

The Project Gutenberg eBook of Note-book No. 1 of the Kickapoo Club, by Kickapoo Club

This ebook is for the use of anyone anywhere in the United States and most other parts of the world at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this ebook or online at www.gutenberg.org. If you are not located in the United States, you'll have to check the laws of the country where you are located before using this eBook.

Title: Note-book No. 1 of the Kickapoo Club

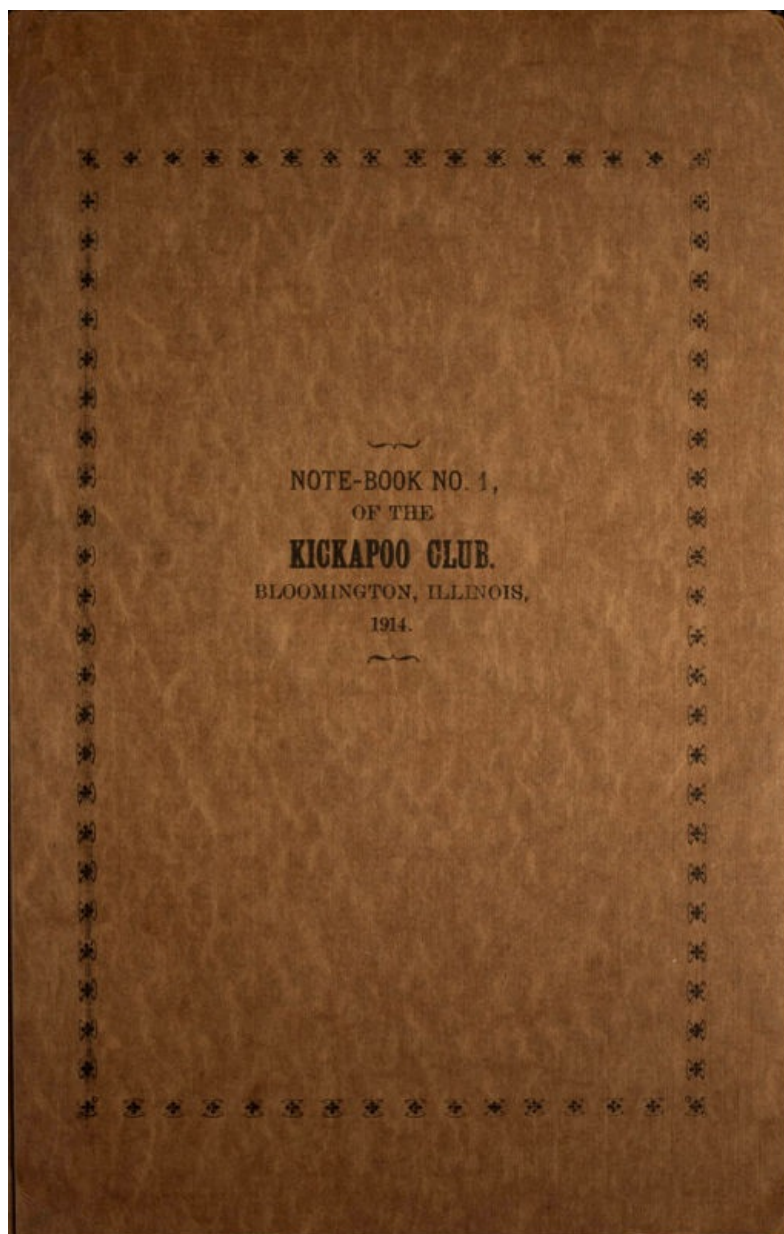
Creator: Kickapoo Club

Release date: April 19, 2014 [EBook #45440]

Language: English

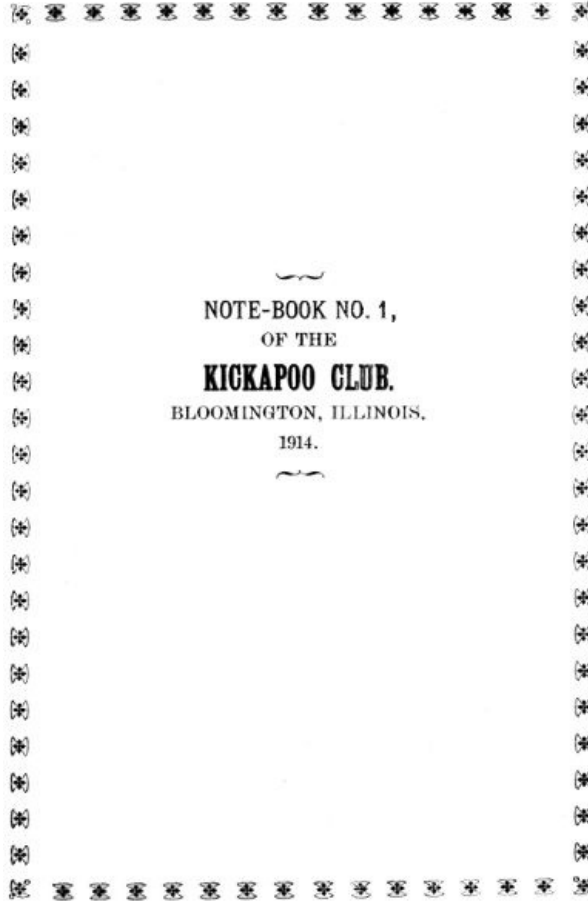
Credits: Produced by Charlene Taylor, Bryan Ness, Diane Monico, and the Online Distributed Proofreading Team at <http://www.pgdp.net> (This file was produced from images generously made available by The Internet Archive/American Libraries.)

*** START OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK NOTE-BOOK NO. 1 OF THE KICKAPOO CLUB ***

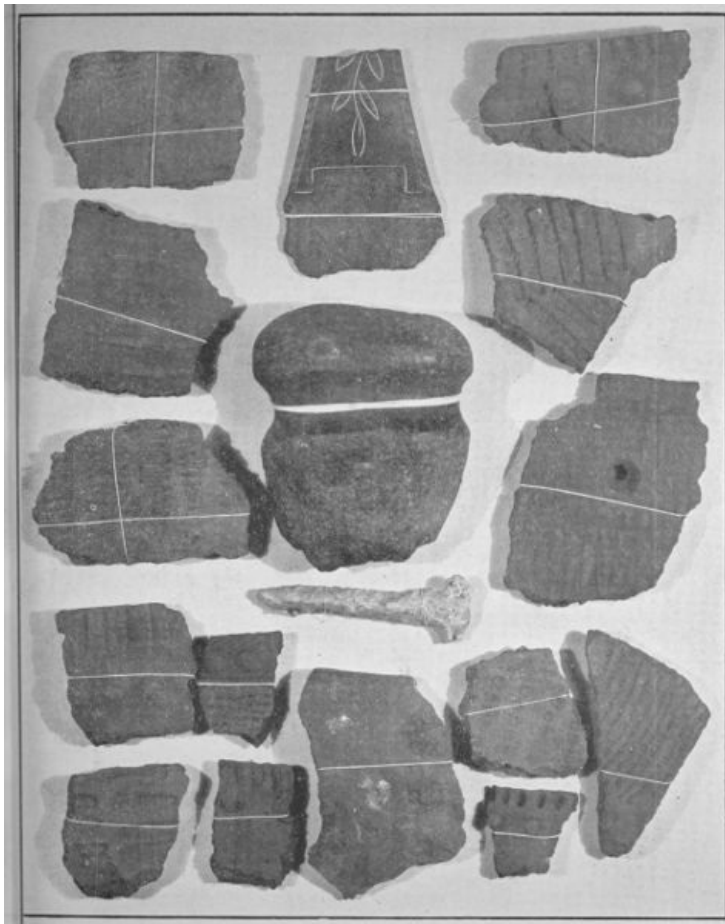


**NOTE-BOOK NO. 1,
OF THE
KICKAPOO CLUB.**

**BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS,
1914.**



NOTE-BOOK NO. 1,
OF THE
KICKAPOO CLUB.
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS,
1914.



The articles shown herein are one bronze and steel-edged tomahawk blade, found at the site of Kickapoo Fort in Section 5, West Township, McLean Co. Ill., by Mark Piper, one granite hatchet made from a discarded discoidal hammer-stone (or discoidal hammer-stone made from a discarded hatchet, which?) and one flint drill, both found by S. W. Le Neve, at Kingfisher Hill, Menard County, Ill. The five smaller potsherds beneath these were also found by Mark Piper, at Kingfisher Hill.

The two perpendicular rows of stamped and rouletted potsherds on each side of this group were found at an ancient camp-site on the south bluff of the Sangamon river, on the Center Farm, in the north part of Menard Co. Ill., by Mr. E. H. Hamilton and are now in the collection of the McLean County Historical Society.

M. C.

"Help Save the Great Cahokia Mound"

[Pg 1]

By C. H. Robinson, Normal, Illinois.

On April 20th, 1913, an enthusiastic party of Bloomington and Normal men made an archaeological expedition to the great Cahokia mound group in Southern Illinois, which is located in Madison and St. Clair counties, about two miles east of the corporate limits of East St. Louis, Illinois. The location is easily accessible by way of the new hard road or by the St. Louis and Collinsville electric system.

The great Cahokia, or better know as Monk's Mound, together with many smaller mounds are located on a 204 acre farm belonging to the Hon. T. T. Ramey's heirs. This farm is situated in the most picturesque and richest part of the famous "American bottoms." Land which is so fertile that even the aborigines raised much with but little effort and which no doubt led to the location and construction here of the largest earth mound ever built by primitive man, the great pyramid of Cheops in Egypt or the Aztec temple mound of Mexico excepted. Monk's mound covers more ground than any pyramid of Egypt. Cheops is but 746 feet square, the Aztec temple of Mexico is 680 feet square, while Monk's mound is 1080 feet by 780 feet and 104 feet high making about 84,000,000 cubic feet of earth.

This mound has never been touched with pick or shovel, although great quantities of archaeological material have been removed from many of the surrounding smaller mounds and cultivated fields, and many fine collections are to be found in both private and public places, taken from this most ancient residence site of a vanquished race.

The variety and nature of material formed around the great Cahokia group clearly indicate that the mound builders or their successors had access to or traded with other tribes or people

located at the headquarters of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, also on the Gulf of Mexico, and possibly from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, as evidenced by the vast quantities and nature of the material, from which such large varieties of implements and ornaments were constructed. For as workmen are known by their chips so here may also be found the evidence of past ages wrought in such material as flint, jasper, pipe stone, granite, agate, galena, obsidian, hematite, copper, quartz, crystal, deep sea conch shells and much other material foreign to this section of the state.

The surrounding cultivated fields are strewn with pottery fragments mingled with which may be found many human bones and implements of the stone age. Here after the heavy spring rains are over may be plowed up many characteristic specimens. Surely in ages past what a mecca this location must have been!

Regarding the shape and size of the great Cahokia mound group it may be said that all types except the effigy are represented here the form of the largest mound is a parallelogram, with straight sides, the longer of which are north and south. On the southern end thirty feet above the base is a terrace or apex, containing two acres of ground. On the western side some thirty feet above the first terrace is a second of some what less extent. The top of the mound is flat, containing about one acre and a half, and is divided into two parts the northern portion of which is some four or five feet higher than the southern portion.

[Pg 2]

Near the middle of the first terrace, at the base of the mound is a projecting point apparently the remains of a graded pathway ascending from the plain to the terrace. Monk's mound stands true to the exact points of the compass.

There are several conical shaped mounds of about forty feet in height, together with a large number of rectangular shape flat top mounds ranging in size from 20 to 30 feet in height and some of smaller size sufficient to conveniently accommodate a good sized farm house and out buildings. One noticeable exception of this mound group lies just south of the great mound the same being of conical shape except that there are nine radiating ridges extending outward at equal distances from the flattened top. This mound is about fifty feet high with a 150 foot base, the radiating ridges extending outward about ten feet each, just what these radiating ridges symbolize no one knows, possibly the radiating lines of the sun, or the ridges may represent the sacred conch shells found buried here in great numbers.

Monk's mound derived this name from the fact that from 1804 to 1809 a colony of Monks of the order of La Trappe occupied the locality as missionaries among the Cahokia Indians. These monks devoted themselves to silence and seclusion and ate a strictly vegetable diet. They soon succumbed to the malarial influences existing at that time, many died and those remaining returned whence they came, the last of them leaving in March, 1813.

The name Cahokia given the group of mounds is derived from a tribe of Indians met by LaSalle in that vicinity, during his visit there in December, 1681. Growing upon Monk's mound may be seen a pear orchard, set out by the Monks, many of these trees are yet vigorous and bear fruit in season. Besides these fruit trees, there are many fine forest trees, some of which have reached a very large size; all of which tends to make this large mound one of the most picturesque sights in spring, summer and autumn.

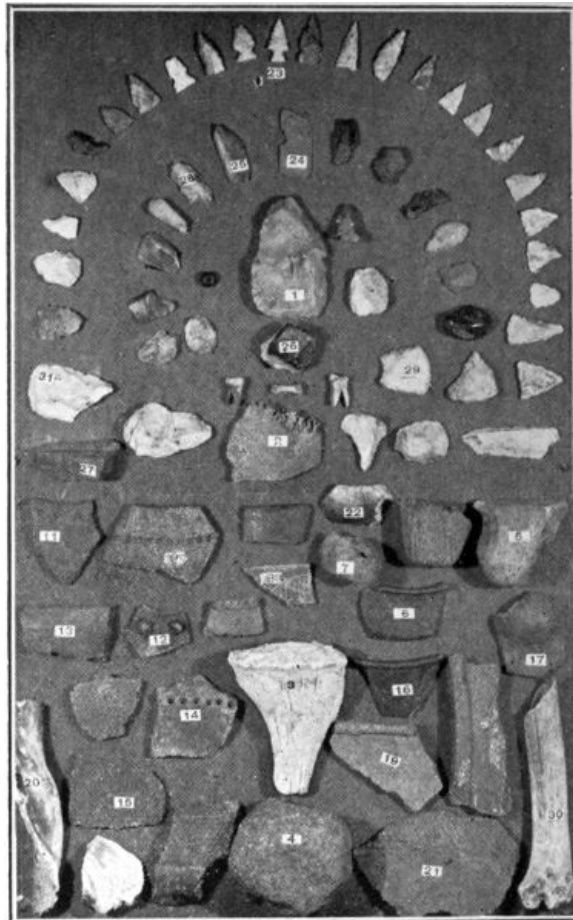
Only a short distance to the north of Monk's mound flows Cahokia Creek, its heavily wooded tract of timber giving here a rare chance to the Archaeologist and land-scape artist to help some one of the greatest movements of pre-historic man to be found in the United States today. Ohio has long since made safe her serpent mound, together with many lesser ones by proper legislative acts, other states and counties have protected pre-historic works of much less importance. Why then should the great State of Illinois not preserve our Cahokia group? During the last legislative session at Springfield, Cahokia mound park bills were introduced in both houses and are now known as House Bill No. 176 Flagg, and Senate Bill No. 276 Beall, on June 7, 1913. The matter was referred to the Illinois State Park Commission to investigate the desirability of the state acquiring the Cahokia mound and report to the forty-ninth General Assembly not later than Feb. 1, 1915.

The names and addresses of the members of the Illinois State Board of Park Commissioners are as follows: Alexander Richards, Ottawa, Ill. T. A. James, Evanston, Ill. and Thomas Cahill, Loda, Ill.



Plate No. 1

At research on Ramey Farm in field near Monk's Mound, October, 1913



**Plate No. 2 Characteristic surface finds
from location shown on plate 1.**

Cuts furnished by C. H. Robinson

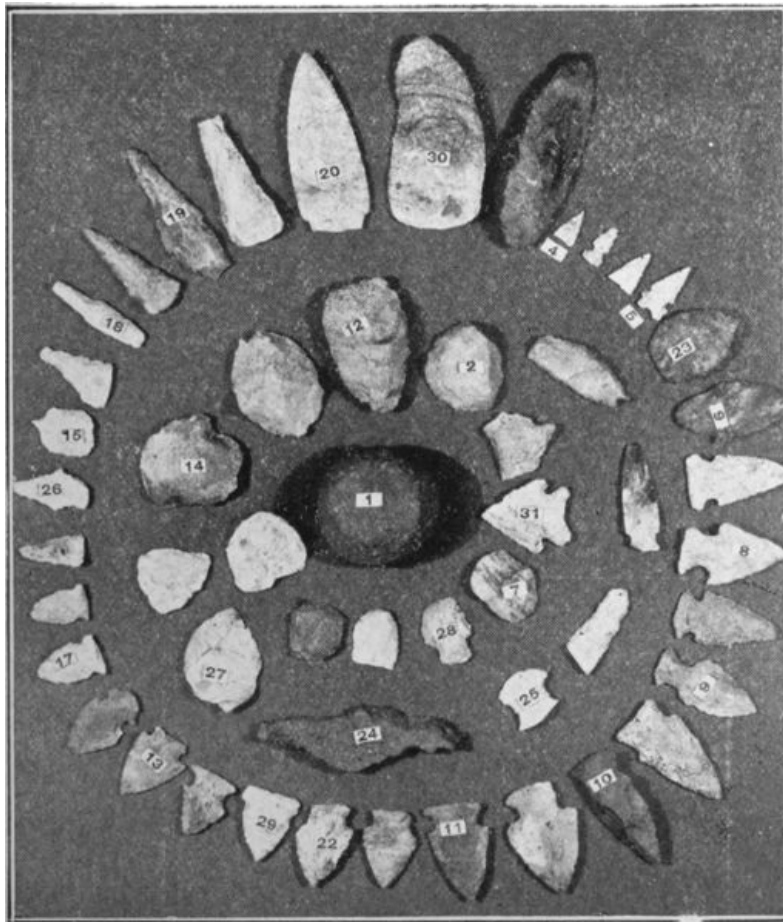
Cahokia Surface Finds, No. 3

Plate No. 2

1. Large arrow point or small flint hoe, length 3 inch
2. Sections of human skull
3. Outer shell of sacred conch shell
4. Perfect shape hammer stone, granite
5. Pottery ear from vessel
6. Potsherd, incised design, color black
7. Pottery, ducks head
8. Pottery, engraved design
9. Potsherd, reed, marked design, color red
11. Potsherd, reed, marked design, color yellow
12. Potsherd, raised, marked design, color black
13. Potsherd, reed, marked design, color red
14. Potsherd, reed, marked design, color brown
15. Potsherd, grass, marked design, color brown
16. Potsherd, incised, marked design, color black
17. Potsherd, raised, marked design, color brown
19. Potsherd, grass, marked design, color yellow
20. Inner spiral of sacred conch shell
21. Potsherd, grass, marked design, color brown
22. Fragment of polished discoidal stone
23. Perfect barbed arrow point 1 inch long, semi-circular row around No. 23, show characteristic Cahokia arrow points
24. Copper ornament
25. Pipestone
26. Agate
27. Gavel sand stone polisher
28. Quartz crystal
30. Pieces of human arm bone
31. Incomplete flint artifacts



Plate No. 3 West Twin Grove Indian Camp Site on farm of Chas. F. Kauffman, May, 1912



**Plate No. 4 Artifacts made by aborigines on Camp Site
shown on Plate No. 4**

Cuts furnished by C. H. Robinson

West Twin Grove Camp Site

Plate No. 4.

1. Gamestone 2-1/4 (problematical) gray granite
 2. Scraper, pink flint
 3. Knife 4 inches long, yellow flint, (between 30 and 4)
 4. Bird arrow point, 3/4 inches long, white flint
 5. Double notched arrow, curved body, white flint
 6. Notch of arrow, flat on one side
 7. Scraper—mottled blue and white flint
 8. Barbed arrow, to remain in wound
 9. Non-barbed arrow, to be withdrawn from wound
 10. Common chert arrows
 11. Red flint arrow
 12. Heavy chert arrow
 13. Blue flint arrow
 14. Rare ceremonial stone, brown flint
 15. Drill, white flint
 17. Blunt arrow, white flint
 18. Drill, white flint
 19. Half completed leaf arrow, white flint
 20. Finely finished spear point, pink flint
 22. Common arrow
 23. Perfect shape leaf arrow, blue flint
 24. Fragment of pottery, porphyry tempered
 25. First piece of arrow found on camp-site
 26. Drill, white flint
 27. 2/3 completed leaf shape arrow, white flint
 28. Perfect hafted scarper, white flint
 29. Wide base arrow, white flint
 30. Perfect knife, mottled flint, red, white and blue
 31. Perfect double bevel arrow, white flint
-

Through the courtesy of the Ramey Family, the writer and party were given much valuable data and information pertaining to the early history of this historic spot, therefore honorary mention is herewith given to the sturdy and honest pioneer, the late T. T. Ramey, who was one of the few successful 49er's. Returning east again, he invested his hard earned gold in the rich alluvial "American bottom" lands of Madison County and upon which now stands the great Cahokia mound, together with twenty others of lesser magnitude. He was a close student of both God and man. He soon conceived the idea that the large mound should never be disturbed and if possible become the property of the state. Thus he kept in tact this great earthwork during his lifetime and it is with the same spirit that his children do likewise.

May we not hope that the State of Illinois shall in due time make this great mound group a state preserve and keep intact the great Cahokia Mound just as the Ramey family have done for many years?

The party making the Cahokia trip was composed of Milo Custer, G. Blumke, Mark Piper, S. W. Le Neve, Herbert Cox and the writer.

CHARLES M. ROBINSON.

Aboriginal Flint Implement Work Shop or Camp Site.

Located on Section 33, Dry Grove Township, McLean County, Illinois

By Richard Thomas Robinson, Normal, Illinois

May 8, 1912, at this place, my father found the barbed shank of a flint arrow head. Around this broken part of an arrow head were several flint chips. This led to a closer examination, which resulted in the finding of about three dozen pieces a flint core, and several arrow heads, some finished and several about half complete. Many trips have been made to this old camp site in the past two years and all the pieces, or parts of arrow heads as well as chips have been carefully preserved. On none of our trips have we come home empty handed. Even some pottery fragments have been found. These, like all the other material are apparently quite ancient. This camp is near the old Indian trail, which use to run between Bloomington and Peoria, where was then located old Fort Clark.

Mr. George Washington Henry the oldest resident of the grove remembers when he was a boy of eight, the Indians camping on this trail. He has told us many interesting stories about the Indians, and wild game which roamed the prairies in those days. He has gone on walks with us to the places of interest, and told us what was there eighty years ago.

Among the things that have been found at this camp site are namely: a double beveled arrow head, of which the government reports show only one in 3,000 are found, one curved arrow head, one leaf shaped, one of the same kind incomplete, and many barbed arrow heads of different sizes, of which many are incomplete. Several scrapers, some ceremonial stones, a flint drill, and saw, several small bird points, and one large spear point, incomplete. Two very fine skinning knives, one problematic stone, shaped round like a hammer stone, but flat on two sides.

[Pg 4]

We have excavated at this place to a depth of about two feet but in our excavations found nothing of any great value. In all we have secured several hundred fine specimens.

There are probably a great many more interesting things to be found here and we feel very grateful to Mr. Kaufman for granting us the privilege of searching for the remains of those who lived many years before us.

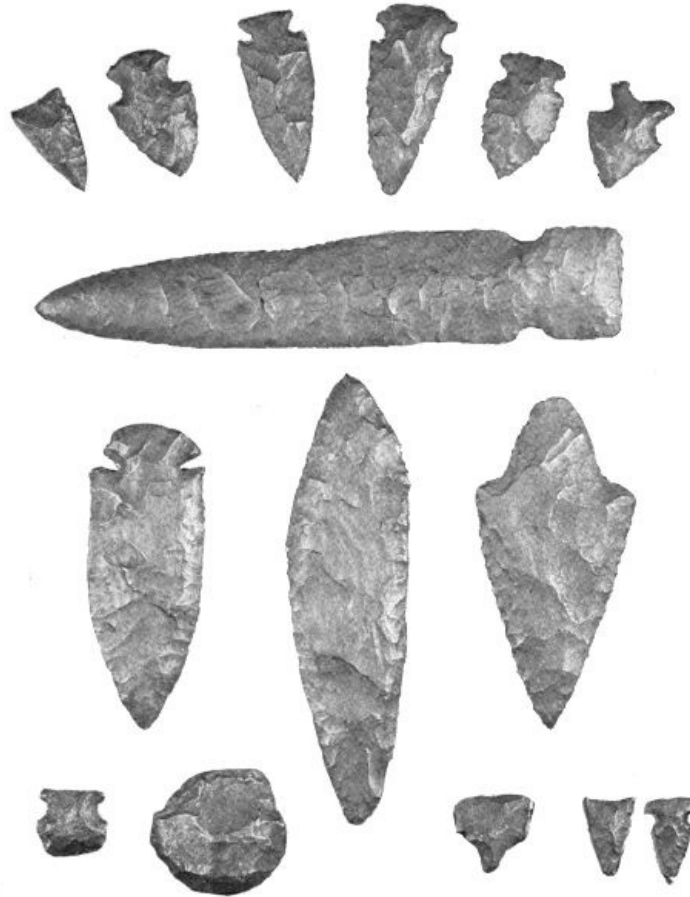
A Trip to Petersburg, Ill. and Kingfisher's Hill

By Mark Piper, Bloomington, Illinois

One of our most interesting trips was taken on May 18th, 1913 to Petersburg and Kingfisher Hill in an auto owned by T. R. Good. The party, S. W. LeNeve, Gus. Blumke, Chas. Robinson and myself met at the Court House in Bloomington, Ill, where Mr. Good met us at 5 a. m. with his machine. At about 10 a. m. we arrived at Bonnett brothers on whose farm we were to look for relics. We then made our way to the tops of some hills where there were indications of Indian graves. There I for once was the lucky one and found part of a skeleton, while Mr. Good afterward found three more. Owing to the peculiar nature of the soil they were exceedingly well preserved, there did not appear to be any system of burial as the bones and skulls seemed to be in a heap. Some of the bones showed tooth marks as though some wild animal had gnawed them. One peculiar thing about their graves was that they were on the very top of the highest hills, except some which were on the side near the top. Nothing was found in the graves with the bones. Besides the skeleton we also found arrow heads, buffalo teeth and other relics.

Our next trip to the Bonnett farm was taken June 23. The party this time consisted of Charles H. Robinson, Gus. Blumke, Mr. Robinson's son and myself. We met at the Union Depot in the wee small hours of the night and took a train at about one o'clock for Petersburg where we had previously made arrangements for a team to meet us and take us to the Bonnett farm.

After breakfast Mr. Bonnett supplied us each with an old coat which would help to keep out the rain. We then took spades and started out. We crossed creeks and ponds as though they were dry and after digging on numerous hills without success we came back to dinner and more coffee. After dinner we had better success for we found some graves and also a camp site located on the banks of Cleary's Creek in which a great number of shells lay exposed, also quite a quantity of broken pottery of a special stamped and rouletted design. Pottery similar to this has been found at Naples Ill., and is described in government literature. We also found fragments of bone and flint articles but as that was in a field of growing wheat we could not excavate.



**Cut furnished by Wm. B. Brigham
(Cuts one-half size.)**

The six arrow heads of the upper row show a variety of shapes with a marked difference in the notches and base.

The long spear-heads was found in the Bloomington cemetery by J. W. Moran. This is a beautiful pink flint.

The specimen below in the center is no doubt a knife. The spear-head on either side show a notched and a stem-base.

Below is a notched scraper, and a drill. The two small game points are from the Cahokia mounds, Madison County. (This kind is characteristic of that region.)

My Indian Collection

By W. B. Brigham, Assistant County Supt. of Schools.

One day many years ago while working in the field, my father picked up an Indian arrow-head. He gave it to me as a play-thing and it was much enjoyed tho soon lost; leaving me with a sad heart but a deep longing to find others. Twenty years later after I had roamed o'er the prairies and worked in the fields less than six arrow points were garnered and some of these were obtained from schoolmates. Yet my fascination for these relics has increased as we have learned more of the habits and haunts of the Indians, their different implements and the manner in which they were made.

The Indian hunters and warriors would often lose arrows while on the prairies, but we find them

in greater numbers with other stone implements in some of the old village or camp-sites. These were generally on elevated ground in or near the woods and along the streams. The close observer will find little difficulty in locating these places by the presence of granite spalls and flint flakes which are readily distinguished from the pebbles of the glacial drift. This camp debris is sometimes covered by the alluvial from the uplands and is no longer to be found on the surface but is often revealed by diggings or by a washout.

Some years ago, Mr. Milo Custer located a camp-site in section sixteen Bloomington Township and made a good find. I took up his trail and frequently visited the field being always rewarded by finding something of interest, including arrow and spear heads, knives, scrapers, drills and human teeth. No large implements were found there by me. This site was located on the south slope of a hill running down to what had been a pond in early days, the water probably standing there several feet deep throughout the year.

These sites disclose some very interesting facts and furnish much food for speculation. The great variety of "finds" not only recalls many phases of the primitive life of the Indians but also shows that the "ancient arrow-maker" possessed patience and skill of the highest degree.

It is all the more wonderful when we consider that these results were obtained with such crude tools, and again that no artists of modern civilization can attain the technic or reproduce the work of these children of savagery.

In the accompanying illustration are some typical small flint or chert implements found in McLean County.

NOTE—In 1899, I farmed the twenty acre tract in Sec. 16, Bloomington Township, mentioned by Mr. Brigham and during the spring and summer of that year at the camp-site he also mentions I found about 130 arrowheads, one long granite celt, two granite discoidal hammer-stones, two broken perforated sandstone tablets and several potsherds. This material I donated to the McLean County Historical Society. It was all destroyed in the fire of June 19, 1900.

MILO CUSTER

Prehistoric Mounds of Woodford County, Illinois

[Pg 6]

By Stanley M. East.

Acting upon information furnished Mr. Custer by Mr. L. J. Freese, president of the Woodford County Historical Society. A number of members of our club made a trip on July 6th of last year to Spring Bay, Ill., to investigate some mounds on the farm of Mr. W. J. Eichorn. We were courteously granted permission by Mr. Eichorn to thoroughly investigate one of the smaller mounds. This was done both by surface examination and by making a six foot excavation in the center. Nothing however was found except a few glacial boulders in a natural deposit about five feet beneath the mound surface and there were no evidences of prehistoric human remains to be seen. This mound has a height of about six feet and a diameter of approximately one hundred feet. Owing to the fact that it was under cultivation no further excavation could be made without injury to the corn and indeed no further excavations appeared profitable.

On this same field and at a distance of perhaps one thousand feet is a beautiful conical shaped mound about twenty-five feet in height and with a base diameter of about seventy-five feet. This mound is covered with small trees and shrubs and makes a novel and pleasing appearance rising as it does in the cultivated field (see cut.) We have since been given permission to excavate in this one and it is our intention to do so at an early date.

The members making this trip were Messrs. Milo Custer, Gus Blumke, C. H. Robinson, Mark Piper, Homer Haworth, Ed Swann, Thomas Robinson and the writer.

Prehistoric Indian Relics Found In The Vicinity Of "Cahokia Mound."

By Gus Bluemke

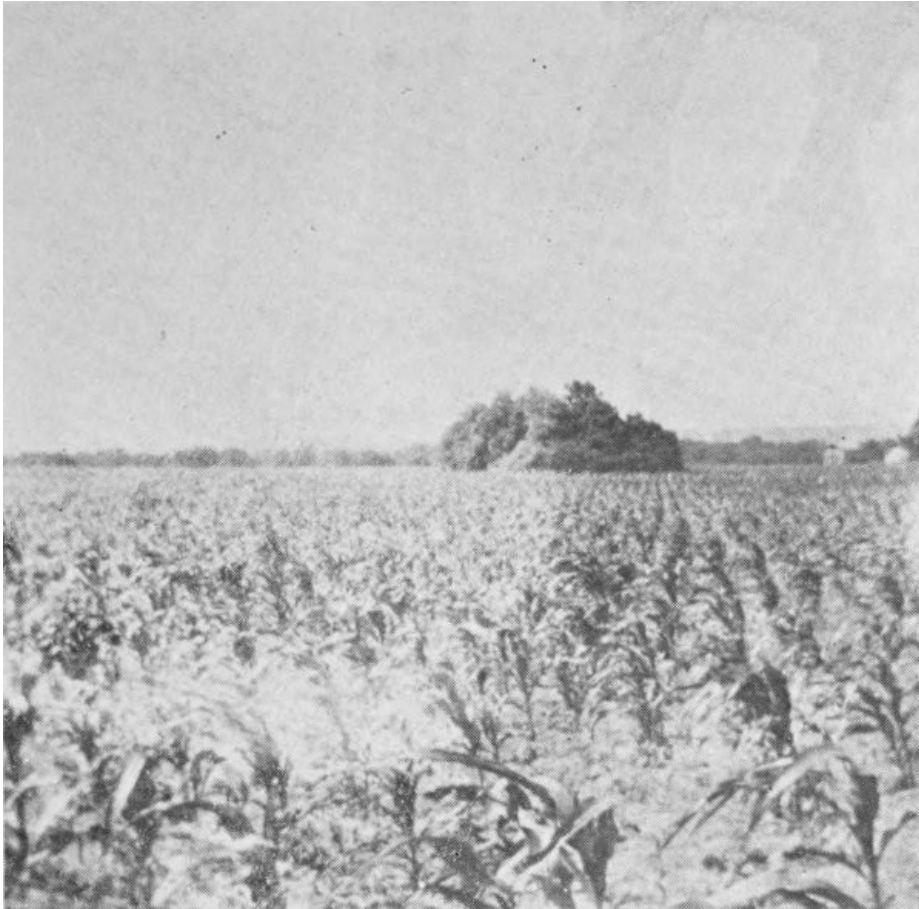
April 20, 1913, a party of archaeologists from Bloomington and Normal Ill. visited "Cahokia" or "Monk's Mound" in search of relics. The weather was ideal and all who availed themselves of the opportunity were indeed well repaid in the success of the trip and also for the enjoyment and recreation which these journeys afford.

Our party was composed of the following: Mark Piper, C. H. Robinson, T. J. Robinson, S. W. LeNeve, Miss Minerva LeNeve, Herman Cox and Milo Custer. A second trip was made October

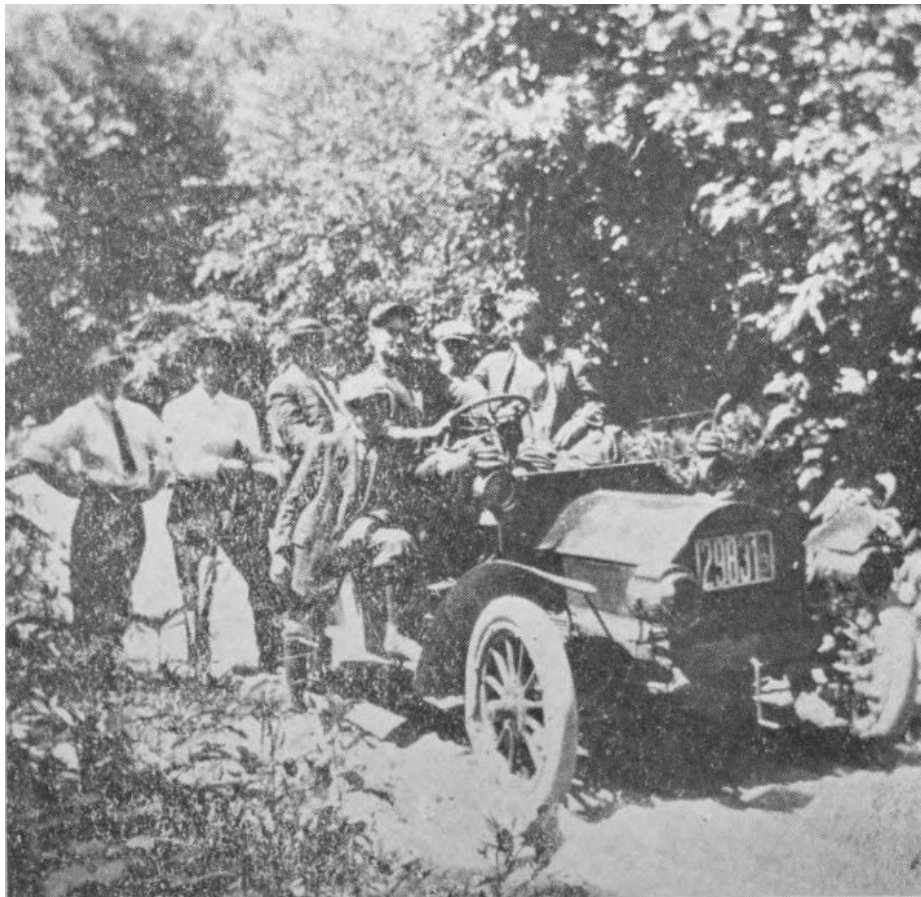
12, 1913, and on this occasion the following members visited "Cahokia": C. H. Robinson, Homer Haworth, Mark Piper, R. T. Robinson, Wm. Brigham, Stanley East, S. W. LeNeve and the writer.

Several good specimens of arrow-heads were found, one particularly rare specimen was found by the writer which is shown in the cut furnished by me. This point has six notches on each edge, each of which are one-eighth of an inch in depth. The length of this point from tip to base is one and one-quarter inches. There is also shown in the same cut a very small arrow point one-half inch in length, and of pink colored flint. This is a very good specimen of such a small sized arrow point. There are shown herewith several other types of arrow points of different sizes.

Cut furnished by Stanley M. East and Homer Haworth



(1) Mound on farm of W. J. Eichorn near Spring Bay, Woodford County, Illinois.



(2) Members of the Kickapoo Club at Spring Bay, Illinois, July 6, 1913.

It is a notable fact that practically all arrow points found in this locality are small, ranging from three-quarters of an inch to an inch and one-half in length. The cut shows several other relics, all of which were found near "Cahokia." The surface of the adjoining fields are literally covered with fragments of ancient pottery. Judging from the fancy rims and handles and the engravings on these fragments it is evident that the mound builders were very adept in the manufacture of this kind of pottery. The cut shows two specimens of broken pottery and the particular surface markings on the same. There is also an imitation of a birds head made of the same material. This was probably an ornament or handle for some vessel. This pottery was evidently colored in some manner as some of the fragments are bright red in color and others are jet black or brown. Many pieces were highly polished. There is also shown in the cut a conch core or sea shell with reversed whorls. This one is six inches long and of these there seem to be a great number found in this locality and found in such a position and under such circumstances as to leave hardly a doubt in the mind that they were held sacred by the mound builders and used in their religious ceremonies.

[Pg 7]

A brass signet ring was also found which is evidently traders material and may possibly have been brought there by the "monks." This ring has a peculiar emblem on the flat circular surface which looks like a right angle with a character in the center shaped like a heart. The circular surface of the seal or signet is five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and the size of the ring is three-quarter inch.

There is also shown a blue glass bead. Several beads of different material have been found here but the most rare is one shown in the cut, made of shell, circular in form, one inch in diameter and three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, with a three-sixteenths inch hole through the center. This specimen is of the kind commonly known as wampum and was used by the Indians as money. There is also shown in the cut a bear's claw of which several were found by members of our party.

The largest specimen shown in the center of the cut is a chert hoe or cultivating implement found by the writer. This specimen is seven and one half inches long and tapers from two to four and three quarters inches in width. It was discovered about eighteen inches below the surface in the field north-east of the great "Cahokia mound." The accompanying cut shows the location of this find and a good view of the surroundings.

A Visit to Hopiland.

By Miss Edith M. Cox and Herbert Cox.

[Pg 8]

At sunset on the first of August, 1913, we were at last ready to leave Holbrook, Arizona for Hopiland—almost a hundred miles northward from this point on the Santa Fe. The Indians—never in a hurry—had taken the greater part of the day in loading the three white covered wagons.

Our party included four Hopis, one Navajo, a white man employed by the government and three white women. My friend Miss Nelson a missionary among these Hopis, was returning to her work and I was going to visit her. The third woman was a new worker. Steve, a splendid Christian Hopi and his twelve year old David, had come for Miss Nelson and her friends.

Across the desert we traveled until we were at an elevation of some seven thousand feet. The vastness of the desert, the scant and varying vegetation, the Painted Desert, the great buttes which deceived us by their apparent nearness, the scattered dwellings of the Navajo Indians, the exhilaration which came from sleeping in the open, the call of the distant coyote or the prairie dogs, the camp fire built of anything available—all these made wonderful impressions on one accustomed to limited horizons.

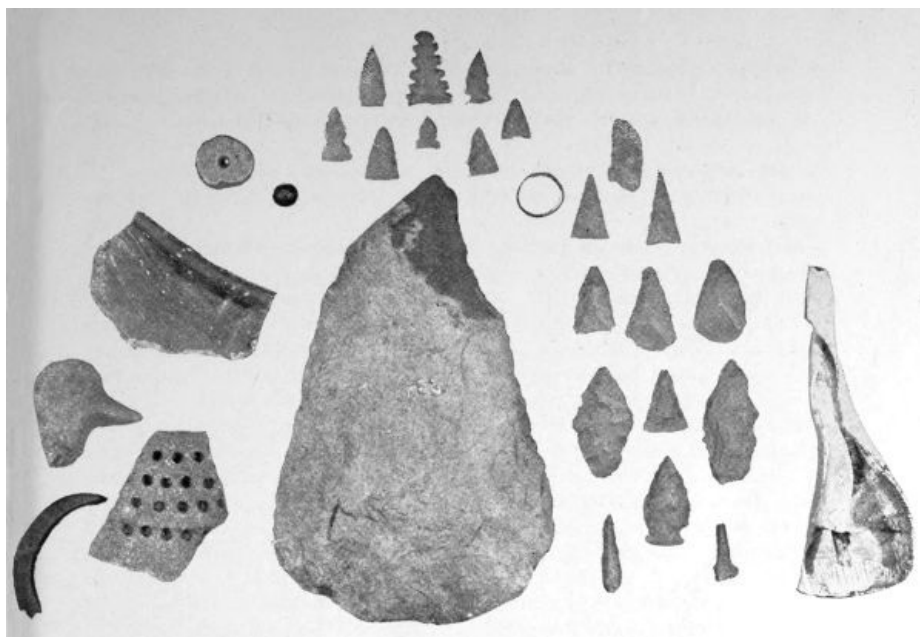
No more primitive nor interesting Indians are to be found in North America today than these Hopis removed from the traveled highways of men. They were discovered by Coronado in 1540. Priests came, but were driven out by the Hopis. A few years later these Indians moved on top of three mesas. These appear as huge prows of ships projecting into the great desert. To protect themselves the Indians built their houses in terrace fashion of such material that one on the desert can with difficulty see them.

The Hopi is industrious. Walled in gardens, fields of corn on the plain and flocks of sheep show his agricultural interests. Weaving is done by the men in winter. They make all the clothing. The women build and own the houses. All water is carried in jars on the backs of women up the narrow mesa trail. Beautiful red and light colored pottery is made on First Mesa while baskets are made by the women of Second Mesa. The foundation of these baskets is grass covered with yucca fibers bleached in the sun or colored with juices from plants. If the public realized the value of these baskets so that it would demand them these Indians would not be so poor.

The Hopi has no written language. Some two thousand words constitute his vocabulary. The older people use the sign language very much.

The Hopi marriage is little more than a washing of the heads of each party in separate bowls, then in one bowl. One may marry another if he is absent. Divorce is easily obtained by putting a man's saddle outside the door. If he puts wood outside her door and it is taken in he may enter again.

Children not old enough to belong to the Tribe are buried in crevices of the rocks. The place of burial indicated by a stick. It is not uncommon to see eight or nine sticks in one place. The older ones are buried in a sitting posture in the ground. The third or fourth morning after burial they believe the spirit partakes of meal and water; then by means of a feather pointing west it goes to its spirit home in the Grand Canyon.





(Cut furnished by Gus Bluemke.)

They have many ceremonies and rites. Some two hundred spirits are worshipped. These are represented by masked men, dolls and placs. [Pg 9]

The desire for rain has an important part in many ceremonies. This is true of the famous Hopi Snake Dance. This attracted much attention last year because attended by Mr. Roosevelt. Some fifty machines, mostly Fords, made the desert trip. The Hopis believe a great smoke in the earth controls the rain. A great many rattle and bull snakes are gathered and cared for in the underground "kivas" or caves. At sunset on the ninth day of the ceremony the snake men come from the kivas. They dance with the snake in the mouth until all have been thus treated. A priest frees them in the rocks and prays that the parent snake may give the Hopis rain.

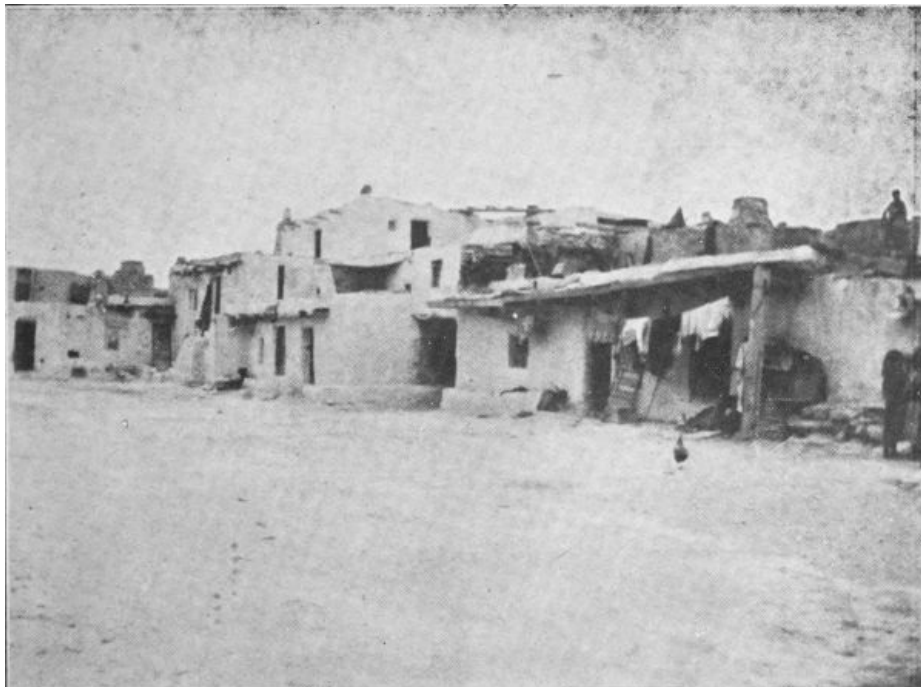
Our government maintains a school for children of each mesa and one more advanced at government headquarters. Those desiring to go further are sent to Indian schools. Some of these Hopis are known as unfriendlies—hostile to the government. Until last year soldiers had to be sent to get their children whom the parents refused to send.

Besides the missionaries who are doing much the government has its agent, farmer, windmill man, doctors, teachers and matrons.

On my return to the railroad we were delayed because of heavy rains. What was a small stream in August was in September a river three-fourths of a mile wide when we first saw it. In the bed of this stream our wagon was stuck. The chief of the Navajo Tribe helped us take it to pieces and so get it out of the mud in the wash.

Imagine if you can what it would mean to hear a train whistle after six weeks' absence from civilization. As we topped the rise on the afternoon of the fourth day the sight of that brought me to my feet. How I gazed at it! My Indian driver said "Miss—pashalayi" ("Miss—you are very happy.")

Early the next morning three of us said good bye. My Indian companion with his hat in hand and my father and I said more in those parting handshakes than words could ever tell. A few minutes later we were borne westward by train and he to the north in his wagon.



Section of a Hopi Village, Second Mesa, Shipaulovi.
(Handwritten notation: Cut Furnished by Herbert Cox)

KATAHOTAN. **Old Town.**

(To The Kickapoo Club.)

Behold the trail
Where many moccasined feet have trod,
And many white mens weary steps
Have led to death untimely, or to long captivity.

Behold the village site,
Where once the Kickapoos
In pole-bark houses lived, and where
Their council-house
Stood from the others, somewhat larger,
And a little way apart.

Here Pemoatam and Masheena met
To choose for war or peace, and choosing war,
Set forth upon that dire ill-fated way
That led to Tippecanoe, and Tecumsehs fall.

Here also came
Frenchman and Spaniard in the early days,
Then our First Settlers in the later times,
To counsel with their distant Indian neighbors.

Black Robes and Couriers des Bois,
Long Knives and Rangers intermingled.
And here came traders from the far Detroit,
To barter white mens wares for Indian peltries.

Behold where once the Dance Ground was
Where many soft-shod feet have stepped
To rhythmic beating of the painted drums,
And rattling of the shaking, stone-filled gourds.

And here the head men lectured and exhorted them
To follow steadfast in their fathers ways,
Which they had practiced ere the white men came,
With hands against the whites eternally.

Behold the graves
Of many Kickapoos who died

Long years before their children
Left Illinois and journeyed westward.

And here the stockade fort
Built up by other hands than theirs,
Of which no mark nor trace remains
Save this the whites erected.

From these few gleanings of the early years,
From these few broken fragments that we find,
Canst realize and picture once anew
The scenes of former days in Katahotan?

Canst conjure mental vision of the times
When priest and white fur-trader may have come
To preach "salvation" and to barter wares
With savage tribesmen who once dwelt herein?

Canst picture Lee and Stark or old Masheena?
Or Pemoatam whose consistent pride
Forbade him live beneath the Long Knives rule
But whom afflictions blow could not withstand?

Where now the corn and grass grows rank,
Where now the white mens cattle come to drink
At spring or stream where once the buffalo
And deer and Indian pony slaked their thirst?

It may be also here Kaanakuk
Once taught his people of those better ways
So well remembered yet, but which
So few still follow faithfully.

If they should choose, his people might come here
To see where once their forbears lived.
Where some who once found humble burial,
And other hands have long years since removed.

I fear that strange tradition which they hold
That 'Some day we shall all go back
To Aneneewa whence our people came'
Shall never never be fulfilled,
Nor moccasined feet shall tread this soil again
In Times unending course of centuries.

Lest in some unknown shadow-land, perchance
Within that place they call Apamekka,
Of which their "Prophet" taught them—
Celestial Katahotan—
Celestial "Aneneewa."

For now the corn and grass grows rank
And now the white mens cattle come to drink
At spring and stream where once the buffalo
And deer and Indian pony slaked their thirst.

M. C.

Transcriber's Notes

Minor punctuation typos were silently corrected. Run-on sentences and grammatical errors were retained as in the original.

Spelling variations were retained for Bluemke(2)/Blumke(5) and Kaufman(1)/Kauffman(1).

Page 1: Probable typo: "varities" for "varieties."
(Orig: such large varities of implements and ornaments)

Plate 4: Typo "No. 4" for "No. 3."
(Orig: Artifacts made by aborigines on Camp Site shown on Plate No. 4)

Page 5: Deleted duplicate "and."
(Orig: perforated sand-stone tablets and and several potsherds.)

Page 6: Probable typo: "deposite" for "deposit."
(Orig: a few glacial boulders in a natural deposite)

Page 6: Changed "an" to "and."
(Orig: from tip to base is one an one-quarter inches.)

Page 7: Changed "pratically" to "practically."
(Orig: It is a notable fact that pratically all arrow points)

Page 7: Changed "brough" to "brought."
(Orig: possibly have been brough there by the "monks.")

Page 7: Probable typo: "pecular" for "peculiar."
(Orig: This ring has a peculiar emblem)

Page 8: Probable typo: "seperate" for "separate."
(Orig: each party in seperate bowls,)

*** END OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK NOTE-BOOK NO. 1 OF THE KICKAPOO CLUB

Updated editions will replace the previous one—the old editions will be renamed.

Creating the works from print editions not protected by U.S. copyright law means that no one owns a United States copyright in these works, so the Foundation (and you!) can copy and distribute it in the United States without permission and without paying copyright royalties. Special rules, set forth in the General Terms of Use part of this license, apply to copying and distributing Project Gutenberg™ electronic works to protect the PROJECT GUTENBERG™ concept and trademark. Project Gutenberg is a registered trademark, and may not be used if you charge for an eBook, except by following the terms of the trademark license, including paying royalties for use of the Project Gutenberg trademark. If you do not charge anything for copies of this eBook, complying with the trademark license is very easy. You may use this eBook for nearly any purpose such as creation of derivative works, reports, performances and research. Project Gutenberg eBooks may be modified and printed and given away—you may do practically ANYTHING in the United States with eBooks not protected by U.S. copyright law. Redistribution is subject to the trademark license, especially commercial redistribution.

START: FULL LICENSE
THE FULL PROJECT GUTENBERG LICENSE
PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE YOU DISTRIBUTE OR USE THIS WORK

To protect the Project Gutenberg™ mission of promoting the free distribution of electronic works, by using or distributing this work (or any other work associated in any way with the phrase “Project Gutenberg”), you agree to comply with all the terms of the Full Project Gutenberg™ License available with this file or online at www.gutenberg.org/license.

Section 1. General Terms of Use and Redistributing Project Gutenberg™ electronic works

1.A. By reading or using any part of this Project Gutenberg™ electronic work, you indicate that you have read, understand, agree to and accept all the terms of this license and intellectual property (trademark/copyright) agreement. If you do not agree to abide by all the terms of this agreement, you must cease using and return or destroy all copies of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works in your possession. If you paid a fee for obtaining a copy of or access to a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work and you do not agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement, you may obtain a refund from the person or entity to whom you paid the fee as set forth in paragraph 1.E.8.

1.B. “Project Gutenberg” is a registered trademark. It may only be used on or associated in any way with an electronic work by people who agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement. There are a few things that you can do with most Project Gutenberg™ electronic works even without complying with the full terms of this agreement. See paragraph 1.C below. There are a lot of things you can do with Project Gutenberg™ electronic works if you follow the terms of this agreement and help preserve free future access to Project Gutenberg™ electronic works. See paragraph 1.E below.

1.C. The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation (“the Foundation” or PGLAF), owns a compilation copyright in the collection of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works. Nearly all the individual works in the collection are in the public domain in the United States. If an individual work is unprotected by copyright law in the United States and you are located in the United States, we do not claim a right to prevent you from copying, distributing, performing, displaying or creating derivative works based on the work as long as all

references to Project Gutenberg are removed. Of course, we hope that you will support the Project Gutenberg™ mission of promoting free access to electronic works by freely sharing Project Gutenberg™ works in compliance with the terms of this agreement for keeping the Project Gutenberg™ name associated with the work. You can easily comply with the terms of this agreement by keeping this work in the same format with its attached full Project Gutenberg™ License when you share it without charge with others.

1.D. The copyright laws of the place where you are located also govern what you can do with this work. Copyright laws in most countries are in a constant state of change. If you are outside the United States, check the laws of your country in addition to the terms of this agreement before downloading, copying, displaying, performing, distributing or creating derivative works based on this work or any other Project Gutenberg™ work. The Foundation makes no representations concerning the copyright status of any work in any country other than the United States.

1.E. Unless you have removed all references to Project Gutenberg:

1.E.1. The following sentence, with active links to, or other immediate access to, the full Project Gutenberg™ License must appear prominently whenever any copy of a Project Gutenberg™ work (any work on which the phrase “Project Gutenberg” appears, or with which the phrase “Project Gutenberg” is associated) is accessed, displayed, performed, viewed, copied or distributed:

This eBook is for the use of anyone anywhere in the United States and most other parts of the world at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this eBook or online at www.gutenberg.org. If you are not located in the United States, you will have to check the laws of the country where you are located before using this eBook.

1.E.2. If an individual Project Gutenberg™ electronic work is derived from texts not protected by U.S. copyright law (does not contain a notice indicating that it is posted with permission of the copyright holder), the work can be copied and distributed to anyone in the United States without paying any fees or charges. If you are redistributing or providing access to a work with the phrase “Project Gutenberg” associated with or appearing on the work, you must comply either with the requirements of paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 or obtain permission for the use of the work and the Project Gutenberg™ trademark as set forth in paragraphs 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.

1.E.3. If an individual Project Gutenberg™ electronic work is posted with the permission of the copyright holder, your use and distribution must comply with both paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 and any additional terms imposed by the copyright holder. Additional terms will be linked to the Project Gutenberg™ License for all works posted with the permission of the copyright holder found at the beginning of this work.

1.E.4. Do not unlink or detach or remove the full Project Gutenberg™ License terms from this work, or any files containing a part of this work or any other work associated with Project Gutenberg™.

1.E.5. Do not copy, display, perform, distribute or redistribute this electronic work, or any part of this electronic work, without prominently displaying the sentence set forth in paragraph 1.E.1 with active links or immediate access to the full terms of the Project Gutenberg™ License.

1.E.6. You may convert to and distribute this work in any binary, compressed, marked up, nonproprietary or proprietary form, including any word processing or hypertext form. However, if you provide access to or distribute copies of a Project Gutenberg™ work in a format other than “Plain Vanilla ASCII” or other format used in the official version posted on the official Project Gutenberg™ website (www.gutenberg.org), you must, at no additional cost, fee or expense to the user, provide a copy, a means of exporting a copy, or a means of obtaining a copy upon request, of the work in its original “Plain Vanilla ASCII” or other form. Any alternate format must include the full Project Gutenberg™ License as specified in paragraph 1.E.1.

1.E.7. Do not charge a fee for access to, viewing, displaying, performing, copying or distributing any Project Gutenberg™ works unless you comply with paragraph 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.

1.E.8. You may charge a reasonable fee for copies of or providing access to or distributing Project Gutenberg™ electronic works provided that:

- You pay a royalty fee of 20% of the gross profits you derive from the use of Project Gutenberg™ works calculated using the method you already use to calculate your applicable taxes. The fee is owed to the owner of the Project Gutenberg™ trademark, but he has agreed to donate royalties under this paragraph to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation. Royalty payments must be paid within 60 days following each date on which you prepare (or are legally required to prepare) your periodic tax returns. Royalty payments

should be clearly marked as such and sent to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation at the address specified in Section 4, "Information about donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation."

- You provide a full refund of any money paid by a user who notifies you in writing (or by e-mail) within 30 days of receipt that s/he does not agree to the terms of the full Project Gutenberg™ License. You must require such a user to return or destroy all copies of the works possessed in a physical medium and discontinue all use of and all access to other copies of Project Gutenberg™ works.
- You provide, in accordance with paragraph 1.F.3, a full refund of any money paid for a work or a replacement copy, if a defect in the electronic work is discovered and reported to you within 90 days of receipt of the work.
- You comply with all other terms of this agreement for free distribution of Project Gutenberg™ works.

1.E.9. If you wish to charge a fee or distribute a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work or group of works on different terms than are set forth in this agreement, you must obtain permission in writing from the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the manager of the Project Gutenberg™ trademark. Contact the Foundation as set forth in Section 3 below.

1.F.

1.F.1. Project Gutenberg volunteers and employees expend considerable effort to identify, do copyright research on, transcribe and proofread works not protected by U.S. copyright law in creating the Project Gutenberg™ collection. Despite these efforts, Project Gutenberg™ electronic works, and the medium on which they may be stored, may contain "Defects," such as, but not limited to, incomplete, inaccurate or corrupt data, transcription errors, a copyright or other intellectual property infringement, a defective or damaged disk or other medium, a computer virus, or computer codes that damage or cannot be read by your equipment.

1.F.2. LIMITED WARRANTY, DISCLAIMER OF DAMAGES - Except for the "Right of Replacement or Refund" described in paragraph 1.F.3, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the owner of the Project Gutenberg™ trademark, and any other party distributing a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work under this agreement, disclaim all liability to you for damages, costs and expenses, including legal fees. YOU AGREE THAT YOU HAVE NO REMEDIES FOR NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, BREACH OF WARRANTY OR BREACH OF CONTRACT EXCEPT THOSE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH 1.F.3. YOU AGREE THAT THE FOUNDATION, THE TRADEMARK OWNER, AND ANY DISTRIBUTOR UNDER THIS AGREEMENT WILL NOT BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR ACTUAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES EVEN IF YOU GIVE NOTICE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.F.3. LIMITED RIGHT OF REPLACEMENT OR REFUND - If you discover a defect in this electronic work within 90 days of receiving it, you can receive a refund of the money (if any) you paid for it by sending a written explanation to the person you received the work from. If you received the work on a physical medium, you must return the medium with your written explanation. The person or entity that provided you with the defective work may elect to provide a replacement copy in lieu of a refund. If you received the work electronically, the person or entity providing it to you may choose to give you a second opportunity to receive the work electronically in lieu of a refund. If the second copy is also defective, you may demand a refund in writing without further opportunities to fix the problem.

1.F.4. Except for the limited right of replacement or refund set forth in paragraph 1.F.3, this work is provided to you 'AS-IS', WITH NO OTHER WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PURPOSE.

1.F.5. Some states do not allow disclaimers of certain implied warranties or the exclusion or limitation of certain types of damages. If any disclaimer or limitation set forth in this agreement violates the law of the state applicable to this agreement, the agreement shall be interpreted to make the maximum disclaimer or limitation permitted by the applicable state law. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this agreement shall not void the remaining provisions.

1.F.6. INDEMNITY - You agree to indemnify and hold the Foundation, the trademark owner, any agent or employee of the Foundation, anyone providing copies of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works in accordance with this agreement, and any volunteers associated with the production, promotion and distribution of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works, harmless from all liability, costs and expenses, including legal fees, that arise directly or indirectly from any of the following which you do or cause to occur: (a) distribution of this or any Project Gutenberg™ work, (b) alteration, modification, or additions or deletions to any Project Gutenberg™ work, and (c) any Defect you cause.

Section 2. Information about the Mission of Project Gutenberg™

Project Gutenberg™ is synonymous with the free distribution of electronic works in formats readable by the widest variety of computers including obsolete, old, middle-aged and new computers. It exists because of the efforts of hundreds of volunteers and donations from people in all walks of life.

Volunteers and financial support to provide volunteers with the assistance they need are critical to reaching Project Gutenberg™'s goals and ensuring that the Project Gutenberg™ collection will remain freely available for generations to come. In 2001, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation was created to provide a secure and permanent future for Project Gutenberg™ and future generations. To learn more about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation and how your efforts and donations can help, see Sections 3 and 4 and the Foundation information page at www.gutenberg.org.

Section 3. Information about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation

The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation is a non-profit 501(c)(3) educational corporation organized under the laws of the state of Mississippi and granted tax exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service. The Foundation's EIN or federal tax identification number is 64-6221541. Contributions to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation are tax deductible to the full extent permitted by U.S. federal laws and your state's laws.

The Foundation's business office is located at 809 North 1500 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84116, (801) 596-1887. Email contact links and up to date contact information can be found at the Foundation's website and official page at www.gutenberg.org/contact

Section 4. Information about Donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation

Project Gutenberg™ depends upon and cannot survive without widespread public support and donations to carry out its mission of increasing the number of public domain and licensed works that can be freely distributed in machine-readable form accessible by the widest array of equipment including outdated equipment. Many small donations (\$1 to \$5,000) are particularly important to maintaining tax exempt status with the IRS.

The Foundation is committed to complying with the laws regulating charities and charitable donations in all 50 states of the United States. Compliance requirements are not uniform and it takes a considerable effort, much paperwork and many fees to meet and keep up with these requirements. We do not solicit donations in locations where we have not received written confirmation of compliance. To SEND DONATIONS or determine the status of compliance for any particular state visit www.gutenberg.org/donate.

While we cannot and do not solicit contributions from states where we have not met the solicitation requirements, we know of no prohibition against accepting unsolicited donations from donors in such states who approach us with offers to donate.

International donations are gratefully accepted, but we cannot make any statements concerning tax treatment of donations received from outside the United States. U.S. laws alone swamp our small staff.

Please check the Project Gutenberg web pages for current donation methods and addresses. Donations are accepted in a number of other ways including checks, online payments and credit card donations. To donate, please visit: www.gutenberg.org/donate

Section 5. General Information About Project Gutenberg™ electronic works

Professor Michael S. Hart was the originator of the Project Gutenberg™ concept of a library of electronic works that could be freely shared with anyone. For forty years, he produced and distributed Project Gutenberg™ eBooks with only a loose network of volunteer support.

Project Gutenberg™ eBooks are often created from several printed editions, all of which are confirmed as not protected by copyright in the U.S. unless a copyright notice is included. Thus, we do not necessarily keep eBooks in compliance with any particular paper edition.

Most people start at our website which has the main PG search facility: www.gutenberg.org.

This website includes information about Project Gutenberg™, including how to make donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, how to help produce our new eBooks, and how to subscribe to our email newsletter to hear about new eBooks.