

"August 18th, at mouth of Powder River, Montana, Companies "D", "F", and "G", 22nd Infantry, Colonel D. S. Stanley commanding, had a fight with Indians and again on August 21st and 22nd, on O'Fallon's Creek, Montana."

"August 26th, a war party of about one hundred and twenty-five Sioux attacked a detachment of one Sergeant and six privates of the 6th Infantry and two Ree scouts, twelve miles from Fort McKeen, (afterwards known as Fort A. Lincoln,) Dakota; the two Ree scouts were killed."

"September ____, Troop "B", 2nd Cavalry, Lieutenant Randolph Norwood, attacked a war party of Indians between Beaver Creek and Sweetwater, Wyoming, killing one Indian."

"October 2nd, about three hundred Sioux attacked Fort McKeen, (Fort A. Lincoln,) Dakota, wounding one and killing three Ree Scouts."

"October 3rd and 4th, near Heart River, Dakota, Lieutenant E. Crosby, 17th Infantry, Lieutenant L. D. Adair, 22nd Infantry and one civilian whilst hunting were attacked and killed by Sioux Indians."

"October 14th, Fort McKeen, (Fort A. Lincoln,) Dakota, was again attacked by a large body of Sioux. Troops from the garrison, consisting of one company 6th Infantry and eight Ree scouts attacked the Indians, killing three of them and losing two enlisted men killed."

"During the year 1872, no general Indian war took place in the Division, but the number of murders and depredations committed by small war parties in various places was greater than during the preceding year. The line of frontier settlement had steadily advanced during the year, especially in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota, gradually absorbing the country which only a year or two before was in the possession of the Indians, and the trans-continental railway lines were progressing rapidly westward through the Division. The Northern Pacific Railroad had reached the Missouri River about the close of the year, the actual surveys and locations for the roadway being made as far west as the mouth of the Powder River, two hundred miles