

684

July 19, 1881, Sitting Bull and immediate followers surrendered to the commanding officer, Fort Buford, numbering 187 men, women, and children.

July 25, 1881, Companies D and K, Fifth Infantry, Captain McDonald, Commanding, left Fort Keogh, Mont. for Camp Poplar River, to remove intruders from reservation under charge of agent Porter. Returned to Fort Keogh September 20, 1881.

July 25, 1881, Captain Ewers, Fifth Infantry, left Fort Keogh, Mont., to proceed to the Rosebud Mountains, Mont. for the purpose of recovering strayed or stolen stock belonging to Cheyenne Indians encamped near Fort Keogh.

July 29, 1881, Captain Clifford, Seventh Infantry, with a guard of 20 men, left Fort Buford, on Steamer Sherman, to conduct Indian prisoners of war (Sitting Bull and people) to Fort Yates. Arrived August 1, 1881. Indians numbered 45 men, 67 women, and 73 children.

July 30, 1881, Troop C, Second Cavalry, returned to Fort Custer, having completed, under the direction of Lieutenant Roe, Second Cavalry, the erection of the monument, prepared by the Quartermaster-General of the Army, in memory of the officers and men who fell in the battle of the Little Big Horn June 25, 1876. The monument is located on the point of a hill, 6 feet from where the remains of General Custer were found. Great pains were taken in collecting all the remains from the battle-field and interring them at the base of the monument. The monument has 261 names cut on the four faces of the two upper stones, and bears this inscription on one face of the lower stone: "In memory of officers and soldiers who fell near this place fighting with the Seventh United States Cavalry against Sioux Indians, on the 25th and 26th of June, A. D. 1876." The remains of Lieut. Crittenden were buried where he fell, and the stone provided by his father was placed in position.