

Ho Ho Kus, N.J.

June 15, 1932.

John G. Carter, Esq.

1428 G. St. N.W.

Washington D.C.

Dear Counsellor:

Confirming our conversation re. the O'Neill Matter, I wish to report that Masselman is unwilling to consider making any advances secured by the discount of Ann's claim, until I get a job which will give him reasonable assurance of monthly repayments.

He speculated in bonds and his account shows a pretty fair loss on paper, he reports. He is inclined to average this loss when I get some means of repaying him, by exchanging \$2,000 depreciated bonds earning and now apparently able to pay 5% for Ann's claim. There is no real market for his stuff and the only advantage to Ann is some tangible security and income, with the repayment of principal postponed over a period of years but, if paid, the amount would exceed her claim.

This was discussed informally coming in on the train and may be all out of line by the time I get a job. I asked him if he would be interested in making money in this fashion and he said he would consider it when I got a job. He is a tough bird on business.

I am dickering with a bondholders protective committee and may land something - and Ogden Mills said that I could use his name in trying for a job with the Reconstruction Finance Corp. as a lawyer. ^{HERE.} Would like your views re. this as the General Counsel is a Salt Lake man. Jean is about ready to "blow" West and I am just taking another notch in my belt.

Faithfully,

Hugh C. McCarthy
Hugh C. McCarthy

Browning Mass.

Aug. 22" 1932

Mr. John G. Leaster
Washington D.C.

Dear friend - John I wish you would ^{make} this matter special, and take it and lay it before our friend, Mr. Nixon.

I have tried always not to bother him with matters of this kind if they could be handled otherwise, but the Tribe needs his help on this case and I feel sure that if he knew about the situation that he would not permit this to happen.

you may show him this note if you want to, but please do not show this to any one else.

yours

Joseph W Brown

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

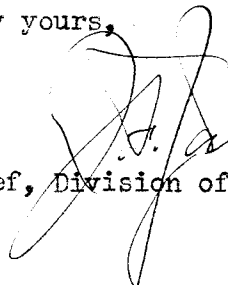
December 29, 1932.

Dear Sir:

The papers of your father which you have been so kind as to present to the Library, were duly received here today. It is a large and impressive collection, which is sure to be of value in the future to historical writers and teachers. A formal acknowledgment from the Library will go to you in due course, but I have wished to send immediately an expression of my own gratitude to you and Mrs. Carter for your kindness in making a gift so valuable to the purposes for which this Division of the Library exists.

Believe me to be, with high regard,

Sincerely yours,



Chief, Division of Manuscripts.

John G. Carter, Esq.,
3428 Ashley Terrace,
Washington, D. C.

Letter from Two Guns White Club
to John Calen Carter, 12/19/33
(Seven, Joyce & Barlow was the law firm
with which J. C. C. was associated)



CHIEF TWO GUNS WHITE CALF

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK



Dec. 19 / 33

*Rec'd
Dec 26-33*

Seven Joyce + Barlow.

Dear Friend,

O-ki! I am
your friend.

Now my father I am very pleased
to learn of the Telegram sent to me, on the
Plain. I can't express the appreciation about
it. Star school vicinity is where I
spent winter, here is a large community, on
the arrival of the cable, I held a gathering that
rite & distribute the cablegram, every body was
more than enthusiastic of the news.

Now I wish to give you some details. There will
be several communications from here, regarding
requests for a delegation, wish to have this
deprived. but deliberate your judgement. as I
said every body was pleased about the learning
but here's one subject wish to inform you, will
be some body here who will try to eradicate
the final financial, but those are some people
who are illiterate, abolish these information is
only. one certain person in it, he's my brother
he's the main person in agitation, who will try
to upturn all goings here.





CHIEF TWO GUNS WHITE CALF

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

II



Oh-ki! I am
your friend.

Now my father wish to say this, it is through your constant urging that has won the final decision for the blackfoot Indians welfare you have won or conquest one of the most famous victorys ever was in blackfoot history.

Last august I got hurt from a horse, & all thra those long dreary months I was confined in bed. but just recently I was able to use my foot.

The snow storm here is just continuously falling for about ten days now, & we believe it will suffer us Indians much grieve.

Mr Forest R. Stone our Indian Agent here, is a person of sympathy, he try to benefit everybody. he's the best Agent that ever situated in the blackfoot Indian Office.

Here is another news, which is said that it was or has been aproved at Washington D.C. all half breeds & mixed bloods will be deprived from here. is it a fact or not wish to learn all about these rumors.





CHIEF TWO GUNS WHITE CALF

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

III



O-ki! I am
your friend.

Now as you receive This letter, I
wish To learn all goings at
Washington D.C. or any protest
on our claims.

When I received The Telegram, I had in
my mind The promise you made To me.
I am not oblivious, but deliberated so I
still remember Those promises.

My Father wish To remind you of my
Appreciation on your Glorious work for us
will close with all my best regards
& good luck to you all.

Wishing To hear from you soon.

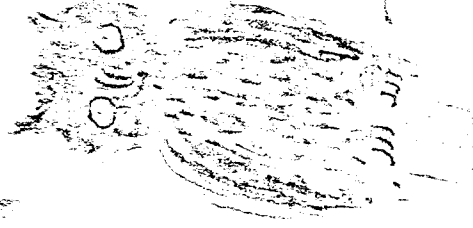
Good bye.

Yours Respectfully.



The Ceremony performed by

Wolf Plume



Bird Rattler.

Crowd Chief -

Four Bears - or

John L. Carter.



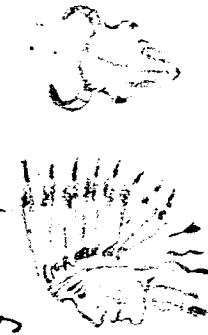
Albert Black C.

July 3rd 1906.

Certificate of Adoption -

Two Guns

Written by



Chief Bull.

Many Buffalo Tails
Interpreter.

1422 F. Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C.
July 16, 1934.

Mr. M.W. Stirling,
Chief, Bureau American Ethnology,
Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: Re: Contributions of Richard Sanderville.

The following are the contributions made by Richard Sanderville, a Blackfeet Indian from Browning, Montana, during his visit to the Bureau between June 8 and July 13, 1934:

Translations furnished:

Sitting Bull manuscript; Jumping Bull manuscript; Madison River grave manuscript; Roman Nose winter count; Cloud Shield winter count; Black Hills petroglyphs; Wind River petroglyph. Also American Horse.

Identified certain photographs in the possession of the Bureau.

Furnished a translation to the story of Bitter Root Jim, from the Indian Sign Language, in General Hugh L. Scott's motion picture of the same.

Examined 1,725 cards of the late Hugh L. Scott, rejecting 935 cards for the following reasons: 1. Signs already given in General Scott's motion picture of the Sign Language. 2. Signs not in general intertribal use, but having only local significance. 3. Duplicate cards. 4. Complex and idiomatic sentences not suitable for record in still photography save at prohibitive expense. 4. Signs not usually used, or words for which there was no sign. 5. Cards not decipherable. 6. Cards giving general historical data, not related to Sign Language.

Cards furnished with signs, 790, and 10 additional signs furnished. Total signs, 800. In addition 3 stories furnished, namely, Indian Love Story, Buffalo Hunt, and Story of transfer of Painted Lodges, all in signs, or about 400 signs additional, perhaps more. Total: 1,200.

Furnished information to Doctors Michelson and Strong on the culture, customs and language of the Blackfeet Indians.

Reviewed and checked General Scott's motion picture of Sign Language.

Furnished information relating to Sitting Bull.

Total number of working days employed on this work were 29.

Respectfully,

(Sgd) John G. Carter.
John G. Carter.

Washington, D.C.
July 17, 1934.

STATEMENT OF WORK DONE WITH MOTION PICTURE CAMERA OF PAUL HELLYER.
BUREAU AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, SIGN LANGUAGE.

Number of feet of film used not given. Perhaps amounts to 700 feet.

June 26, 1934.	3 to 4:30 P.M.	34 cards.
June 27,	10 A.M. to 12 M.	71 cards.
June 27,	Afternoon,	46 cards.
June 28,	3:30 to 3:45 P.M.	69 cards.
June 29,		30 cards.
June 29,		30 cards.
June 29,		30 cards.
June 30,	Saturday. No work done.	
July 1,	Sunday. No work done.	
July 2,	A.M.	30 cards.
July 2,	A.M.	30 cards.
July 2,	12 M.	17 cards.
July 2,	2 P.M.	55 cards.
July 2,	3 P.M.	15 cards.
July 2,	4 P.M.	28 cards.
July 2,	4:30 P.M.	17 cards.
July 3,	Tuesday. No work done.	
July 4,	A.M.	30 cards.
July 4,	A.M.	24 cards.
July 4,	A.M.	23 cards.
July 4,	A.M.	5 cards.
July 5,	Thursday. No work done. Hellyer arrived but missed him.	
July 6,		32 cards.
July 6,		25 cards.
July 6,		25 cards.
July 7,		25 cards.
July 7,		13 cards.
July 7,		16 cards.
July 7,		14 cards.
July 8,	Sunday. No work done.	
July 9,		30 cards.
July 9,		27 cards.
July 10,		10 cards.
July 10,	Motion picture begun.	Indian love story.
July 11,	Motion picture finished.	Indian love story.
July 11,	Motion picture done.	Buffalo hunt.
July 11,	Motion picture done.	Lodge transfer.
-----,		10 extra signs.

Totals,

811 signs.
3 stories.

Signs done: About, 1,200, more or less.

(Sgd) John G. Carter.
John G. Carter.

February 5, 1936

Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Commissioner:

We have had some informal interviews with representatives of your office, and also the Comptroller General's office, concerning the time when interest would begin to accumulate on the judgments we secured April 8th last for the Indians of the Black-foot Reservation and the Gros Ventre Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation.

In considering this matter of the allowance of interest, we suggest that in view of the interest provisions of the jurisdictional act (Approved March 13, 1924 and amended by the act approved February 3, 1931), it would seem proper to allow interest on these judgments from the time such judgments became final. The judgments were delivered by the Court of Claims on April 8, 1935, and at the end of ninety days therefrom the judgments became final, as no petition for certiorari to have the Supreme Court review them was presented to that court.

For these reasons it, therefore, seems to us not only proper but mandatory to allow interest from the date the judgments became final, instead of from the date they were appropriated for, or any other date, as has been suggested.

We are submitting this suggestion for your consideration in the hope that you may find it proper to allow interest at the rate provided by the jurisdictional act from the date these judgments became final.

Very respectfully yours,

SERVEN, JOYCE & BARLOW and JOHN G. CARTER,

By _____

ARS/C

June 8, 1936.

Hon. Abe Murdock of Utah.

Companion bills to S.J. 243 and 245, which have passed the Senate June 1st, are now on the consent Calendar of the House. They are H.J. and H.J. The Senate Bills are on the Speakers table. The House bills are on the consent calendar, having been favorably reported by the House Indian Committee.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 5, 1937

Mr. John G. Carter,
3428 Ashley Terrace,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Carter:

I am sorry that when you called this afternoon I could not see you. I had just come and was on my way to take a bath, and then I had to go to class.

I certainly appreciate your kindness in giving us the copy of the MS of Judge Strong. It will be a valuable addition to our historical collection, and also of great use if it should be necessary again to refute the old stories. I have taken note of your caution about credit to be given.

Father Rector will also be grateful, I know, when I tell him of this accession.

Hoping to see you soon again,

Yours very sincerely,

Wilfrid Parsons, S.J.
Wilfrid Parsons, S.J.

May 5, 1837.

My dear Father Parsons:

Attached you will find a copy of the manuscript of Judge William Strong, who went out to Oregon as Territorial Judge in 1848. The original manuscript, handwritten, is in the Library of the University of California, and the copy attached was made from an exact copy of the manuscript in the possession of Dr. William Duncan Strong, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Strong has given me his permission to present the Georgetown Archives with a copy of his grandfather's manuscript.

The statements contained in the manuscript from Ms. pages 50, and following, are of some interest. Judge Strong, according to Dr. Strong, his grandson, was a staunch Protestant, and a friend of the family of Dr. Whitman, the missionary. At the request of the Whitman family he investigated the circumstances of the "Whitman massacre," and due to the fact that he arrived in the Oregon country shortly after that event, had every opportunity to learn the truth. His conclusions explode the myth that Whitman saved Oregon from the British, and that the Hudson's Bay Company, or the Society of Jesus, or both, instigated the Indians to kill Whitman and his party.

Dr. Strong has suggested that if he can obtain permission from the authorities of the University of California, he would like me to edit this manuscript for publication in the reports of the Oregon Historical society. Meantime, should it be desired to use excerpts from this manuscript in any article or paper, reference should be made, and credit given to the University of California Library, which is the repository of the original.

It is considered by Dr. Strong that Bancroft, who obtained this statement, did not make the best use of the original source material contained in this manuscript.

Sincerely yours,

John G. Carter.

Fall Church, Wyo
June 26, 1937

John E. Carter
3428 Ashley Terrace
Washington D.C.
My dear Mr. Carter:

Your old friend
Oscar White passed to his
happy reward Feb. 16th last.
His daughter, Hannah Brown
has the medal sent by you to
her father. She told me they prized
it highly and would keep it
among members of their family.
She also has the Arapaho peace
pipe. It has not been determined
as yet, who will be chosen as
permanent keeper of the sacred
emblem. Mrs. Brown did say that
Luke Smith, stepson of Oscar
White, was a likely candidate.

You wished to know

if "The Peace Pipe was exposed
at some time during the Anaphal
Sun Dance" The answer is
No. my source of information
is: Mr Friday, Mr Whittemor,
Hannah Brown, and Dominic
Oldmon all important members
of the Anaphal tribe.

The Stones were very
happy to get your message of
friendship, as was the Greens' Mrs.
Horse and others mentioned.

It was a real
pleasure to know you
very pleasant ~~and~~ charming
wife and daughter. I did enjoy
so much my time with you.

May we look
forward to another happy
meeting.

Sincerely
Carlton Burr

May 31, 1938.

Mr. Charles Reevis,
Browning, Montana.

Dear Chief Crow: G. Reevis v. U.S., File 83(2)E.

There is now pending before the House the Department of Interior Deficiency Bill, and I have taken up with Congressman O'Conner's office the matter of having your claim included among the items in that bill. Congressman O'Conner will endeavor to have this claim put in the bill as soon as he gets the papers from the Indian Bureau.

I have talked the matter over with Dan Murphy, and Mr. Watson, who handled your claim in the Indian Bureau is turning the papers over to Mr. Dodd, who will send the necessary information to Congressman O'Conner just as fast as he can get it in shape. As soon as Mr. O'Conner gets the papers from Mr. Dodd he will get busy and try to get your claim put into the pending Deficiency Bill.

If all goes well, and the Deficiency Bill passes before the adjournment of this Congress, which is scheduled for June 11, you should get your money some time this summer. There is no fund in the Indian Bureau, or in the Department of Interior, out of which to pay these small claims. I will keep after this matter, and do my best to keep pushing it. Mr. O'Conner will, I am assured, do his best.

It was a real pleasure to have you, and our other friends with us in Washington. I hope Jack Little Bull is now up and around, and feeling well again. Mrs. Carter and Mary Ellen join me in best wishes to you, and to all of our old friends out there.

Sincerely,

John G. Carter.

Land Division
Claims
87643-19
A P R

5

Members of the Arapaho Business Council,
Through Supt., Forest H. Stone,
Wind River Agency.

DEC 15 1939

Gentlemen:

In the minutes of your meeting held on July 27, 1939, you expressed a desire to obtain from us information regarding your proposal to change your tribal claims attorneys and also the status of the Maverick Springs oil field matter. We have delayed advising you on these matters until we had something definite to report to you.

With regard to your desire to effect a change in your tribal claims attorneys, you are advised that by Office letters dated December 1, approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior on December 5, 1939, notice was served on Messrs. Daniel B. Henderson and Benedict M. Holden, Attorneys at Law, of Washington, D. C., and Hartford, Connecticut, respectively, that unless within sixty days from the date thereof satisfactory cause was shown why such action should not be taken, the contract of June 27, 1931, between them and the Arapaho Tribe of Indians residing on reservations in the States of Oklahoma and Wyoming would be considered terminated. Copies of the letters mentioned, showing the reasons for this action, are enclosed for your information.

Unless satisfactory cause is shown within the sixty-day period by the attorneys, the contract to which your tribe is one of the parties will be terminated. We will then be in a position to authorize the Superintendent of the Wind River Agency to call a general council meeting of the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation for the purpose of selecting a new tribal claims attorney and of selecting tribal delegates to execute a contract in behalf of the tribe, as required by the Regulations Concerning Negotiation and Execution of Attorney Contracts with Indian Tribes, a copy of which is enclosed. We shall keep you advised of further developments through your Superintendent.

There is but little to report concerning the Maverick Springs oil field matter. A form of renewal of oil and gas lease was transmitted to the former lessees of the expired leases in the Maverick Springs field under date of July 28, 1939. The lessees have as yet failed to advise the Department of the acceptance or rejection of the proposed leases.

Sincerely yours,

cc Indian Organization
Wind River Agency

WIND RIVER AGENCY
DEC 15 1939

Commissioner

12 aw 7
Enclosure 2219878

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FIELD SERVICE

Wind River Indian Agency
Fort Washakie, Wyoming

March 13, 1940

Mr. John G. Carter
3428 Ashley Terrace
Washington, D. C.

My dear John and Selina:

Mr. Fred Dralle, Special Officer of this jurisdiction, and one of my best friends is going to be in Washington, arriving Sunday, March 17.

Mr. Dralle is on annual leave but will be able to help some with any plans that you have affecting the Arapahoe delegation. I do not know as yet who will be chosen but expect to be able to notify you tomorrow.

I want you to know Mr. Dralle better. You will remember meeting him and Olga during the time of your visit here. He will be stopping at the Roger-Smith Hotel.

Sincerely yours,



FORREST R. STONE
Superintendent

Delegation was held ~~last night~~
today. Bruce Grossbeck Nellie
Scott & Robert Friday. They
will leave ~~here~~ Rowles today
afternoon. F.R.S.



COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON

A-38979

May 9, 1941.

MH

Honorable Elmer Thomas, Chairman,
Committee on Indian Affairs,
United States Senate.

My dear Mr. Chairman:

Further reference is made to your letter of April 15, 1941, acknowledged April 16, requesting report on bill S. 1321, 77th Congress, entitled "A BILL For the relief of the Gros Ventre Nation or Tribe of Indians of Montana", which bill provides as follows:

"That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims with right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, to consider and determine the claims against the United States of the Gros Ventre Nation or Tribe of Indians of the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation in Montana for just and reasonable compensation for treaty lands taken from them by the United States under the treaty with the United States approved October 17, 1855 (11 Stat. L. 657), to which these Indians were a party, and for treaty lands taken from said Indians under the Act of April 15, 1874 (18 Stat. L. 28), or lands taken from them and appropriated by the United States without specific statutory authority therefor, and all claims arising directly therefrom, which lands are alleged to have been taken from said Indians by the United States, and all proper defenses, also including gratuities, which the United States may have against the said nation or tribe, and to enter judgment thereon, all claims and defenses to be considered without regard to lapse of time or partial adjudication, and the final judgment and satisfaction thereof shall be in full settlement of all said claims.

"Suit under this Act shall be begun by filing a petition within two years after the date of approval of this Act, to be verified by the attorney or attorneys selected by the claimant Indians, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, employed under contract executed and approved in accordance with existing law. The claimant Indians shall be party plaintiff and the United States shall be party defendant, and such suit shall on motion of either party be advanced on the docket of the Court of Claims and of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"The compensation to be paid the attorney for the claimant Indians shall be determined by the Court of Claims in accordance with the terms of said approved contract and shall be paid out of any sum or sums found and adjudged to be due said Indians, but in no event shall said compensation exceed 10 per centum of the amount of judgment, said compensation to be exclusive of all actual and necessary expenses in prosecuting said suit. The balance of any such judgment, after the reimbursement therefrom of the actual and necessary expenses of the attorneys, shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said Gros Ventre Indians and draw interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum."

By the act of March 13, 1924, 43 Stat. 21, jurisdiction was conferred upon the Court of Claims to consider and determine all legal and equitable claims against the United States of the Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan and Gros Ventre Nations or Tribes of Indians, residing upon the Blackfeet and Fort Belknap Indian Reservations, the Flathead, Kootenais and Upper Pend d'Oreilles Nations or Tribes of Indians, residing upon the Flathead Indian Reservation, in Montana, and the Nez Perce Nation or Tribe of Indians residing upon the Lapwai Indian Reservation in Idaho, and the Colville Indian Reservation in Washington, for land or hunting rights claimed to be existing in all said nations or tribes of Indians by virtue of the treaty of October 17, 1855, referred to in the bill S. 1321, and all claims arising directly therefrom, and also to consider and determine any legal or equitable defenses, set-offs, or counterclaims, including gratuities, which the United States may have against said nations or tribes, and to enter judgment thereon.

On July 10, 1925, pursuant to the provisions of the said act of March 13, 1924, the Indians designated therein, excepting those residing

upon the Flathead Reservation, filed in the Court of Claims their petition No. E-427, in which, among other things, the plaintiffs asserted claims for lands granted to them pursuant to the said treaty of October 17, 1855, and which they allege were taken from them by the United States without compensation.

In response to a request from the Attorney General, a report on the said petition was prepared by this office and transmitted to the Department of Justice under date of March 28, 1929, which report contained an accounting of disbursements made pursuant to the various treaties and acts of Congress affecting the plaintiffs, beginning with the said treaty of October 17, 1855, together with disbursements under other-than-treaty appropriations during the period from October 17, 1855, to June 30, 1927.

In its decision of April 8, 1935, 81 Ct. Cls. 101, the Court of Claims held that the Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan and Gros Ventre Indians had been deprived of 12,261,749.76 acres of land for which they had not been compensated and fixed the value of the land at 50 cents per acre. From the gross judgment of \$6,130,874.88 so arrived at, the court deducted offsets aggregating \$5,508,409.31, leaving a net judgment of \$622,465.57, of which the Blackfeet, Blood and Piegan Tribes were to receive \$455,644.80 and the Gros Ventre Tribe was to receive \$166,820.77.

The purpose of the act of April 15, 1874, 18 Stat. 28, referred to in the bill S. 1321, was the establishment of a reservation for

certain Indians in Montana, including the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood and Blackfeet Indians. The effect of that act with respect to the plaintiffs' claims is discussed by the court in the said decision, 81 Ct. Cls. 101, 131.

It cannot be foreseen what claims will be asserted by the Gros Ventre Indians in the event of the enactment of the bill S. 1321, but presumably such claims will be those heretofore adjudicated as above set out. That such is the intention is indicated by the provision of the bill (lines 8 to 10, page 2) that "all claims and defenses to be considered without regard to lapse of time or partial adjudication", which provision apparently would waive the defense of prior adjudication and would permit the reopening and relitigation of the claims heretofore adjudicated. There is no information of record in this office showing any need for reopening and relitigating the involved claims, and for that reason I am unable to recommend favorable action on the bill S. 1321.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Lindsay C. Warren

Comptroller General
of the United States.

April 2, 1940.

The Honorable, The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Sir: Attention: Mr. Rollins.

Re: Attorney's Contract between the Northern Arapaho Tribe
of Indians and F.M. Goodwin and John G. Carter, Attorneys
at Law of Washington, D.C.

Enclosed you will find an Attorney's Contract this day
executed between the Northern Arapaho Tribe of Indians residing
upon the Wind River Indian Reservation in the State of Wyoming, and
F.M. Goodwin and John G. Carter, Attorneys at Law, of Washington,
District of Columbia.

This Contract is signed by Bruce Groesbeck, Nellie F. Scott
and Robert Friday, acting on behalf of the Northern Arapaho Tribe of
Indians, under authority vested in them by action of a General
Council of said Indians, and by F.M. Goodwin and John G. Carter, in
person, in the presence of Peyton Gordon, a Justice of the United
States District Court for the District of Columbia, which is a
court of record. The signature of Justice Gordon is properly cert-
ified by the Clerk of said Court.

This Contract is herewith submitted for approval of the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior.

Five executed original contracts, as required, are enclosed
herewith.

Respectfully,

F.M. Goodwin and John G. Carter,

by

— John G. Carter.

Meeting held Tuesday, March 26, 1940, at 11:30 A.M., at Room 4315 New Interior Building, Special Claims Division.

Present: Mr. Bruce, Chief of the Contract Division; Mr. Rollins and Mr. Tranbarger of the Special Claims Division; Mr. Faris, Special Representative of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the Field; Mr. Fred W. Dralle, Deputy Special Officer, Wind River Agency, Wyoming; Mr. Robert Friday, Mrs. Nellie Scott and Mr. Bruce Grosebeck, Delegates of the Northern Arapaho Tribe of Indians residing on the Wind River Indian Reservation in the State of Wyoming; Mr. F.M. Goodwin and Mr. John G. Carter, Attorneys at Law, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Goodwin made a statement of their case to the Arapaho, and also stated that in the opinion of the Attorneys their case pending in the Court of Claims on account of the Black Hills claim did not stand a chance. He also made suggestions in regard to Attorney's contracts.

Mr. Tranberger informed Mr. Goodwin that the President of the Northern Cheyenne Tribal council, accompanied by one other Northern Cheyenne was at present in the city.

Mr. Friday asked if Mr. Carter was in the employ of the U.S. Government, and Mr. Carter said that he was not.

The Arapaho delegates decided to take under consideration the matter of executing an Attorney's contract with Messers Goodwin and Carter, and would inform them of their decision in relation thereto at some future date.

At 12:10 P.M. the meeting broke up.

Goodwin and Carter had a conference in Goodwin's office on the subject of the Warm Springs case, and the Cheyenne-Arapaho claims arising out of the Laramie Treaty of 1851, from 9:30 to 10:45 A.M., when they went to the Indian Bureau to meet the Arapaho delegates for an 11:00 o'clock appointment. The Arapaho arrived from the Capitol at 11:30.

Mr. Rollins, Private Claims and Contract Division, Bureau of Indian Affairs, New Interior Building, Room 4315. Telephone: RE 1821, Branch 2460. Also same for Bruce, Chief of Division of Contracts, and Traunbarger.

F.M. Goodwin, Mills Building, DI 8897. Residence at the Dresden.

Holy Family Mission
Family P.O. Mont.
Thursday

Mr. John Carter
Browning, Mont.

Dear Mr. Carter,

Father Grant mentioned
to me, in connection with your
visit to our Mission yesterday, that
you were looking for information
on the Buffalo in early Indian Days.

It occurred to me that you
might find much in a book on
the tribes, customs, animals, flora and
fauna of the Northwest written by
Father Nicolas Point, companion of
Father Desmet, and thence called to
found the Canadian Province of the
Jesuits.

This book and excellent maps made
by Father Point, were kept in manuscript
for many years at the Jesuit Archives

in Montreal. But a Canadian Jesuit told me some months ago that the Canadian Government had published all the manuscripts kept in those archives.

If you could get Fr. Point's book in that form, it should be valuable, as he was a brilliant man, of keen observation and most methodical in recording everything.

I read a notice in the old Burial Record at St Ignatus Mission, about 1855-60 of seven or eight Flatheads killed by Blackfeet "in venatione vaccae" i.e., on a buffalo hunt. If I remember the signature, it was Fr. Point's.

If you trace this book, I will appreciate learning where I can get one, as I have only seen abridgments from it.

Sincerely, Arthur D. Spearman S.J.