

called the Junction; that was 200 or 300 miles that covered not only the Platte but the Republican Valley—no telling how many there were. I have known that after the building of the railroad that buffalo were so plentiful along both the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific railroads that they stopped the trains, and in traveling through a herd it took a great deal more than five days. In the summer this was the grazing ground.

The other question about the Indian putting an arrow through the buffalo,—many have seen that done with the bows and arrows they had in those days; they went with very great force. The Indian would ride alongside of the buffalo and fill him full of arrows and kill him, and if the arrow struck where it did not find any bone it would not be difficult to force it through him.

Col. R. I. Dodge wrote many books about matters on the plains. He was not my relative. He was from North Carolina. His identity and account, found in the writings of one of the greatest living Iowa men, is in the *American Natural History*, by William T. Hornaday, p. 102, Scribner, 1906:

“It is safe to say that no man ever saw in one day a greater panorama of animal life than that unrolled before Col. R. I. Dodge, in May, 1871, when he drove for twenty-five miles along the Arkansas River, through an unbroken herd of buffaloes. By my calculation, he actually saw on that memorable day nearly half a million head. It was the great southern herd, on its annual migration northward, and it must have contained a total of about three and one-half million animals. At that date, the northern herd contained about one and one-half millions. In those days, mighty hosts of buffaloes frequently stopped or derailed railway trains, and obstructed the progress of boats on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers.

“In 1869, the general herd was divided, by the completion of the Union Pacific Railway, into a ‘northern herd’ and a ‘southern herd.’ The latter was savagely attacked by hide hunters in the autumn of 1871, and by 1875, with the exception of three very small bunches, it had been annihilated.”

I don't think I wrote much about the buffalo, although I have hunted them with the Indians and have seen the “surrounds.”

I am, truly,

G. M. DODGE.

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### THE RIVER JEFFREON IS THE NORTH RIVER.

Touching the identity of the River Jeffreon in modern nomenclature, we publish the following correspondence:

Historical Department of Iowa.  
Des Moines, Iowa, August 24, 1914.

Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: In part 2, 18th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and on Map 37, therewith, occurs among other Indian boundary data the name "The Jeffreon River" which is a section of the boundary of the Sac and Fox cession of November 3, 1804.

Upon what data is the conclusion reached that this particular river, now known as the South Fabius river, was the "Jeffreon" river had in mind by the parties to the treaty of 1804? Is there any map, chart or writing extant, contemporaneous with the time of the execution of the treaty that has intrinsic proof that this is the stream? If so, will you kindly give me a copy, photograph or tracing of the item.

Sincerely yours,

EDGAR R. HARLAN,  
Curator Historical Department of Iowa.

Smithsonian Institution,  
Bureau of American Ethnology,  
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1914.

Mr. Edgar R. Harlan,  
Curator Historical Department of Iowa,  
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: .

I am enclosing a copy of the letter from Colonel C. C. Royce, dated October 7th, in regard to the "Jeffreon" river.

Truly yours,

F. W. HODGE,  
Ethnologist-in-charge.

Washington, D. C., October 7, 1914.

Dr. F. W. Hodge,

Director Bureau of Ethnology:

I am in receipt by reference from you of a letter dated Aug. 24, 1914, from E. R. Harlan, Curator of the Historical Department of Iowa, asking "upon what data is the conclusion reached that this particular river now known as the South Fabius river was the Jeffreon river had in mind by the parties to the treaty in 1804."

In reply I will say that the river "Jeffreon" as named and spelled in the Sac and Fox treaty of 1804 is laid down under the name "Jaufrione" on a number of the early maps of that section, viz.: on a map of the U. S. of N. America by A. Arrowsmith dated 1802; also on a map of U. S. by Abraham Bradley, Jr., 1804; also on a map of U. S. by Osgood Carleton, 1866; also on a map of

U. S. by P. A. F. Tardieu, 1806, and again in 1808 by same cartographer.

These maps of course are wanting in much of the detail of modern maps of that section, but a rough diagram I submit herewith<sup>1</sup> indicates the location of the "Jeffreon" river and makes it coincident with what is indicated on modern maps of Missouri as the North river, a stream entering the Mississippi a short distance south of the Fabius river.

I return herewith the letter of Mr. Harlan.

Very truly yours,

C. C. ROYCE.

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### NOTES.

On September 14, 1914, the Francis Scott Key chapter of the Daughters of 1812, by their president, Mrs. Mary H. S. Johnston, presented a memorial tablet to the Public Library of Council Bluffs, Iowa. It commemorates a visit by Abraham Lincoln to Council Bluffs. The inscription reads as follows:

To the memory of Abraham Lincoln, who on August 19, 1859, was the guest of Hon. William H. M. Pusey, whose residence stood on this ground, this tablet was placed by Francis Scott Key chapter, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 14, 1914.

J. M. Galvin, president of the library board, accepted the tablet. Addresses were made by Hon. Walter I. Smith and Gen. Grenville M. Dodge.

On the occasion commemorated, Mr. Lincoln reached Council Bluffs by boat from St. Joseph. He was accompanied by O. M. Hatch, then secretary of the state of Illinois. Mr. Lincoln registered at the Pacific House, transacted some personal business, held a conference with General Dodge, made an address on slavery in Concert Hall and visited his old friends, Thomas Officer and Judge W. H. M. Pusey.

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On August 4th at Fairport, in Muscatine county, the new United States Biological Station was dedicated by public ceremony. It is a monument to the persistence of our governmental policy of restoring wasted resources, for the existence

<sup>1</sup>See illustration opposite.

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