



Gilbert L. and Frederick N. Wilson
Papers

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Mandan Sacred Lodge

The sacred lodge of the Mandans has been referred to in several accounts, notably those of Catlin, Maximilian and Audubon, and in more recent times by Curtis (The Am. Ind.); but in each case the reference is slight and always incidental, to the ceremonies observed, or to the fact of its ~~use~~ ^{being used} for the Okipe ceremony.

It ~~is~~ ^{is indeed} unfortunate that this is so, for it was set apart ~~by~~ ^{very} this particular ~~use~~, and was, ^{in consequence} both in its use and construction, different from all the other lodges. In Mr. Curtis' notes it is referred to as the "different" lodge, and is as ^{the only one of its kind} far as I have been able to find out, the only one that was built entirely by the men.

There are other reasons for regret and ~~that~~ ^{one} is, that ^{as} it departed ^{so} ~~quite~~ ^{markedly} in its construction from the others ^{and} ^{of} ^{my} ^{information} ^{of} ^{the} ^{old} ^{form} ^{was} ^{identical} ^{with} ^{this} ^{later} ^{description}, ^{of} ^{the} ^{lodge} ^{it} ^{referred} ^{to} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{notes} ^{of} ^{Mr.} ^{Curtis}. ^{It} ^{is} ^{of} ^{interest} ^{to} ^{know} ^{whether} ^{the} ^{old} ^{form} ^{was} ^{identical} ^{with} ^{this} ^{later} ^{description}, ^{so} ^{correctly} ^{showed} ^a ^{very} ^{ingenious} ^{application} of ^a ^{principle} of solid geometry not usually met with in ^{primitive} buildings. This principle may have been applied crudely and ~~no~~ ^{no} doubt unconsciously, but at least it showed a step forward in the.

development, ~~the~~ ^{methods or principles} methods of architectural and as such deserves more than passing mention.

There is ~~of course~~ no means of knowing whether this lodge-form was traditional and so invariable, or whether it was a recent development; ~~and~~ or ~~perhaps it was~~ ^{merely} an occasional form to be used or not, as circumstances should demand.

~~we had~~ my brother and I had learned ~~that~~ while making lodge studies among the Hidatras that there was ~~the~~ ^a sacred lodge ~~among~~ ^{that} the Mandans had formerly built and that there were still left ~~those~~ ^{some} who could describe it. Two of these were Black Chest and Calf Woman, both Mandans, I believe, and both claimed to know about it. Short accounts were obtained from ~~them~~ and each ~~had~~ built a model of the lodge, which we photographed at the time of taking the ~~photos~~. While Calf woman seemed to have the advantage in having been a member of a "keeper's" family, and while her model agreed in most particulars with that of Black-chest, I am ~~now~~ inclined to the belief that the model made by Black Chest is ~~the~~ more authentic and closer to the original. His model was the more complete and in its ^{relative} proportions closer to the ^{scale of} actual proportions of the lodges ~~we~~ studied by us.

I diagrammed & measured this model and my brother photographed it. Recently

I have taken these original data and have made ^{the} measured drawings to illustrate the various points of difference ^{between this & the normal}; but not until well into this work did the really unusual features become evident.

It has seemed to me that it would be of great interest to present them, and certainly there is nothing in Indian architecture comparable to this lodge, that I am aware of.

Of course in its main features this lodge ~~conformed~~ ^{followed} the usual type, ~~that of the~~ circular form; ~~with~~ ^{with} ~~the usual~~ central ^{posts &} main timbers and ~~of~~ ^{the} outer circle of supporting timbers or posts, with the ~~main~~ ^{posts} ~~portion~~ of the roof conforming to the square-head ~~form~~ ^{type} of lodge. Aside from this however - the departure from the normal is rather striking.

Audubon gives the diameter of the Sacred Lodge as seen by him, as about 90 feet. Blackchest said that it varied - from 45 ft to 90 ft (at times) and in working out the drawings I took the smaller figure as perhaps more nearly in relation to the model

4 number of ^{in the model}

This is logical since the Atuti posts ~~were~~ ^{of the} ~~constructed~~ ^{model} were proportional to the dimensions ~~of a smaller lodge.~~
~~related to the proportions~~ (Probably the number of candidates in the year ~~of building a new lodge, determined this~~
~~size of the lodge.~~)

In making (Fig 1) the ground plan, I projected the model measurements ~~up~~ to full timber size, and then equalized the measurements to make the drawing conventional and symmetrical. This brings the dimensions to that of a 48 or 50 ft lodge. The ground plan carries the exact measurements of the model, and, since it was drawn to the scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ in to 1 foot the relative sizes of timbers can easily be found.

By referring to the ground plan - Fig 1 - it is ^{at once} evident that the circular form is adhered to ^{in the main part of the lodge} altho slightly elongated. (As the candidates were in two bands or divisions placed on the East and West side of the lodge, this may have occasioned the elongation of the lodge, as there often were many candidates) ~~At any rate~~ Black Ch said that there were ~~often~~ ^{at times} as many as ten Atuti posts on each side of the lodge (This one has ten, all told.)

The large central ^{posts and stringers} ~~is~~ seen also to be elongated toward the door, and, while there seem to be six main

-5-

supporting posts, I think that the two forward posts, ^{E-F} should not be considered ~~as such~~ posts.

Rather they seem to me to be a device similar to one used by the Hidatoas; where the lodge was ~~extended~~ ^{enlarged} toward the rear, to make more room, they ~~extended~~ ^{enlarged} the stingers that ~~reached from~~ ^{reached from} front to back ^{by} adding something ^{what} to their length ~~toward~~ ^{beyond} the rear main posts ^(B-C) and this extension was called the "tail" of the lodge.

If ^{rather} ~~rather~~ ^{as if the stingers split} additional posts were placed ~~at~~ ^{these extra posts} these "tail" posts to help support ~~them~~ ^{them} but were not considered as part of the main series. ^{On this case we} may assume (from the size and cut of the model parts) that these were merely additional posts. They were not as heavy as the other four posts (and, in the ^{description of the} ceremony of raising the posts were not taken into account, as I recall ~~from the description~~), ~~and~~ (We did not find out how deeply they were set into the ground nor do I remember, now, if they had "ears".

These two posts ^{E-F} were placed forward ~~at~~ ^{about} ~~across~~ ^{the lodge} ~~coming~~ so as to come on a line ^{about} half way between Post I and II and IX and X.

The posts ordinarily used for the

door-posts were omitted from the ^{outer} (statue) series
which would ^{be found} in ordinary lodges, ^{and} the front, or
flat face, took the place both of the statue
space and of the roof ^{section} at the forward or
doorway ^{section} of the lodge. ^{In addition,}
The doorway ^{is a vestibule this} became practically a separate
unit, ~~the~~ with four supporting posts of
its own ^{of the inner posts of the vestibule were set at about}
half the ^{distance} between these ^{triple} central ^{E.F.}
posts and the ^{posts} ~~the~~ diagram illustrates graphically the
quartering of the lodge and how the
outer ^{dimensions} of this quartering
correspond ^{to} the general outline of the central
framing. (I have seen one drawing or
sketch in which the outer form is
given as ^{almost} a square. This may have been
when the lodge was greatly extended so that
this quartering was more evident than usual.)

Our informant said that this ^{central or} fireplace
section ~~was~~ a, b, c, d, e, f. was ~~broader~~ from
front to rear than from side to side (This
~~can be~~ noted on the diagram) and that
the fire place was closer to the door than to
the back of the lodge.

The lodge ~~being~~ of the square head or flat top
variety and ~~of course~~ the ~~roof~~ smoke hole section
was treated as all ~~sections~~ others of this type
with cross rafters, slabs, and the usual covering.
The smoke hole, however, was given by some
observer as being about 4 or 5 x 7 or 8 ft.

It is probable that the candidates were pulled up and suspended at this place, which would account for the extra size of smoke hole. This would be the logical place, ^{for this,} as, being heavily framed, and quite spacious on the top, this would allow more to be taken care of, and those attending to this part of the ceremony would have their paraphernalia all ^{in readiness} on the roof.

Aside from the ^{planning of the} central structure, ^{A, B, C, D, E, F} and the periphery of outer posts, ^{I-X} there was no indication given of the order of in which the other ^{various} steps in the building of this lodge were ^{carried on} ~~carried on~~.

Most likely the vestibule was placed at the same time, and ^{the} roofing of this and the ^{main part} lodge carried on at the same time as in the case of all other lodges. More than likely the whole white space round the lodge ^{from Post 1 to X} was finished, completely, and the vestibule and roof ~~then~~ ^{were} carried thru as far as the laying of the willows before the front was laid in.

The vestibule of course had to be partially completed as the front ^{or face} ~~over~~ the vestibule ~~had~~ ^{to rest} ~~on~~ it, and for this reason the vestibule was closely covered with slabs, ^{similar to} ~~as in the case of~~ the Hidatqa drying stage, (also see Fig 1-a) but placed ~~at~~ lengthwise, not crosswise.

We come now to a consideration of the face and it is here that we find an extremely interesting variation. As will be noticed in Figs 1 and 2,

the framing of the roof is the same as in all ordinary lodges, except that the Atidutida or rafters begin at Post 1 and end at Post X.

This leaves an open space in the front ~~for~~ ^{in place of} the lower Atidutida section and the Atidutida.

To obtain this flat front, some means must be found to bridge the portion between Posts 1 & X and the central section ^{or main} of timbers and still keep the front facing in a line. This is done by the special rafters X and Z. By noting the positions of these rafters in Fig 1 and Fig 2 it will be seen that they are almost identical in their ground plan and elevation aspects.

If therefore we take X and Z and consider them as the oblique-diagonal of a polyhedron; by using the extreme points as terminals and ^{constructing} ~~planes~~ horizontal and vertical planes ^{so that all these planes intersecting serially} ~~pass~~ ^{pass} these two points, we find that these rafters X and Z then become the bisecting line of a plane, which itself bisects the polyhedron into two prisms. This is shown in Fig 2 - a - The angle of this bisecting plane ^{to its base in the prism (X-C-P)} is then identical with the ^{angle made by the} inclination of the front ~~and Fig 2 a and~~ with the perpendicular — X-C-P

9.

By setting the poles for the front at this same ^{a degree} angle of inclination the poles will then carry across the front in a straight line and all lie in a plane surface. See Fig 2-a; a-b-c-d.

By noting Fig 2-b, it will be seen that the posts I and X can be moved forward or back and ^{more or less} affect this angle — making it ~~acute~~ ^{acute or obtuse} as wanted, and still make it possible to maintain the flat front. Cutting the poles then at the top to the proper height would carry the front across in an unbroken plane. If this line of inclination were not observed the face would be ~~either~~ ^{slightly} either convex or concave, according to the way the front poles were adjusted. It is to be presumed that the facing was started at the door, as it was necessary ~~to~~ ^{to} bore the vestibule into the face and then since these poles were natural growth and not dressed timber the base would be somewhat thicker than the top, and would thus ~~have~~ ^{have} the tendency to lean ~~over~~ ^{over} inward.

I was told that these poles were fitted as closely as possible — and over the doorway slabs were often used ^{in the face} ~~to~~ ^{to} give greater solidity to the front. By taking advantage of this result the turning of the ~~oblique~~ ^{oblique} corners at I and X would be much facilitated.

Fig 3 - gives a view of the front showing the general effect, as described to me, and as approved in rough sketch.

In the model, the doorway was a trifle out of proportion to the dimensions as given orally. I have given the actual measures ^{in the ground plan} and then in dotted outline, about the size of that which I was told were about the dimensions of ~~those~~ ^{of the vestibule for} this lodge. As projected, this model would have given a width to the doorway of about 5 or 6 ft. but orally it was said to be about 8 ft wide and ten ^{or 12} feet long. If there are four dancers abreast, going in and out, ^{during the ceremony} ~~and across~~ ^{these} ~~measurements~~ ^{later dimensions} would be more nearly correct, as it would be a ^{difficult} ~~tight squeeze~~ for four men to dance freely through a space only 6 ft wide.

The ceremonial formulae used in raising this lodge and its timbers are meager and not available to me at this moment, and as far as this brief account goes, unnecessary but, of course were of sufficient interest that I wish it could have been gone into more fully.

After the front is in place the whole lodge is covered and completed just like all other lodges, except that the willows ^{on the roof} are laid ^{with} butt ends ^{against} the rafters "X" → "Z" and probably ^{also against} the cross strainer "Y".
This was to make a former & closer union

at the juncture of face and roof. It is probable that the laying of the willows grass and earth all followed the usual procedure as in ordinary lodges. ^{except that the willows were laid upright on the front and} ~~fastened in places - a number of projecting pieces of branches left on.~~ ^{It was stated by Curtis that only the men and young men did the work on this lodge.}

whether the usual feast was in order and if so who gave it is not known, or whether these services were entirely voluntary.

x x x ^{of inclination}

In considering the angle of the front there are two ^{possibilities} ~~points~~ that ~~had~~ could not be overlooked, and that make me feel convinced that the general appearance of the model and of these drawings is about right. These ~~points~~ are ^{that} if the angle was too ^{great at the base} ~~slight~~ the earth covering the face of the lodge would wear or wash away rapidly - and the second was if this angle were too slight (or acute) then the weight of earth added to the self-weight of the timber would make it break in or at least bow-in considerably.

~~After~~ ^{that was to} the earth was placed covering the face, the protecting rails were placed in place as they proceeded upward with the earthing - these rails were ^{laid} ~~in~~ several ^{horizontal} series (3 or more) and ~~similar in~~ ^{were} forks with poles resting on ^{them}. These were ~~laid~~ ^{built} with more care probably than those in use on the average lodge. There were from 3 to five of these series of rails, as needed

In ~~the~~ ^{these} drawings will be found to be different from the models made by Black Ch and Caly woman in ~~the~~ particular. The special rafters x-x' & z-z' are made a little heavier than those of the model proportions, ~~which~~ ^{this} would ~~thus~~ give greater security in the actual lodge.

And ~~the~~ 2^d they ~~rest~~ are made to rest on the central lateral ~~stringer~~ (lower central stringer) and forward ^{and against} of the upper or center cross stringer "y". This would give support for the great weight of the front and prevent these rafters from slipping off the "nose" of ~~this~~ ^{marked "y"} stringer, as they might do if resting on it. The only other place possible ^{here} would be just back of "y" - and here they would be apt to slide ~~also~~ unless this space were crowded with the upper ends of rafters used in that section.

x x x

In look Catlin in his accounts has been guilty of considerable ~~rap~~ judgement and some romancing so that any deductions one makes about these ^{bits of information} matters is certainly apt to be ~~the~~ the occasion of criticism. But there is ^{here one} resemblance so striking that I can't forbear to mention it, even though it is not to be taken ^{seriously}.

There is no question but that the ^{see of this} turtle is tied up with the ~~turtle~~ ^{greenery} turtle drums used ~~during~~ ^{the ceremony}. And it is significant from a speculative if not from any certain point of view, to note that resemblance in this lodge.

(3 -

Taking the ground plan - the turtle skeleton form is quite noticeable (Plate I); and in plate 2 the profile of a turtle with head projecting from its shell is certainly obvious, and then, ~~with~~ ^{Fig 3} the front view the general appearance of one is again noted -

There is no intention on my part to make out a case for any interpretation of this sort, but I can't ^{not} but believe that the Indians with their ever ready symbolism must have noted this, too. These suggestions are made only for an interesting and stimulative consideration of an unusual piece of primitive building; ~~and~~ ^{one} on which I have spent a great deal of most enjoyable time, to make available, as I believe there is no one else that can ~~ever~~ duplicate it, and it is too interesting to allow it to be lost.

(b) It is not to be inferred that the ^{builder's} Indian were conscious of the principle they used in getting this "flat face" nor that ~~they~~ ^{they} in practice, made so perfect an application as has been shown in the drawings - but the fact remains that for a perfect or near perfect result, this application of principles was involved.

Drying stage for drying Okeffe

My dear Dr. Wessler -

My brother has ^{just} sent you a report of his summer's work and ~~I wish to make a~~ ^{I wish to make a} short account of my own work, reserving details and discussion until I can work out ~~my~~ ^a full report. The first part of the trip I spent with my brother, as all the work ~~is~~ ^{was} so related that part of mine coincided with his ~~as to source~~ and it seemed advisable to work at the one place and not diverge. At the close of the agricultural cycle, the work at Hairy Coats seemed to me to be the most important of any, and as funds were rather low, my brother came on home and left me at Hairy Coats. This is the last inhabited lodge on the Res. and is fitted up in great measure like old times. I measured it fully - also the beds, and took a plot of the arrangement. I made also a drawing in color of the interior which I shall work up later on for the Museum. A week there with interpreter (without Goodbird I should not have been admitted) at 4.00 per day and a rate of 2.50 a day to the lodge made one week's stay almost outlast funds. But I got a great deal of information of a small rat from Hairy Coats, and an arrangement of his father's lodge at Awatika-Ati, and ~~of~~ ^{of} their first lodge at old Ft. Berthold. ~~The~~ From him I learned also of an old form of lodge - ~~the~~ ^{are} auxiliary lodge if one might term it so. It was really a warming room and was attached to nearly all lodges in the winter village - it was also used by the old folks ~~for~~ ⁱⁿ very cold weather as a permanent room.

I studied also two forms of drying stage, the Hidatsa form and the Ree form - ~~each~~ different types, but of substantially the same proportions. ~~I also got~~

The opportunity presented itself of studying the basketry and that I think I can diagram completely as I wove $\frac{2}{3}$ of a large basket myself and know the technique. Then I diagrammed also the building of a hull-boat, which was quite interesting. After the visit to Hairy Coat, I had just enough to reach home - so had to forego the trip to Devil's Lake, and had to use ^{a small} ~~some~~ amount of my own to reach home comfortably. My ~~own~~ ~~suit~~ A trip to Crow's Heart's lodge was interfered with because I understood that Prof. Libby and Miss Denmore were there, and I did not care to interrupt their work - but I find that was incorrect, as they did not stay there but crossed the river to Ellowoods. The Indians said that the Rees would not open their lodge except ~~for~~ a good price, and as it is so far down I didn't risk a trip there - but instead got two short accounts of the Mandan Sacred House - and think I can diagram it correctly except perhaps as to proportions. I got also one or two items of detail not reported I think - of general information - and altogether the trip, while not fulfilling your orders was quite worth while. ~~Think~~. I made some purchases more as a token of good-will than anything else - they, if you already have them, can be used for exchange.

Goodbird assured me that my brother had not collected the form of saddle I send from Hairy Coat - but my brother thinks he had. They were inexpensive however.

To enumerate I have accounts and can, where essential diagram the following -

- 1 - Basketry and basket technique.
- 2 - Bull-boat - building
- 3 - The sacred Mandan lodge.
- 4 - ~~3~~ ^{three} ~~different~~ arrangements of Hidatsa lodge interiors.
- 5 - Measurements and diagrams Hairy Coat's 15 post lodge, and arrangements thereof.
- 6 - The extra warming room - for winter lodge - never noted before that I am aware.

my brother was over generous in his praise, as I did not get ^{as} much information from H. C. as I wanted but more because I didn't know just how to get it, until almost too late. The extra lodge was corroborated by Mahide'weash - so I feel sure of it.

Good-bird's good offices made it possible to get anything there, and his help must be given due praise. My adoption by Hairy Coat and his wife and their son made work next year easier in prospect.

They expect to build a flat roof lodge on the little Missouri, [with a tail to it] - if they can sell this lodge. G. B. suggests that land is \$40⁰⁰ an acre "maybe the Museum buy two, three, acres and pay for lodge - get some one take care of it, not cost much steady it then all you want." A suggestion for a "Museum Reserve" at small expense. An old beaver next door to the lodge might be glad to care for it for a small sum.

lodge study is by no means exhausted yet, and I
 met with one variant type - traced it down and found
 it of little value - but shall ~~report~~ ^{mention} it ~~repeatedly~~ ^{briefly}
 in the lodge report. I am invited to see the building
 of the new lodge if the old one can be disposed of.
 (This is a suggestion, only.) Had a ~~promise~~ roundabout
 suggestion as to sacred stones for next year from
 Hairy Coat - a possible chance but no promise.
 The winter village needs a thoro study. Some light on
 it this trip makes it loom rather important in the
 life of this tribe - it needs careful study. There are
 some winter counts here that should be taken down.
 Hairy Coat has one - Butterfly one, and Goodbird
 can tell of one other that has a good one. The winter
 village organization surprised me, and I regret I couldn't
 get an account of it. I got only a suggestion, in fact.
 An account of dismantling a lodge to rebuild is, I think
 a new bit of lodge-craft. This suggests what I tried
 to cover - did not have time for the hunter's lodge -
~~but~~ ^{of} and no funds for the Santee trip + I have
 charged \$65⁰⁰ for the six weeks trip, 10⁰⁰ per wk. for
 time and 5⁰⁰ for extras that I had to purchase, and for
 sundries. This does not leave me clear at all, but I am
 glad to make this ^{charge} as small as possible to show my own
 interest. I shall proceed with work on my report as rapidly
 as I can. That will be a ^{practical} ~~practical~~ ^{contribution} as it will
 take most of the winter to do this - if not all winter.

Hoping this record meets your approval, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frederick N. Collins

A collection of museum exhibits

made by Hidatsa Indians

from Wild Plants

Collected by Dr. Gilbert L. Wilson, August 1916.

Lazy back
Mat
Cradle
Basket
Grass arrow, bow
Squash spits
Lazy back poles
Madel stage
Bull boat
Bone hoe
Hoop and stick
Strings corn
Bone butter
Brooms
Dog poles
Rush scourge
Bark basket
Horn rake
Club
Rabbit snare
Stone hammer
Corn mortar
Dig sticks
Wood rake.
Swash strings
Squash specimens

HIDATSA and SIOUX OBJECTS
Collected by
Gilbert L. and F.N. Wilson.....

- 1 - CARRYING BASKET (a-d) Of willow and alder bark; in common use.
- 2 - BRAID of CORN (a) A short section of braid as prepared for storage.
- 3 - TIPSINA- Prairie turnips (f) Used by all prairie tribes.
- 4 - GROUND BEANS - Wild (f). Used by Hidatsa and other tribes.
- 5 - NAKIPA * Pounded corn and fat (f) Used as a delicacy by the Hidatsa.
- 6 - TOBACCO SEED * Native. (a-c) Raised by the Hidatsa, blossom only, used.
- 7 - EAGLE-PLUME HEAD-DRESS (c) Made and presented by Wolf Chief to his 3 Grandson⁸
Samuel Myers Wilson.
- 8 - WHISTLE - of Eagle wing-bone. (C) Used mostly in dances and ceremonies.
- 9 - BEAR'S SKULL - Painted red. (c) Probably a personal "god". Ft. Clark burial site
- 10 - COUP-STICK (c) Probably Sioux but similar to the Hidatsa.
- 11 - RATTLE (c) Used in Grass Dance, I think. Referate G.L.W. - Hidatsa reports.
- 12 PIPE-BOWL (c) Found at Ft. Clark.....rather larger than most.
- 13 - PAINT-COLORS (c) 1 - Black ...2 - Mixed yellow. For face painting.
- 14 - FEATHER ORNAMENTS (c) May be Sioux
- 15 - CANE, Carved willow (dr) This type in common use among plains Indians.
- 16 - PARFLECHE BAG, square(dr) For storing clothes, like a trunk.
- 17-- PARFLECHEBAGS, (d-f) For storing food - dried meat etc.
- 18 - FLESHER Elk-shank (d-a) For dressing skins.... old style.
- 19 - STONES and LAVA SCORIA ? (d-e) The Indians said these had been used in the dressing of skins. Found on the Reservation and at Ft. Clark.
- 20 - BONES, Shaped and crude (d-dr). Awls, needles, punches, ornaments etc., in use and being shaped for use.

HIDATSA and SIOUX OBJECTS
Collected by
Gilbert L. and F.W. Wilson.....

- 1 - CARRYING BASKET (a-d) Of willow and alder bark; in common use. *Called "square basket."*
- 2 - BRAID of CORN (a) A short section of braid as prepared for storage.
- 3 - TIPSINA- Prairie turnips (f) Used by all prairie tribes.
- 4 - GROUND BEANS - Wild (f). Used by ^{Prairie} Hidatsa ~~and other~~ tribes.
- 5 - NAKIPA * Pounded corn and fat (f) Used as a delicacy by the Hidatsa.
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- 9 - BEAR'S SKULL - Painted red. (c) Probably a personal "god". Ft. Clark burial site ^{or medicine}
- 10 - COUP-STICK (c) Probably Sioux but similar to the Hidatsa. ^{status of hafting}
- 11 - RATTLE (c) Used in Grass Dance, ^{ceremony} I think. Refer to G.L.W. - Hidatsa reports. ^(Purchases 1915?)
- 12 PIPE-BOWL (c) Found at Ft. Clark, ^{site!}... rather larger than most. ^{usual}
- 13 - HAIR-COLORS (c) 1 - Black ... 2 - Mixed yellow. For face painting, ^{mixed with (beaver) grease.}
- 14 - FEATHER ORNAMENTS (c) May be Sioux - ~~maybe do~~
- 15 - CANE, Carved willow (dr) This type ^{is} in common use among plains Indians.
- 16 - PARFLECHE BAG, square (dr) For storing clothes, like a trunk.
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Gilbert L.L. and F.N. Wilson.....

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- 10 - COUP-STICK (c) Probably Sioux but similar to the Hidatsa.
- 11 - RATTLE (c) Used in Grass Dance, I think. Refer to G.L.W. - Hidatsa reports.
- 12 PIPE-BOWL (c) Found at Ft. Clark.....rather larger than most.
- 13 - EARTH-COLORS (c) 1 - Black ...2 - Mixed yellow. For face painting.
- 14 - FEATHER ORNAMENTS (c) May be Sioux
- 15 - CANE, Carved willow (dr) This type in common use among plains Indians.
- 16 - PARFLECHE BAG, square(dr) For storing clothes, like a trunk.
- 17-- PARFLECHEBAGS, (d-f) For storing food - dried meat etc.
- 18 - FLESHER Elk-shank (d-s) For dressing skins.... old style.
- 19 - STONES and LAVA SCORIA ? (d-s) The Indians said these had been used in the dressing of skins. Found on the Reservation and at Ft. Clark.
- 20 - BONES, Shaped and crude (d-dr). Awls, needles, punches, ornaments etc., in use and being shaped for use.

WILSON &
WOODWARD

ASSOCIATED ARTISTS

PHONE . . . ATLANTIC 6319
126 EAST FRANKLIN
MINNEAPOLIS MINN

ILLUSTRATIONS DRAWINGS

DESIGNS & RETOUCHING

Basketry -	85 drawings -	100 ⁰⁰		
Tents (tie) -	3 drawings - Color diag.	10 ⁰⁰		
" (covers) -	13 + 12 skin tents.	10 ⁰⁰		
Tattoo -	Tattoo instrument (1 dr.) -	7 ⁵⁰		
Quills -	Quills and case (2 dr.) -	10 ⁰⁰		
Wardrobe -	Wardrobe in lodge (1 dr.) -	7 ⁵⁰		
Twin lodge -	# drawings - ground plan & elevation - construction of doorway etc	60 ⁰⁰		
		Flat-roof -	2 drawings showing construction .	15 ⁰⁰
		Skin-dressing -	1 dr. showing drying frame in lodge (writter)	5 ⁰⁰
Sacred lodge -	1 - ground plan	40 ⁰⁰		
	2 - 2 elevations + 2 diagrams	60 ⁰⁰		
Drying Stages -	1 - Willie Hales	25 ⁰⁰		
	2 - Hides + Eats	25 ⁰⁰		
" "	3 drawings, Arhara + Hibata	50 ⁰⁰		
		<u>425⁰⁰</u>		

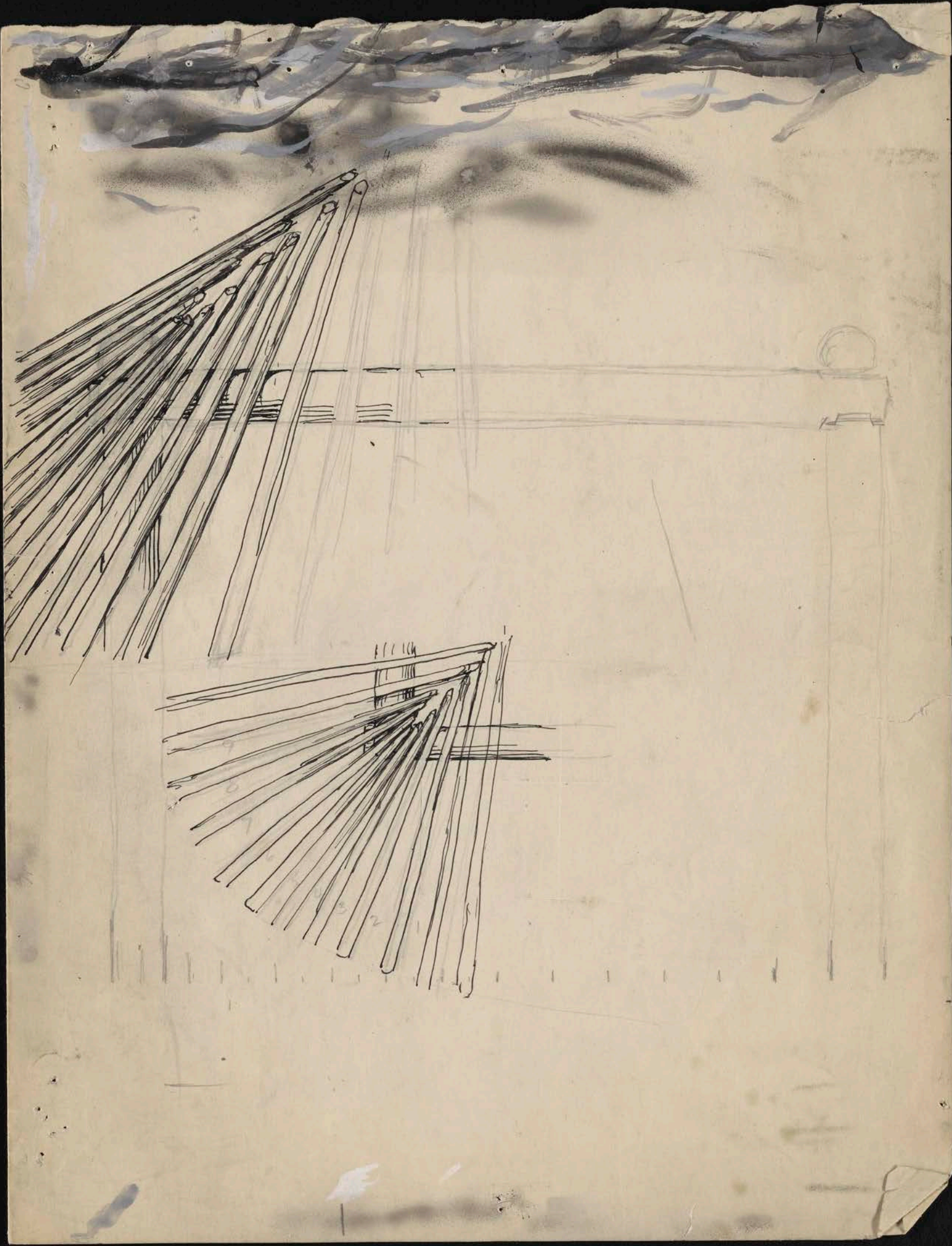
100⁰⁰ Paid

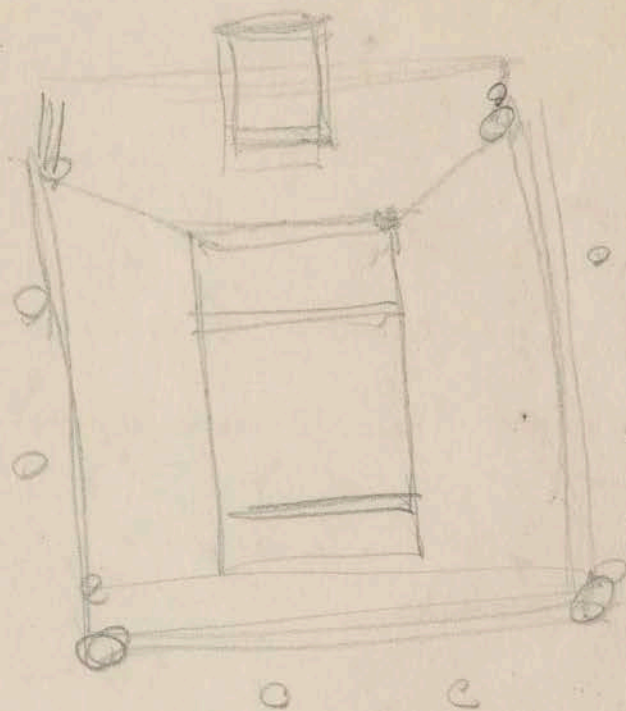
Received in
payment 100⁰⁰

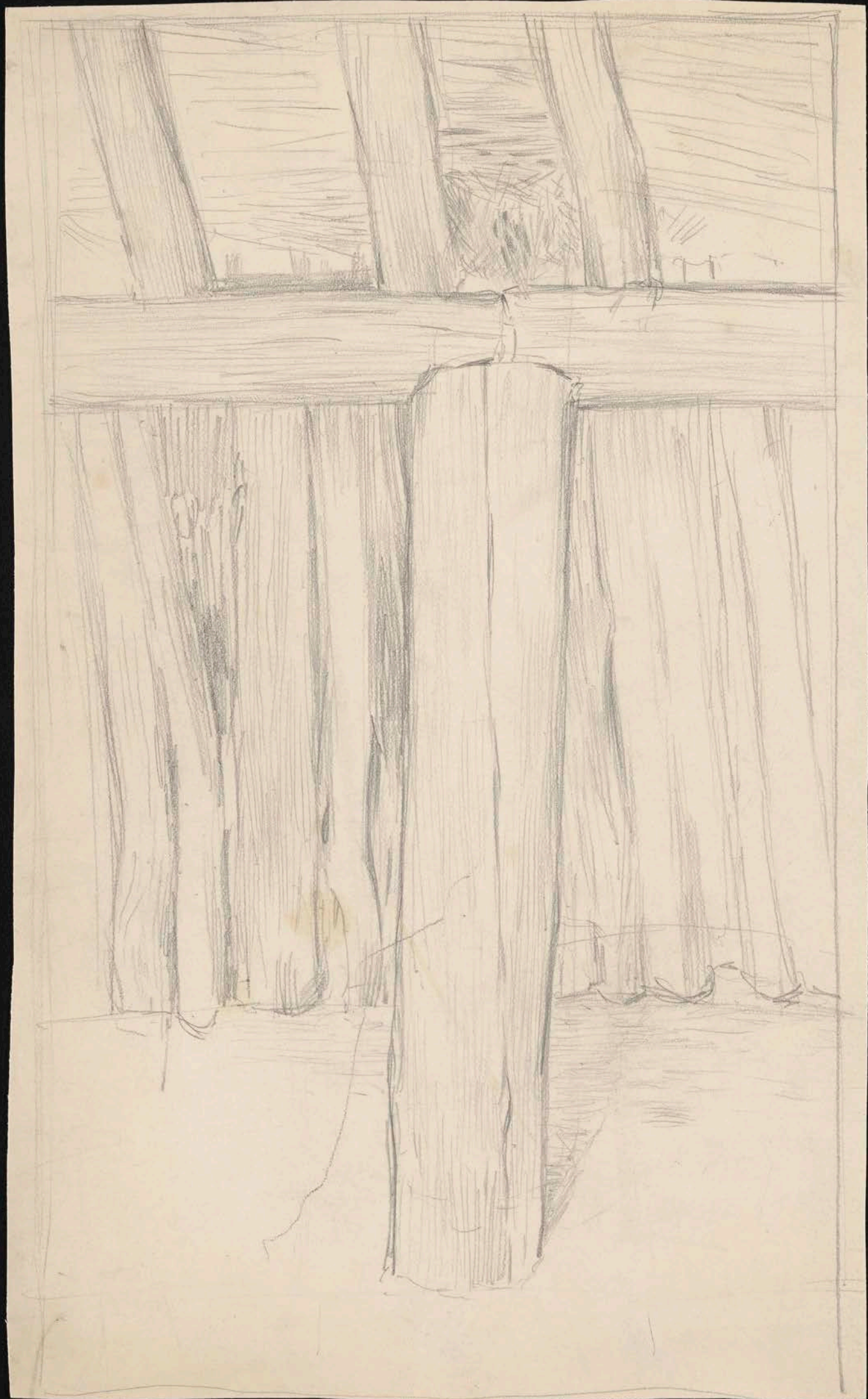
Received 100⁰⁰ on acct -
from Am. Museum of Natural History.

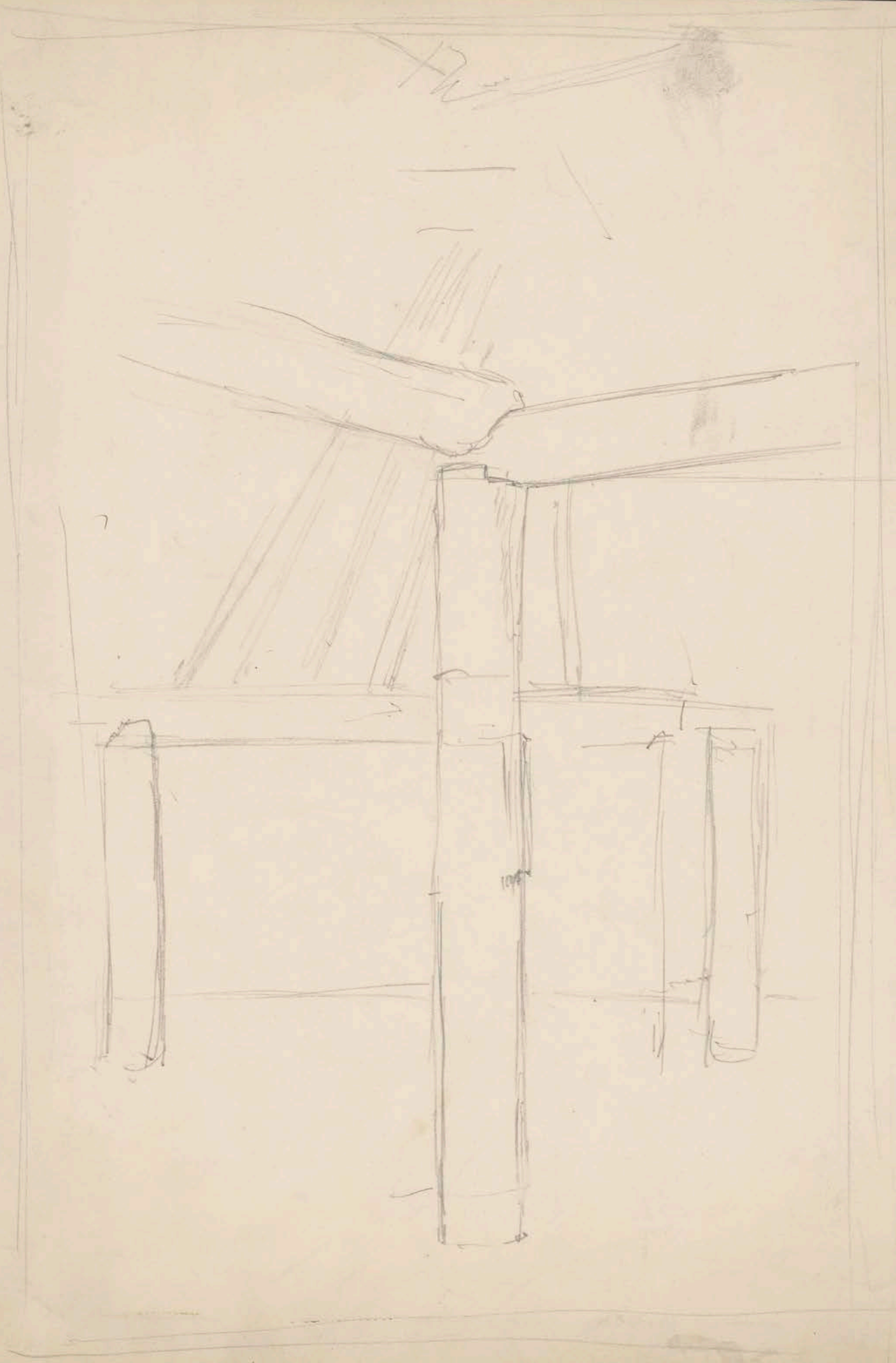
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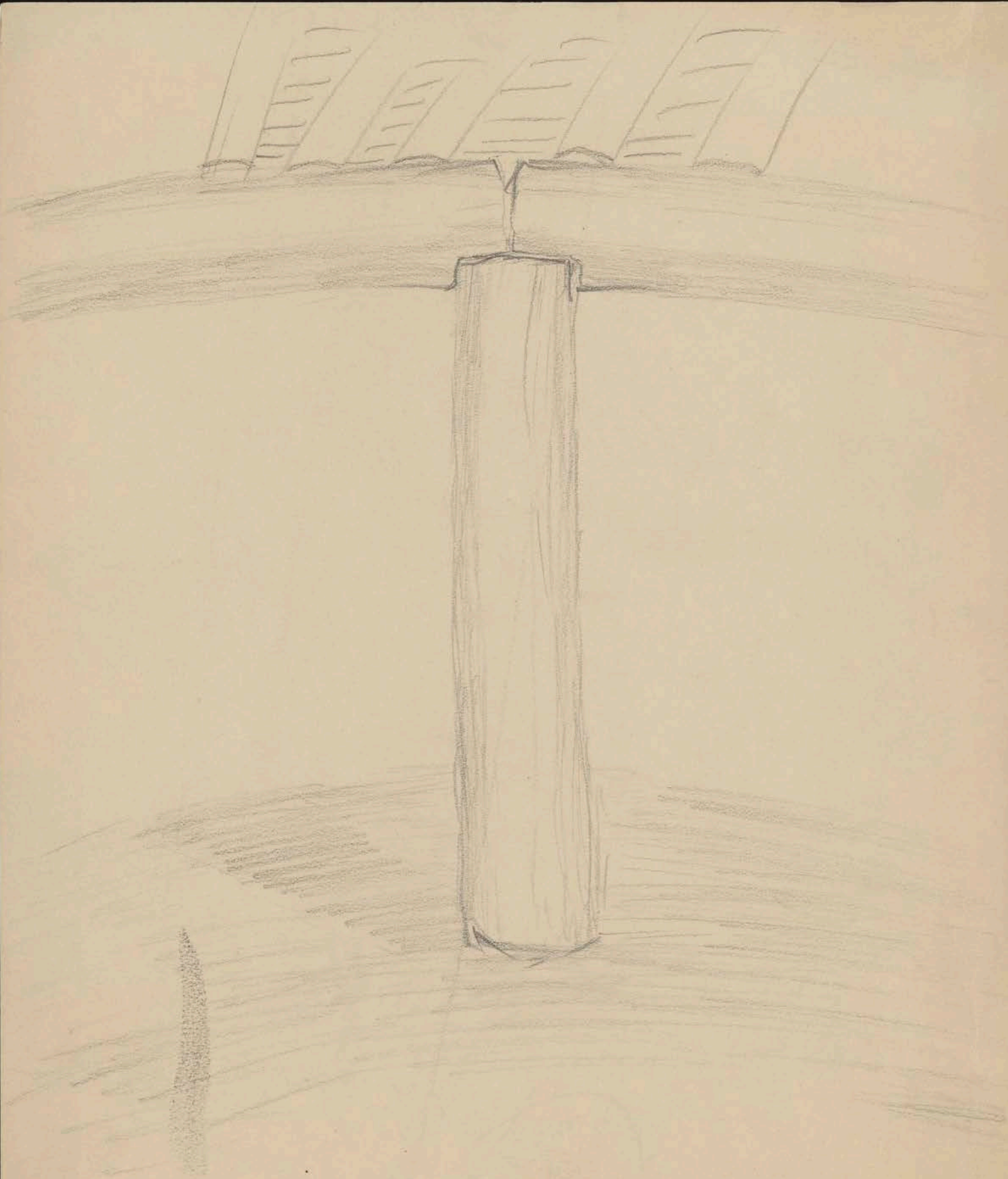
F.W.



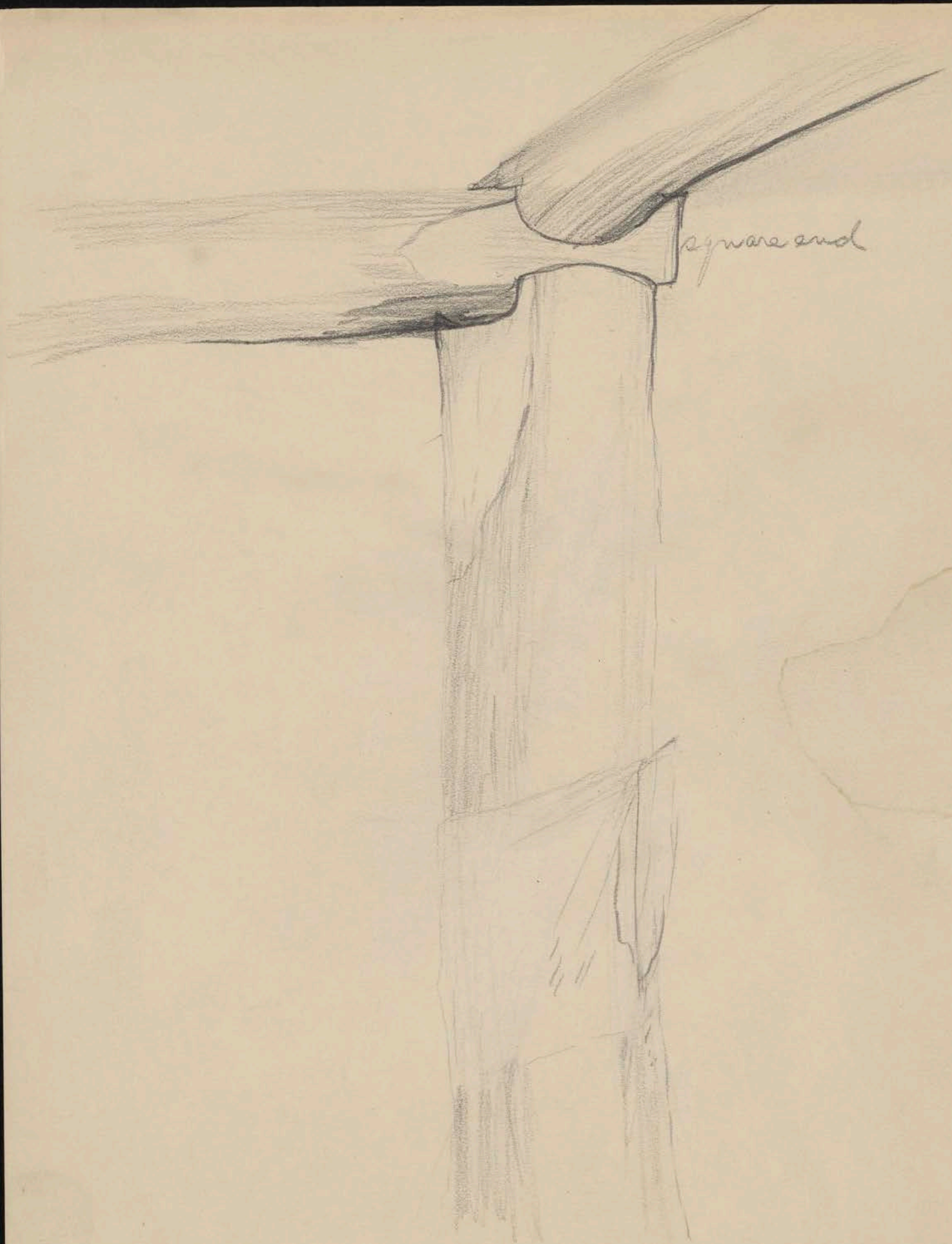






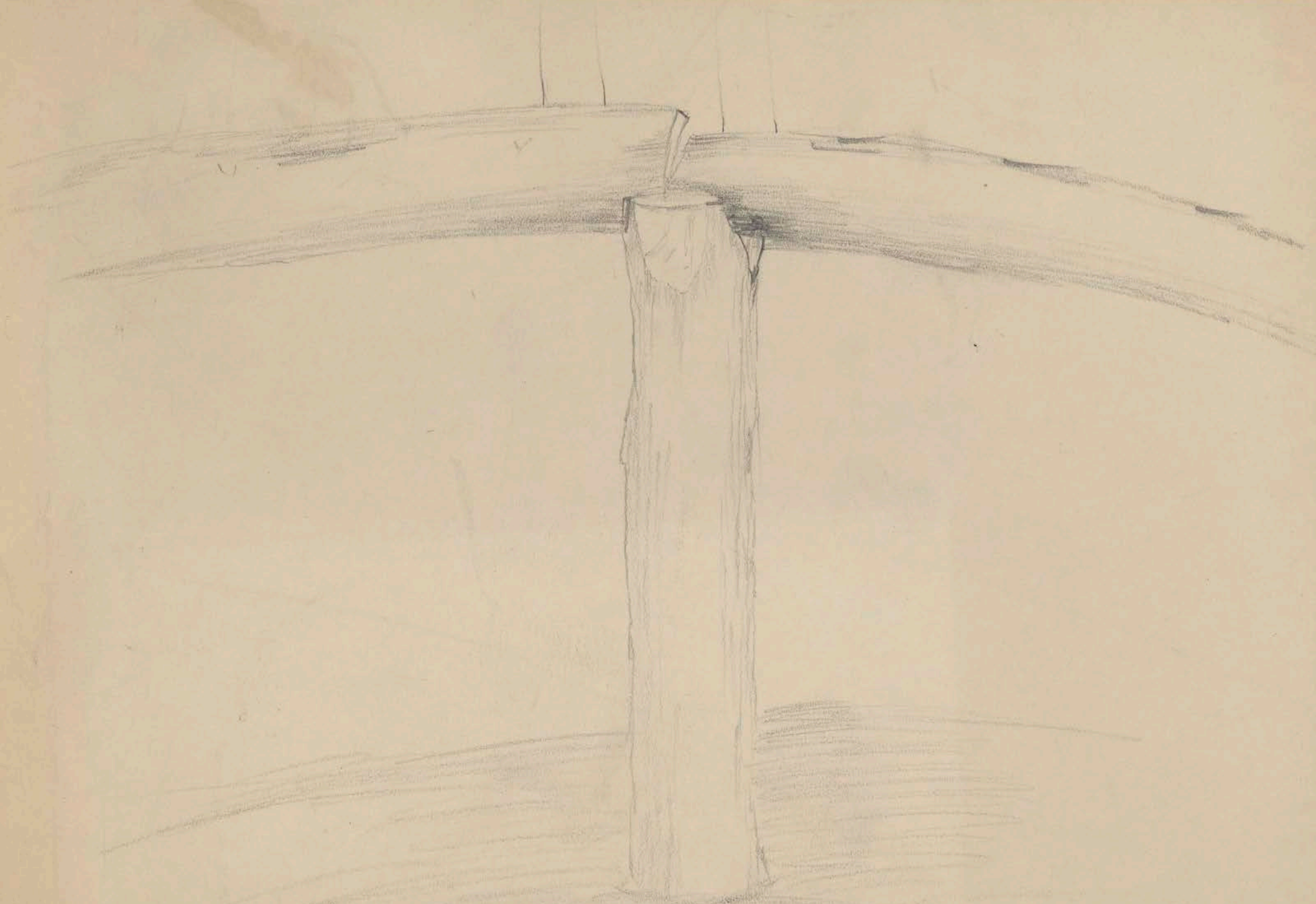


Outer post & strungus from within

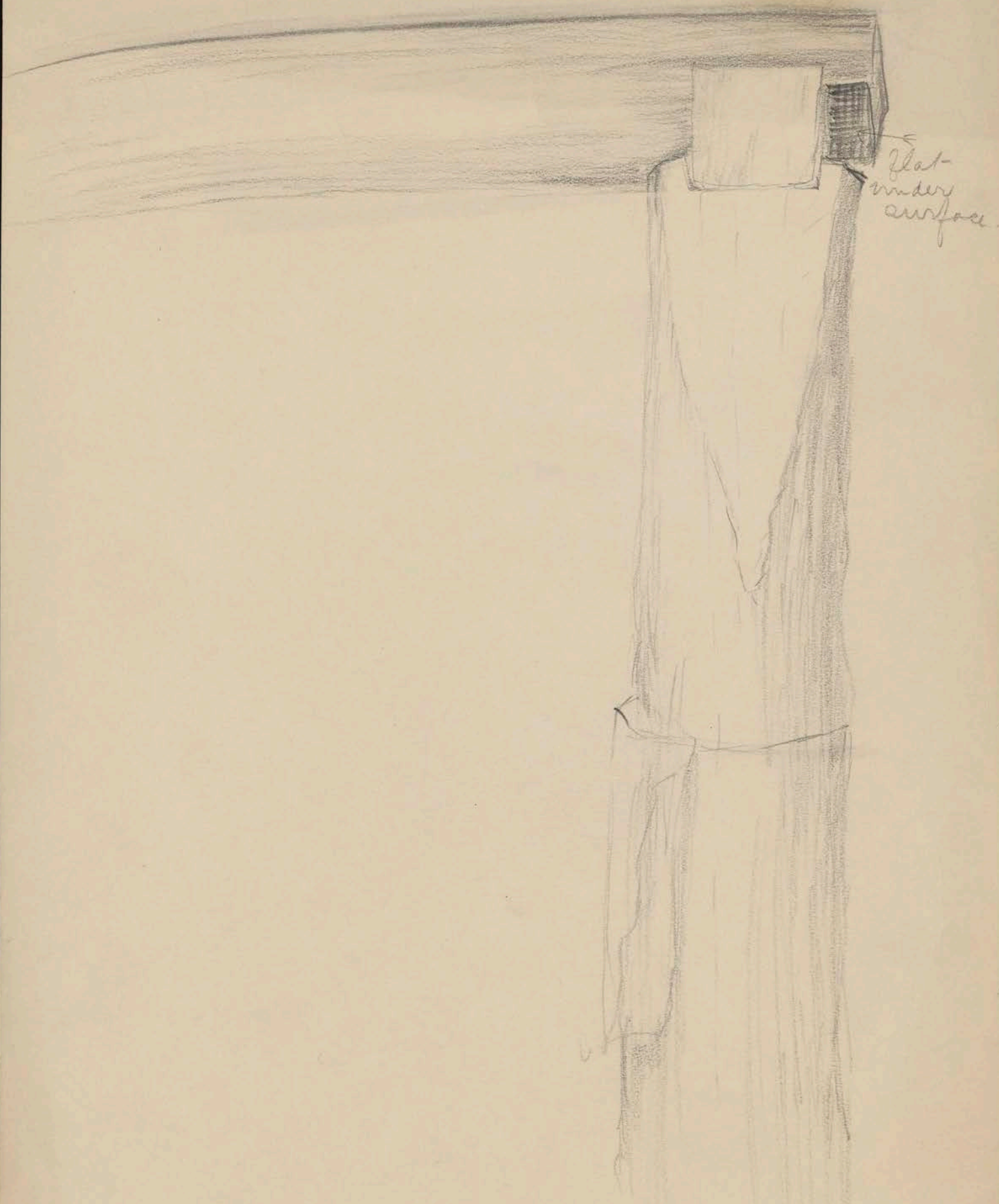


square end

Inner Right side Post drawn from near fire place $\begin{matrix} \circ & \circ & = \\ \circ & \times & \circ \end{matrix}$

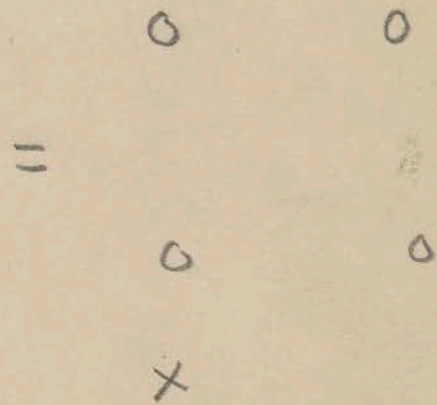
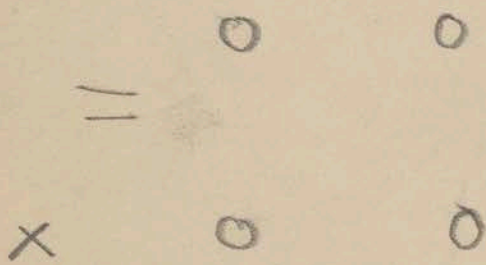
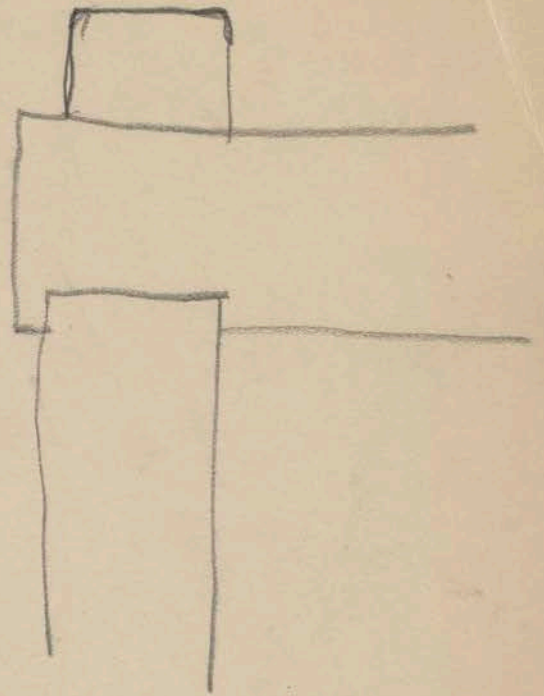
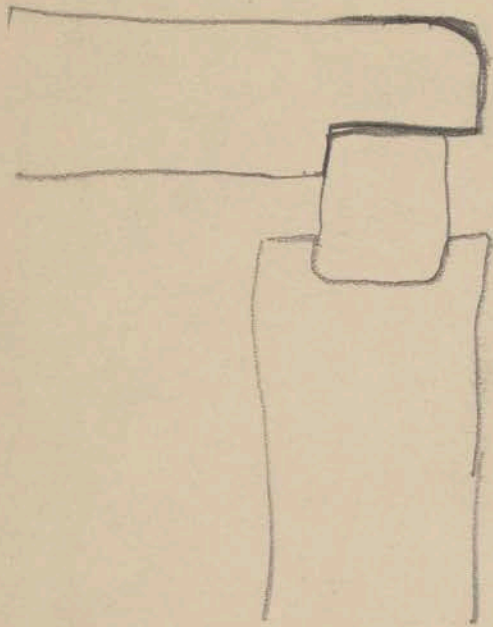


outside post from center

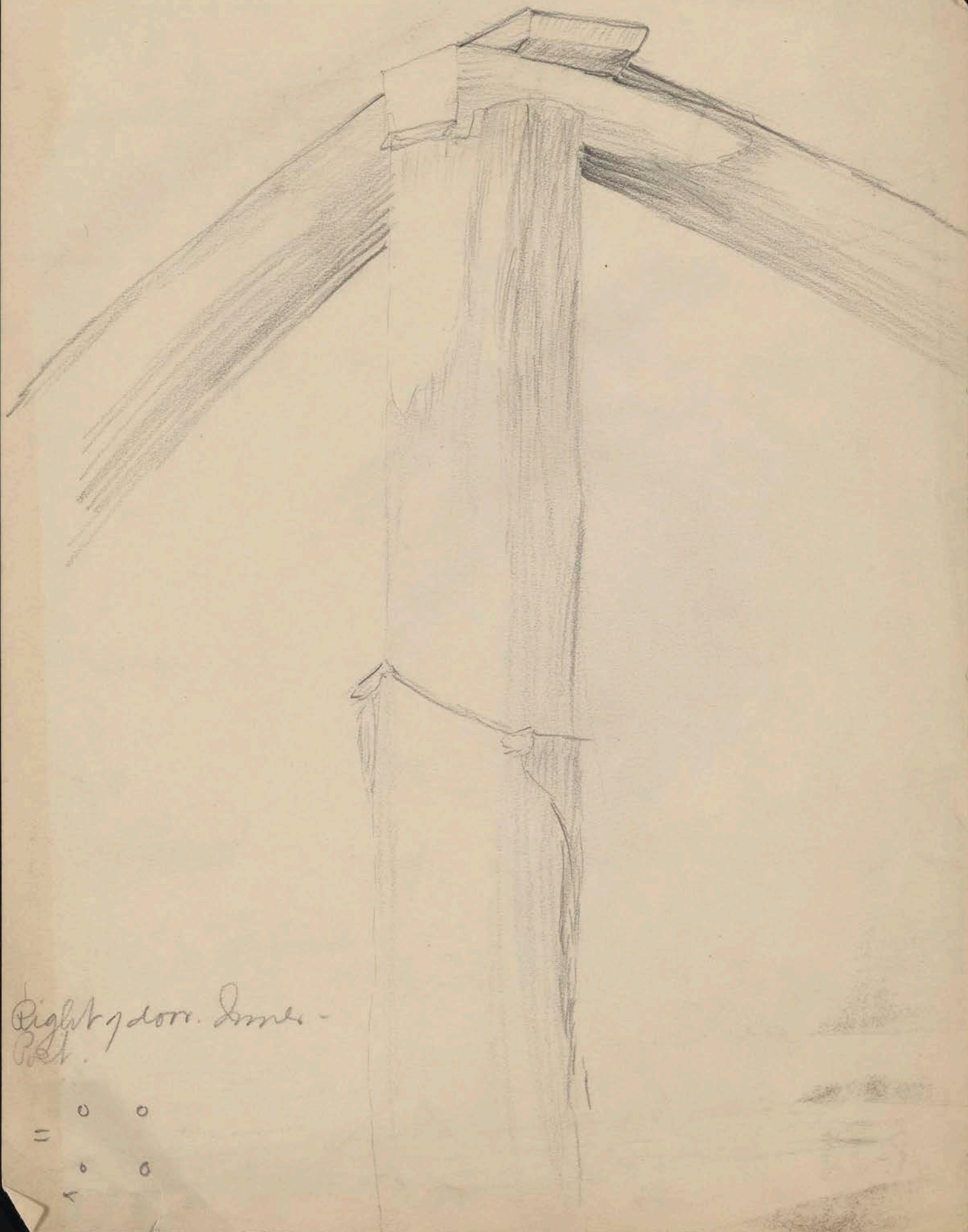


flat-
under
surface.

Right former inner part & joint from right
out, by door

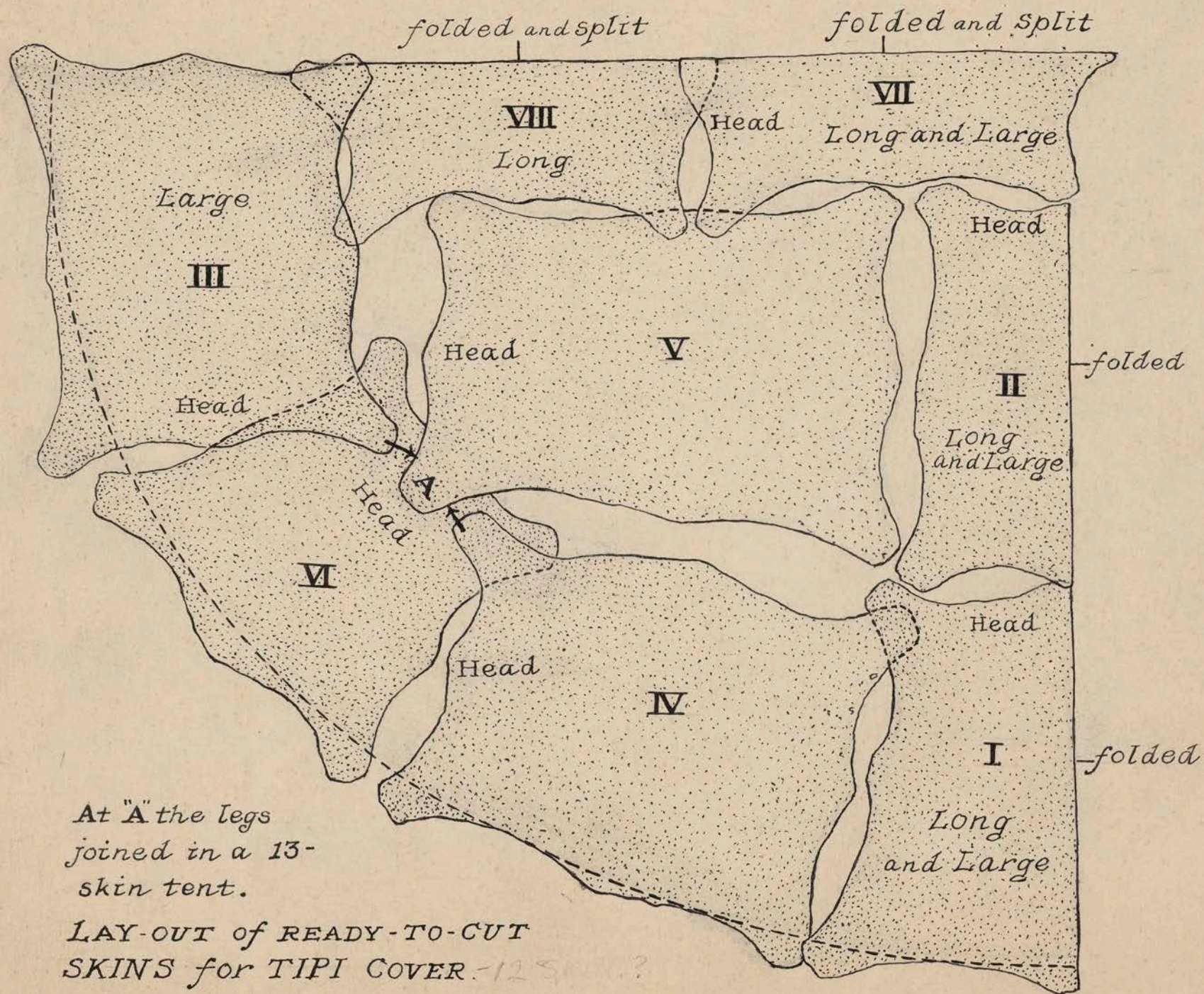


Right of view is shown



Right of door. Inside -
Pelt.

= 0 0
0 0
x



Dear Bro W. - I came in for MBS and I
 worked one up for him with new pen drawings
 of your recent invention. - I've just going to
 send it to Harvard University. Got their
 publication about D's explorations. Hope
 you are both well.
 Best wishes.

Fieldwork cut off. I want use later in Bio. I ordered
 Frank Riebert to survey that village. I consider that an
 infringement. Seems to me very queer! -



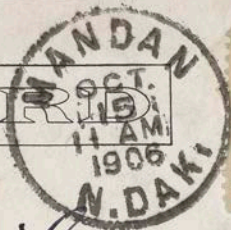
Like to get them
 Kripe - takes a long time. On 23rd 70 yr old.

Walden Persisting ^{your Bro} E. R. S.
 Warden 10/15.06.

12th 17. Oct p.m. go to Riebert. Next morn to Ft. Clark
 Survey with Tralla Haug Krieh - want that myself.

POST CARD

THIS SIDE FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.



Rev. G. L. Wilson

Langdon

N. D.

E. R. Steinbrueck,
Mandan, N. D.



THREE MAIDENS, PIPESTONE QUARRY, PIPESTONE, MINN.



POST PAID

F. N. Wilson
Lincoln Building
Minneapolis
7th floor

This Space for Address only.

The quarry is a series
of pits running in a
line 300 yds long
in the flat field back
of 3 big rocks but a bit
to left of picture



Indians and their Winter Home, Wittenberg, Wis.

You don't see many Indians up there do you? So long.

Bunch
Dance
Miss to
place
card
qu
give
I
and
at
along



ENBERG
OCT 27 1911
2 PM
S.W.

Post Card

ADDRESS

Dear Martha: - Card rec'd
Thanked you and your having
a good time. It's been raining
nearly every day. Emma
Forecek has been down here
but left again Wednesday
for Elwood. She got your letter
because she came in here
to read it. As dead as can be
had a harvest dance about two
weeks ago, we had a dandy
time because it rained and
the crowd was quite small.
Wished you had been here too.
Do you go to any dances. Too
many other
attractions probably

Miss Martha Forecek
2326 Hill road St

Enberg
Iowa

TURNING BASIN.
HOUSTON TEXAS.





Post Card
LOGAN
BRANCH

Mr. Fred Wilson

1411-23rd W. N.E.

Minneapolis

Minn.

COMMERCIALPHROME

HOUSTON TEXAS
SEP 19 1918
2-30 PM
ST. 1

Not over yet but may
soon be done I don't know
Working like a
cow down here and would
like to get some news
from Minnie.

Pri. H. K. Olson
Camp Logan
2nd Ill. Inf. Houston
Med. Corps. Texas.



PARK SCENE AT LITTLE FALLS, MINN.



Post Card

The space above is reserved for Postmark

Mr. F. W. Wilson,
315 1/2 Marquette Ave.
Minneapolis,
Minn.

THIS SPACE FOR ADDRESS ONLY.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR MESSAGE.

Dear Mr. Wilson.

I really do not know when I'll be back, but I suppose it will be by Monday. Let me know if a few days longer will be all right. Sincerely,
Edna.



Why don't you write a chap when he is near home? 1st Avenida Madrid No. 25
Mexico. D. F.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

Tarjeta Postal
CARTE POSTALE



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

Mr. Frederic U. Wilson.

2326 Fillmore Street N.E.

Minneapolis. Minn

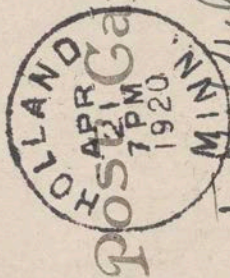
U. S. A.

Lado que se reserva para la dirección
(Côté réservé à l'adresse)

INDIANS QUARRYING PIPESTONE AT PIPESTONE QUARRIES.



PUB. BY J. H. AUSTIN, DEALER IN AMER.
MFRS. OF PIPESTONE QUARRIES.



F. A. Menden

7th floor

Lincoln Building

Minneapolis

My

This Space for Address only

Been over the old
pipe stone quarries.
Got specimens out
of this pit probably
Quite interesting
Keep these cards
G. W.

After a Storm. — Surf — Peaks Island. Maine.



POST

CARD

PORTLAND, ME
AUG 16
8-4 AM

This Space may be used for Correspondence

— Cf. Address — only

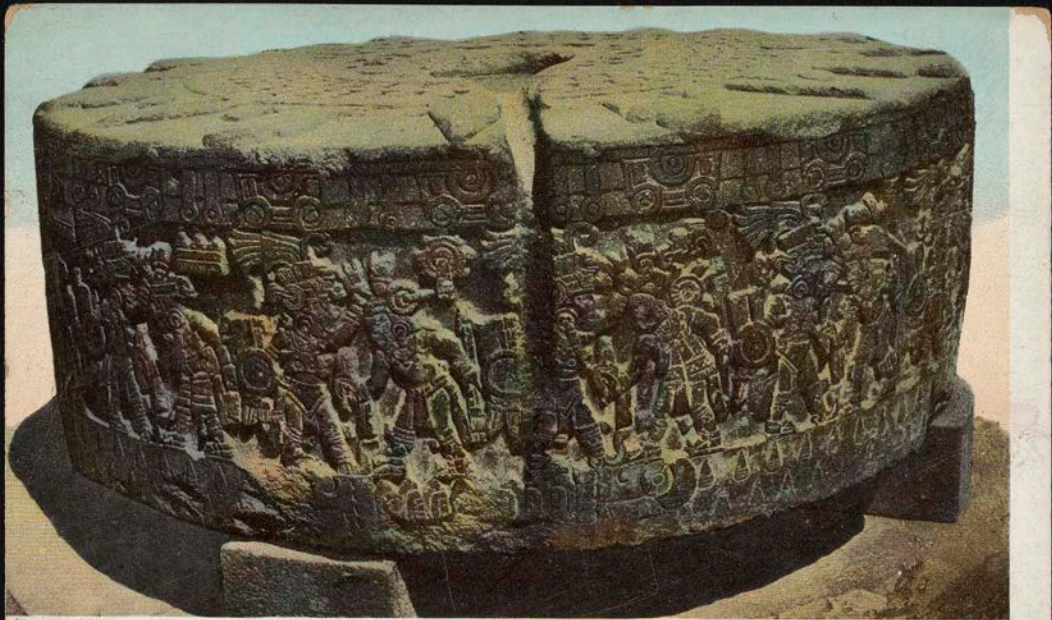


I am enjoying
Maine very much
indeed. Doesn't
this picture look
attractive? These are
our rocks.

Florence M. Bischoff

Mr. Frederick H. Wilson,
2326 Pillsbury St.,
E.

Minneapolis,
Maine



Sacrificial Stone.

J. G. Hatton, Mexico. 7942

REPUBLICA MEXICANA.

TARJETA POSTAL.



Frederic W. Wilson, Esq.

2326 Fillmore St.

Minneapolis - U.S.
Minn.

Estados Unidos de A.

Much fine stuff down here.
I hope you're thinking it over.
I leave the last of this week.
to in U.S. by the 20th - go by
rail. a strike is threatened. maybe
I can't go. I should love to stay a
little longer. Which you were in
U.S. to greet me. it would seem more
natural. Best to you.
H -

BOUDOIR MIRRORS OF AMERICA

Corinne Roosevelt Trained Her Verbal Barrage on C. E. Russell



Corinne Roosevelt Robinson.

Absolutely, Mr. Russell

And positively, too. There was no mincing words when Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, seen at the left, told what she thought of Charles Edward Russell. You see, Mr. Russell had decided that women's suffrage was a failure.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, right, didn't mince matters, either, when she appeared before the Senate committee on foreign relations.

Mrs. Anonymous, who tells about it in today's "Boudoir Mirrors," says it's a pity that the men cannot hear the women talk about them. But then, sometimes they do. The gentleman below, for example, appears to be listening in—possibly to just such stinging remarks as Mrs. Anonymous attributes to certain of her sex today.



Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.

Next Mirror Reveals Alice Longworth and Political Hostesses

Alice Longworth—who came in for considerable attention in "Boudoir Mirrors of Washington"—is about to be mirrored again.

This time it's Mrs. Anonymous who holds the mirror. The author of the "Boudoir Mirrors of America" series has chosen for her next Sunday's subject "Alice Longworth and the Political Hostesses."

Two other Roosevelts—Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt—break into the limelight today, along with several other national celebrities.—Editor's Note.

Jordansville, in Herkimer county, New York, and the women of that village look up to her quite a bit. She neighbors with them and can tell you off hand just how they feel about things.

"I have recently talked with all of my neighbors," she told me, "and I have discovered that the women of that village are profoundly interested in the ballot, and are eager to inform themselves in every practical way as to their duties and rights as citizens."

When she said that, somebody reminded her that such intelligence on the part of women was not typical. She told how the wife of a well-known millionaire looked up from her crocheting to where her husband was reading the afternoon paper and asked sweetly, "Dear, what are gompers?"

It's really too bad that the men can't hear how the women talk about them! If they only could hear some of the speeches that are made about them and some of the remarks at luncheon tables about town it is just barely possible they might mend their ways.

For example, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw got back from Washington the other day where she had just appeared before the Senate committee on foreign relations and

she gave the most delectable account of that hearing.

That Flaming Oriflamme!

Harriet is very pretty—just as pretty and just as vivacious as she was in the old pioneer suffrage days, when James was written into history as the first "suffrage husband" to go along with friend wife to the annual suffrage conventions. James was a regular. He never missed a convention, and it was at the memorable one held in Nashville that some facetious person put a yellow "Votes for Women" label in his hat, pasted side out, so that it stuck right to his shining bald head when he took off his hat! What a sight it was to see the dignified James walk the entire length of that aisle, at the brilliant opening meeting, with "Votes for Women" inscribed on his pink and shining head!

You see Harriet invited some of us to come to the Laidlaw home in East Sixty-sixth street after she returned from that Senate hearing in Washington, to talk about how we are going to get men to do as we women want them to do. During the course of the evening Eleanor Roosevelt (Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt), persuaded Harriet to tell about what she said to the senators. Harriet really was very charming. She said it was quite evident to her, after that conference, that her cue was to give a light feminine speech as a sort of a filler between the ponderous things some of the men were prepared to say. Harriet's sarcasm is delicious and most effective.

She Told Them Naively

Quite naively she told the Senate committee how the high school children had debated and decided some of these ques-

tions long, long ago, and how it did seem that the United States Senate should at least be as intelligent on such matters as school children. Then she added, with a serious look in her merry brown eyes, "But, really, I must say that some of the senators asked questions that were quite intelligent."

The guest of honor that evening at the Laidlaw home was Lady Gladstone, daughter-in-law of England's grand old man, who was very pretty in a flesh colored charmeuse gown made quite simply. She wore no jewels, and though she said she was not a public speaker she did talk quite naturally and; as Harriet said of the senators, "quite intelligently." At the close of her talk a number of questions were asked her and it was quite evident that she is well versed in political affairs in her own country. Though she is a Liberal in politics, and Balfour a Conservative, she defended him when some one intimated that he had not done all he might have done in the interest of the League of Nations matter. She was not so complimentary of Lloyd George's attitude but paid a fine tribute to Ramsay MacDonald.

Being slight and dark Lady Gladstone appeared in interesting contrast with Eleanor Roosevelt, who is tall and blonde and who was wearing that night a narrow gown of black satin, shot with gold. The style served to accentuate her height and her blondness. The long train was forever getting in the way and seemed a bit out of place in an informal meeting for the discussion of purely practical and political matters. Finally Eleanor solved the difficulty by throwing the train over her arm and there she kept it, much to the satisfaction of many who wanted to shake hands

with Lady Gladstone and who were constantly stepping on it. Eleanor is not beautiful, but "Isn't Eleanor sweet" is what one hears often whenever she appears.

Fashions for the Rostrum.

Speaking of that long black gown, and the train, and that sort of thing, reminds me of the bad dressing that one so often sees at public functions, especially platform functions when women are on exhibition for several hours and when people have just got to look at them whether they wish to do so or not. One wonders why Eleanor Roosevelt, who is tall and thin, wears long, narrow, black gowns, for example.

One is also moved to regret that Mrs. Robert Lansing, who was always so resplendent and beautiful in silver lace which, as the wife of the secretary of state, she wore so much, has now gone into browns which are not becoming to her. She is fair—with pink skin and blue eyes and the loveliest of whitish grey hair. And silver and all the shades of grey seem to suit her down to the ground. Brown, on the other hand, tends to make her look dark and neutral. Do go back to greys and blues, Eleanor.

When Mrs. Lansing was on the platform recently with Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, one wished ardently that they might have exchanged costumes, for Cornelia, who always wears browns and reds and greens, was dressed daintily, but none the less severely, in the plainest black and white, with never a suggestion of color.

On that same platform was Mrs. Hoover. The color of her gown was in the right key but the lines were not so good for her. The dress was of black lace and it was worn over a dull silverslip. But the waist line was just where the Hoover hips are widest and gave undue emphasis to a noticeable tendency to over-plumpness in the figure of the interesting wife of our Secretary of Commerce.

Didn't Really Mean It.

Speaking of Lou Hoover—how her plat-

form manners have improved! The very first speech she made—and before that she had declined hundreds of invitations—was at the home of Mrs. Henry Dimmock in Washington, just after that delightful hostess had persuaded Mrs. Hoover to take an active interest in the Girl Scouts. Mrs. Hoover was so embarrassed over making that speech to 50 people in a cosy private drawing room that we all felt sorry for her. She stammered and blushed and really mixed things up somewhat distressfully.

This was just after the Volstead act went into effect and she was saying how California was going to welcome some convention or other that was about to be held there. She wound up by saying "So I hope you will all come to California for this convention. I can assure you that you will find that the gates are down and the bars are open."

But now! Well, Lou gets away with the biggest kind of an occasion beautifully. Even the radio doesn't frighten her a bit. As a presiding officer she is quick-witted and graceful.

I wish we could get Lady Astor to come over and give us some pointers on how to dress for public speaking. She certainly knows the technique of this delicate art. Her platform dresses and her Parliament dresses are almost invariably black and white. This combination is not gray but when well done it is striking and smart. In fact, nothing is more attractive than soft and dainty white accessories to a dark costume, and Lady Astor has learned this and practices it to the nth degree. And Nancy is always good to look at, isn't she?

Come over, Nancy, and adjourn politics and prohibition for a while, just be your dear feminine self and talk to us about clothes—how to choose them, and how to wear them!

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Next Sunday: Alice Longworth and the Political Hostesses.

System Saves U. S. Taxpayers Millions Yearly

telligence of the leaders of both our great national parties.

"What has been the concrete result?"

Concrete Results

"The saving of large sums to the American taxpayer and a permanent check to methods of extravagance which would have wrecked any country less wealthy than the United States. Under the old system the holders of 43 different government departments submitted independent estimates every year to Congress with no supervision and each one apparently trying to see what was the greatest amount he had the nerve to ask for. What that meant you may gather from the fact that between 1890 and 1920 the executive department asked Congress for 23 billion dollars more than they got. Congress did its best, of course, to cut the estimates but it had neither the information nor the machinery to judge accurately what the real needs of any department were and enormous waste was inevitable.

"Under the new system the President alone is authorized to ask Congress for money and all estimates must come first to him. These estimates are first reviewed by the bureau of the budget with the result that the budget for 1925, which is now before Congress, carries a total which is \$318,410,916.36 less than the amount requested by the different departments."

"To what extent has the bureau of the budget succeeded in reducing the number of government employes?" I asked.

"I don't know that it would be possible

General Herbert M. Lord Says:

"There is nothing in the least mysterious or abstruse about a budget system. It simply means that we are applying to the biggest business in the world, the American Government, the ordinary principles of business which any worth-while merchant practices.

"The budget has resulted in saving large sums to the American taxpayer and is a permanent check to methods of extravagance which would have wrecked any country less wealthy than the United States.

"Under the new system the President alone is authorized to ask Congress for money, and all estimates must come from him. These estimates must first be reviewed by the Bureau of Budgets.

"The budget system is a simple business principle which no man in business would think of ignoring in the conduct of his private affairs and any form of government which deals with the collecting and expending of money is ordinarily a business concern. If the principle of the budget system was applied by our states and municipalities it would mean a very great reduction in our burden of taxation."

Herbert M. Lord.

to give any exact figures, but the number of superfluous employes that have been let out as a result of our investigations and recommendations is considerable, probably some thousands. At the present time the government employs about 100,000 more people than before the World war and while

service, while the internal revenue bureau and other agencies are still engaged upon work resulting from the war."

"If the budget system has proved such an excellent weapon for economy in the federal government will it not prove equally effective in the case of our various state and municipal governments?"

"Unquestionably," replied General Lord emphatically. "It is a simple business principle which no sane business man would think of ignoring in the conduct of his private affairs and any form of government which deals with the collecting and expending of money is ordinarily a business concern. If the principle of the budget system was applied by our states and municipalities it would mean a very great reduction in our burden of taxation. The budget system also is an excellent check on corruption and waste due to inefficiency. There is one important element which must be borne in mind, however, if a budget system is to be really effective. It must have a strong backing by the executive."

"Has the introduction of the budget system by the federal government had any effect thus far on our state or local governments?"

Wide Interest Shown

"I do not know whether the example has brought any definite results yet but very great interest is being shown by a number of the states and cities. We have had a great many inquiries as to our methods of operation and the interest has not been confined to our own people either. Several foreign governments have asked for information."

I asked General Lord what was the great source of waste in government operation which the bureau of the budget had uncovered and he replied promptly: "Lack of team work."

"As an example of what I mean," he continued, "I might mention our foreign service. In the course of our investigations we found one foreign city, for instance, where we had nine representatives of nine different agencies of the government. There was no co-ordination of effort, with the result that reports were being duplicated in the most extraordinary manner. There were four separate reports on finance, and in another case four separate reports dealing with the manufacture of a certain kind of paper. This situation was called to the attention of the President and an executive order was issued last month which put a stop to such unnecessary duplication of effort."

"No item is too small to escape the microscope of the bureau of the budget. As an example of the kind of scrutiny to which expense bills are subjected General Lord mentioned the cost to the government for author's corrections in proofs which amounted to \$240,000 in 1920, a large amount of money to pay for a little better grammar or a little improvement in literary style. Last year this bill was cut to \$164,000 and, remarked General Lord, "we will bring the cost lower still this year if we split every infinitive in the language and commit every sin in syntax."

(Another interview on some big American problem will appear in next Sunday's Tribune.)

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American Society Moves for National Herd in Montana.

Through a bill recently introduced Congress by Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, the American Bison Society has formally called upon the Government to establish a national herd of bison on the Flathead Indian Reservation, in northwestern Montana. The society offers a nucleus herd as a gift, if Congress will provide the land for a range and fence it in.

The recently issued annual report of the society shows that the plan has been very carefully thought out. A year ago the organization engaged Prof. Morton J. Elrod of Missoula to spend the summer of 1907 in making a thorough examination of the Flathead Reservation, which now is being thrown open to settlement, and recommend a site for a national bison range. Prof. Elrod's report is printed in full in the society's annual volume, and upon it is based the plan now before Congress.

Unfortunately the society came into existence just one year too late to prevent the sale and removal to Canada of the great Pablo-Allard bison herd, which had grown up on the Flathead Reservation from thirty animals to a total to-day of 638 head, not counting between 200 and 300 head previously sold. The history of that herd, however, has amply demonstrated the fact that bison suitably located on the Flathead Reservation can live all the year round by grazing, and without being fed on hay.

The site proposed for the new national herd is situated immediately north of Ravalli, on the Northern Pacific Railway, which is the station from which 398 bison were shipped to Canada last year. The ideal range desired contains twenty square miles (12,800 acres) of ridges and hills, nearly all of it too steep for agriculture of any kind and no value to any one save as grazing lands. In the ravines and water-courses there is an abundance of water, and sufficient timber to afford shelter for bison in the severest storms. The grazing grounds are abundant for the support of 1,000 bison, without the necessity of feeding them. The proposed ideal range has a frontage of seven miles on the Northern Pacific Railway.

Unfortunately, the Indians will have to be paid for any land that may be set aside for a bison range, probably at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. To accomplish this purpose, and to provide for fencing, Congress is asked to appropriate \$30,000. If this is done, the bison society will at once set about the task of raising funds for the purchase of a herd of from 15 to 20 bison, of pure blood, to present to the Government for the new national range. In comparison with the great sum that is being expended by Canada—between \$150,000 and \$200,000—for the purchase, transportation and care of the Pablo herd, the sum now asked of Congress seems very small. In view of the object to be gained it is trivial. The American Bison Society is backed by a strong board of managers and there is reason to believe that it will make a very vigorous campaign in behalf of the proposed new herd.

One of the most interesting features of the society's annual report is the bison census, which was made by Dr. W. T. Hornaday and completed on Jan. 1. Its summary shows the existence at this date of 1,722 pure-blood American bison in captivity throughout the world and 325 head (estimated) running wild. Of the latter 25 are credited to the Yellowstone Park and 300 to the region southwest of Great Slave Lake, in Canada. In the United States there are 1,116 bison in captivity, of which 506 are males and 610 are females. Of this total, 203 are calves that were born in 1907. Canada now contains 476 captive bison, of which 214 are males and 262 are females, 98 of the total being calves of the vintage of 1907. Europe contains 54 male and 76 female bison, of which 22 are calves of the past year. The grand totals for the world of captive bison are 777 males and 948 females; and of these 323 were born last year.

In 1903 there were living in captivity a total of 1,119 American bison. It thus appears that since 1903 the total net increase has been 603 head. If these bison were all owned by national or State governments, the future of the species would be far more secure than it now is with these animals in the hands of *sixty-four different owners!* The temporary tenure of private ownership constitutes a great danger to the species and renders the establishment of several national herds imperatively necessary.

In advocating before Congress the establishment of the proposed national herd in northwestern Montana, the American Bison Society desires the active assistance of all persons who are interested in the perpetual preservation of what once was our most conspicuous and valuable American animal. The thing to do is to request Senators and Representatives to facilitate the passage of Senator Dixon's bill.

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