

Grand View Douglas Co Dakota

June 6, 1885

Prof of Natural History
Yale University N.H. Conn

Sir. In Breaking on Sec. 1.
98.65. My attention was drawn to
4 stones about the size of my head -
perhaps $\frac{1}{4}$ out of the ground -
trying to indicate the points of
the Compass - The soil around
them was just like the soil around
other stones on the claim - so I
concluded that they must have lain -

them for you -

As we dig all the stones on this land before plowing, I proceeded to take these out.

To my surprise, I found other stones of a little smaller size than them to the number of 6 or 7.

After taking them out I cleared away the dirt underneath, and in a few inches or more, when I came upon 3 teeth - one of which I send you for examination.

*House tooth
F.A.B.*

One of the teeth was either broken in the ground, or I broke it in taking it out - probably the latter -

as the surfaces were some of them white and clean - It was about the same size as the one I send.

The other is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch shorter than yours - The inside of the teeth are all proved just alike.

Digging deeper I found the ground had a white substance resembling bone dust, mixed with it, in about equal proportions.

I have not examined so as to know the depth of the stratum or whether it lies horizontally or perpendicular only - but think the latter - My theory is, that it is an old quarry, & that the

body was learned, sitting, and that the tracks were associated

My business in the case of I can, the name of the animal to which the tracks belonged.

A little later in the day and about 30 feet to the S.W. I found another pile of stones of the same character, fern ⁴ on the surface, and 7 inches thick; and the same sediment below but no ornaments.

The piles of stones are on an elevation of land, say 20 feet.

high - and on the East of a 40
 acre lake.

Very Near the Western most pile
 of stones, the Man has been blowing
 successive furrows, through little
 flat stones, deep $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch
 thick, and from 2 inches square
 downward: the squares not regular

I should think he had ex-
 posed $\frac{16}{25}$ square feet of surface

The rock is limestone and I
 think may be as it is, only from
 the effect of frost.

Now I am writing I may as well
 call attention to a particular one

and not so thick. Should move
like a fish, than a lizard.

The tails, some 4 inches long,
is full as wide as between the
hind legs, and holds its width
nearly to the end, which is not
square but rounded. The edges
are thin like a fin, but are not
severe finny - (they are soft)

With this tail the fish darts
as quickly as a spotted trout.

Now and then one dies and
dies as soon, but they are always
recovered in part.

We dipped up one last October
as a pair, through the sea.

It was only by chance that
 I found some few specimens
 I was standing by the lake
 One warm day in April when I
 saw a great multitude in the
 water, near the shore.

On examination I found it
 to be these animals breeding the
 same as fish.

I took 3 of them from the
 water with my hand, and carried
 them (them) home - and they
 lived about 8 hours -

Their color is dark brown on the
 back and inclining to yellow on
 the sides & belly. Their

in the water, you can find a
smaller animal, which
must be a very young of
the same kind.

This is another animal somewhat
resembling those that have been
seen on the land, but which by the same
shape of the head, the nose, the
ears, the mouth, and the tail, longer
and the more than half an inch -
the legs are longer, and longer -
it has three on its fore and four
on its hind, and five on its hind

ones -

My
then (see) of another animal

which is a proportionally larger
than the last, but with yellow
spots on its

be much. In strange animals
You will notice of course the length
of the tooth above the jaw - there are
four times the length of a horse's
tooth.

It is open to the suggestion of
my theory - It is not possible to know
whether or not the same animal
is the same.

William Brewster
1871