
Report on receipt and expenditure of Ind. Trade Light from April 1, 1771, to Dec. 31, 1820, inclusive—by Thos. D. M. Kennedy, superintendent.

Total Receipts $8,893,641 x 16
Total Expenditure $7,601,941 x 16

Balance favor of U.S. $13,916,933

Note: P. 221, ibid. The laws are definite upon this point in excluding from the system all considerations of gain 14th of 1796, amended by 1806.

Ibid., No. 173, p. 260 et seq.
Historical Society of Montana.

P. 317 - Sketch of the early life of the mission - Continuation of Bradley manuscript. Published in Volume 5, p. 139, Historical Society of Montana, Contributions.

P. 129 - Bradley manuscript - Records of gold in 1912. Follow Bradley manuscript book II from p. 127 at aug. 5 257.

P. 17 - Early days in Emigrant whole rock.

P. 142 - Medicine and Hell.

P. 200 - Surveyor's logbook of Cyrus A. McMillan.

P. 197 - Historical sketch of Lewis A. McMillan.

P. 197 - Discovery of golden needles.

Affairs at St. Helena. (Best done by letter.)

Society of Montana members. I (mostly important) 1879.

List of miners and date of arrival in Montana. Very important.

Ludlow - Report of the famous song.

Cassel's Residence at Yellowstone.

National Park - 1876.

Thirty years with the frontier by E. G. Cassel & Montana 1877.

Their stories of 36 years in the Rockies.

By Robert Waukegan.
History of the counties of Montana.

Geographic Survey Library, Wash., D.C.

Montana & Yellowstone Park.

Robert C. Stoneham, 1872.

Geo. Survey Library, Wash., D.C.

Very briefly, years on the streams by

W. T. Hamilton.

U.S. Geol. Survey Report of

Montana, Id., W. 20, 8th State.

Hayden, 1872.
Photostat Copy of
Territorial Map of 1763
or 1st volume of
Society of North
Pioneers - 1899 -
Footnote. Assiniboin Sun Dance. Reception in camp of the scouts on their return from finding the tree to be used as center pole for the Sun Dance lodge.


(297) (Coronado party is received by Spaniards at Culiacan on the west coast of Mexico, Easter, 1540.) When the day after Easter came, the army started in the morning to go to the town and, as they approached, the inhabitants of the town came out on an open plain with foot and horse drawn up in ranks as if for a battle, and having its seven bronze pieces of artillery in position, making show of defending their town. Some of our soldiers were with them. Our army drew up in the same way and began a skirmish with them, and after the artillery on both sides had been fired they were driven back, just as if the town had been taken by force of arms, which was a pleasant demonstration of welcome, except for the artilleryman who lost a hand by a shot, from having ordered them to fire before he had finished drawing out the ramrod. After the town was taken, the army was well lodged and entertained by the townspeople, who, as they were all well-to-do people, took all the gentlemen and people of quality who were with the army into their own apartments, although they had lodgings prepared for them all just outside the town.


(308) (Hancock observes reception of visiting Indians by Nootka village south of Clyoquot sound on west coast of Vancouver Island in 1853.) We had not proceeded far from the shore when a large fleet of canoes was seen coming towards us, and the Indians in our canoe informed us they were the Indians they had sent for the day we were taken prisoners to participate in the war dance and to decide what was to be done with us. Our canoe was again landed and the old chief, who designed going with us, jumped out and joined his people who appeared in ecstasies at the approach of the neighboring tribe, and perfectly frantic at the sight of us; they jumped and yelled, running from one house to another, and we could not but conclude from all these demonstrations and the desertion of the Chief, our sole reliance, who joined in with his people and their visitors, that we would certainly be killed, or given to the other tribe to be disposed of as they determined. The Indians now all painted themselves jet black, relieved by red stripes over their faces and persons, while some of them had their heads most ludicrously decorated with the down and small feathers of fowls, rubbed in and mixed with their hair until their heads looked almost white contrasting strangely with the other decorations of their persons. They then procured their guns, knives, bows and arrows and a kind of lance, being a pole about ten feet long with a spear on the end, which they throw with great precision, and being armed and fixed off in a way very hideous and disgusting to us, yet satisfactorily to themselves, they commenced the war dance whooping and yelling most savagely. There being so much confusion everywhere around us, and not exactly understanding the programme, I pro-

(309) posed to Mr. Powell that we should retire to the top of one of the houses where we would be out of the way of these savages; he had never had much experience among Indians and manifested considerable alarm at all these demonstrations, and although I had before witnessed war-like preparations among Indians; I had never seen any near so imposing in appearance as this, so nearly concerning myself, and did not feel much composed either. After awhile, the Chief came dashing out of his house

in the multitude of strange savages, the strangest and most savage looking of all; besides being painted even more wildly than the rest, he wore around his head a wreath of bucks horns of uniform size, in addition to which he wore a large pair of antlers upon the top of the head. He joined in the circle, which was formed around a large area, amusing themselves by jumping up and down in a half stooping or squatting posture, keeping time to the wild music of their voices. When their Chief joined them they gave evidence of their respect for him by ceasing their exercises for a short time and then commenced again with renewed vigor. Just now, the approaching fleet of fifty-eight canoes, laden with the neighboring tribe before alluded to, came in close proximity to the village, presenting a most beautiful appearance; they came up in solid column, being all tied alongside of each other and having sails all set to a breeze which enabled them to skim over the surface of the sea at rapid speed, while the whole party on board participated in a wild and melancholy song; all of them were painted and armed like the inhabitants of the village. The sails of all this fleet of canoes were lowered (310) and out of sight so suddenly it seemed by magic, when they changed their mournful songs to wild and furious yelling, which was answered by the natives on shore, who pointed their muskets and arrows at their visitors, while the latter did the same. The nearer they approached, the more hostile they appeared towards each other, and we, who were spectators, thought a bloody conflict between the tribes was inevitable, so well did they enact the meeting of belligerent parties. When the canoes advanced within a short distance of the beach, the Indians of the village fired a volley of musketry, to all appearance right into the advancing party, which was returned and kept up in the most earnest manner till they had exchanged four rounds, when the muskets were laid aside and the conflict continued on both sides with bows and arrows. This was very exciting, and I could not see how they avoided doing each other serious injury, but this they managed to do by elevating or depressing their arrows, to miss on either side. When they had exhausted all their arrows on both sides, the Indians in the canoes jumped out in the water, which was about waist deep, and were met by the other tribe in a hand to hand conflict; they caught each other by the hair and seemed to use in the most violent manner a club about fourteen inches long which was made fast to the wrist by cords made of sinews of animals; a blow given in earnest with one of these I should think would kill an antagonist, and this part of the mock battle I thought would certainly result in something serious, for they handle each other very roughly and I’ve no doubt many of them received an accidental blow, which, however, they took in apparent good humor. (311) Having ceased their contest with clubs, they all seemed to be quite friendly, and all mixed together, but such a spectacle as they presented would be difficult to describe; two or three thousand of them were without entirely without clothing of any description; some had bear skins and in a few isolated cases some had a blanket around them; the women had only cedar bark dresses.
We send greetings to all mankind! Be it known unto all nations, that the most ancient, most illustrious, and most numerous tribes of the red skins, lords of the soil from the banks of the great waters unto the tops of the mountains, upon which the heavens rest, have entered into solemn league and covenant to make, preserve, and cherish a firm and lasting peace, that so long as the water runs, or grass grows, they may hail each other as brethren and smoke the calumet in friendship and security.

On the vigil of the feast of St. Andrew, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-one, the powerful and distinguished nation of Blackfeet, Piegan, and Blood Indians, by their ambassadors, appeared at Fort Union, near the spot where the Yellow Stone River unites its current with the Missouri, and in the council-chamber of the Governor Kenneth M'Kenzie met the principal chief of all the Assiniboine nation, the Man that holds the Knife, attended by his chiefs of council, le Brechu, le Borgne, the Sparrow, the Bear's Arm, la Terre qui Tremble, and l'Enfant de Medicine, when, conforming to all ancient customs and ceremonies, and observing the due mystical signs enjoined by the grand medicine-lodges, a treaty of peace and friendship was entered into between the said high contracting parties, and is testified by their hands and seals hereunto annexed, hereafter and forever to live as brethren of one large united happy family; and may the Great Spirit, who watcheth over us all, approve our conduct and teach us to love one another.

Done, executed, ratified and confirmed at Fort Union on the day and year first within written, in the presence of Jas. Archdale Hamilton.

H. CHARDON.

THE MAN THAT HOLDS THE KNIFE.

LE BORGNE.

THE YOUNG GAUCHER.

THE SPARROW.

LE BRECHU, OR LE FILS DU GROS FRANCAIS.

LA TERRE QUI TREMBLE.

THE BEAR'S ARM, OR THE MAN THAT LIVES ALONE.

L'ENFANT DE MEDICINE.

K. M'KENZIE, on behalf of the Piegans and Blackfeet.
FUR REFERENCES

The Fur Traders & Fur Bearing Animals - Marcus Peterson, 1914

Wearner Encyclopedia - Fur Catalog, E. Albrecht & Son, St. Paul, Minn

The Fur Trade of America, Albert L. Belden, H.A. 1917

Miss A. B. Bichnell, Bureau Standards, Textile Section.

W. B. Bell, Fur Specialist, 202 Bieber Bldg, Biological Survey.

Mr. Mays, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Textile Div., Department of Commerce, 8th Floor.

Bureau of Animal Husbandry, Department of Agriculture.

Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A., Mills Bldg, Washington, D.C.
"---D S. --- was told that it was because of three human footmarks imprinted an inch deep in the rock with the track of a dog or a wolf following —

On arrival I saw a limestone rock about 13 feet by eight and over two feet thick, in which there were three human tracks made with long strides — possibly while running; with dog or wolf tracks behind.

I recognized immediately that this limestone had been brought down from the north by glacier action and dropped where we saw it — there was no limestone in place anywhere in that vicinity; all around about were glacier boulders of granite dropped also at the melting of a glacier and I sensed at once that here was something of great importance to science.

Those human tracks showing mud squeezed up between the toes, must have been made

D S. by a human being before the mud of which that rock was composed had hardened into stone that could be transported by a glacier and I can see no escape from the fact that the human being that made them was interglacial or maybe glacial man. This proof is not at all like that of a bone or a skull that may have been recently washed where found and there is no escape from it.

I claimed this discovery in the New York Times of that period and not being a scientist whose name would carry weight, an effort was made to interest several scientists to the point of investigation, without success; they pushed it away, convinced beforehand of the impossibility of interglacial man on this continent - suggesting that the tracks must have been made by a sloth but no sloth ever travelled with such a long free stride, and I am convinced that some scientist whose mind is — — (end of fragment)


"The party arrived at Hidden creek on the 11th of July, and here, on the following day, after the usual military ceremonies, a treaty was made with a band of Sioux called the Fire Hearts, numbering about 150 souls. From one of the young men Major O'Fallon took a British medal.

The journal notes the following occurrence at this place.

'Major O'Fallon and General Atkinson obtained two Indian horses and rode three-quarters of a mile back to the hills in rear of our position to look at the impression of footsteps on a rock. We found the impression of three tracks of the foot of a common-sized man. The first, near the upper edge of the rock, is made by the right foot, and is about an inch deep, making a full impression of the whole track, with the full impression of five toes & inch deep. The next track (sic) is of the left foot, and about 3½ feet from the first — the impression full and deep as the first. The next footprint of the right foot is not visible, but at about six feet from the second track and impression is again made by the left foot as large an plain as the others. This is near the lower edge of the rock which of itself is about 11 feet long by 9, lying at an angle of about 80 degrees of elevation.'

The expedition arrived at the Aricara village on the 15th of July, where treaties were made with these Indians and with the Hunkpapas, after the usual ceremonies."
Science News Letter, for October 29, 1938, pages 378-379, Paleontology. Article: "Human-Like Tracks in Stone Are Riddle to Scientists." One photograph of footprints in rock entitled "These Aren't Human" accompanies the article.

This article describes a series of twelve footprints, shaped like those of a human being, 9½ inches long by 6 inches across, found in sandstone formation known to belong to the coal age, about twelve miles south of Berea, Kentucky, by Dr. Wilbur G. Burroughs, professor of geology at Berea College, and William Funnell. The article continues:

"Recently Prof. Burroughs was visited, in his laboratory by some Kentucky mountain men, who took him up into their hills and showed him another place where there were many of the footprints. This mountain site, indeed, seems to have been the 'Old Kentucky Home' of a whole family of the mysterious animals, for Prof. Burroughs reports that the footprints 'range in size from small ones about 4½ inches long to tracks the size I have written you about,' which were nearly ten inches in length.

Newest find of the mysterious footprints was made on a rock outcrop in a pasture near Festus, Missouri, about 30 miles down river from St. Louis. Thomas L. Donnell, who found them, poured plaster of Paris into the prints to make casts. He sent the casts to Alfred Baily, director of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, who in turn forwarded them to Charles W. Gilmore, curator of paleontology of the U.S. National Museum in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Gilmore states that some tracks like these, in sandstone of the same geological age, were found several years ago, in Pennsylvania. But neither in Pennsylvania, Missouri, nor Kentucky has there ever been found even one fossil bone of a creature that might have made the tracks.

Mr. Gilmore, searching old scientific publications, discovered that similar tracks had been found on the Missouri bank of the Mississippi river"(?)"long before. In the American Journal for Science for 1832 there were letters to the editor by Henry R. Schoolcraft, noted early American scientist, and Senator Thomas H. Benton, telling of 'human' footprints in the rocks along the water front at St. Louis. Mr. Schoolcraft added that these prints even then had long been known to the original French settlers of the city."

Chester E. Faria, Field Representative, Indian Field Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior Department, states: (Dec. 16, 1939)

That footprints resembling those of human beings are found in sandstone or limestone fragments both near Standing Rock Agency, and near Cheyenne River Agency, South Dakota, which is about 75 miles from Standing Rock.

Standing Rock and Cheyenne River Indian Agencies.

Standing Rock Agency is located at Fort Yates, North Dakota. The Superintendent is Lorenz C. Lippert.

Cheyenne River Agency is located at Cheyenne Agency, South Dakota. The Superintendent is Walter F. Dickens.

The nearest large town to both of the above Agencies is Mobridge, South Dakota, located on the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. The best hotel in Mobridge is the Brown Palace Hotel. Mobridge is about 35 miles from Cheyenne River and 50 miles from Standing Rock. Main highways are gravel, and other roads dirt, but in good condition. An automobile can be rented from the garage in Mobridge. There is telephone communication from Mobridge to both Agencies.
Dr. John Gale M. Cardin
3428 Ashley Terrace
Washington, D.C.
My dear Doctor Carter,

I am afraid that I put you to a great deal of trouble. But you have bent over backwards just what I wanted. Thank you very much. — Friends best
effect to be imposed upon
I am just up after having
been laid low with a
cold. Ever since I left
Washington, with remembrances to Mrs
Carlin. Believe me, with
renewed thanks
Very sincerely yours
Mary Merrill Scott
January 13
1940
January 13, 1940.

Mrs. Hugh L. Scott,
8 Greenholm,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Mrs. Scott:

Enclosed you will find a memorandum containing the information you requested upon your recent visit to Washington. I have made a careful search of the papers of your late husband in the files of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and the fragment contained in the accompanying memo is the only writing I can find by him bearing on the subject of the footprints.

I regret that I have been so long a time in getting this information to you, but the holidays intervened, and somehow holidays have a way of disrupting one's plans.

In addition to these footprints, I understand that the bad land country west and northwest of Standing Rock is rich in fossils, so that a paleontologist should be able to have a very pleasant and profitable vacation in that country.

Mrs. Carter joins me in all best wishes to you for a bright, happy and prosperous New Year.

Sincerely yours,

John G. Carter.

1 Encl.


Five hundred copies of this volume have been distributed. Two copies are in Washington, D.C., one at the Library of Congress and one in the Library of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Four copies are in New York City, one copy in each of the following libraries: Public Library; American Geographical Society of New York; New York Historical Society; Columbia University Library.

(191) "The fossil bones of the large animals that have been found on this Continent appear to be limited to the United States east of the Allegheny Mountains (Hills), and on the west side of the Ohio River, and the countries southward on the east side of the Mississippi and to South America. On the west side of the Mississippi only one large bone has been found, which the Natives reverenced and (which) has given a name to two tribes, the great, and the little, Osage Indians.

This large bone, several years ago, was purchased from the Natives and placed in the museum of Washington City. The Natives when questioned on the fossil bones of the Ohio River, made a fable for an answer. That in old times these Mammoths were numerous; they devoured all other Animals, and did not allow Men to live; at length the Great Spirit became angry. He descended with the Thunder in his hands, and destroyed them all; except the big Bull; the Thunder struck him on the forehead but did not kill him; he bounded away, sprang over the Mississippi River, and ran to the west, where he yet lives. (Note. When on the head waters of the Athabasca River and Mountain defiles to the Columbia River; the Natives, but especially the White and Iroquois Hunters, all declared these places to be the haunt of an enormous Animal who lived on grass, moss and the tender shoots of the willows; nor could all my arguments when there make a single convert to the contrary)."

(444) (181D) "Jany 5th. --- We are now entering the defiles of the Rocky Mountains by the Athabasca

(445) River, the woods of Pine are stunted, full of branches to the ground, and the Aspin. Willow &c not much better; strange to say, here is a strong belief that the haunt of the Mammoth, is about this defile, I questioned several, none could positively say, they had seen him, but their belief I found firm and not to be shaken. I remarked to them, that such an enormous heavy Animal must leave indelible marks of his feet, and his feeding. This they all acknowledged, and that they had never seen any marks of him, and therefore could show me none. All I could say did not shake their belief in his existence." ------

"January 7th. Continuing our journey in the afternoon we came on the track of a large animal, the snow about six inches deep on the ice; I measured it; four large toes each of four inches in length to each a short claw; the ball of the foot sunk three inches lower than the toes, the hinder part of the foot did not
References to Mammoth. ——— 2.

mark well, the length fourteen inches, by eight inches in breadth, walking from north to south, and having passed about six hours. We were in no humour to follow him: the Men and Indians would have it to be a young mammoth and I held it to be the track of a large old grizzled Bear; yet the shortness of the tails, the ball of the foot, and its great size was not that of a Bear, otherwise that of a very large old Bear, his claws worn away; this the Indians would not allow."

(537) "I now recur to what I have already noticed in the early part of last winter" (1611), "when proceeding up the Athabasca River to cross the Mountains, in company with ... Men and four hunters, on one of the channels of the River we came to the track of a large animal, which measured fourteen inches in length by eight inches in breadth by a tape line. As the snow was about six inches in depth the track was well defined, and we could see it for a full one hundred yards from us, this animal was proceeding from north to south. We did not attempt to follow it, we had no time for it, and the Hunters, eager as they are to follow and shoot every animal made no attempt to follow this beast, for what could the balls of our fowling guns do against such an animal. Report from old times had made the head branches of this River, and the Mountains in the vicinity the abode of one, or more, very large animals, to which I never appeared to give credence; for these reports appeared to arise from that fondness for the marvellous so common in mankind; but the sight of the track of that large beast staggered me, and I often thought of it, yet never could bring myself to believe that such an animal existed, but thought it might be the track of some monster Bear.

On the sixth of October" (1612) "we camped in the passes of the Mountains, the Hunters there pointed out to me a low Mountain apparently close to us, and said that on the top of (538) that eminence, there was a Lake of several miles around which was deep moss, with much coarse grass in places, and rushes; that these animals feed there, they were sure from the great quantity of moss torn up, with grass and rushes; the hunters all agreed this animal was not carnivorous, but fed on moss, and vegetables. Yet they all agree that not one of them had ever seen the animal; I told them that I thought curiosity alone ought to have prompted them to get a sight of one of them; they replied, that they were curious enough to see them, but at a distance, the search for him, might bring them so near that they could not get away; I had known these men for years, and could always depend on their word, they had no interest to deceive themselves, or other persons. The circumstantial evidence of the existence of this animal is sufficient, but notwithstanding the many months the Hunters have traversed this extent of country in all directions, and this animal having never been seen, there is no direct evidence of its existence. Yet when I think of all I have seen and heard, if put on my oath, I could neither assert, nor deny, it's existence; for many hundreds of miles of the Rocky Mountains are yet unknown, and through the defiles by which we pass, distant one hundred and twenty miles from each other, we hasten our march as much as possible."
References to mammoth.


((839)) October 5, 1810, on Upper Saskatchewan River above Horse Pond River.

"Shortly afterward we found the fresh tracks of a grizzely bear; the prints of his feet on the snow were enormous, measuring 14 inches long and 7 broad."

John G. Carter.