from different places along the Missouri river from Kansas river to the Nemaha; and potsherds from sites along the Missouri, from the Kansas river north to Mandan, North Dakota.

Mark E. Zimmerman,

February, 1916.