

"Chief Red-End-Of-Horn (He-inkpa-luta)" This is evidently the Indian usually referred to as Inkipaduta. I notice that you sometimes refer to him as Scarlet Point. I find a brief biography of Inkipaduta on pages 343-347 inclusive of Robinson's "Comprehensive History." Robinson identifies Inkipaduta as the son of "Wamdesapa, a Wakpekute chief" and "a woman of the Lower Sissetons," and describes him as "a Wakpekute renegade," "a conscienceless Ishmael," and "a terrible monster."

I believe that I will ask Judge Zahn to inquire of Stands-With-Horns-In-Sight whether he recalls anything of the artillery used by the Bozeman Party in the fight on the Rosebud. The expedition had two cannons; one a 12-pounder "brass" mountain howitzer and the other a 6-pounder smooth-bore iron gun of some sort.

Some of the members of the expedition have claimed that the mountain howitzer was loaned to them by the troops at Fort Ellis. Somehow it's a bit difficult to picture Major N. B. Sweitzer, 2d Cavalry, commanding at Fort Ellis in 1874, turning over government property in the shape of a piece of field artillery and ammunition therefor, to an all-civilian party preparing to march away for the Lower Yellowstone. But maybe so.

The 6-pounder iron gun is said to have been part of the armament of a large party of prospectors which left Cheyenne in the spring of 1870, headed for the Bighorn Mountains and, possibly, the Black Hills. This party split up in time and some of the members proceeded up to the Yellowstone, bringing the iron gun with them. This gun, known to the pioneers of Eastern Montana as the "Bighorn Gun," was used by the Bozeman Party in 1874 and also was used in the defense of Fort Pease, on the Yellowstone, winter of 1875-76. Today the "Bighorn Gun" is imbedded in concrete in front of the Gallatin County court-house at Bozeman, Montana. Dr. Merrill G. Burlingame, Montana State College, states that he will secure the measurements of this gun, also a photograph of it, and it may be that we will succeed in determining something of its origin.

Joe E. Cook, a member of the Bozeman Party, states in Brown & Willard, THE BLACK HILLS TRAILS (Rapid City, S.D., 1924), 559, that the expedition had to manufacture its own ammunition for the "Bighorn Gun." "We had to make the ammunition for this piece. We got some blue flannel and made sacks to fit the muzzle, and about ten inches long, to hold the powder, and for shells we went to the tin shop and had cans made to fit the bore of the gun. For projectiles, we went to the blacksmith shop and got all the old scraps of iron horse shoes and cut them up to fill the cans. I want to record that when we fired this gun, the cans bursted when they left the muzzle of the gun, the pieces of iron not being the same shape and size, each and every one of them had a tune of its own, as it passed through the air."

In the fight on the Rosebud, April 4, 1874, both, the mountain howitzer and the "Bighorn Gun," were put to use, first, to shell the rather thick growth of cottonwoods that lined the Rosebud just west of the camp and, second, in preparatory fire that preceded the assault on the Indian-occupied ravines very near the south side of the camp. I imagine that the cannon-fire must have made quite an impression on the warriors, particularly at such short range.

In an effort to make some sort of return for the copy of "Fuss And Feathers," I'm enclosing a poor photostat copy of an article, "The Cavalry Campaign Outfit At The Little Bighorn," which appeared in Winter 1956 number of