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Reminiscences of the Indian Fight at Ash Hollow, 1855.

By Gen. Richard C. Drum.

Some time after the battle ~~the~~ which occurred between Harney's forces and the Sioux, at a talk which he had with Little Thunder and his principle men, one of the chiefs said that the reason the Indians dared to risk incurring the displeasure of the whites was that for some years they had seen so many people pass from the East to the West that

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they thought they could whip all that were left in the East. This, of course, had ~~reference~~ reference to the great immigration from 1849 to 1853 and 1854. After this statement General Harney called back for a private talk one of the chiefs who wore the medal of the president, only given to those chiefs who had visited Washington to see the "Great Father". He said to him that he who had seen how many people there were in the United States could have corrected this impression, etc., to which the chief replied in substance that had anyone told him all that he had seen in the East he would have been disbelieved and consequently lost all power and authority among his people.

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The Indians engaged in the Blue Water battle were the Brule, the Ogalala and Minneconjou Sioux and a party of Northern Cheyenne, under Little Butte, who was killed in the action, the whole under command of Little Thunder, the chief of the Brule.

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The Battle Ground of Ash Hollow.

During the half century and more since the battle it has been generally supposed, on account of its name that it took place in Ash Hollow, while in fact it occurred more than six miles to the northwest on the opposite side of the Platte river. Ash Hollow begins about four miles south of the North Platte river.