

The troops comprising the "Yellowstone Expedition" left Forts Rice and A. Lincoln, about the middle of June, returning to their stations in September after accomplishing the purposes intended, having had several engagements with the hostiles during this period."

"August 4th, Troops "A", and "B", 7th Cavalry, in advance, commanded by Captain M. Moylan, had a fight with Indians near Tongue River, Dakota, one soldier being reported missing in action and doubtless killed. Later in the same day the main column of the 7th Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Custer, were attacked by several hundred Sioux of the Yellowstone River, Montana; four enlisted men were reported killed and Lieutenant C. Braden, 7th Cavalry, and three enlisted men wounded."

"August 11th, the column of ten troops, 7th Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Custer, were again attacked by a large body of Sioux, on the Yellowstone River, Montana; four Indians were reported killed and twelve wounded."

"September 18th, Troops "K", and "E", 2nd Cavalry, Captain J. Egan commanding, attacked a war party of Sioux Indians on the north Laramie River, capturing eighteen horses and mules."

1874

"During the year 1874 the northern portion of the Division, the Department of Dakota, enjoyed comparative quiet. In that department were located the majority of the hostile bands of Sioux, some of them on reservations along the Missouri River, some on Milk River farther north near the British boundary and others roaming over the valleys of the Big Horn, Yellowstone and Powder Rivers, occasionally coming into Red Cloud's or Spotted Tail's Agencies to draw rations and other supplies. Occasionally they made a dash about Fort Lincoln to steal stock, or a raid into Montana, with attacks once in a while upon weak bands of friendly Indians, such as the Mandans and Rees. This condition of affairs was possibly owing to the limited extent of exposed frontier in the Department of Dakota, which compelled the Indians