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Report of Department of Archeology, Nebraska State Historical Society

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REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF ARCHEOLOGY.

BY E. E. BLACKMAN, STATE ARCHEOLOGIST.

To the Honorable Executive Board of the State Historical Society: The following is a report of the department of archeology for the last six months of the year 1901:

At your executive meeting in June, 1901, your honorable body set apart a fund of \$300 for the purpose of starting a department of archeology and this report covers the expenditure of this fund and shows the results accomplished.

MUSEUM.

The additions to the museum may be classed under three heads:

1. **THE COFFIN COLLECTION.**—This collection consists of recent Indian costumes and implements collected by Joseph R. Coffin, of Genoa, Neb., and is deposited for safe-keeping and exhibition in the fire-proof rooms of the Nebraska State Historical Society. It is not subject to purchase during the life of the owner.

This collection contains 115 catalog numbers. A minute history of each article is noted in the catalog. It is exhibited in a glass-front niche, ten feet wide, nine feet high and two feet deep. While the collection is worthy of three times the space that can be given it, still it forms one of the most artistic and complete studies of recent Indian life in the state. Mr. Coffin came to Lincoln with the collection and spent four days in arranging and cataloging the same.

2. **THE HOPKINS COLLECTION.**—This collection was gathered by Mr. A. L. Hopkins, of Oakdale, Neb. It embraces a very large assortment of Stone-Age implements, mostly from Nebraska; some from western Iowa, and a few very valuable "ceremonials" from Ohio.

There are 276 catalog numbers in the collection, but this does not give an idea of the number of pieces. One catalog number embraces thirty-one heads of candy pails, each of which is covered with perfect arrow-points, averaging twenty-five arrow-points to the head; thus you see one catalog number represents over 700 pieces. I may safely say that this collection contains nearly or quite 2,000 pieces. It may be purchased; the society has an option on the collection.

3. **OTHER SMALLER COLLECTIONS.**—This heading covers not only what I have gathered from the field myself but the numerous smaller collections donated or loaned for illustration and study; it forms one-third of the museum additions of the last six months. The complete list of donors and the description of objects will be given in the more extended report later.

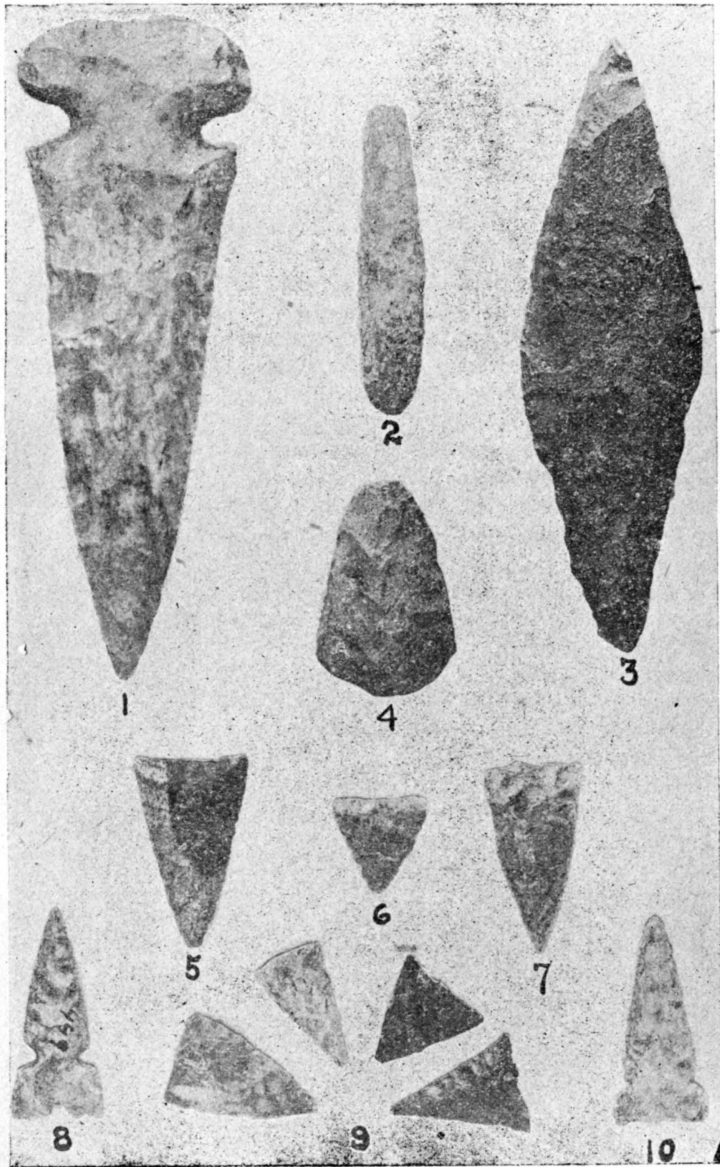
A summary of the museum additions shows the following facts:

Amount of shelf space used (approximately) 500 square feet.

Amount of glass to cover the collection, 700 square feet.

Value (on a conservative basis), \$4,000.

PLATE I.



EXPLORATION.

I have explored more or less hastily eighteen Indian village sites during my work in this line. Four localities have been mapped and villages charted. Probably twenty-five distinct excavations have been made, a detailed account of which will be published in my report.

I cannot say that any of these villages have had more than a cursory survey, as you will note that the time employed has been too short to give many hours to any one village, while each one is worthy of at least a month of careful study.

The village sites group themselves into two main classes, recent and ancient,

RECENT VILLAGE SITES.

The recent Pawnee Site, south of Fremont, or the "McClaine site." This site is in cultivated fields and is nearly obliterated. The relics from there are mostly hoes, axes, etc. A cross-section of a lodge-circle that had been graded down level showed the size and floor paving very nicely. A gopher threw up charcoal and thus led me to make the excavation. This village comprised forty or fifty acres enclosed with a sod wall.

The recent Pawnee Site seven miles south on the farms of Geo. Feist and R. S. Esty. Mostly obliterated, but caches may be found by a systematic search which will yield a rich return.

Recent Otoe Site near Yutan on the old Bryant farm. Some earthworks plainly defined, very few relics to be found.

Recent Pawnee Site at Genoa.—This site has few relics on the surface, but many are taken from the graves near by as they are plowed up from year to year. Many people remember the time of Indian occupancy, so a good history of the site may be obtained without a resort to relics.

ANCIENT SITES.

Before my official connection with the society two ancient sites had been explored quite thoroughly, which I wish to embrace in this report:

The Roca Site.—Eight to ten miles south of Lincoln is an ancient camp site which embraces a number of small camps scattered with pot-shards and chipped flints. The hematite bust was found on this site which gives it a permanent place in the annals of the state.

The Lowe Site, six miles south of Nebraska City, was explored at the request of Mr. Paul Morton, assisted by his father, J. Sterling Morton. This site overlooks the Missouri river and yields a few chipped implements and pot-shards. It is very ancient and contains the only pottery kiln found in the State.

NEHAWKA FLINT MINES.

Under this head I wish to call your attention to one of the most prominent archeological studies in the state.

On the farm of Isaac Pollard, the Nehawka fruit farm, is found extensive excavations in the brows of the bluffs along the Weeping Water and

its branches. These excavations have attracted attention from time to time and Mr. Pollard being of an inquiring turn of mind made a cross-section excavation through one of these mines or pits on his farm. The excavation made was sixty feet long, six feet wide and ten feet deep in the brow of the bluff. It revealed the fact that three ledges of solid limestone had been removed and broken up. The lowest ledge contained nodules of flint, as shown by the face of the ledge when exposed. Action of fire was shown on the ledge face and charcoal was scattered throughout the debris. The surface which shows to be thus mined or quarried in the vicinity of Nehawka is quite extensive. No tools were found and no pot-shards were perceptible in the immediate vicinity of the mines.

The Pollard Site near these mines yielded many coarsely chipped flints, two sepulchres and other evidences of a village site.

The Griffith Site two miles south of the mines yielded large pieces of pottery and a number of lodge-circles on low ground which is peculiar. The whole area in this vicinity contains many lodge-circles in groups of from three to nine in a place.

The Hollingworth Site near Holmesville, south of Beatrice eight miles, is one of the most interesting sites in the state. It covers an area of one hundred acres and yields the coarsely chipped flints so numerous in Kansas.

The Wright Site, near Genoa, belongs to a different class of aborigines. It has been quite thoroughly explored and yields a fine grade of chipped flints and many pot-shards. All the sites along the Platte, Loup and Elkhorn rivers yield a large type of implements in which Nebraska excels, and which can not be duplicated. These are being destroyed and science is losing some valuable data. One specimen of this kind in our museum leads the world; it is twenty-one inches long.

The Burkett Site, three miles west of the Wright site, contains two hundred "mound houses" and large quantities of implements.

The Coffin Site is two and one-half miles east of Genoa. From this site I took forty-two perfect "war points" in one-half day.

The Larson Site is a mile farther east. It has been but superficially explored, but the beautiful "ceremonial" flint loaned by Mrs. Larson came from there.

The Fullerton Site covering the bluffs surrounding that town is quite interesting. From there came the only whole pottery vessel found in the state. It was found by R. Dewitt Stearns and loaned to the society. From here came the record-breaking flint, twenty-one inches long.

The Horse Creek Site is twelve miles up the Loup river from Fullerton. It is quite well defined, on low ground, and shows an earthwork fort or embankment. This is doubtless where Ellsworth visited the "Ski-di" band of the Pawnees in 1832.

The Miller Site is in Antelope county on the banks of the Elkhorn river. Many relics of very fine workmanship have been found here.

Gibson Site.—When camping near Swedeburg, south of Wahoo, I found

evidences of an Indian camp site or village. A number of sepultures as well as other indications.

Ithaca Site.—This site is quite obscure but covers most of the town-site of Ithaca and reaches farther north on the farm of William Dech.

Many other sites have been brought to my notice, but this covers the list I have visited. Along Shell creek from Schuyler to Monroe are many sites. Along the Platte river from Fremont to Grand Island on the south side and along the Blue the whole length I hear of Indian village sites. All these should be explored and charted while they may yet be seen and the relics should be gathered into the museum, not only from the fields but the private collections should be secured before others carry them out of the state. There are activities all along this line in the west; Kansas has lost five tons of "Stone-Age" implements to one man, but thank fortune, science has been the gainer in this case.

INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED.

A number of prominent characters in early days have contributed reminiscences which will be elaborated in my published report; the nomenclature of the state has its deserved attention and many streams and landmarks, not heretofore named, have received appropriate Indian names from the long list of musical articulations not yet preserved to posterity.

TRIPS OUT OF THE STATE.

The chance was offered to visit the Minnesota State Historical Society for a day at little cost, last October, and I believe the study here proved beneficial in many ways.

Hon. J. V. Brower, of the Minnesota Society, a gentleman of mature years and ripe judgment, spent two weeks in reviewing the Nebraska field with me last October and gave me material assistance along some difficult lines; after which I visited the Kansas field with him and was permitted to study the evidences of our sister state at close range. At that time I assisted in organizing the Quivera Historical Society which will take up a systematical study of the great question of "Quivera."

MEMBERSHIP.

A number of men have been interested in our work through the medium of this department and are desirous of becoming members.

MILEAGE.

The prominent railroads of the state have been very kindly disposed toward this department and barring one or two unimportant lines, they have given us all we have asked for. The Union Pacific has been the principal line used, as it seems to reach most of the sites so far explored.

About four thousand miles were traversed by rail, and two camp trips were made, each employing about two weeks of time and two hundred miles of travel.

EXPENSE.

Actual number of days employed to January 1, 1902.....117
 Amount of money received \$300 00

When your honorable body set apart this fund for archeological purposes, I was aware that we were expected to prove the importance of the work to be done and show what could be accomplished.

The results are before you for your consideration and I respectfully urge that you place this department on a permanent and living basis, that the great state of Nebraska may assume her proper place in the fore-rank of archeological fields.

Respectfully submitted this 15th day of January, 1902.

E. E. BLACKMAN, *State Archeologist.*

JANUARY, 1902.

This month was chiefly spent in office work. New cases were put in and the rooms were rearranged for the annual meeting.

The Hopkins collection was displayed and new labels were put on many of the curios.

Some time was spent in making a list of books needed for the library. This list was checked from the catalogs of other libraries in the city so that we should not duplicate books in other libraries.

A number of new books on early Nebraska history were added to the library and I spent some time in reviewing them as well as some of the volumes in the library.

The inclement condition of the weather precluded the possibility of much exploration.

During this month the honorable board of trustees of the society arranged that the work begun in archeology should continue to April 1, 1903.

FEBRUARY.

During the inclement weather I made a trip to Genoa, Neb., where I took longhand notes at the dictation of J. W. Williamson. Mr. Williamson is familiar with the Pawnee people, having been in the employ of the government among them many years. He was acting as trail agent for the Pawnees in 1874 when they were on their last buffalo hunt and the Sioux fell upon them near where Culbertson now stands and killed fifty of the defenseless Pawnees. This affair I have elaborated from notes taken and I should submit it as part of this report (marked A).

Mr. Williamson personally conducted the larger part of the Pawnee band from near Genoa, Neb., across the country to their new reservation in Oklahoma. This I have also elaborated into manuscript and submit as part of this report (marked B).

I also prepared a study of the Lewis-Clark expedition of 1804 along our east border, and located each camp by means of section corners, as far as possible. This study, which I submit as part of the report

(marked C), was printed and mailed to all newspapers along the route. Some interest was aroused thereby and not a few points of historical value will be preserved as a result.

James E. North, of Columbus, Neb., presented a typewritten manuscript of the life of Major Frank North. This manuscript contains over 100 pages and is subject to the action of the publishing committee at any time. I submit it as part of this report (marked D).

But few additions were made to the museum during this month.

MARCH.

This month I made an extended exploring trip out from the Nehawka quarries to discover the chipping fields of the people who quarried flint here. The trip did not reveal very extensive village sites near. Spalls are found in small quantities on nearly every acre of land, but no very extensive areas well covered. After a hundred miles of careful exploration I am forced to look farther for these extensive fields which must exist. I am informed that across the river in Iowa such fields exist and in time they will be explored.

During this month I made a trip to Blue Springs at the suggestion of A. O. Hollingworth of Holmesville. About a mile southeast of the town, on the farm of Chas. E. Rice (S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 16 and N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 17-2-7), I discovered the "Rice Site" and secured two Quivera tomahawks. This site is undoubtedly the former home of the people who chipped their implements rudely. No pottery and no finely chipped implements were found.

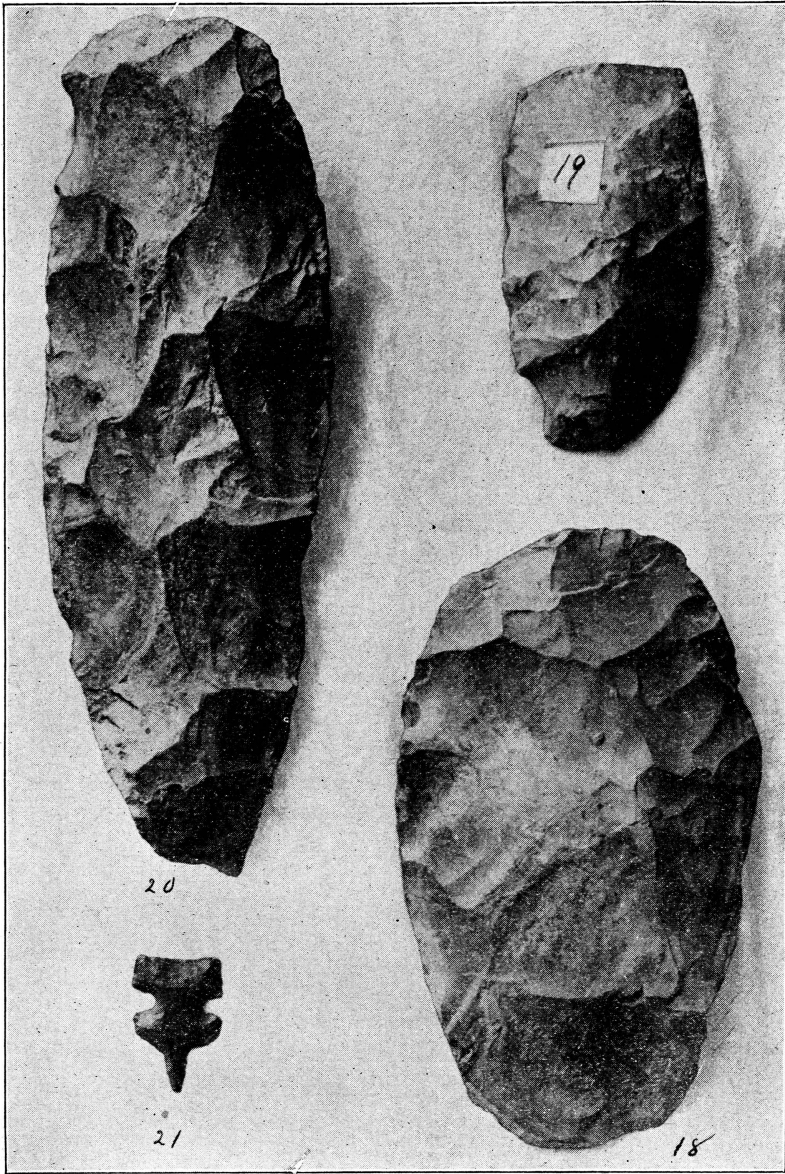
A number of pamphlets were received and card cataloged. Also reviewed some new books added to the general library.

APRIL.

Benjamin Hempel, who was janitor of the Cass county court-house, had maintained a large collection of curios of various kinds in a room set apart for the purpose. After the death of Mr. Hempel the county commissioners desired this collection removed. I went to Plattsmouth April 7 and began negotiations to have this collection removed to Lincoln. After some delay it was packed and is now in the museum. A detailing catalog is submitted as part of this report (marked E).

During the negotiations and pending the final decision about the Hempel collection, I made a trip to Junction City, Kan., to arrange some matters pertaining to the Coronado monument to be unveiled August 12. On my way back I stopped at Barneston and, in company with A. Huddart of that place, discovered an ancient village site about a half mile southeast of Barneston near the Otoe Indian cemetery, which I named the "Huddart Site." This site is situated on a point on a hill overlooking the Blue river on the west and Plum creek on the south. It contains four or five acres and is quite thickly strewn with broken flints. A few perfect implements were found which belong to the first or lowest order of the stone age as shown in this state.

PLATE II.



Mr. Huddart gave a collection of Indian bracelets, a pipe and some beads for the museum. Hugh Spencer loaned some beads, a bell and a pipe found at the Otoe village near Barneston, and Mr. Nolan gave some dishes, etc., taken from a grave while digging a cellar.

The Hempel collection was packed and sent to Lincoln and I visited Miss Addie Searle, whose brother brought a fine collection of Philippine material from Manila.

MAY.

This month was largely spent in reading and making preparations for a summer camp trip. I made a hasty trip to Ashland with but little real result. I delivered a lecture in Omaha before the Daughters of the American Revolution on Nebraska archeology.

JUNE.

Mr. F. M. Barnes, after whom Barneston was named, lives near that place; he has spent many years among the Otoe Indians, whose reservation was near. An interview with this gentleman gave me a fund of data, to which I shall add other points of interest gleaned elsewhere and, in time, I hope to prepare a complete account of this interesting tribe.

During this trip to Barneston Mr. Huddart accompanied me with his horse and buggy across the Blue river to a high point of land where the aborigines once had a small village. This we named the "Henrick Site" in honor of the man who owns the land. This site is a half mile west of the Blue river bridge at Barneston, and is similar in every way to the Huddart site on the other side of the river.

On June 10th I made a trip to Tecumseh and explored the surrounding country, as well as made inquiry of old settlers relative to existing evidences of the aborigines or of the Indians. Nothing worthy of note was learned. While at Tecumseh I met W. L. Dunlop, county surveyor of Johnson county for many years. He presented the society a copy of the atlas of Johnson county.

At Table Rock I received a very fine collection of Philippine curios brought over by Howard G. Cleaveland, Co. G, First Nebraska. This collection is given as a loan for safe-keeping in our fire-proof rooms. A complete catalog is herewith presented (marked F).

On Tuesday, June 17, I started on an extended camp trip, returning Monday, July 21.

The detailed account of camp life day by day is monotonous, but each day has its incidents which, taken together, give historical data that can be obtained in no other way. One gets an idea of what is not in a given area as well as what is there, and both points are essential to a full knowledge of the archeology of the state. A slow trip by team seems like a waste of time in this railroad age, but in the outlying precincts, far from the railroads, one finds very interesting fields. Take it all together, more can be accomplished in a given time by such trips than any other way.

The summer of 1902 was so wet that travel by team was not only slow but uncomfortable and I did not do all the area planned. The numerous exciting incidents are more pleasant to review than they were in enactment:

One Sunday, July 20, as we neared the Platte river at Louisville we found very soft roads; the soil had washed from the surrounding fields until it lay two feet deep in the roadway; this was so soft that the ponies went through it at every step and the hubs of the wagon often nearly touched the top of the soft mud. After pulling a few miles in this condition of roads we were informed that the Platte was over the road near the bridge and were given directions how to get across. "You must keep the middle of the road while in the water; if you get too far to the right the water is twenty-five feet deep; to the left it is seven or eight feet deep. You can make it, but be careful." With these instructions still ringing in our ears we came in sight of the water, at least a quarter of a mile wide, one sheet of rapidly flowing water with only fence posts on one side sticking a few inches out of the great lake to guide us. Cross we must, as the river was constantly rising and there was no place for a camp on account of water on every side. We live to tell the story, but the experience was anything but pleasant. This serves to show that a camp trip is anything but monotonous.

At Fort Calhoun we paused for a few days and explored the surrounding country in company with W. H. Woods of that place.

A careful inspection of the ground where once stood the first military post in the state convinced me that "Council Bluff" of the Lewis-Clark expedition in 1804 may be definitely located.

I inspected a number of places where these early explorers camped in this state. We discovered and platted the "Nelson Site" situated on section 23, 17 N., 12 E., and explored it partially. The vicinity of Fort Calhoun is an interesting field for investigation. Gustave Nelson loaned the society two very fine celts, Dr. Pettingill supplied a collection, as well as H. G. Schwager, who loaned a fine collection of coins and buttons from the old fort. Mr. Saltzman loaned a small pottery vessel that he found in a bank of earth where he was grading a road. Otto Frahm loaned a few specimens.

The weather showed signs of being settled and we continued our way up the river to Decatur.

The "Golden Springs" are on the farm of F. E. Lange, who came there in 1855. At that time there were many rude pictures carved on the soft sandstone near the spring which Mr. Lange is quite sure was the work of Indians. "Lewis and Clark 1804" was cut on the rock. While a few outlines of the rude pictures are still to be seen, the last historical landmark is entirely obliterated.

Decatur is an old town and has many historical spots which the old settlers take pride in pointing out.

Arrangements had been made before starting by which A. L. Hopkins,

of Oakdale, should meet me in the Sioux Valley, Iowa, and explore the extensive ruins there, so we crossed the Missouri and started to keep the appointment. The ruins were not explored, owing to the incessant rain and the failure of Mr. Hopkins to arrive. We have in the Nebraska State Historical Society a large collection of material from the Sioux valley and I desired to study the locality. We hope to do so in the future. A number of chipped flints from Iowa were brought to the museum.

One very important discovery made on this trip must be mentioned before I leave it: While halting in the town of Tekamah to mail a card I met Mr. J. P. Latta, who invited me to his house to inspect a unique carved image found near the town twenty years ago. It proved to be very interesting; it is made of a very hard, gray substance, so hard it will scratch glass; it is two and a half inches long and one and a half inches wide; it has an oval form, and one side looks as if molded in a clam shell, the other has the full form figure of a child carved in relief. The art expressed is very fine. Upon my return home I consulted a note I had taken about a similar image being found in Plattsmouth and immediately started for that place. A number of people who saw the image took up the matter and the search for a classification and history still goes on. At Plattsmouth I was so fortunate as to find another exactly like the first one.

The hill near Tekamah is formed of a brown sand rock having geods of an irony nature scattered here and there through it. This hill overlooks the Missouri river and a careful exploration reveals an Indian cemetery at the top. On a hill near by is an old altar, or a place where signal fires were maintained until the clay is burned like brick for three feet around. This shows the place to have been inhabited by Indians. When the railroad built northwest from Tekamah they made a cut some sixty feet deep; this was through the hill where Indians were buried. In the bottom of this cut not long after it was completed Ed. Latta found a piece of the sand rock mentioned and on breaking it open the little image fell out. The one from Plattsmouth was found about the same date by a son of G. Fickler below the water line in the Missouri river at that place. Mr. Lininger, of Omaha, thinks the images represent Raphael's conception of Little St. John, molded in a half shell. The story of St. John's connection with a shell is a long one which I shall let you dig out. The two specimens are unique and have attracted wide attention, but nothing of their history has been established for certain, yet.

August 12 there was unvelled at Junction City, Kan., a monument to the memory of Coronado. The exercises occurred at Logan Grove, the home of Capt. Robert Henderson. I participated in these exercises and a complete account is presented as part of this report (marked G).

In my report for last year will be found an account of the so-called Flint mines or quarries at Nehawka. A question was raised in the mind of some people about these quarries and I was anxious that eminent men should examine the place and render an opinion, so on August 14 a company containing some of the most eminent scientists of the nation went

to Nehawka and spent the day in exploring these evidences of the Stone Age.

The company consisted of Prof. N. H. Winchell, president of the Geological Society of America; Prof. Warren Upham, one of the most eminent drift geologists of the world and now secretary of the Minnesota State Historical Society; Prof. J. V. Brower, author of eleven books on geology, archeology and geography and the one who rediscovered and explored the Quivera of Coronado, now archeologist of Minnesota, together with Professors Barbour of the department of geology, University of Nebraska, Caldwell of American history department, and Barrett of the State Historical Society.

Mr. Isaac Pollard, who owns part of the land, entertained us very pleasantly. The day was spent in a careful study of the situation and the major opinion was rendered in accordance with the tenor of this and last year's report. A statement signed by the visiting gentlemen is herewith tendered as a part of this report (marked H).

The Nebraska State Historical Society determined to make an exhibit on the grounds at the state fair in 1902. An unique souvenir was prepared at the suggestion of Mr. Barrett. It was decided to place a fragment of pottery and a fragment of flint in an envelope bearing a description of each and a brief notice of the aims and desires of the society. These were given to visitors.

August 21 I started to Genoa and gathered 150 pounds of pot-shards from the Burkett Site, while Mr. Barrett gathered the flint at Nehawka. This scheme proved a good one and our attraction at the fair grounds proved interesting and a success.

SEPTEMBER.

On Monday, September 1, we were on the fair grounds arranging our tent to make an instructive exhibit. Much valuable data was gathered and many people came to know of the Historical Society, so that much benefit will accrue in consequence.

After moving from the fair grounds Mr. Barrett and I made a trip to Brownville, where we packed a quantity of books and pamphlets belonging to ex-Governor R. W. Furnas. These early pamphlets are now in the society rooms; they contain many very rare publications.

OCTOBER.

Much labor became necessary in taking care of the museum at this season of the year and many collections were removed, cleaned and re-arranged; new material had come in and room must be arranged for it.

The last two volumes of society reports came from the press and were wrapped and sent out.

I made a trip to Blue Springs at the suggestion of Hon. J. V. Brower, who had discovered an Indian site not far north of that town. October 7 I visited this site, which I have called the "Wonder Site," in honor of

G. Wonder, who owns part of the land. It is in section 8-2-7. This village consisted of about thirty acres and has an earth wall around it still well defined. When Mr. Wonder came there in 1877 the wall was four feet high in places. Lodge circles are plainly traced at this date. The implements are mostly of the second or intermediate class of the Stone Age. No beads were found, nor was any article found which showed contact except one piece of an iron ax similar to those found at the Pawnee Site near Fremont. This may have been dropped by later Indians. Many stone implements were found but they were mixed—all three classes of Stone Age implements, as I have divided them in the state, were found. I made a rough sketch of the site, but more exploration is necessary. A few pieces of pottery were found and Mr. Brower found a piece of steatite (soapstone) vessel—the first in the state—on this site. This site can not be classed with the Rice, Hollingworth, or Huddart Sites and is very differently located in many ways.

The Roca Site was explored more fully in company with Thomas Marwood, of Clearwater, on October 21. On the 22d I started to Plattsmouth and packed the Searle collection. This is a very fine collection of Philippine material; a catalog of the same is appended (marked J).

NOVEMBER.

THE NIOBRARA TRIP.

On Tuesday, November 11, I started over the Elkhorn railroad for Clearwater. On the trip I saw a number of collections which we will hope to secure in time and visited A. L. Hopkins, of Oakdale. Mr. Hopkins has collected from the fields and mounted a great number of specimens since we secured his collection about a year ago. He had sixty-four heads of candy pails covered with arrow points, scrapers and other implements as well as many heavy polished stone implements. He is a close student and a hard worker and should be compensated by the state for his diligence. He is not a rich man and some provision should be made to reward him for his toil while yet he lives to enjoy it. The entire collection I packed and sent to Lincoln before I left. For a complete list of this collection see catalog.

From Oakdale I went to Niobrara. Mr. B. Y. High, of that place, buys all the articles manufactured by the Indians and offered for sale. When they need money badly they often offer some very unique and valuable specimens made for personal use or given them as presents. Mr. High has accumulated a very fine collection of the articles made by recent Indians, both bead work and pipestone work. It is the finest I have seen in the state and contains many articles in porcupine quill work. This entire collection Mr. High has sent to the Historical Society, promising to add to it the valuable and unique specimens which he is able to secure.

Our museum display of recent Indian articles is second to none in the state now.

DECEMBER.

Mr. Martin, of the Kansas State Historical Society, asked me to render a paper before the Kansas society on "Early Days in Kansas and the H. U. A." I have all the documents of a secret society which once settled the county-seat fight in Sherman county, Kansas, and I prepared from memory and the documents the desired paper. (See Kansas Historical Reports to be published.)

While in Topeka I discovered and brought home with me the first volume of the "Palladium," a newspaper published at Bellevue, Neb., in 1854. This is the first newspaper published in the state and this volume contains all the numbers published but seven, and is hence very valuable to our state.

Through the kindness of the officers of the Kansas society I was able to bring it here. After my return from Kansas City the rest of the year was occupied in arranging the cases and rearranging the museum. Much new material recently brought in had to be placed and the crowded condition of the rooms makes the matter difficult.

The Morton history is in course of preparation and I have been asked to furnish a chapter on archeology. As this will give your honorable body a little idea of the systematical study accomplished, I beg leave to present it as part of this report (marked K).

ADDENDA.

The Librarian has requested me to make this report a complete museum report and to that end I wish to add a word relating to other small collections.

R. W. Furnas presented two swords used by him during the civil war, a number of unique pipestone curios, a quantity of geological specimens, a fishing rod of his boyhood days, a saddle which he rode during the war and other trinkets of historical value. Mr. Yule, of Lincoln, presented an ancient brass box, the gift of Prince of Orange to one of his ancestors. C. L. Belpar, of Rulo, Mrs. R. R. Livingston, F. F. Wils, A. B. Todd, J. H. Thrasher of Plattsmouth, Mrs. Van Valkenburg, Genive Wilsie of Niobrara, Laura McKinnon, Cass Jones of Rulo, Mr. Halle of Clearwater, J. D. Wood of Lancaster county, and E. M. Star of Geneva all made small donations.

In making this report to your honorable body of the work accomplished in archeology during the year I have concluded it is better to divide it into months, and make it a summary of work done chronologically. There is one difficulty in this arrangement which will appear: Each collection is not cataloged and arranged regularly as soon as received, owing to the crowded condition of the rooms, so the catalog of the museums is also submitted as a part of this report, together with the various manuscripts prepared and the charts and maps of the various localities so far as they have been completed.

The museum is growing rapidly; the stimulus given by personal contact with people throughout the state who have collections can not be over-estimated. It is not so much the work I really do as it is the work I stimulate others to do in their own locality that accomplishes so much for the museum.

Aside from adding to the museum, the study of the Nebraska aborigines is no small part of my duties. Along that line a little has been accomplished during the year.

Along with this study of the aborigines, as made by means of their chipped flints, pottery and habits, goes a study of the Indians as early explorers found him and early settlers knew him; this necessitates a complete study of all sources bearing on the matter that we may arrive at a true conclusion as to the relationship which may have existed between the Indian and the aborigines. This work is slowly progressing and is nearly complete. I append a brief resume of the study to assist students in determining the sites explored. (See "Nebraska Indians" in appendix.)

A field book is being kept, which contains not only the matter actually studied but notes on matters which should be looked up when in the vicinity.

Upon the publication of this report I wish to add a word to the people who may read it. One person or one society can do little in any given line unless those interested will co-operate. Let the Nebraska State Historical Society get in touch with you; write us about the interesting historical spots and people in your vicinity; tell us about the Indian villages and send us the specimens you may have. We will take care of them for you and they will assist in our work. Your identity will always remain with your specimens, as they are cataloged in the owner's name. Our publications will grow more valuable every year if the great common people will assist.

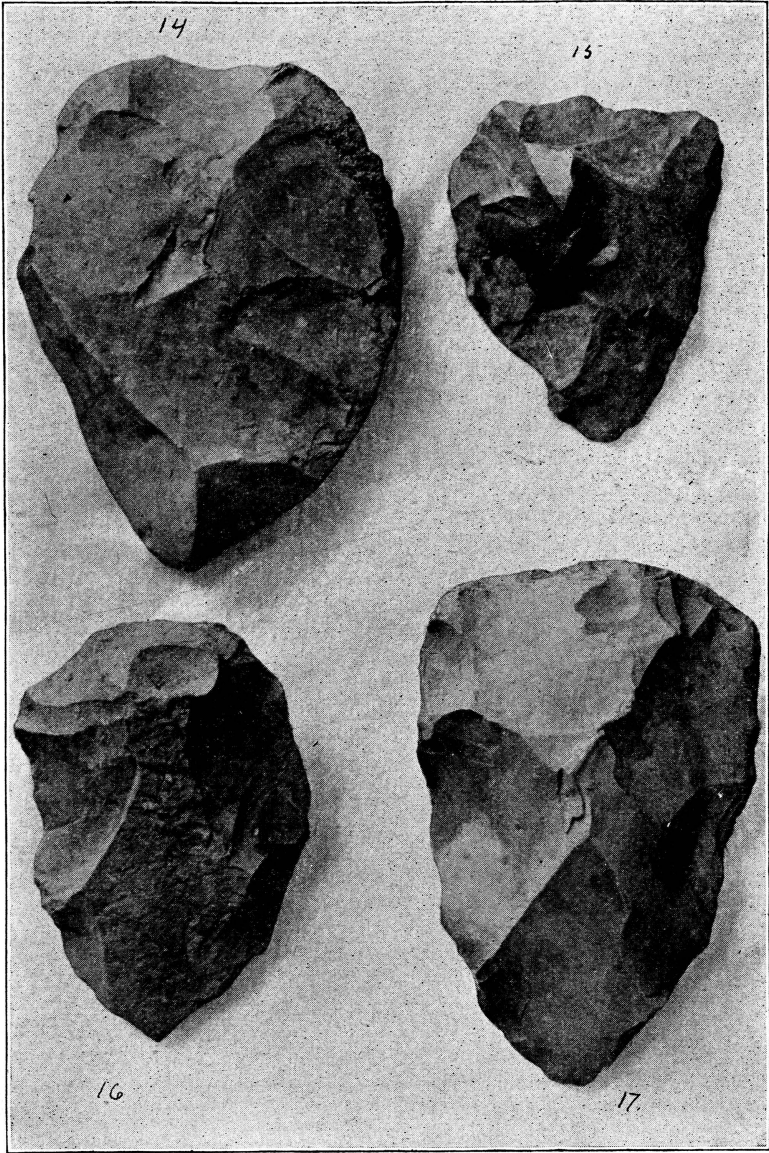
I am indebted to many very worthy friends of the Historical Society throughout the state for assistance in my work of exploration and study. The detailed account of the various trips made by me during the biennium must be omitted from this report on account of space, but I hope in time to publish my field books in which these matters are recorded. Thanks are due Hon. R. W. Furnas, president of the Nebraska State Historical society, for his kindness in tendering this space in the agricultural report.

[APPENDIX K.]

ARCHEOLOGY OF NEBRASKA.

The geographical position of this state, situated as it is between the Mississippi river on the east and the great Rockies on the west, is conducive to a complicated and interesting archeology, as well as geology, fauna and flora.

PLATE III.



We find the Stone-Age implements distributed along the waterways so abundantly that we may readily conclude that primitive man gradually worked his way over the entire state by following the waterways.

The archeology of the state can be determined only by the implements. The quantity of Stone-Age material found in the state naturally divides itself into three classes. While these three classes overlap each other in many cases, every implement may be readily placed in one of them. These classes may be subdivided, it is true, but in that subdivision some one implement will be found which is doubtful of classification, and at this stage of the study, lines of demarcation point out but three distinct classes.

The first, or most primitive class, is found, without pottery intermixed, along the Blue river and in the southeastern portions of the state.

The second, or intermediate class, consists of chipped implements of massive size, found along the Elkhorn and Missouri rivers. A few have been found along the Platte river.

The third class (which may most easily be subdivided) consists of chipped flints showing fine workmanship; abundant pot-shards, some beaten copper ornaments and a few "ceremonials" are intermixed. The house-form, or lodge-circles, may be studied with this class, and are most abundant along the Platte and its tributaries.

Bear in mind that these three classes of Stone-Age implements may belong to one people—that they may only represent a single tribe in its evolution from barbarians to a semi-civilized race; or they may belong to twenty or more tribes having no ties in common. Only years of careful study and comparison can settle that question, if, indeed it is ever definitely settled.

It should be borne in mind that primitive man used stone implements entirely. The aborigine wandered over this state before the Bronze Age; in fact, there was never a Bronze Age in this state, so far as known now.

One of the three following propositions is true, either wholly or in part: First, the aborigine was extinct before civilization came to this continent; second, the Amerind with implements obtained from the whites drove out the aborigine; or, third, he was, himself, supplied with implements of civilization and is now counted an Amerind. You will bear in mind that archeology has to deal with prehistoric man, the man who used the implements of the Stone Age, and when this same aborigine evolved to an Amerind, ethnology takes up the study where archeology leaves off.

If the aborigine frequented a spot, there was certainly a good reason for so doing. Let us examine the conditions that would entice the primitive, Stone-Age man: White man cultivates the soil and produces his subsistence, but the aborigine followed the chase and supplied his wants from nature; to do this he must have flint or some kind of stone from which to make his implements. Flint is the most available material for this purpose, as it possesses the property of conchoidal fracture, as well as a great toughness, very desirable in stone-cutting implements.

The southeastern part of the state contains flint nodules imbedded in the limestone ledges; the water-shed of the Republican river contains a brown flint or jasper in strata; the northwestern part, along the Niobrara river, has a green quartzite which chips easily. Most of the chipped implements of the state are made from one of these kinds of stone. We may, therefore, conclude that this natural deposit of implement-material largely influenced the aborigine in his choice of location. The numerous running streams and the near proximity of the buffalo plains, together with an abundance of small game, doubtless helped to make eastern Nebraska a favored place for the aborigine.

THE EARLIEST TYPE OF STONE-AGE IMPLEMENTS.

The Blue River Valley is strewn most abundantly with the implements which fall in this class. They are found on the high points of land which overlook the Blue river, and are usually not far from a water supply. The material used for these rude implements was found near at hand. As far as the Blue valley has been explored (from Beatrice to the state line on the south), there is imbedded in the limestone which rests near the water line, many nodules of blue chert or flint. The quality of this material is much better than that of the chert ledges farther south in Kansas, but the nodules are not so abundant and are much harder to procure.

In making the implements it is evident the work was done by beating the edge with another piece of rock until the desired shape was obtained. The edges are blunt and the implements very rude. Many fragments of flint are found with very sharp edges left by the fracture, showing that cutting tools were used having very sharp natural fractures instead of having been artificially chipped to a cutting edge.

From the Blue river eastward to the state line, many high points of land have a few of the chips of blue chert mixed with the soil, showing that aboriginal man once had his camp at that point. But the most pronounced evidence of this first, or lowest, stage of the Stone Age is found near the mouth of the Weeping Water; at that point one may draw a circle five miles in diameter with the town of Nehawka well to the southeast side of this circle, and he will enclose a vast area of quarry pits made by prehistoric man. (See report of archeologist in Nebraska State Historical Society report of librarian for 1902.) The exact surface area of these pits has not been measured, but they cover many acres.

Mr. Isaac Pollard, who owns some of the land upon which the pits are found, made an excavation through one of them. The trench is sixty feet long, six feet wide, and from ten to twelve feet deep. This trench has its floor on a solid ledge of limestone, which is the fourth ledge from the top. The trench as dug from the hillside surface back to the edge of the pit on the brow of the hill, terminates at a solid perpendicular wall. Here appear marks of discoloration caused by fire. Quantities of charcoal and ashes were found at the base of the wall and scattered throughout the debris which the trench passes through for half its length.

At the beginning of the trench, some forty feet above the water level and a hundred feet from the bed of the Weeping Water, broken rocks and quarry debris was found for a few feet, then the trench passed through a bank of earth and stratified rocks that had not been moved. This bank is sixteen feet thick on the floor of the trench. After this comes a mixture of spalls, broken rocks and soil intermingled. This debris appeared to have been thrown out in layers resting at an angle of about forty-five degrees to the level of the floor. It is loosely packed in places, while here and there is a very closely packed stratum of brown clay filled with flint spalls and bits of limestone; it has every appearance of being well tamped and is hard to dig through.

The most abundant material in the debris is broken lime-rocks having large fractures on them as if struck by some heavy body. Many of these rocks show the rounded matrix of a flint nodule which has been removed. The surface near the pit is strewn with flint spalls.

The first stratum of rock, as shown in a quarry near by, is a rotten lime-rock; the second is a fairly good building stone without flint nodules—and at the perpendicular wall where the trench ends, is from twenty-six to thirty-eight inches thick. The third stratum, which is very compact and from thirty to forty-two inches thick, contains the flint nodules, about two-thirds of the way down. The nodules are from the size of an egg to the size of a man's head and are about twelve inches apart each way. They cleave out very readily and leave a rounded matrix when the ledge is broken up.

No tools have been found thus far in the search, and no perfectly chipped implements have been found; in fact no flint upon which artificial chipping can be detected for a certainty has been found in the trench, and no pottery. A few of the first class of Stone-Age implements were found in the vicinity and a few shards of pottery as well as some of the third class of implements were found in lodge circles and graves near these pits; they doubtless belonged to other people who came along the Missouri at a later date.

In this limited space one can give but a faint conception of the skill shown in quarrying, of the years spent in systematical labor, and of the vast numbers that must have been engaged. In one of the pits stands a burr-oak tree six feet two inches in circumference.

THE SECOND CLASS OF STONE-AGE IMPLEMENTS.

These are the massive, chipped stone implements found along the Elkhorn and Missouri rivers. Quantities of these are also found along the Sioux river in Iowa, as well as in the northeastern part of Kansas. They are shaped like the smaller implements of class three; they are undoubtedly chipped by the pressure process, and, at times, show much skill in their manufacture. With them we often find the finer and smaller implements of class three.

The mystery which we note about these implements is their size; they are too large for use in the chase or in war, and may be classed as digging

tools. One instance of study must suffice here: on the Wright site near Genoa, these massive implements are abundant in a field near the lodge-circles now to be seen there, but not at the same place. It seems that the newer village site is a few rods from the old one where the lodge circles are not plainly defined but where these massive implements are abundant. This may lead to a better understanding of this second class, in time. Near the Elkhorn, where no lodge-circles can be noticed, these massive implements are abundantly scattered with implements of the third class, and pottery is found there too.

THE THIRD CLASS OF STONE-AGE IMPLEMENTS.

This class of material is abundant in most parts of the state and consists of the finely chipped arrows, scrapers and spears in use among the Indians when early hunters and trappers first came among them. I have said that this class may be subdivided; every tribe which the early trappers and missionaries visited had a certain individuality and difference in their chipped flints. This difference is not easily studied from the meager data left by these early writers, and one finds many stumbling blocks in trying to classify them from their individuality of chipping alone.

This class is most abundant along the Platte river, where the lodge-circles are most plainly defined. These lodge-circles antedate the traditional knowledge of the Amerind, but are so similar to the ruins left by the recent tribes that we can but connect the two as the product of the same people. In many cases we know that these ancient ruins were abandoned before contact, even indirectly, with whites, as the redmen prized so highly the arts of the whites that he secured them on sight. There being not the slightest trace of such contact, we may safely conclude there was none, and therefore this latest class is properly a study in archeology. Space forbids a lengthy description of these implements, but the Nebraska State Historical Society museum illustrates the above three classes.

POTTERY.

It is true in a limited degree only that we may judge the people by their pottery. The pot-shards found in the state are, mainly, of three kinds: that having fabric impressions, that ornamented with designs drawn on the plastic clay, and a poorer quality of more recent manufacture. The first two are black, feebly burnéd, and tempered with quartz pebbles, mica and pot-shards. The last is often very red, having been burned more severely; it is tempered with sand and at times small pebbles are found in it as well as powdered shells.

A careful study of the pottery question reveals the fact that Buche (London, 1842) describes a Scandinavian pottery which corresponds in every way to this Nebraska pottery. The Scandinavian pottery was made two thousand years B. C.

It is evident that the first stage of the Stone Age, as described above,

had no pottery. It is equally certain that the third class had pottery in abundance; the second, or intermediate, stage is so closely associated with both that it is difficult to say definitely. The third class had the pottery belonging the first two kinds mentioned, and the third kind was probably brought here by some later tribe.

The study of Nebraska archeology has been in progress, in a systematic way, but little over a year, and I am loath to supply even this brief data. No state in the Union offers a more fertile field. It is complicated, as the aborigine was a nomadic creature, and so many tribes of recent Indians have made these vast buffalo plains their hunting-grounds, that it is very difficult to follow the line of demarcation which separates the ruins of the aborigine from those of the Amerind.

Many relics have been gathered into the Nebraska State Historical Society museum, which forms the basis of this study. Many more are scattered over the state, not only in the fields and along the streams, but in the keeping of people who enjoy them because of the curiosity, but who do not realize their importance in completing this branch of our history.

Twenty-four village sites have been more or less systematically explored and charted, from walled cities, whose bounds and metes are yet plainly defined, down to temporary hunting camps of a few tepees, thickly strewn over the state. Of the recent village sites, or those occupied during historic days, five have been explored.

Relics of domestic economy and of art are being gathered, which will reveal the people who used them as truly as we may read the life of our associates in their everyday walks. Archeology will, in time, build the true history of the race which lived, loved and worshiped on the soil of our state.

[APPENDIX H.]

GEOLOGICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCURSION TO NEHAWKA,
NEB., AUGUST 14, 1902.

In our return to Minnesota, from the dedication of the Quivera monument, near Junction City, Kan., which took place August 12, we accompanied Prof. E. E. Blackman and A. E. Sheldon, of the Nebraska Historical Society, and visited with them at the rooms of that society in Lincoln, Neb. On Thursday, August 14, accepting their invitation, we took an excursion with them and others for examination of localities in the vicinity of Nehawka, Neb., about thirty-five miles east of Lincoln, where Mr. Blackman and others, including Mr. Isaac Pollard of Nehawka and one (Mr. Brower) of our number from Minnesota, had identified, according to their opinion, ancient quarries of the American aborigines, extensively worked for obtaining chert for the manufacture of some implements. Besides our general interest in archeology, we were led to this examination by a difference of opinion concerning these localities, as

they had been examined by others who considered the disturbances of the bedrock and of the overlying drift to be probably referable to glacial action during the Ice Age.

Our party in this excursion consisted of three from Minnesota, namely, Hon. J. V. Brower of St. Paul, in charge of the archeological field work for the Minnesota Historical Society; Prof. N. H. Winchell of Minneapolis, state geologist, 1872 to 1890, president of the Geological Society of America, and Warren Upham of St. Paul, secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society, formerly assistant on the geological surveys of New Hampshire, Minnesota, and the United States; and four from Lincoln, Neb., namely, Prof. Erwin H. Barbour, professor of geology in the State University and acting state geologist; Prof. Howard W. Caldwell, professor of history and jurisprudence in the State University, and secretary of the Nebraska Historical Society; Jay Amos Barrett, librarian of the Nebraska Historical Society, and Prof. E. E. Blackman, in charge of archeological field work for the Nebraska Historical Society. At Nehawka we were joined by Isaac Pollard, one of the earliest and most honored pioneers of that town, owner of a large fruit farm, on whose land the first locality examined by us is situated, being about a half mile south of Nehawka on the Weeping Water creek.

This locality is an extensive but low hill, mainly covered by woods, on the south side of the Weeping Water, above which it rises to the estimated height of about sixty to seventy-five feet, by moderate slopes with a gently rounded top. The bedrock forming this hill and the surrounding country, under the general drift deposits, is a buff limestone, in part heavily bedded, of nearly horizontal stratification. Its age is understood to be coal measures or Permo-Carboniferous. On the northern flank of this hill the limestone occasionally outcrops, and elsewhere is covered by only a few feet of the glacial drift. Around the northern side of the hill, at the height of about forty feet above the adjoining creek, the glacial drift had been extensively excavated in many pits, two to five feet deep, ten to twenty-five feet wide, and thirty to one hundred feet long, or more. These pits are situated in a series at a uniform height along the upper part of the hill, following its curvature along the distance of about a quarter of a mile.

A trench had been dug across one of the largest and longest pits by Mr. Pollard a few years ago, extending sixty feet, or more, with a width of about five feet, and attaining at its end (or rather part running into the hill) the depth of about ten feet. In cutting through the earth dump thrown out of the pit on its lower or downhill side this trench revealed an old surface soil, observed for ten to fifteen feet in length, covered one to three or four feet by the later earthy drift supplied from the excavation of the pit. Traces of a higher old surface soil were also noted, in the dump material, showing that the dump was accumulated at different times. At the end of the trench, about seven to ten feet below the surface, it revealed a thick stratum of the limestone, with fractured and

rifted outlines as produced by rude quarrying, aided by action of fire. This stratum is especially characterized by its containing many nodules of gray chert three to six inches in diameter. In the dump and strewn over it are abundant masses of the limestone, showing little or no effect of weathering or decay since their fracture, and many of these masses have empty hollows or matrices of chert nodules, which have been removed. Several large pieces of the limestone, up to a foot or more in diameter, and also a few of the red Sioux quartzite from the glacial drift were seen in and upon the dump, bearing on their ends or edges battered marks as if used in hammering and breaking the limestone masses for the purpose of securing the chert nodules. Artificially chipped small and large fragments of the chert were observed in the dump; but no perfect implements, nor parts of implements, were found by our search. No wood for wedges or levers was discovered; nor any iron, or other indications of work by Europeans. In one place the dump material was seen to have been loosely placed, with cavities among its cobbles or stone fragments, so that both hands together could be thrust into a cavity.

From these features of the place on Mr. Pollard's land, carefully examined by all our party, we attribute the pits to quarrying by the American Indians. How long ago this was done, or during how long a period it was more or less in progress, we cannot estimate. It is noteworthy, however, that an oak tree two feet in diameter is now growing in this pit where the trench was dug by Mr. Pollard.

Under his guidance, we also went about four miles north from Nehawka to another large hill, rising, like the foregoing, somewhat above the average height of this moderately rolling and hilly region. This northern hill has upon a large undulating tract of some ten acres, more or less, forming its top, many pits similar to those before described, but mostly shorter and irregularly grouped, numbering thirty or more. The hill is mostly without trees, and consists partly of cultivated fields; but its top, where the pits are, is overgrown by rank weedy vegetation and bushes. These pits seem to us to be surely of artificial origin; but the lack of any trench, to show the section beneath the surface, forbids a more definite statement than to say that they were probably made for the same purpose as the others. Such pits are also reported by Mr. Blackman and Mr. Brower as observed in several other places within the distance of a few miles around Nehawka.

In the southwest corner of Minnesota the red pipestone quarry, as is well known, has been occasionally worked by the Indians during many centuries before the coming of white men.

The aborigines also had done much laborious copper mining on Isle Royale and in other localities about Lake Superior. Similarly, it is evident to us that a great amount of rudely systematic and roughly planned work had been done near Nehawka, Neb., by the aborigines to obtain the chert nodules of great value to them for making stone implements.

N. H. WINCHELL.
WARREN UPHAM.
J. V. BROWER.

ADDENDUM.

In 1901, at the request of Prof. E. E. Blackman, I fully identified the Nehawka, Neb., quarry pits as artificial excavations by North American Indians during an ancient period of time when fire-arms were unknown to them. Hence it is important that any archeological survey of Nebraska should include the Nehawka pits and earthworks as a basis upon which to determine a considerable portion of the literature which is to perpetuate the earliest history of that state. A very serious error would certainly occur should the archeologic history of Nebraska be proceeded with on a series of explorations which might distort the important fact that all of the Nehawka quarry pits were excavated by ancient man for supplies of chert.

J. V. BROWER.

INDIANS OF NEBRASKA.

Caddoan Family

Skidi
Arikaree
Pawnee
Choul
Pitahowarat
Kitkehaki

Siouan Family

Dakota
Santee
Sisseton
Yankton
Teton
Brule
Blackfeet
Ogalalla
Thegiha
Omaha
Ponca
Kansas
Terwere
Iowa
Otoe
Missouri
Winnebago
Mandan
Hidatsab (Minitaree or Gros Ventres)
Crow

Algonquin Family

Cheyenne
Arapahoe
Atsina
Sac and Fox

Shoshonean Family

Comanche

Kiowan Family

The natural tendency of migration since history began is westward; The Amerind is not an exception to this general rule. As the streams which drain North America have a general trend from north to south, and as the rule for human activity is a procedure along the lines of least resistance, one might naturally suppose that the Amerind would follow up these streams and change the general order of things by moving forward from south to north or from north to south. There was a stronger influence than contour of the surface which drew the tide of emigration, although this had its effect to such an extent that the route of travel had a west by northwest trend. The food supply became the main factor in determining the direction of migration.

The great herds of buffalo which roamed the central part of North America from the Appalachian mountains to the Pacific ocean formed the incentive which enticed the redman to roam over the plains. The buffalo was not only his food supply, but the source of supply for his every want, food from his flesh, raiment and shelter from his hides, implements from his bones, vessels for holding liquids from his intestines, and fuel from his dung. The buffalo made it possible for great numbers to subsist in comparative ease on the treeless plains of Nebraska. How much of the food supply of the aborigines, before the advent of the buffalo, may have been derived from agricultural pursuits is unknown; but it is certain that as the tribes spread westward and the buffalo became more numerous the practice of agriculture became less until when white settlers first came in contact with the tribes of Nebraska little agriculture prevailed.

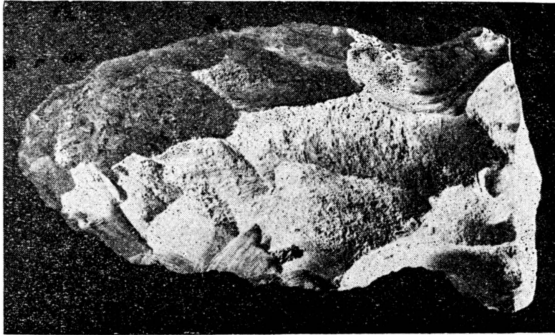
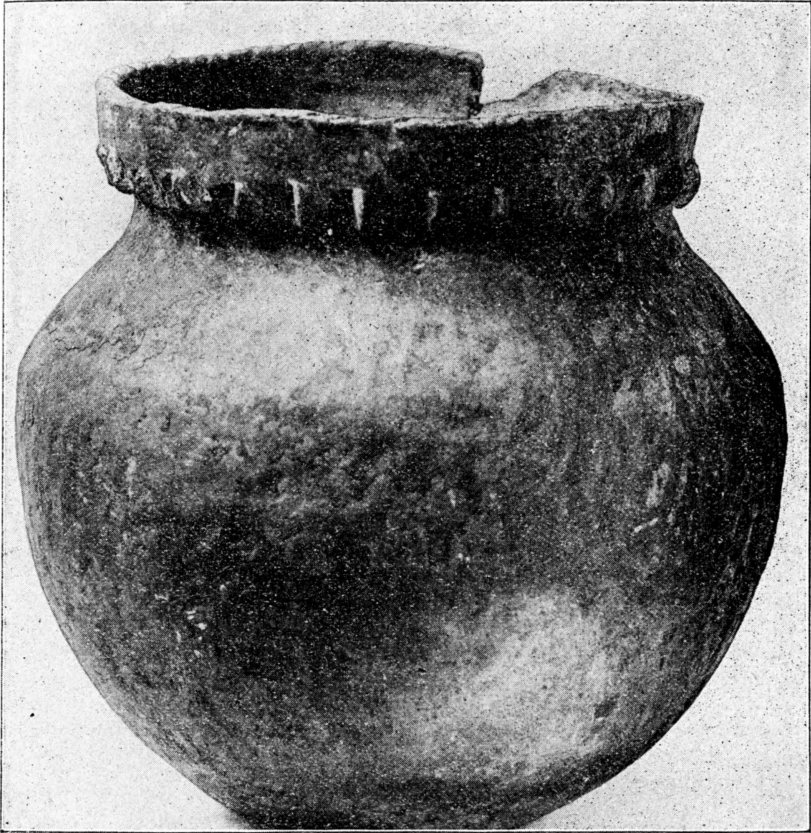
By far the greater number of Indian tribes, which have from time to time wandered over the state of Nebraska, followed this general rule of migration from east to west. These tribes belonged to two linguistic families, the Algonquin and Siouan. Both of these great families sprang from east of the Appalachian mountains and in turn occupied nearly the whole of the Mississippi valley.

The first people to occupy our state did not follow this rule. The Caddoan linguistic family had their home in the south near the banks of the Red river, and migrated northward, occupying the valleys of the Kansas river, and reaching northward to the valley of the Platte river and westward to the foothills of the mountains.

Two other linguistic families encroach on our territory from the west; the Shoshonian and Kiowan. While few if any of their permanent homes are to be found in runs within the present borders of our state, they claimed a part of our territory and hunted along the head waters of the Republican and Platte.

These five linguistic families, only, were found in our state, and of these, but two, the Caddoan and Siouan, are of importance to our history. Tribes of these two families had their permanent habitat within our borders and fought with one another and among themselves for supremacy on our eastern border, and along the Platte valley.

PLATE IV.



THE CADDOAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY.

The original home of this family was on the Red river of the south. Prior to the year 1400 one band, known as the Skidi, branched off from the main stock and drifted to the Platte valley. The exact line of migration is difficult to determine, but a tradition says this tribe lived as allies of the Omaha near the mouth of the Ohio river. It is not impossible that they may have followed up the Missouri river in coming to the Platte valley, where they were located in 1400 according to Dunbar.

Prior to 1500 another band branched off from the main stock and drifted northward to a point near the present Kansas-Nebraska line. Here the Wichita turned back and went south while the Pawnee moved northward and occupied the Platte valley and intervening country. In 1541 Coronado found the Wichita near the Kansas river and sent a summons to the "Lord of Harahey" (the Pawnee) to visit him, which he did with 200 naked warriors. This is the first authentic date, handed down to us in written history, substantiating Indian occupancy of our state. This is the first time civilized man (if we call Coronado's followers civilized) ever saw an Indian from what is now Nebraska. All history before this is legendary, and all legendary history is so conflicting that one can only say it is possibly true,—we dare not even say probably true,—but it is the best we have.

How far Onate penetrated in his trip north eastward from New Mexico in 1599 is difficult to determine. He says he visited the city of Quivera, which was on the north bank of a wide and shallow river (very like the Platte). He says he fought with the "Escansagues" and killed "a thousand." This battle may have been in this state. Penalosa also claims to have visited the same locality in 1662, and to have met the same Escansagues, beating them in a like encounter. (See J. W. Savage in Nebraska Hist. Reports, vol. II, p. 114.).

When these brief glimpses into authentic Spanish history are substantiated by proof we may be able to add some early data bearing on our Indian occupancy.

The Pawnee (proper), consisting of three main tribes, the Choui (or Grand), the Pit-a-how-e-rat (or Tapage) the Kitkehaki (or Republican), emigrated to the Platte valley prior to 1500. They held the country fifty miles west of the Missouri river, and eventually conquered the Skidi band, which came here a hundred years before, and adopted them into the Pawnee tribe. Before the Pawnee came, however, a band had drifted away from the Skidi band and established themselves on the Missouri river, out of the bounds of our state; I refer to the Arikaree band. The Arikaree came into Nebraska and lived with the Skidi tribe for three years, from 1832 to 1835, when they returned home.

Pike visited the Republican Pawnee in 1806; they dwelt near the south line of the state until about 1812 when they joined the rest of the band north of the Platte river.

Dunbar gives the location of the various tribes in 1834. The Choui

band resided on the south bank of the Platte, twenty miles above the mouth of the Loup; the Kitkehaki lived eighteen miles northwest, on the north side of the Loup; the Pitahowarat eleven miles farther up the Loup, and the Skidi five miles above these. Dunbar says they changed their villages every eight or ten years.

In 1833 the Pawnee ceded the territory south of the Platte to the government. In 1857 they ceded the territory north of the Platte except their reservation in Nance county. The territory ceded, according to Chas. C. Royce in Eighteenth Report of Bureau of Ethnology, embraced the central third of the entire state. The reservation above mentioned was ceded in 1875, and the Pawnee were taken to Oklahoma, where they have a reservation now.

THE SIOUAN LINGUISTIC FAMILY.

The various branches of this linguistic stock have come to this state in at least five relays. The first was the Mandans, shrouded in antiquity. Catlin claims to have traced their earthworks and habitat down the Ohio river and up the Missouri. McGee says the Siouan family began to cross the Appalachian mountains one thousand years ago. The Mandans were one of the first bands to break off from the parent stock, and the only excuse we have for counting them in our history is the probability that they crossed our borders in their way up the Missouri river, sometime prior to the coming of the Skidi band in 1400.

The above is legendary and not a proven fact.

The Omaha: McGee says this tribe was near the mouth of the Ohio river in 1500, so the coming to this state must be some time after that date. They are traced quite accurately up the Missouri and Des Moines rivers to their present home in the northeast part of our state. The Osages branched off and remained at the Osage river. The Kansas came on the Kansas river and there built their permanent habitat. (The date of the arrival of the Kansas tribe is sufficiently early to allow the "Escansaques" of Onate to be the Kansas Indians.)

The Omaha and Ponka remained together until about 1650, when the Ponka moved northward and occupied the country from the mouth of the Niobrara west to the Black Hills.

The Omaha ceded the northeast third of this state to the government in 1854, retaining only their present reservation. (That tongue of land which was added to Nebraska in 1890, and which lies between the Niobrara, Keyapaha and Missouri rivers, was ceded to the government by the Ponca in 1858, except a small reservation.) In 1877 they were moved to Oklahoma.

The third relay of the Siouan family to occupy our state consisted of three tribes, the Otoe, Missouri and the Iowa. The Otoe and Iowa have always been closely related. They were first seen at the mouth of the Des Moines river by Marquette in 1673. They are said, by tradition, to have sprung from the Winnebago stock. In 1699 it is stated that they went to live near the Omaha.

The Missouri have had a very checkered career. They were first seen in 1670 at the mouth of the Missouri river. Soon after 1700 they were overcome by the Sac and Fox and other tribes. Most of them joined the Otoe tribe, but a few went with the Osage and some joined the Kansas. They have never ceded land to the government except in company with the Otoe, and they have been a party to every Otoe transaction. To all intents and purposes the Otoe and Missouri have been as one tribe during their occupancy of this state.

The Otoe and Missouri ceded the southeast portion of the state to the government in 1853; this embraced the land south and west of the Nemaha. The remaining portion of land which they claimed lay between the Nemaha, Missouri and Platte rivers, reaching as far west as Seward county. This last tract was ceded in 1854 when they returned to their reservation south of Beatrice. This they relinquished in 1881, and now live in Oklahoma. Most of the Iowa remained east of our border until 1836, when they were given a tract of land along the south bank of the Nemaha. This they retained in part until 1885 when they relinquished it and moved to Oklahoma. This tribe was always closely associated with the Otoe, but never under the same tribal organization as was the Missouri. All three tribes belonged to the same branch of the Siouan family as the Winnebago.

This gives the United States title to the east two-thirds of the state. The earliest treaty by which the government acquired title to land in this state was made with the Kansas in 1825; by this treaty the Kansas ceded a semicircular tract along the south line reaching from Falls City to Red Willow county and nearly as far north as Lincoln. So it seems that the Kansas at least claimed part of our territory.

The next relay of the great Siouan family to invade our borders was a branch of the northern arm of this tribe which dwelt along the great lakes. From this arm the Assinaboines branched off as early as 1650. McGee says they were near the Lake of the Woods in 1766, so this relay had not long wandered over our soil when written history began.

The Pawnee and Omaha joined in repelling the advance of these northern tribes and held them well back from the waterways for years, but they hunted on the head waters of the Platte and Republican and even as far south as the head waters of the Smoky Hill and Solomon.

The Crow were doubtless the first of these tribes to encroach on the Platte valley; this tribe drifted to the Black Hills in an early day and hunted on the Platte from the northwest. The Blackfeet, a branch of the Saskatchewan tribe, encroaches later. The Yankton, Santee, Brule, Sisseton, Oglala, Teton, Minetaree and other bands and parts of tribes from time to time hunted or fought on the head waters of the Platte. They joined in ceding the northwest part of the state to the government in 1868, reserving only a hunting right in common without tribes; this they relinquished in 1875, and are now on the various reservations in Dakota and Oklahoma.

The last relay of the great Siouan family was the Winnebago; they were moved from Minnesota and settled on a part of the Omaha reservation in 1862. They still reside within our borders. Schoolcraft says this tribe once lived on a branch of the Crow Wing river in Minnesota.

A part of the Santee Sioux were moved to Nebraska at the same time but many of both tribes came across the country before.

ALGONQUIN FAMILY.

To this family belong the Cheyenne and Arapahoe and Atsina, who wandered over the western part of our state, as well as the Sac and Fox tribe, which had a reservation in the extreme southeastern part of the state from 1836 to 1885.

The Algonquin family once occupied the greater part of the Mississippi valley. In a very early date the Cheyenne drifted westward through the Dakotas, where they left their name for one of the important streams. Later the Cheyennes wandered southward. Lewis and Clark in 1804 mentioned this tribe as occupying a position on the Cheyenne river, while Long in his expedition of 1819 found a small band which had seceded from the main stock on the Cheyenne river, and wandered with the Arapahoe on the Platte river.

There is a record, by Fremont, of this tribe being on the Platte above Grand Island in 1843. They ceded the southwestern portion of this state to the government in 1861.

The Arapahoe, like the Cheyenne, occupied our state as a roaming tribe. The impression left by the very limited number of writers who have spoken of this tribe seems to be that they came from the north. They were pressed by the Sioux from the east and the Shoshonean family from the west. The date of their coming to our state is obscure. The time of their separation from the eastern parent stock is shrouded in antiquity, and as early travelers found them a wild race and not easy to study little of their early history is recorded. They joined the Cheyenne and Arkansas Indians in ceding to the United States government the extreme southwest portion of our state. So far as I can learn the Arkansas Indians never occupied any part of this state at any time.

The Atsina were closely allied with the Blackfeet (Suwan) and since whites have known them, wandered with that tribe. They are distinctly Algonquin, however, and have a legend telling how they came to separate from the Arapahoes.

Sac and Fox Tribes.

As stated above, the Alonquin stock occupied most of the Mississippi valley at one time. The government purchased all of Missouri north of the river north of Iowa, some of Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota from this tribe. They seem to be the original owners of the Mississippi and Missouri front, and the Siouan tribes as they drifted westward doubtless had the Sac and Fox Indians to deal with. This may account for the Otoe and Kansas tribes moving across the river west. However, in time this

powerful tribe lost all their possessions and were removed to a small reservation, south of Nemaha, a part of which was in this state. We had this tribe not in their palmy, prosperous days but after long contact with the whites. They were removed to Oklahoma in 1885.

SHOSHONEAN FAMILY.

Powell, in the Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, does not class this linguistic family as occupying a part of our state, and it is doubtful if any part of this family had any more than a transient home within our borders. It is certain that the Comanche wandered over our territory during historic days and doubtless the "Padoucas" once had a more or less permanent home here, at least the north fork of the Platte was known in the early days as the Padouca fork. This would lead one to believe that the Padouca Indians once lived there. Mooney says: "In 1719 the Comanche were mentioned under their Siouan name of Padouca as living in what is now western Kansas. It must be remembered that 500 to 800 miles was an ordinary range for a plains tribe, and the Comanche were equally at home on the Platte or in Chihuahua (Mexico). The great Shoshonean family occupied the mountain country from the south line of Oregon to the north line of Arizona and extended from the Pacific coast on the southwest corner of California nearly to the west line of what is now Nebraska. They were a powerful and numerous tribe. Later the Siouan bands drove the Comanche south and the other branches of the Shoshonean family west and north.

Lewis and Clark, in 1805 mention the Padouca as extinct, all except the name. Bourgmont visited the Padouca on the head waters of the Kansas in 1724. The Comanche and Kansas were closely associated for 150 years, says Mooney.

There is no record of the Comanche ever having deeded any part of this state to the government.

KIOWA.

About 1700 this tribe migrated from the far northwest and took up a residence in the vicinity of the Black Hills. From thence they were driven by the Siouan tribes, and Lewis and Clark mention this tribe as residing on the North fork of the Platte in 1805, and numbering seventy teepees. They slowly drifted southward until they occupied the country south of the Arkansas river. As this tribe never lived far from the mountains their occupancy of our state was but transient. Powell shows this linguistic family as occupying the far southwest part of our state, but there is no record of this family ever ceding any part of our state to the government.

ADDENDA.

There was a "half-breed" tract situated between the Nemaha and Missouri rivers set apart in 1830, intended for the home of civilized Indians, belonging to the Omaha, Iowa, Otoe, Yankton and Santee Sioux half breeds.

The Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies are located just north of the north line of our state in South Dakota and a narrow strip in our state adjoining has Indian title not yet extinguished. There are titles in the old Sac and Fox and Iowa reservation in Richardson county, still vested in Indians, and a few live there.

The Santee agency, near Niobrara, still maintains an agent who reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for this tribe and also for the Ponca subagency, Santee, twenty miles west between the Niobrara and Missouri rivers. These reservations, together with the Omaha and Winnebago agency in Thurston county, are the only reservations near our borders at the present time.

According to the census of 1900, there were 3,322 Indians in our state against 6,431 in 1890. Three Indian schools are maintained by the government in this state, on the Santee, Winnebago and Omaha reservations respectively; while a boarding school for Indians is situated at Genoa, in Nance county.

All land in the various reservations is now (1903) allotted in severalty to individuals of the tribes, and all Indians in this state are taxed and are citizens of the state the same as the whites.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

PLATE I.—This plate represents some of the finest specimens in the show cases. It is shown, that students of archeology may realize that Nebraska takes no second place in the production of finely chipped flints. Number 1 was found twelve miles south of Lincoln by J. B. Haile some years ago. It is now the property of Amos H. Haile of Clearwater, Antelope county, Nebraska, who is quite interested in the study of Nebraska flints. This beautiful specimen came from the "Roca Site," and is only one of the numerous fine specimens found there. The Omaha Indians have a legend telling of their home at this point about 1775; however the study of flint forms has not gone far enough to certainly identify this flint as Omaha. Number 2 is a peculiar implement of blue chert. It is flat on one side and oval on the other; one end is finished and the other seems to be the side of a nodule. The implement is peculiar but not uncommon. Number 3 is of brown jasper, and found on the Wright Site. A number of these four-edged knives have been found in this state. Number 4 is a scraper used by the squaws in dressing skins. This bit of flint was attached to a piece of elk horn forming an implement very similar to a miniature hoe, with which to take the flesh from the drying hides. Number 8 is a bird point. It was firmly attached to a shaft and used over and over until lost or broken, for the purpose of killing birds and small game; even buffalo were killed with points no larger than this. The others on this plate are "war points." They were attached to a shaft lightly and when the shaft was withdrawn from a wound the flint re-

mained to kill the victim. All the war points on this plate came from the Platte Valley; some from Genoa, others from Schuyler or from the Elkhorn Valley near Oakdale. Mr. Hopkins has a great many of these small points in his finely mounted collection at the rooms of the society.

PLATE II.—Numbers 18, 19, and 20 show the coarsely chipped flints from near Nehawka. Number 21 is a drill found near Fullerton, Nebraska, by Professor Nickerson. It is made of brown jasper and is a very unique specimen.

PLATE III.—All these coarsely chipped flints are from the vicinity of the Nehawka flint quarries on the Weeping Water.

PLATE IV.—Here is shown first a whole pottery vessel found near Fullerton, about thirty rods from the Union Pacific railroad bridge. It is the property of Prof. R. DeWitt Stearns, principal of schools at Kimball, Nebraska. The vessel holds about one-half gallon and was evidently used in cooking. There has been, so far as known, but one other whole vessel found in the state. It is very small and was doubtless a paint pot or drinking cup, found near Ft. Calhoun by Mr. Saltzman.

The flint at the bottom of Plate IV is a "Quivera tomahawk" found on the farm of Mr. Crawford near Blue Springs. Five very similar specimens have been found in this state.