

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The following official and other documents, lists of killed and wounded, etc., will be read with interest:

CROOK'S ACCOUNT OF ROSEBUD FIGHT.

General Sheridan forwarded the following dispatch, which contains General Crook's official report of the battle at Rosebud creek, to the War Department on receipt:

CHICAGO, June 23, 1876.

GEN. E. D. TOWNSEND, Washington, D. C. :

The following dispatch from General Crook is forwarded for the information of the General of the Army :

CAMP ON THE SOUTH OF TONGUE RIVER, WYOMING, June 19th, via Fort Fetterman, June 22d.—LIEUT.-GEN. SHERIDAN, Chicago, Ill. : Returned to camp to-day, having marched as indicated in my last telegram. When about forty miles from here on Rosebud creek, Montana, on the morning of the 17th inst., the scouts reported Indians in the vicinity, and within a few moments we were attacked in force, the fight lasting several hours. We were near the mouth of a deep cañon, through which the creek ran. The sides were very steep, covered with pine and apparently impregnable. The village was supposed to be at the other end, about eight miles off. They displayed a strong force at all points, occupying so many and such covered places that it is impossible to correctly estimate their numbers. The attack, however, showed that they anticipated that they were strong enough to thoroughly defeat the command.

During the engagement, I tried to throw a strong force through the cañon, but I was obliged to use it elsewhere before it had gotten to the supposed location of the village.

The command finally drove the Indians back in great confusion, following them several miles, the scouts killing a good many during the retreat. Our casualties were nine men killed and fifteen wounded of the 3d Cavalry; two wounded of the 2d Cavalry; three men wounded of the 4th Infantry, and Captain Henry, of the 3d Cavalry, severely wounded in the face.* It is impossible to correctly estimate the loss of the Indians, many being killed in the rocks, and others being gotten off before we got possession of that part of the field, thirteen dead bodies being left.

We remained on the field that night, and, having nothing but what each man carried himself, we were obliged to retire to the train to properly care for our wounded, who were transported here on mule-litters. They are now comfortable and all doing well.

I expect to find those Indians in rough places all the time and so have ordered five companies of infantry, and shall not probably make any extended movement until they arrive.

The officers and men behaved with marked gallantry during the engagement.

CROOK,

Brigadier-General.

The movement of General Terry, indicated in his dispatch of the 12th inst., leads me to believe that he is at or near the Rosebud about this time. He has formed a junction with Gibbon, and will, undoubtedly, take up the fight which Crook discontinued for want of supplies and to take

* The General omits the friendly Indians killed and wounded and also those of the soldiers whose injuries did not place them *hors de combat*.

care of his wounded. I communicated to General Crook by courier from Fort Fetterman the position and intentions of General Terry. He must have received it before this date.

P. H. SHERIDAN, *Lieutenant-General*.

CASUALTIES AT ROSEBUD FIGHT, JUNE 17, 1876.

Second Cavalry, Troop D—Sergeant O'Donnell, severely wounded. Troop I—Sergeant Meagher, seriously injured; one private, slightly wounded.

Third Cavalry, First Battalion, Troop E—Private Henry Harold, dangerously wounded. Troop I—Killed, Privates William Allen and Eugene Flynn; wounded, Sergeant Grosch, severely; Corporal Cardy, severely; Privates Smith, Linskoski, O'Brien, Stewart, and Reilly, severely. Troop M—Wounded, Bugler E. A. Snow, dangerously

Second Battalion—Wounded, Col. Guy V. Henry, commanding battalion, and captain of Troop D, dangerously. Troop B—Wounded, Private Jacob Stiener, severely. Troop L—Killed, Sergt. Nankerchen; Privates Mitchell, Connor, Minnett and Potts; wounded, Sergt. Cook, severely; Private Krazmer, severely; Private Edwards, seriously. Troop F—Killed, Sergt. Marshall, Private Gilbert Roe; wounded, Private Town, severely; Private Fischer, severely; Private Rutlen, slightly.

Fourth Infantry, Company D—Private James A. Devine, Private John H. Terry, Private Richard Flynn, all severely wounded.

Crow Indians—One warrior mortally, and six severely wounded.

Shoshone Indians—One warrior killed and five wounded.

CASUALTIES AT SLIM BUTTES, SEPT. 9, 1876.

[From Author's note book.]

KILLED.

3d Cavalry, Troop A—Private John Wenzel alias Medbury.

5th Cavalry, Troop E—Private Edward Kennedy.

Scouts and guides.—Charley, alias Frank, White, alias "Buffalo Chip."

WOUNDED.

2d Cavalry, Troop I—Private J. M. Stevenson, severely; Privates Walsh and Shanahan, slightly.

3d Cavalry Troop E—First Lieut. A. H. Von Leutwitz, shot through right knee joint; the limb amputated on the field.

Troop B—Private Charles Foster, hip joint shattered and amputated.

Troop C—Private William Dubois, severely, and three other soldiers, names not recorded, slightly wounded.

Troop D—Private August Dorn, severely; two men slightly wounded.

Troop E—Sergeant Edward Glass, right arm shattered, disabled for life. Private Edward McKeon severely, and privates Taggart and Kennedy slightly wounded.

Troop M—Sergt. Kirkwood, severely, and Private Moriarty slightly wounded.

5th Cavalry, Troop D—Private Daniel Ford, severely, Private C. Wilson, slightly wounded.

Troop K—Private Edward Schrisser, severely, three men slightly wounded.

There were several of the infantry slightly wounded, but, in the confusion incident on the fight and subsequent march, their names were not ascertained. In fact, slight wounds counted for nothing at that period.

A sergeant of the 2d Cavalry, named Cornwell—one of the two men who failed to ford Big Goose creek during the Sibley Scout—was reported missing. It was supposed at the time that he had strayed from the column in a fit of temporary insanity, and had fallen into the hands of the Indians. A soldier named Miller, who belonged to Major Upham's battalion of the 5th Cavalry, was shot and killed by the Indians, while engaged in hunting, a few days after the Slim Buttes affair.

GENERAL MILES' OPERATIONS IN 1876-7.

[Extract from Gen. Sherman's Report.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, }
CANTONMENT ON TONGUE RIVER, MONTANA, July 17, 1877. }

Dear Sir:

* * * * *

I now regard the Sioux Indian problem, as a war question, as solved by the operations of General Miles last winter, and by the establishment of the two new posts on the Yellowstone now assured this summer.* Boats come and go now, where a year ago none would venture except with strong guards. Wood yards are being established to facilitate navigation, and the great mass of the hostiles have been forced to go to the agencies for food and protection, or have fled across the border into British territory.

* * * * *

With great respect, etc.,

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

HON. GEO. W. McCRARY,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

*General Sherman was mistaken in the supposition. The Sioux war was not finally ended until after General Miles' campaign of 1879 against Sitting Bull on the British line.—[AUTHOR.]

[Extract from the Report of Lieut.-Gen'l P. H. Sheridan.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, }
CHICAGO, ILL., October 25, 1877. }

General:

* * * * *

During the months of December and January the hostile Indians were constantly harassed by the troops under Col. N. A. Miles, Fifth Infantry; whose headquarters were at the mouth of Tongue River, and who had two sharp engagements with them, one at Redwater, and the other near Hanging Woman's Fork, inflicting heavy losses in men, supplies and animals.

This constant pounding and sleepless activity upon the part of our troops (Colonel Miles in particular) in midwinter, began to tell, and early in February, 1877, information was communicated which led me to believe that the Indians in general were tired of the war, and that the large bodies heretofore in the field were beginning to break up.

On the 25th of that month 229 lodges of Minneconjous and Sans Arcs came in and surrendered to the troops at Cheyenne agency, Dakota. They were completely disarmed, their horses taken from them, and they were put under guard, and this system was carried out with all who afterward came in to surrender within the Departments of Dakota and the Platte. From the 1st of March to the 21st of the same month over 2,200 Indians, in detachments of from 30 to 900, came in and surrendered at Camps Sheridan and Robinson, in the Department of the Platte, and, on the 22d of April, 303 Cheyennes came in and surrendered to Colonel Miles, at the cantonment on Tongue River, in the Department of Dakota, and more were reported on the way in to give themselves up.

Finally, on the 6th of May, Crazy Horse, with 889 of his people and 2,000 ponies, came in to Camp Robinson and surrendered to General Crook in person.

In the meantime, Colonel Miles having had information of the whereabouts of Lame Deer's band of hostile Sioux, surprised his camp, killing fourteen warriors, including Lame Deer and Iron Star, the two principal chiefs, capturing 450 ponies and destroying fifty-one lodges and their contents. I may mention here that this band commenced to surrender, in small squads, from two to twenty, immediately thereafter, until at length, on the 10th of September, the last of the band, numbering 224, constantly followed, and pressed by troops from the command of Colonel Miles, surrendered at Camp Sheridan.

The Sioux war was now over. Sitting Bull went north of the Missouri into British America with his own small band and other hostiles, the number of whom cannot be exactly told, and is now near Woody Mountains. From the Indians who surrendered at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies,

about 1,000 of the Northern Cheyennes elected to go to the Southern Indian Territory, and were sent, under escort from the Fourth Cavalry, to Fort Reno, on the North Canadian. The balance remain as yet at the agencies, and the small band of Cheyennes who surrendered at Tongue River are still there.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

BRIG.-GEN. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

ANOTHER INDIAN VERSION OF CUSTER'S BATTLE.

Following is Colonel Poland's interesting account of the first news of the battle of the Little Big Horn, received at Standing Rock agency, on the Missouri river.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY STATION, }
STANDING ROCK, D. T., July 24, 1876. }

To the Adjutant General, Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.:

SIR: I respectfully report the following as having been derived from seven Sioux Indians just returned from the hostile camp on July 21st, some of whom were engaged in the battle of June 25th with the 7th Cavalry. Their account is as follows: The hostiles were celebrating their greatest of religious festivals, the sun dance, when runners brought news of the approach of cavalry. The dance was suspended, and a general rush followed, mistaken by Custer, perhaps, for a retreat for horses, equipments and arms.

Reno first attacked the village at the south end and across the Little Big Horn. Their narrative of Reno's operations coincides with the published account. How he was quickly confronted, surrounded; how he dismounted, fought in the timber, remounted and cut his way back over the ford and up the bluffs, with considerable loss, and the continuation of the fight for some little time, when runners arrived from the north end of the village or camp with news that the cavalry had attacked the north end, some three or four miles distant. The Indians about Reno had not before this the slightest intimation of fighting at any other point. A force large enough to prevent Reno from assuming the offensive was left, and the surplus available force followed to the other end of the camp, where, finding the Indians there successfully driving Custer before them, instead of uniting with them they separated into two parties and moved around the flanks of his cavalry. They report that Custer crossed the river, but only succeeded

in reaching the edge of the Indian camp before he was driven to the bluffs. The fight lasted, perhaps, an hour. The Indians have no hours of the day, and time can only be given approximately. They report that a small number of cavalry broke through the line of Indians in their rear and escaped, but were overtaken within a distance of five or six miles and all killed. I infer from this that this body of retreating cavalry was probably led by the missing officers, and that they tried to escape only after Custer fell.

The last man dispatched was killed by two sons of a Santee Indian, Red Top, who was a leader in the Minnesota massacres of 1862-63. After the battle the squaws entered the field to plunder and mutilate the dead. General rejoicing was indulged in and a distribution of arms and ammunition hurriedly made; then the attack on Reno was vigorously renewed. Up to this attack the Indians had lost comparatively few men, but now they say their most serious loss took place. They give no idea of numbers, but say there were a great many killed.

Sitting Bull was neither killed nor personally engaged in the fight. He remained in the council-tent, directing operations. Crazy Horse, with a large band, and Black Moon were the principal leaders on the 25th of June. Killeagle, chief of the Black Feet, at the head of some 20 lodges, was at this agency about the last of May. He was prominently engaged in the battle of June 25th and afterward upbraided Sitting Bull for not taking an active personal part in the engagement. Killeagle has sent me word that he was forced into the fight; that he desires to return to the agency, and that he will return to the agency if he is killed for it. He is reported to be actually on the way back to go to his great father and agent and make confession and receive absolution for his defiant crime against the hand that has gratuitously fed him for three years. He is truly a shrewd chief, who must have discovered that he who fights and runs away may live to fight another day. The Indians were not all engaged at any one time. Heavy reserves were held to repair losses and renew attacks successively. The fight continued until the third day, when runners, kept purposely on the look-out, hurried into camp and reported a great body of troops (General Terry's command) advancing up the river. The Indians, their lodges having been previously prepared for a move, retreated in a southerly direction, tending toward and along Rosebud mountain. They marched about 50 miles, went into camp, held a consultation, when it was determined to send into all the agencies reports of their success, and to call upon their friends to come out and share the glories that were to be expected. In future we may expect an influx of overbearing and impudent Indians to urge, by force, perhaps, an accession to Sitting Bull's demands. There is a general gathering in the hostile camp from each of the agencies on the Missouri river, Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's, as also northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes. They report, for the special benefit

of their relatives, that in the three fights they had with the whites they have captured over 400 stand of arms, carbines and rifles, revolvers not counted, ammunition without end, and some sugar, coffee, bacon, and hard bread. They claim to have captured from the whites this summer over 200 horses and mules. I suppose this includes operations against the soldiers, Crow Indians, and Black Hills miners. The general outline of this Indian report concurs with the published reports. The first attack of Reno's began well on in the day, say the Indians. They report about 300 whites killed, and do not say how many Indians were killed. A report from another source says the Indians obtained from Custer's command 592 carbines and revolvers. I have, since writing the above, heard the following from returned hostiles: They communicated, as a secret, to their particular friends here, information that a large party of Sioux and Cheyennes were to leave Rosebud mountains, a hostile camp, for this agency, to intimidate and compel the Indians here to join Sitting Bull. If these refuse they are ordered to "soldier" them—beat them—and steal their ponies.

Very respectfully, J. S. POLAND,
Capt. 6th Infantry, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Commanding

KILLED UNDER CUSTER, RENO AND BENTEEN, JUNE 25-7, 1876.

[Received by General Sheridan on July 12, 1876.]

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. A. Custer, brevet major-general U. S. A.
First Lieut. and Adjut. W. W. Crook, brevet colonel U. S. A.
Asst. Surgeon J. M. DeWolf.
Sergt. Maj. W. W. Sharrow (N. C. Staff).
Chief Trumpeter Henry Ross (N. C. Staff).

TROOP A. [MAJOR RENO.]

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—2d Lieut. Benjamin Hodgson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Corporals Henry Dalton and Geo. H. King.

PRIVATES.—Jno. C. Armstrong, James Drinaus, Wm. Moody, James McDonald, Richard Rawlins, John Sullivan, Thos. P. Switzer, Richard Doran, Geo. Mask.

TROOP C. [GENERAL CUSTER.]

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Capt. Thos. W. Custer, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. A.; Second Lieut. H. M. Harrington.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—First Sergt. Edwin Baba, Sergt. Finley, Sergt. Finkel, Corporals French, Foley and Ryan.

PRIVATES.—Allen, Criddle, King, Bucknall, Eisman, Engle, Brightfield, Farrand, Griffin, Hamel, Hattisoll, Kingsonts, Lewis, Mayer 1, Mayer 2, Phillips, Russell, Rice, Rauter, Short, Shea, Shade, Stuart, St. John, Thadius, Van Allen, Warren, Wyndham, Wright.

TROOP D. [MAJOR BENTEN.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Farrier, Vincent Charlie.

PRIVATES.—Patrick Golden, Edward Hansen.

TROOP E. [GENERAL CUSTER.]

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—First Lieut. A. E. Smith, brevet captain U. S. A.; Second Lieut. J. Sturgis.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—First Sergt. Fred Hohmeyer, Sergeant Egden, Sergeant James; Corporals Hogan, Mason, Bloom, and Mayer; Trumpeters McElvey and Mooney.

PRIVATES.—Baker, Boyle, Bauth, Connor, Daring, Davis, Farrell, Hiley, Huber, Hime, Henderson 1, Henderson 2, Leddison, O'Connor, Rood, Reese, Smith 1, Smith 2, Smith 3, Stella, Stafford, Achoole, Smallwood, Henry, Kinzie, Walker, Averall, Knicht.

TROOP F. [GENERAL CUSTER.]

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Capt. G. W. Yates, brevet colonel; Second Lieut. W. Van W. Reilly.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—First Sergeant Kenney; Sergeants Murphy, Vickeryard, Wilkinson; Corporals Coleman, Freman (orderly), Briody, Brandon (farrier), Manning (blacksmith).

PRIVATES.—Atchison, Brown 1, Brown 2, Bruce, Brady, Burnham, Cather, Carney, Dorman, Donnelly, Gardiner, Hammon, Kline, Knauth, Luman, Loose, Milton, Madson, Monroe, Rudden, Smeling, Sicfous, Sanders, Warren, Way, Lerock, Kelly.

TROOP G. [MAJOR RENO.]

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—First Lieutenant Donald McIntosh.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Sergts. Edward Botzer and M. Conside; Corporals James Martin and Otto Hageman Benjamin Wells (farrier), Henry Dose (trumpeter), Crawford Selley (saddler).

PRIVATES.—Benjamin F. Rogers, Andrew J. Moore, John J. McGinnis, Edward Stanley, Henry Seafferman and John Rapp.

TROOP H. [MAJOR BENTEN.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Corporal George Tell.

PRIVATES.—Julian H. Jones, Thos. E. Meader.

TROOP I. [GENERAL CUSTER.]

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Capt. M. W. Keogh, brevet lieutenant-colonel; First Lieut. J. E. Porter (body not found).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—First Sergt. F. E. Varsen, Sergt. J. Bustard; Corporals Jno. Wild, G. C. Morris and S. F. Staples; J. McGucker and J. Patton (trumpeters), H. A. Bailey (blacksmith).

PRIVATES.—J. F. Bradhurst, J. Barry, J. Connors, T. P. Downing, E. C. Driscoll, D. C. Gillette, G. H. Gross, E. P. Holcomb, M. E. Horn Adam Hetismer, P. Kelley, Fred Lehman, Henry Lehman, E. P. Lloyd, A. McChargey, J. Mitchell, J. Noshang, J. O'Bryan, J. Parker, F. J. Pitter, Geo. Post, Jas. Quinn, Wm. Reed, J. W. Rosbury, D. L. Symms, J. E. Troy, Chas. Von Bramer, W. B. Haley.

TROOP K. [MAJOR BENTEEN.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—First Sergt. D. Winney, Sergt. R. Hughes; Corporal J. J. Callahan; Julius Helmer (trumpeter).

PRIVATE.—Eli U. T. Clair.

TROOP L. [GENERAL CUSTER.]

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—First Lieut. James Calhoun, Second Lieut. J. J. Crittenden (20th Infantry), attached.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—First Sergeant Butler, Sergeant Warren; Corporals Harrison, Cilbert and Seeller; Walsh (trumpeter).

PRIVATES.—Adams, Arodelsky, Burke, Cheever, McGue, McCarthy, Dugan, Maxwell, Scott, Babcock, Perkins, Tarbox, Dye, Tessler, Galvin, Graham, Hamilton, Rodgers, Snow, Hughes, Miller, Tweed, Neller, Cashan, Keep, Andrews, Chrisfield, Harrington, Haugge, Kavanaugh, Lobering, Mahoney, Schmidt, Swan, Semenson, Riebold, O'Connell.

TROOP M. [MAJOR RENO.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Sergt. Miles F. O'Hara; Corporals Henry M. Scollin and Fred Stringer.

PRIVATES.—Henry Gordon, A. Kertzlwisker, G. Lawrence, W. D. Meyer, G. E. Smith, D. Somer, J. Tanner, H. Finley, H. C. Vogt.

INDIAN SCOUTS.—Bloody Knife, Bob-tailed Bull, Stab.

CIVILIANS.

Boston Custer, Arthur Reed, Mark Kellogg, Charles Reynolds, Frank C. Mann.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers killed,	.	.	.	.	.	14
Acting Assistant Surgeon,	.	.	.	.	.	1
Enlisted Men,	.	.	.	.	.	247
Civilians,	.	.	.	.	.	5
Indian Scouts,	.	.	.	.	.	3
Total killed,	.	.	.	.	.	270

The following died soon after the fight of injuries received :—Private Chas. Bennett (Troop C), Private William George (Troop H).

The foregoing list includes as indicated all of the soldiers killed under Reno and Benteen. Maj. Benteen, Lieut. Varnum, and 51 men were wounded, making a total loss of 323, including Indians and Civilians.

Following is the official list of wounded under Reno and Benteen :

WOUNDED.

Troop A—First Sergeant William Heyn ; Privates Jacob Deal, Samuel Foster, Frederick Homestead, F. M. Reeves, E. T. Strond.

Troop B—Corporal W. F. Smith; Private Charles Cunningham.

Troop C—Privates John Maguire, Peter Thompson, Alfred Whitaker, P. McDonald.

Troop E—Sergeant J. T. Reilly

Troop G—Privates James P. Boyle, Charles Connell, John Mackey, John Morrison.

Troop H—First Sergeant Joseph McCorry; Privates Patrick Connelly, Thomas McLaughlin, John Pahl, P. H. Bishley, C. H. Bishop, Alex. B. Bishop, John Cooper, William Black, William Farley, Thomas Hughes, John Muller, John Phillips, Samuel Sweres, William C. Williams, Charles Windolph (trumpeter), William Ramel (saddler), Otto Voik.

Troop I—Private Dore Cooney.

Troop K—Privates Patrick Corcoran, Michael Madden (shot while making a gallant attempt to get water for the wounded under the Indian fire) and M. Wilke.

Troop L—Private Thomas Marshall.

Troop M—Sergeant F. Cody; Sergeant Charles White; Privates Daniel Newell (blacksmith), Frank Baum, John H. Meyer, William E. Morris, Roman Bolten, T. P. Norman, James Wilbur and Charles Wiedman.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COLUMNS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

BIG HORN AND YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

(Summer and Autumn of 1876.)

Brigadier General George Crook, U. S. A., Commanding.

Captain Azor H. Nickerson, 23d Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, 3d Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain John V. Furey, Assistant Quartermaster.

Major Albert Hartsuff, Surgeon, Medical Officer.

Captain Julius H. Patzki, Assistant Surgeon.

Attached.

Major Alexander Chambers, 4th Infantry.

Captain George M. Randall, 23d Infantry.

First Lieutenant John W. Bubb, 4th Infantry, A. C. S.

A. A. Surgeon Charles R. Stephens, U. S. A.

2d Cavalry, Companies A, B, D, E and I.

3d Cavalry, Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, L and M.

4th Infantry, Companies D, F and G.

9th Infantry, Companies C, G and H.

14th Infantry, Companies B, C, F and I. (Joined in August.)

5th Cavalry, Headquarters and Companies A, B, D, E, F, G, I, K and M,
and Second Lieutenant Walter S. Schuyler, A. D. C. (Joined in August.)

A. A. Surgeons, R. B. Grimes and V. T. McGillycuddy, U. S. A.

POWDER RIVER EXPEDITION.

(October and November, 1876.)

Brigadier-General George Crook, U. S. A., Commanding.

Lieutenants Bourke and Schuyler, Aides.

Captain Furey, A. Q. M.

Assistant Surgeons Gibson, Price and Wood, and A. A. Surgeons Petteys,
La Garde and Owsley.

Attached.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard I. Dodge, 23rd Infantry.

Major David S. Gordon, 2nd Cavalry.

Major Edwin F. Townsend, 9th Infantry.

Lieutenants Black, 2nd Cavalry, and McKinney, Miller and Tyler, 4th
Cavalry.

Lieutenants Hofman and Delaney, 9th Infantry, and Lieutenant Heyl, 23rd
Infantry.

2d Cavalry, Company K.

3d Cavalry, Companies H and K.

4th Cavalry, Headquarters and Companies B, D, E, F, I and M. (General
R. S. McKenzie.)

5th Cavalry, Companies H and L.

4th Artillery, Batteries C, F, H and K.

9th Infantry, Companies A, B, D, F, I and K.

14th Infantry, Companies D and G.

23rd Infantry, Companies C, G and I.

DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

(Command of General N. A. Miles in July and August, 1879.)

The organization of General Miles' column, in the Campaign against the Sioux, during the summer of 1879 was as follows:

General Nelson A. Miles, Colonel 5th Infantry, Commanding.

Lieutenant Colonel Whistler, 5th Infantry, Commanding Battalion of Mounted Infantry, seven Companies.

Major E. M. Baker, Commanding 2nd Battalion, 2nd Cavalry, five Companies.

Major David S. Gordon, Commanding 3d Battalion, 2d Cavalry, three Companies.

Major E. Rice, Commanding Three-gun Battery, including Hotchkiss Revolver.

Staff—F. D. Baldwin, Captain and A. A. G., District of the Yellowstone.

H. K. Bailey, Lieutenant and A. D. C.

A. C. Girard, Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer.

E. D. Schue, Assistant Surgeon.

William Philo Clark, 1st Lieutenant 2d Cavalry, Chief of the Indian Scouts, 150 men.

W. E. Sabine, Acting Assistant Surgeon, Infantry Battalion.

O. F. Long, Engineer and Signal Officer.

F. F. Forbes, Depot of Supplies, Quartermaster.

W. H. C. Bowen, Field Quartermaster.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

GENERAL TERRY'S COMMAND, AUGUST, 1876.

2d Cavalry, Troops, C, F, G, H, L and M, under Major James S. Brisbin.

7th Cavalry, Troops A, B, D, G, H, K, and M, (Troops C, E, F, I and L, died with Custer,) under Major Marcus A. Reno.

5th Infantry, under Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

7th Infantry, under Gen. John Gibbon.

17th Infantry (detachment), under Capt. F. D. Garretty.

22d Infantry (battalion), under Colonel Otis.

Light Artillery—one section.

The entire command, exclusive of scouts, numbered 83 officers and 1,536 enlisted men. Cavalry, 26 officers and 574 men. Infantry, 55 officers and 922 men. Artillery, 2 officers and 40 men.

REC'D DEC 10 1987

APR 28 1998

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179. FINERTY, JOHN F. War-Path and Bivouac, or the Conquest of the Sioux. A Narrative of Stirring Personal Experiences and Adventures in the Big Horn and Yellowstone Expedition of 1876, and in the Campaign on the British Border, in 1879. 8vo, top and bottom spine and corners worn, front hinge cracked. Chicago, (1890). **\$10.00**

First edition. Howes 3563.

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War-path and bivouac



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War-path and bivouac