We have seen that the Fowler-Glenn's American and French traders of 1821 included the Kaskia's and Kataka Apaches under the head of Padoucas. It is probable that the Kaskia's met by Long's expedition on the upper Arkansas in 1820 were Apaches, Padoucas as well as Padoucas. It is possible also that these Kaskia's were the Kiowa-Apache, or Kataka; but if so, we must assume for the latter a decidedly southern origin, in view of the possession of carved figures of alligators as totems or amulets. And in view of these figures, it seems an alternate possibility that the Kaskia's were one of the known southern tribes of Apaches, such as the Lipans or the Seven River Apaches. The latter seem to have 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 on Parkes and Kern's Map of the Territory of New Mexico, 1851, "Mesa del Rito Gaviel", which 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 descended from the Spanish through the Apache language), the Alligator was known to have occurred in the Pecos valley, as far north as this small creek of the Caiman, southern half of the Bosque Grande.
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 *Androgonon furcatum* and *A. ciliatum*, *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, Bijeau, 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 Arkansas, by the most direct route, to Fort Smith, while Major Long, accompanied by Dr. James, Mr. Peale, and seven men, should cross the Arkansas, 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 people called Padoucas have been often represented as residing in the district under consideration*, but are not at this time found 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, etc., etc., etc., 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 "Kiawas" and "Hiatans" met with on the 19th of November, 1821, and "Tetans", "Totans", etc., transformed by printers to "Tetas", and "Tetans", in Pike’s "Account" of his expedition through western Louisiana, etc., but correctly spelled "Tetas" on his maps, the Tetans being the Comanches) Arrapaho on the 22nd, "Arrapaho", Cheyennes and Snakes on the 23rd, 24th, etc.

However, Fowler states that this village, when first reached, consisted of forty lodges of Indians—Kiowas and Padoucas (Padoucas), and in the next sentence, speaking of the successive arrivals of Indians on this and preceding days, he says that they "Continue to Increase and last night on Counting them over find now four Hundred of the following nations—Tetans—Arrapaho—Kiowa Padouca—Kiowa Padouca—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

closely associated with the Kiowas, is that of the Kiowa-Apaches,

or Prairie Apaches, Nevertheless we cannot doubt that the latter

were the Padoucas of Fowler and his associates from the Osage country.

The name, Padoucass, an extension of the word Paduca, it was used by the Missouri

river tribes of the Shoshonean or 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 Padouca would mean the

Shortened Ones, a name quite applicable to the Apaches, though equally so to the Comanches, and Utes. On the Delisle 1719 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 thence, and beyond the head of the "Pahis" (Platte),

river southward to the sources of Red river; and

Padoucass, Padoucas, Padoucas, being sometimes applied to one of these (as to the

Katakas 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,

altogether, is altogether probable. Some have supposed that it referred to the Comanches,"Padoucas," or "Shoshones, Arapahoes and Cheyennes

(which at 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 Padoucas the plains opposite the southern Rocky Mountains so early, the Cheyennes having some 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 most ancient name Katak, of variations of "Katak" or "Gatakas" in letters about the nations of this region, at least as early as 1682. These letters use the forms, "Gataka" and "Gatakas," (misprint for Gataka); and on the map of J. B. D'Anville collection of maps, showing La Salle's discoveries published in the

D'Anville collection of maps, showing La Salle's discoveries published

of 1679 to 1682, the name, Gatakas, appears at the supposed source

of the Arkansas river ("R. des Acanea").
Long's Exp. to the Rocky Mts.


U.S. Nat. Mus. Washington, D.C.

Footnote 2 place where Long's exped. reached Forks of the Platte.

The famous O'Galliahe chief, Red Cloud was born at forks of the Platte in 1820 accord. to Schodlack, (so cited in Hall's Hist. Colo., p. 171.)

Potters Creek

of Long's Exp. to the R Mts. (Clark near this place). Can the "teaching" be the same where it was usually be Benjamin Potter, the fr. engage of Fremont's 1842 R Mt. Exp.?

Lot Swift (1819), Pio. Inc.

Commanded the Western Engineers of Fremont's 1842 R Mt. Exp. (1877/1977), 200, Switzerland.
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 prominence 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, connected with it. I have the impression that the rock rises, or did formerly rise, to a height of 300 or 400 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 mountainous 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
First Ascent of Pike's Peak

July 1906

MAJOR B. H. LONG was sent by Secretary of War John C. Calhoun, in 1849, in charge of an expedition from Pittsburg to the Rocky Mountains, and on July 15 the party encamped near the present site of Colorado Springs, from which place Edwin James, with three unknown men and a volunteer named Hassler, set out and what Dr. James designated as the highest peak. We quote as follows: "In ascending we found the surface in many places covered with broken and crumbled granite, and a few trees, which exude fatiguing gas about two miles in which several dangerous places occurred. We halted at a point in a small plateau of the same. We could not however, find the summit of the mountain large enough to be a plateau against two trees. On the evening of the 15th daylight appeared, and 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 miles, where the ascent with the ascent, we came upon a few birches and pines, we arrived at a small stream running towards the south, nearly parallel to the base of the opposite side of the mountain, which forms the main ridge of the Peak. From this point we could distinctly see almost the whole of the Peak. Its lower half thinly clad with pines, junipers and other evergreen trees; the upper naked and bare, except a few scattered trees, and 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 most favorable change of weather was perceptible, and before we reached the summit of the highest peak, a little wind arose from the south.

"The boundary of the region of forest is defined. The route climbing the Peak, which we came from the plains, and the abruptness with which we ascended, until we arrived at the commencement of the timber. A few small trees were seen above the commencement of the same, but these are very small and straggling; the branches 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.

"The timber disappears entirely, commencing a region of astonishing beauty, and of great interest on account of its productions; the intervals of soil are sometimes extensive and covered with a carpet of low but brilliantly blooming alpine plants.
A New Survey of Pike's Peak Elevation Made

Article in Cobo. Springs Evening Telegraph, Centennial

by Richard T. Evans.

While all eyes are turned to the interesting and beautiful region that makes Pike's Peak the center of a number of large and small geographic surveys, the work of the United States Geological Survey party is being carried out in Colorado Springs for the purpose of elucidating the topography of the district. The survey party consisting of six men, under the charge of Mr. B. H. Haldy, has been at work for the past three weeks making a new survey of the mountain and has marked it on the survey map with great accuracy and precision.

The map, drawn to a scale of one inch to one mile, is based on the triangulation points established by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and the U.S. Geographical Survey. The survey party has made a careful study of the topography of the region and has constructed a topographic map of the district. The survey party has also made a careful study of the geology of the region and has published a report on the geology of the district.

The Peak is 14,106.

By everyone's prior experience and knowledge, it is hardly necessary to point out the great beauty of the mountain. The peak is visible from all parts of the surrounding country and is a landmark for miles around. The mountain is covered with snow and ice throughout the year and is one of the most beautiful sights in the state.

The Survey Party.

The United States Geological Survey party in charge of Richard T. Evans, assistant topographer, is composed of Herbert W. Elliott, of Los Angeles, Cal.; D. B. B. Brown, of Washington, D. C.; W. W. Lovelace, of Wellsboro, Mass.; W. A. A. Colton, of Rapid City, South Dakota; James E. North, of Boulder, Colo.; and R. N. Field, of Washington, D. C. The party is equipped with the most modern instruments and is directed by Mr. Haldy, who is an experienced surveyor.

The survey party has been at work for the past three weeks and has made a careful study of the topography of the district. The survey party has constructed a topographic map of the district and has marked it on the survey map with great accuracy and precision.

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