

These men had made a corral to keep their stock in, and to live in at nights. This corral was two or three miles northeast of the fort on the Big Horn River. It was made of posts and willow brush, so that nobody could see into it. The brush fence was no protection, so the white men had laid logs all around the bottom of the fence. They could lie hidden behind these logs and shoot, when the Indians came.

This corral had a picket-line for the stock, three wall tents, and four wagonbeds with canvas covers on them inside the fence. Outside the corral, at the Southwest corner, was the cook-tent. They kept a wagon across the gate. They had 31 head of mules and 1 horse in the corral. In the fight all the mules but one were killed or wounded. The horse was not hurt.

On August 1, the day before the Wagon Box Fight (where White Bull rescued Harry Hand), these 10 white men were making hay. About 9 or 9:30 that morning they heard yelling and shooting, and saw the Indians coming. The white men all ran and hid in their corral. Each of the soldiers had fifty cartridges, and Captain Colvin had 1000 cartridges. All got into the corral safely.

The Lieutenant and one of the ~~two~~ private soldiers wanted to show their courage, and would not lie down. Right away the Indians shot them, they were killed. The other white men lay low behind the logs around the bottom of the corral fence. The best shot was the Captain, and he was at the Southeast corner of the corral, facing the little creek (Warrior Creek) which ran along within 30 feet of the corral. The Captain shot the first Indian who crossed the creek. He fell near the corral. The Captain did a lot of shooting, fired 300 cartridges, and claims he killed a lot of Indians.

The Captain's brother shot another Indian who came with a stick on fire to burn the fence. The Indians set fire to the grass and the hay, and tried to smoke or burn the white men out. This man with the fire was the first Indian killed.

The white men in the fort heard the shooting, but the general there would not let anyone go out to save the men in the corral. Some of these men were scared. One of them hid himself, and would not fight. Another tried to commit suicide, saying the Indians would catch him and torture him, and the Captain had to take his gun away from him. The white men thought they would have to leave the corral and run to the creek for safety, as the Indian bullets cut through the brush everywhere.

There was another company of soldiers with a lot of wagons hauling wood not far off. The men with this bunch of wagons could see the fight, but they did not go down from the hills to help their friends in the corral. They went to the ~~first~~ fort and said they had seen at least 2500 Indians attacking the corral. They had seen them through field-glasses. But nobody went from the fort to save ~~the~~ them.

The fight lasted from about 9 o'clock in the morning until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The Indians killed the Lieutenant, one sergeant, 1 private soldier. The Indians wounded 1 sergeant and ~~three~~ three ~~private soldiers~~ other white men. One of the wounded men was a civilian.

Two days after that fight, some more soldiers (cavalry) came to the fort on the Big Horn River, and their Captain went out to look where the Indians had buried their dead, to see how many they were. The Crows acted as his guides. They rode out two miles south of the place where the fight took place, and found a rocky ledge, where the Indians had put their dead. They say they counted more than fifty bodies. The Crows told the white men that there were more bodies at another place farther off, at a place two miles east of the first burial ground. But the soldiers would not go so far. The Crows told the white men that the loss of the Sioux was terrible.