

We have seen that the

*Later:
I believe
Kaskaias
was a
Kiowa Apache*

Fowler-Glenn the American and French traders of 1821 included the ~~Kaskaias~~ Kataka Apaches under the head of Padoucas. It is probable that the Kaskaias met by Long's expedition on the upper Arkansas in 1820, were Apaches, ~~and~~ and thus also "Padoucas". ~~It is possible also that these Kaskaias were the Kiowa-Apaches, or Kataka;~~ but if so, we must assume for the latter a decidedly southern origin, in view of general possession of carved figures of alligators as totems or amulets. ~~And in view of these figures, it seems an alternate possibility that the Kaskaias were one of the known Southern tribes of Apaches, such as the Lipans or the Seven River Apaches. The latter~~ lived ~~as far back as prior to 1718, in the Seven Rivers district of the Pecos river, and near it, and a little north of it, on the~~

east side of the Pecos, not far from the Bosque Grande, we see legend-
ed on Parke and Kern's Map of the Territory of New Mexico, 1851,
"Mesa del Rito Cayiel", which it would seem must be translated, Mesa
of Alligator creek, and if so, would seem to indicate that at some time
in the past (possibly quite remote past, since the name may have de-
scended to the Spanish through ~~the~~ the Apache language), the Alligator
was known to have occurred ~~in the~~ in the
Pecos valley, as far north as this small Creek of the Caiman, ~~south of~~
southern ~~border~~ of the Bosque Grande.

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not easily distinguished from A. verticillata, but rarely rising more than two or three inches from the ground. Here we saw also the A. longifolia and A. viridiflora of Pursh. The scanty catalogue of grassy and herbaceous plants comprises two sunflowers (H. giganteus and H. petiolaris), the great Bartonia, the white argemone, the Cactus ferox, the Andropogon furcatus and A. ciliatus, Cyperus uncinatus, Elymus striatus, and a few others.

"Soon after arriving at this encampment, we commenced the separation of our baggage, horses, &c., preparatory to the division of the party. It was now proposed, pursuant to the plan already detailed, that one division, consisting of Mr. Say, Mr. Seymour, Lieutenant Swift, the three Frenchmen, Bijean, Le Doux, and Julien, with five riflemen, the greater part of the pack-horses, and heavy baggage, under the direction of Capt. Bell, should proceed down the Arkansa, by the most direct route, to Fort Smith, while Major Long, accompanied by Dr. James, Mr. Peale, and seven men, should cross the Arkansa, and travel southward in search of the sources of Red river.

"While several of the party were engaged in making these preparations, hunters were sent out, who were so far successful that they soon returned bringing two deer, one antelope, and seven turkeys... ~~the opportunity of procuring these animals was not lost.~~

"The people called Padoucas have been often represented as residing in the district under consideration*, but are not at this time found

*Upper Platte, and Arkansas basins, east of the Rocky Mountains, and upper basin of the Kansas river. ~~and the~~ On old French and English maps of North America, dating in the eighteenth century, the Platte and Kansas rivers are designated by the name Padouca; and in Long's Atlas, we have the South Platte shown as "Padouca or South Fork" of the Platte. See in subsequent chapters herein, account of De Bourgmont's expedition to the Padoucas. — F. W. C.

here, unless this name be synonymous with that of the Bald-heads or some other of the six nations already enumerated.*

* Fowler's journal of ^{the} Expedition of the Glenn-Fowler expedition, of twenty Americans and Frenchmen, from Glenn's Trading House, near Falls of Verdigris river, to Taos and Santa Fe. ~~and the~~ records that the first Indians met with on the Arkansas, after leaving the Osages who were hunting buffalo on the middle and lower part of the river, were "Kiaways" ~~and the~~ met with on the 19th of November, 1821, ~~and the~~ "Highatans" (which elsewhere Fowler spells "Ietans", other authors the same and "Iatans", "Iotans", etc., and ~~and the~~ transformed by printers to "Tetaus" and "Tetans" in Pike's "Account" of his expedition through western Louisiana, etc., but correctly spelled "Ietans" on his maps, the Ietans being the Comanches) ~~and the~~ on the 22nd, "Arrapohoes", ~~and the~~ Cheyennes and Snakes on the 23rd. ~~and the~~ 24th; however, Fowler states that this village, when first reached, consisted of "forty lodges of Indians—Kiowas and Padducas" (Padoucas), and in the next sentence, speaking of the successive arrivals of Indians on this and preceding days, he says that they "Continued to ~~and the~~ Increeas and last night on Counting them over find now four Hundred of the following nations — Ietans — Arrapohoes — Kiawa Padduce [Kiowa Padoucas] — Cheans — Snakes". From this, it is evident that the Padoucas

were a tribe closely associated with the Kiowas and villaging with them. As we know that the only tribe that has from time immemorial been so closely associated with the Kiowas, is that of the Kiowa-Apaches, or Prairie Apaches, we cannot doubt that the latter were the Padoucas of Fowler and his associates from the Osage country. The name, Padoucas, was used by the Missouri river tribes of the Siouan linguistic stock, and probably signifies short men. Thus we have in the Hidatsa or Minnetaree language (Matthews' Hidatsa Dictionary) the word Pa-du-i-ke, meaning shortened; hence the Paduca would mean the Shortened Ones, a name quite applicable to the Apaches, though equally so to the Comanches, and Utes. On the Delisle 1718 Carte de la Louisiane et du Cours du Mississippi, the name "Padoucas" is legended on all the plains country along the eastern offing of the Rocky Mountains, from beyond the head of the "Panis" (Platte) river southward to the sources of Red river; and the southern part of this tract is legended in very large type, "Pays des Apaches et des Padoucas", the head of the Red river (probably that of the Canadian, taken as Red river or Rio Colorado, from Spanish authorities, and as usual in early days wrongly assumed to be one with Red river of Louisiana, this upper part of the Canadian being in the eighteenth century the home of the Jicarilla Apaches, who are probably close relatives of the Kiowa-Apaches), we see the additional legend "les Quichastcha ou les Courtes jambes", i.e., the Quichastcha or the Short-legs. These terms seem that seem to refer to the same people as were designated by the name, Padoucas. On the whole, the evidence seems to the present writer to indicate that the name, Padoucas, was used to indicate any of the Indians of the (short-statured) Shoshonean and Athabascan races that ranged on the plains at the east of the Rocky Mountains; chiefly, of these races respectively, the Comanches and the Kiowa-Apaches (Kataka), the name being sometimes applied to one of these (as to the Kataka by Fowler, and to the Comanches by others) and sometimes to both. That it included also the Shoshones, Utes, Jicarilla Apaches, Pueblo Apaches, (as at Cuartelejo), Mescalero Apaches, Seven River Apaches, and Lipans, so far as these tribes ranged on the plains, is altogether probable. Some have supposed that it referred to the Comanches, Shoshones, Arapahoes and Cheyennes (which as Long's expedition discovered, were in 1820 confederated together under the great Arapaho chief, Bear's Tooth); and others have supposed that it referred to the Arapahoes alone. But the present writer can subscribe to neither of these views, since the name, Padoucas, and its application to Indians of the far western plains, dates back at least about two centuries, while there is no evidence to indicate that either the Arapahoes or the Cheyennes were ever in the plains opposite the southern Rocky Mountains so early, the Cheyennes having come thither apparently from the northeast and the Arapahoes possibly from the north, subsequent to that time. The Comanches and the Apaches, on the other hand are known to have occupied the region in question for more than two centuries, the name ancient name Kataka, or variations of it, having been used by La Salle, in letters about the nations of this region, at least as early as 1682. These letters use the forms "Gattacka" and "Gataca" (misprint for Gataka); and on the D'Anville collection of maps, showing La Salle's discoveries of 1679 to 1682, the name, Gatacko, appears at the source of the Arkansas river ("R. des Acansea").

Long's Exp. to the Rocky Mts.

(Exped., travel)

Map of route of Long's Exped. to
R Mts 1819-20, suitable for use
in R Mt Lib on p. 246 of Merrill's
Contrib. to Hist. Am. Geol. (in my lib.)
ask to borrow ^{the} cut, from Geo P Merrill,
U S Nat Mus, Washn D.C.
* Rep. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1904, p. 246.

Footnote to place where
Long's Exped. reaches Forks of the
Platte.

The famous Ogallala
chf, Red Cloud was born at
forks of the Platte in 1820,
acc. to Schoolcraft. (so cited
in Hall's Hist. Colo., p. 171.)

Potter's creek

(Early loc.)

of Long's Exp. to R. Mts. ^(sup. 494, 495 text) Allas near or
= St. Vrain cr.), Can the ~~Franchimont~~ ^{"Franchimont"} for
whom it was named, be Ben-
jamin Potter, the Fr. engage of
Fremont's 1st (1842) R. Mt. Exped.?

Lt Swift (1819)

(Pio. inv.)

Commanded the Western
Engineer of Steamboat of
Long's Exped. (1819) ~~to Fort~~
(See p. 200, Snitzler Hist. Mo.)

P715 Wood Ave
Colorado Springs, Co.
Dec. 6, 1901

To the Postmaster at Florence, Colo.,

Dear Sir:-

Two miles or more above Florence, on the north side of the Arkansas, there is a rocky eminence looking somewhat like a dilapidated castle or pile of architectural ruins, and forming rather a prominent landmark, near where a line of high bluffs approaches the river.

In studies which I am making for a work on the early Far West, I find that this landmark was noted by travellers long before any white men had settled within the present limits of Colorado; and I wish to know whether the landmark in question is known today, to citizens of Florence, or ranchmen in the neighborhood of the rock, by any local, and if so, what that name is. Also to know whether there is any local history or lore of any popular interest that you can learn of, connected with it. I have the impression that the rock rises, or did formerly rise, to a height of 200 or 300 ft. above the river. I should like to know its present appearance, and whether you can refer me to anyone who has ever taken or seen a photograph of it. Many years ago, it was a very striking object, and I wonder if it is so today, or whether time and erosion have cut it down to a comparatively inconspicuous ~~unobtrusive~~ feature.

For any information concerning it, I shall be very greatly obliged to you; and I remain,

Respectfully and Very Truly Yours,

F. W. Cragin.

Colo. Springs, Colo. Sept. 24, 1906.

First Ascent of Pike's Peak

July 1920.

MAJOR E. H. LONG was sent by Secretary of War John C. Calhoun, in 1819, in charge of an "expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky mountains," and on July 12 the party encamped near the present site of Colorado Springs, from which place Nathaniel James, with three unknown men and a volunteer named Harris, started to ascend what Dr. James designated as "the highest peak." We give as follows: "In ascending we found the surface in many places covered with loose and crumbled granite. After lumbering with extreme fatigue over about two miles, in which several dangerous places occurred, we halted at sunset in a small cluster of fir trees. We could not, however, find a place of even ground large enough to be down upon, and were under the necessity of securing ourselves from falling into the brook by means of a pole placed against two trees. On the morning of the 14th, as soon as daylight appeared, we continued ascending, hoping to be able to reach the summit of the Peak and return to the same camp in the evening.

"Having passed a level tract of several acres, covered with the aspen, poplar, a few birches and pines, we arrived at a small stream running towards the south, nearly parallel to the base of the cone part of the mountain, which forms the summit of the Peak. From this spot we could distinctly see almost the whole of the Peak, its lower half thinly clad with pines, junipers and other evergreen trees; the upper a naked cone pile of yellowish rocks, surmounted here and there with broad patches of snow; but the summit appeared so distant, and the ascent so steep, that we despaired of accomplishing the ascent.

"The day was agreeably bright and calm. As we ascended rapidly, a noticeable change of temperature was perceptible, and before we reached the outskirts of the timber a little wind was felt from the northwest.

"The boundary of the region of forests is a defined line controlling the Peak, which when seen from the plain, appeared near the summit, but when we arrived at it, a greater part of the whole elevation of the mountain seemed still before us. Above the timber the ascent is steeper, but less difficult than below, the surface being so highly inclined that the large masses, when loosened, roll down, meeting no obstruction, until they arrive at the commencement of the timber. A few more trees were seen above the commencement of the snow, but these are very small and entirely proscumbent, being sheltered in the crevices and fissures of the rock. There are also the roots of trees to be seen at some distance above the part where any are now standing.

"A little above the point where the timber disappears entirely, commences a region of astonishing beauty, and of great interest on account of its productions. The intervals of soil are sometimes extensive, and are covered with a carpet of low but brilliantly flowering alpine plants.

"About 2 o'clock we found ourselves so much exhausted as to render a halt necessary. After sitting about half an hour we found ourselves somewhat refreshed, but much benumbed with cold. We now found it almost impossible to reach the summit of the mountain and return to our camp of the preceding night during that part of the day

which remained; but as we could not persuade ourselves to turn back, after having so nearly accomplished the ascent, we resolved to take our chance of spending the night on whatever part of the mountain it might overtake us.

"It was about 4 o'clock p. m. when we arrived on the summit. In our way we had attempted to cross a large field of snow, which occupied a deep ravine, extending down half a mile from the top on the southeastern side of the Peak. This was found impassable, being covered with a thin ice, not sufficiently strong to bear the weight of a man.

"About 5 o'clock in the afternoon we began to descend, and a little before sunset arrived at the commencement of the timber, but before we reached the small stream at the bottom of the first descent, we perceived we had missed our way. It had now become so dark as to render an attempt to proceed extremely hazardous, and, as the only alternative, we kindled a fire and laid ourselves down on the first spot of level ground we could find. We had neither provisions nor blankets, and our clothing was by no means suitable for passing the night in so bleak and inhospitable a situation. We could

not, however, prevent without imminent danger from frostbite, and by the aid of a good fire, and an ordinary degree of fatigue, we found ourselves able to sleep during the greater part of the night.

"At daybreak on the following morning the thermometer stood at 23 degrees; as we had few comforts to leave, we quitted our camp as soon as the was sufficient to enable us to proceed, and had traveled about three hours when we discovered a dense column of smoke rising from a deep ravine on our left. As we concluded this could be no other than the smoke of the encampment where we had left our blankets and provisions, we descended directly towards it.

"We arrived a little after noon at the Boiling Spring, where we indulged freely in the use of its highly aerated and exhilarating waters."

A New Survey of Pike's Peak Elevation 14,100 Ft.
Article in Colo. Springs Evening Telegraph, Centennial
by Richard T. Evans. Ed.

WHILE our eyes are turned to the interesting and beautiful region that makes Pike's Peak one of a hundred years ago might be well to call attention to the work that the government is doing within its limits. In the last week of July a geological survey party was organized in Colorado Springs for the purpose of revising the map that has been greatly improved in the western states since 1897 and also to make a new map of the mountains between Colorado Springs and Pike's Peak.

It seemed sufficient to find that this region had been and is still covered by all the beautiful places in America that attract so many pilgrims yearly. The government is capable of doing and with that end in view the above mentioned party was organized. The work has been progressing rapidly from

quietly until now the map is assuming intelligent shape and the high mountainous areas have been covered and described to be added to their records in various and various.

The map, drawn to a scale of an inch and a half to the mile, comprises an area of 12 square miles, stretching from Cathedral Park on the Crispin Creek Short Line to the southwest corner, northwest beyond Pike's Peak to Cascade on the Colorado Midland, thence eastward along the Garden of the Gods to Austin Bluffs, southward past Colorado Springs and finally westward as far as include Cheyenne Mountain and the Short Line. No doubt some possibly contain more great and beautiful scenery and interesting and wonderful works of man.

Carefully Delineated.

The relief and shape of the country will be carefully delineated by means of hypsometric contours—imaginary lines fifty feet apart vertically, connecting all points on the ground of equal elevation above mean sea level. Mountains, peaks, summits, canyons, valleys and level parts will all be plainly shown in this manner.

Railroads, tunnels, cuts, wagon-roads, country roads and land lines, houses, schools, mines, prospectors over fifty feet in depth and the mining pipelines are all being minutely located and traversed, and will be represented by appropriate symbols on the map.

But perhaps the most attractive feature will be the elevation figures which will be attached to important landmarks and all the more prominent mountains. The contours themselves tell the elevation at any point within fifty feet, but these additional figures will establish the elevation within five feet.

All the elevations which determine the contours upon which the map is

constructed have been developed from an aluminum bench-mark tablet set in the east approach of the Huerfano street viaduct, and from similar tablets along the line of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek electric railway. Already vertical angle tables, carried within five feet, have been set and monuments built on most all the higher mountains. Up to date elevations have been determined as follows: Cheyenne Mountain, 9,500; Mt. Pelee's Dome, 7,885; Mt. Rosa, 11,436; Cameron's Cone, 10,315; Mt. Baldy, 12,545, and numerous other points.

The Peak Is 14,100.

As everyone is prone to exaggerate elevations and heights we approached Pike's Peak with great caution, determined to make no mistakes in the adjustment of its altitude. Carefully checked angles from the benchmark on the Huerfano street viaduct, Colo-

rado Springs, Cheyenne Mountain, St. Peter's Dome, Mt. Rosa, Cameron's Cone and Mt. Baldy agreed on 14,111 feet as the elevation of the floor of the observation platform over the Summit House. The top of the house itself is 17 feet lower. However, the highest part of the great dome is 500 feet to the rear of the house, where it rises to an elevation of 14,100 feet.

Persons of the Peak can very easily remember these figures and need not feel too deeply disappointed at the loss of the famous 47, for it is a fact that most all of the peaks of Colorado are somewhat lower than the popular belief. Some may even exceed 47 feet in exaggeration.

At the close of the season a list of current elevations will be compiled for circulation as the map may not be ready for publication until the latter part of next spring. Pike's Peak enthusiasts who require proofs of the fallacy of the 47 may obtain the same

at the survey camp on Bear creek under Mt. Baldy.

The Survey Party.

The United States Geological Survey party in charge of Richard T. Evans, assistant topographer, is composed of Herman H. Elliott, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Burton E. Brooke, of Washington, D. C.; W. Lovejoy, of Wellesley, Mass.; Willis A. Christian, of Rapid City, South Dakota; James F. North, of Boulder, Colo.; Paul M. Reid, of Washington, D. C.; Harry M. Lindman, of Chicago, Ill.; Geo. W. Lucas, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; C. E. Barber, of Beering, Kan.

Connected with this party is G. A. Jostine, of Boston, Mass., levelman, and W. A. Weston, of Fort Collins, Colo., rodman, who are engaged in running precise levels between the several camps of this district and about the foothills of the front range. Topographic maps and tables which they set

are stamped accurately with the exact elevation above the sea.

By Thanksgiving Day when the sharpness of winter in the high altitudes prevents the open-air drafting, we expect to have finished all the field work on the Pike's Peak Special Quadrangle and to have ready for the engraver a very fine topographic map—such a one as this magnificent region merits.