

1877

Hostile Indians, 1868-82  
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reluctantly given to withdraw from the village and take shelter in the timber. This movement was successfully accomplished, the troops carrying off with them such of their wounded as could be found, the Nez Percés following closely and keeping up a constant fire. The fighting continued with activity all day, the Indians attempting to burn out the troops, by setting fire to the grass and woods, and during the night shots were occasionally discharged into the position of the troops.

In the night march, on August 8, to surprise and attack the camp, the supply train had to be left behind, so that the troops wholly <sup>71</sup> without food, blankets, or medicine for the wounded, all being forced to satisfy hunger, as well as they could, with the flesh of their dead horses. About eleven o'clock at night, on August 10, the Indians gave the troops a parting volley and disappeared.

On the morning of August 11, parties were sent out by Gibbon to bury the dead, all of whom were found and properly interred. At ten o'clock in the morning, General Howard, with a small escort from his column, reached Gibbon's position, and preparations were at once made to resume the pursuit.

In this engagement the casualties were very great, considering the small size of the force engaged, and were as followw: Killed, Capt. William Logan and First Lieut. James H. Bradley, Seventh Infantry, twenty-one enlisted men and six citizens; total killed, twenty-nine. Wounded, Col. John Gibbon, Capt. C. Williams, two wounds; First Lieut. C. A. Coolidge, three wounds; First Lieut. William L. English, two wounds, one wound mortal; Second Lieut. C. A. Woodruff, three wounds; four citizen volunteers wounded and thirty-one enlisted men, one of the latter mortally; total killed and wounded, sixty-nine, out of a strength of one hundred and ninety-one. Lieutenant English died of his