

He made a map of the terrain of the battle of June 25, 1876, and also made copious notes of interviews with a large number of the survivors of those with Reno, including officers, scouts, soldiers, and Indians. There are about one hundred thirty pages devoted to the Reno Court of Inquiry. In some cases diaries of participants in this and other campaigns have been copied.

He gives the exact location of the Slim Buttes fight which had been lost, but through the persistent efforts on the part of Camp and General Anson Mills was accurately located and marked at the latter's expense.

His researches included General Miles' fight at Cedar Creek, Montana, Mackenzie's destruction of Dull Knife's Village, Baldwin's destruction of Sitting Bull's camp at the head of Redwater, the Battle of Wolf Mountain (including map of the field), the Lame Deer fight (a map of this field had already been found with Baldwin's papers), Clearwater, Idaho, Joseph's surrender at the Battle of Bear Paw Mountain (1877,) the escape of the Cheyennes under Dull Knife in Nebraska, Frank D. Baldwin's fight (1880) on the Little Porcupine, down to and including the death of Sitting Bull and battles of Wounded Knee (with map) and Drexel Mission, December 30, 1890.

Over forty battlefields were personally visited and where possible data as to township and section of Land Office map have been secured so that the sites might subsequently be marked. The records include about one hundred photos and in many cases negatives of prominent officers, scouts, and Indians, who had been participants, and the work had progressed to such extent that over eighty cuts had been made. The weight alone of a thousand or more pages of manuscript is nearly fifty pounds. The value of these records lies in the fact that the data were obtained largely from active participants and in nearly every case these are dead.

Camp preferred to secure his information as near to the source as pos-