

neighboring nations, the trade that we have with them may, in an ordinary year amount to eighty packages of deer and bear skins, few other peltries.<sup>19</sup>

*Kansés.*—In ascending this river [the Missouri] eighty leagues farther a village of the *Kansés* is found; we have there a garrison with a commandant furnished,<sup>20</sup> like those of *Pimiteou* and fort Chartres, by New-Orleans. There comes from this post a hundred packages largely of beaver, but badly dressed, the other peltries are the same as those of the preceding post. Fifty leagues above are found the *Otoks* and the *Ayoués*;<sup>21</sup> two hundred men furnish eighty packages, of the same peltries as those of the *Kansés*.

*Fort Duquesne.*—The fort Duquesne is situated on the Belle River at the confluence of Malanguéulé. This fort is a small one, built of wood, and badly placed, and dominated by two heights at a musket's range; in a word, it is untenable if it

<sup>19</sup> A French post was established among the Missouri in 1722, but destroyed in 1725 by Indians, none of the garrison escaping. Its site, known as Fort Orleans, is somewhat in doubt. It was probably on the Missouri near the old mouth of Grand River, in Carroll County, just above Wakenda Creek. In 1804 Lewis and Clark could see no remains thereof.—Ed.

<sup>20</sup> This fort was located at the *Kansa* village on the present site of Fort Leavenworth. Its remains were plainly seen by the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804, and that of Major Long in 1819. Cantonment Leavenworth was there established in 1827.—Ed.

<sup>21</sup> Two tribes of Siouan stock, known better as the *Oto* and *Iowa*. The former were an offshoot of the Missouri, and removed higher up the river of that name, residing for a time in the neighborhood of Omaha. Later they had a village on Platte River, where the remnant of the Missouri united with them. They resided on their reservation in southeastern Nebraska until after the middle of the nineteenth century, and were then removed to Indian Territory, where their reservation was abolished in 1904, lands being then allotted in severalty. The *Iowa* (*Ayoués*) were met by the French in the state to which they have given name. In 1808 the first American treaty was made with this tribe. They ceded their Iowa lands in 1836, and removed to Kansas, where a remnant of the tribe still dwell on allotted lands in Doniphan County.—Ed.