

the battery were pushed on fourteen miles further, and did not go into camp until midnight. At 4:30 the next morning they were aroused by three Crow Indians, who had been with Custer, and who brought to Terry the first intelligence of the awful disaster on the Little Big Horn. Their story was not credited. The infantry had broken camp before daylight, and soon came up to the cavalry, and on the morning of the 26th moved on to the Little Horn valley. All day Terry tried to establish communication with Custer, but his scouts were constantly driven back by Indians, who, in increasing numbers, hovered about Gibbon's front. At 8:40 in the evening, the infantry, having marched thirty miles on a torrid June day and being quite exhausted, went into camp at a point eleven miles north of the battlefield, and at 10:30 the next morning a junction was made with Reno's command. Custer's dead were buried, the wounded were conveyed to the steamboats and were returned to Fort Abraham Lincoln. The total loss of the military was twelve officers, 247 enlisted men, five civilians and three Indian scouts killed, and two officers and fifty-one men wounded. The Indians lost sixty-three men.*
(*58 killed, 60 wounded, See Vol. VI, 227 -footnote)

Terry took up his position at the mouth of the Big Horn after he had sent his wounded away, and called upon General Sheridan for reinforcements. Large reinforcements were at once hurried into the Indian country, and Sheridan determined to promptly disarm and dismount all of the friendly Indians about the agencies, lest they be drawn into hostilities. About /the end of July offensive operations were resumed, but great difficulty was found in locating the enemy. The fact is that immediately after the Battle of the little Big Horn, true to that Indian sentiment which seems to be satisfied after having struck one powerful blow, the Indian army began to dissolve and the warriors filetered back to the agencies. As they passed down by the Black Hills they created a reign of terror there, and for several weeks no small body of white men was safe anywhere in the vicinity of the diggings. Emigrants were massacred, stages and freight trains held up, and outlying camps openly attacked, a very large number of massacres being committed and a good deal of stock run off. Meanwhile the military raced up and down through