


we drove you away and still followed you. We didn't get what we wanted. We wanted horses. But you didn't move. You just stayed right here in one place. During the night you were camping here and we surrounded you and drove away all the horses you had and left you afoot so you just stayed here and cried and cried so the Government established this agency for you because you couldn't walk like the Sioux and you just stayed here." One of the Crow fighters got up and rather corroborated the story. Each of them gave the Crows a war bonnet for what they had said - for corroborating it. This visit was sometime after SB came back on the reservation. He came back from the fort in 1883.

Winter 1884-5 with a show in the East. Summer of 1885 with Buffalo Bill Snow. Stayed there until in 1888 he went to Washington. It was probably between 1885 and 1888 that this incident with the Crows happened.

I can't say just how McLaughlin put it, but all the Indians got the impression that they were inferior to any whites on the reservation, even inferior to the mixedbloods. McLaughlin probably tried to make them feel this way. McLaughlin's wife was not a pure blood Indian but mostly white. Her relatives were all mixed bloods. 

Wichita sounds like it might be a Sioux word meaning human face.

One of the characteristics of the porcupine is that in defending itself it shoots its quills. This resembles a lot of arrows in defense. While they don't have any special regard for the porcupine they look upon it as a very useful animal on account of its quills. They eat porcupines.

A racoon is considered a sacred animal. The spots on the face resemble some characters that the medicine men dream about. Mythological characters.

Referring to Beede's Paper - Where he mentions that the Dakotas