

the foregoing work As folowes. I Perseaved that the Indans ware Uneasy In thare Minds about Sumthing. I Enquird of them what Had Befel them. Thay gave me to understand thare was a Parson at that Plase that Had an Eevel Sperit. He Did things Beond thare Conseption. I wishd to Sea him and Being Informd who he was I askd him Meney Questions. I found him to be a french man who Had Bin Long among the Nations on the Misura that Came that Spring from the Ilenoas to the Planes of the Dogs. He had the Slite of Hand Cumpletely and Had Such a Swa [sway] over the tribes with whom he was aquanted that thay Consented to Moste of his Requests. Thay Gave him the Name of Minneto [Manitou] which is a Sperit In thare Languag. As he was Standing Among Sum People thare Came an Indan up to them with a Stone Pipe or Callemat Carelessly Rought and which he Seat Grate Store By. Minneto askd ye Indan to Leat him Look at it and he Did so. He wished to Purchis it from the Indan But he would not Part with it. Minneto then Put it into his Mouth as the Indan Supposed and Swalod it. The Poor Indan Stood Astonished. Minneto told him not to trubel himself about it—he Should Have his Pipe agane in two or three Days—it Must first pass threwh him. At the time Seat the Pipe was Presented to the Indan. He Looked upon it as if he Could not Bair to Part with it But would not Put his hand upon it Minneto Kept the Pipe for Nothing. It was three times Larger than Minnetos Mouth. It was Made of the Read Stone of St. Peters River so Much asteamd among the Eastern and Southern Nations.⁶³

I then Embarkt the Thirteenth Day I arived and put my Goods into the Same House I Had Winterd In ye year before, I Heard

⁶³ The quarry from which this stone was obtained is situated in Pipestone County, in southwest Minnesota, and had great repute among the Indians, who believed in its sacred character and observed neutrality at this place. It was first described by George Catlin, the Indian artist, who visited the site in 1836. From this circumstance, the stone has been called "catlinite." See description in *Minnesota Geological Survey Report*, 1877, pp. 97-109.—Ed.