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been asked to take part in the Minn. troubles in 1862. They started to Minn. to help their brothers, but they had not yet found that there was only a general massacre by the Indians; so they went home to their prairies beyond the Missouri

46 miles from Butte

the broad rolling prairie, the buttes, the hills, and the Bad Lands country had never heard such music as Trumpeter J F Meile of this strip. He was a wonderful musician and he took a great part of the two bands which the army had with them. Many a long twilight of the prairies was playing among the hills, the tired soldiers with a concert. One of the pleasant trips into the Bad Lands was of the concerts out on the prairies. In 1864, the scouts brought word that the Indians were on the Heart River, southeast of Dickinson.

General Sully corraled the extra teams and the emigrants with a company of soldiers on the Heart River, southeast of Dickinson. They, without tents and with provisions for six days, moved towards the hills along the Knife. They found the Indians camped in the hills beyond the river called, "In the place they Kill the Deez." To-day we know the hills as the Killdeers, situated forty-six miles north of Dickinson. On the morning of July 28th, 1864, they could see the smoke from the camp fires of the Indians; and a little later they saw the Indians fleeing up over the hills carrying the alarm of the coming army. At noon they had arrived at Crosby Butte, three miles from the Teton camp.

Brackett's Battalion, the Sixth Iowa, part of the Seventh Iowa, and the Dakota Cavalry took right wing. With the support of the Jones Battery they hurried to the camp of the Sioux and gradually pushed the Indians up over the hills into the brakes beyond.

Page 92.

The Indians had bows and arrows and flintlocks, so they were at a great disadvantage against an enemy with good rifles and a battery of cannon. Many of the Indians heard cannon for the first time that day, and it was hard for them to understand how a gun could shoot twice and how it could shoot so far. The Indians tried to save their camp, but all was confusion and very little was saved by them.

Two men were killed in the Sully command. Both were of Brackett's Battalion - George Northrup, Sergt of Co. C, and Horatio Austin of Co. D. Sgt Northrup had been in the Dakota land for many years and he was considered one of the best

natural scientists in the country. He was also a great hunter, trapper, and trader. He was special correspondent for the ST. PAUL PRESS, in which all of his articles appeared under the name "Icimani". This was a name given to him when he was adopted by one of the Sioux tribes.

On the night of July 28th the army slept on the ground where the battle had taken place. The next day they tried to follow the Sioux, but they found that they could not get over the hills. They were recalled and the whole outfit was set to work burning the camp left by the Sioux. They burned 1600 teepees, 150 tons of meat, dried berries, robes, travois poles, and tent poles; and they killed thousands of dogs around the camp.

That afternoon they buried the two men on the battle grounds and they picketed horses over

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