

## Lesson Title: Become an Objective Reader

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Tarkio R-1 School District  
Grade 11/12  
Contemporary Issues  
July 2005

**Lesson Overview:** The main instrument in the Contemporary Issues class is the newspaper. The main purpose of a newspaper is to inform, to interpret, and to entertain the reading public about current events. News articles should give the reader information using the 5w's (who, what, why, where, and when). This reporting should also be as objective as humanly possible. As Joe Friday would say, "Just the facts, ma'am".

On the other hand, another part of the paper does deal with the journalist's viewpoint. It is called an editorial. On this page, one might find letters to the editor, political cartoons and articles by other newspaper journalists.

Students will read the account of Custer's battle as reported by the Tribune Extra out of Bismarck, D.T. dated July 6, 1876. This article lays claims to be the first account of the Custer Massacre. Students are to determine if it biased, unbiased, fact or opinion. Students will demonstrate this by writing a short paper expressing their opinions on the matter. They must support their viewpoint by pointing out key words from the article and by researching other sources concerning the massacre/battle. Students may use the attached account by John Finerty of the Chicago Times as another source.

### Objective

- To be able to distinguish between fact and opinion.

DESE GLES: Standard 7.Tools of Social Science  
Inquiry:Distinguish between fact and opinion and  
analyze sources to recognize bias and points of view.

Materials: The attached article of the Tribune Extra and read the [online article \*The Battle of the Little Big Horn\*](#)... taken from an account by John Finerty of the *Chicago Times* (also appears at the end of this Lesson Plan).

Class Time: 2 class periods of 70 minutes each

Teacher Input: For background/review, the teacher will ask the students to supply the information needed for the 5 w's pertaining to Custer's Last Stand. For example, Who: Custer and Native Americans; What: a battle between the two; Where: Little Big Horn, Montana; When:June, 1876; Why: Answers will vary. Students will then be given the two articles to read. Explain to them they are to read the articles, taking notes or highlighting words or thoughts they believe to be biased statements or inflammatory words. Upon completion of the reading, they are to evaluate each article based upon how factual or opinionated each article was. They will summarize their feelings about the two articles in a one page paper. This paper is to be single spaced with one inch margins. They are to use 16 font. If the students so chooses, they may use the internet to find other resources or articles. If this is done, students need to include a copy of this article.

Questions for Review:

Are the articles primary or secondary sources?

For whom are the articles written?

What words or phrases show bias?

Closure: Hold a class discussion on their feelings about the two articles. Pose the following questions to the class. The Battle of Little Big Horn has often been referred to as “Custer’s Last Stand” was not it also the Indians’ Last Stand? Was Custer a fool or hero? Are your answers opinion or fact?

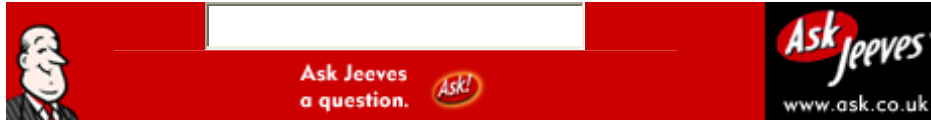
Assessment

See attachment

Extension: Students could pretend they are Native Americans (Sitting Bull or Crazy Horse) and write a letter to the editor of the Chicago Times or the Tribune Extra.

## The Battle of the Little Big Horn

Taken from an account by John Finerty of the Chicago Times



After the [Battle of the Little Big Horn](#), there were mixed versions as to what happened. Custer and the men from the 7th Cavalry under his charge were dead; the government wanted to portray him as a hero and the Sioux as villains. John Finerty spent some time researching what probably happened, interviewing both Sioux warriors who fought at the battle and men from the 7th Cavalry. The following is a summary of his findings.

Between June 22<sup>nd</sup> and June 24<sup>th</sup>, Custer and the 7th Cavalry had marched about 140 km. On the 24<sup>th</sup>, Custer ordered his men (made up of units from the 7th Cavalry) to stop and wait for the reports from scouts. That night his scouts informed Custer that the Sioux were camped in the valley of the Little Big Horn River.

To get to the Big Horn River, the cavalry would have to cross the Rosebud Creek, to the east of the Sioux's camp. Custer's scouts told him that this could only be done during the day despite the fact that Custer wanted a night time crossing to catch the Sioux unawares early on the 25<sup>th</sup> June.

Custer and his men continued their march at 5 a.m. and crossed the Rosebud Creek at 8.00 a.m. Some Sioux warriors saw the unit and any chance of a surprise attack was lost.

Now that they were seen, Custer decided that his only option was to attack. Custer divided his men into four sections. He commanded Troops C, E, F, I and L. The other commanding officers were Reno, Benteen and McDougall.

Reno attacked but found that he faced much larger odds than he at first anticipated. He had to retreat back across the Big Horn River.

Benteen was originally detailed to hunt out Sioux warriors several miles from where the bulk of the 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry were. However, he got an urgent message to return to the main battle zone and assisted Reno's section. On route, he met up

with McDougall who joined him and the besieged Reno. Fighting with the Sioux lasted until the 27<sup>th</sup> June. However, Custer and his men were now isolated.

No member of the 5 troops under Custer's command survived. Men in Reno's section claimed that when Custer saw the size of the Sioux camp, he took off his hat and waved it in the air shouting "Hurrah! Custer's luck!"

Horned Horse, an elderly Sioux chief, watched what happened next from a hillside. Horned Horse claimed that the Sioux camp was so large that it stretched for nearly 8 km. As Custer and his men descended to the Big Horn River, they were met with rifle fire from the Sioux. Custer tried to get his men to join Reno, Benteen and McDougall who were on higher ground above the river.

However, the Sioux had crossed the river by foot and had all but surrounded Custer. The soldiers dismounted and returned fire. Horned Horse claimed that the firefight went on for some time and that the soldiers put up great resistance. But they were overwhelmed. Horned Horse had seen many massacres but nothing like this. He claimed that the Big Horn River was red with the blood of the dead.

Reno and the men on higher ground lasted out until reinforcements led by General Gibbon arrived on the 27<sup>th</sup> June. On seeing the arrival of fresh troops, the Sioux withdrew. Gibbon then went to see where Custer had been fighting. He was shocked by what he saw. All the dead soldiers had been stripped naked and many had been mutilated. Custer's body was untouched though, as if out of respect for his courage.

### **Was Custer foolish to attempt to do what he did?**

Even today, opinion is divided.

"I have never met a more enterprising, gallant or dangerous enemy during those four years of terrible war (American Civil War)" T L Rosser, Major-General in the Confederate Army.

"A cold-blooded, untruthful, unprincipled man. He is universally despised by all the officers of his regiment." General Stanley, Custer's commanding officer in 1872.

"The honour of his country weighed lightly in the scale against the glorious name of 'Geo. A Custer'. The hardship and danger to his men were worthy of little consideration when dim visions of a star (promotion) floated before the excited mind of our Lieutenant-Colonel." T Ewert, Private 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry

"He was too hard on his men and horses. He changed his mind too often. He was always right. He never conferred enough (asked others their opinions) with his officers. When he got a notion, we had to go." J Horner, Corporal, 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry

After the battle, inquests heard evidence from those involved in the whole campaign as opposed to the one incident involving Custer and his men.

One commander of the army sent out to attack the Sioux, General Gibbon, had met with Custer and his men before the final attack on the Sioux. Gibbon claims that he told Custer not to be greedy and to wait for his unit. Custer is said to have replied "No, I won't". However, he was not alive to defend himself against this charge.

General Terry, in his report to General Sheridan, claimed that Custer had disobeyed orders and that if Custer had done what was required of him – to wait for the other units to arrive, especially Gibbon's – the attack would have been successful. Terry also claimed to have offered Custer Gatling guns but Custer is said to have refused them as they would "embarrass him" – presumably a reference to his belief that the fighting qualities of the 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry were sufficient to warrant not taking modern machine guns with him.

In the subsequent inquiry, Benteen claimed that he believed that Custer did not have a plan for the attack and basically made it up as he went along. Again, Custer was not alive to defend himself against this charge.

Fifty years later in 1926, a judge came to the following conclusion using the evidence he had; that General Terry had wanted a plan to encircle the Sioux and capture them whereas all Custer knew was how to make a surprise attack before the Sioux retreated. Such a difference of approaches probably led to a breakdown in communication and the final defeat at the Big Horn River.

The Sioux won a famous battle but lost the war. The government played on the heroics of Custer and the brave stand of the troops from part of the 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry. Custer was buried at West Point. The post-battle inquiries and the questions about Custer's competence were kept very quiet. The public needed a hero and Custer provided them with one.

However, the Sioux had to be punished for what they did. Many young men joined the army as "Custer's Avengers". A huge military force was prepared to attack the Sioux and force them into reservations.

But the campaign took four years - it was only in 1880 that all the Sioux had been forced into reservations. But with new rifles and the attack on the [bison](#), the campaign against the Sioux had to end in triumph for the army and government. In 1888, the reservations into which the Sioux had been forced to live, were reduced in size and the extra land that this created was sold off to white settlers.

The defeat of the Sioux culminated in the Massacre of Wounded Knee in 1890 when the 7th Cavalry killed 200 Sioux.

The Battle of Little Big Horn has been referred to as Custer's Last Stand. Historians now also view it as the Native Americans last stand as well.

**Native Americans Index - [click here](#)**

**Battle of the Little Big Horn - [click here](#)**

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TRIBUNE EXTRA.

BISMARCK, D. T., JULY 6, 1876.

Price 25 Cents.

MASSACRED

GEN. CUSTER AND 261 MEN

THE VICTIMS.

NO OFFICER OR MAN OF 5 COMPANIES LEFT TO TELL THE TALE.

3 Days Desperate Fighting by Maj. Reno and the Remainder of the Seventh.

Full Details of the Battle.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT SLAIN.

Squaws Mutilate and Rob the Dead

Victims Captured Alive Tortured in a Most Fiercest Manner.

What Will Congress Do About It?

Shall This Be the Beginning of the End?

It will be remembered the Bismarck Tribune sent a special correspondent with Gen. Terry, who was the only professional correspondent with the expedition. Kellogg's last words to the writer were: "We leave the Rosebud tomorrow and by the time this reaches you we will have MET AND FOUGHT."

Stoups, emptying several chambers of his revolver, each time bringing a red-skin before he was brought down—shot through the heart. It was here Bloody Knife surrendered his spirit to the one who gave it flight—the natural and hereditary foe of his tribe, as well as the foes of the whites.

The Sioux dashed up beside the soldiers in some instances knocking them from their horses and killing them at their pleasure. This was the case with Lt. McIntosh, who was unarmed except with a saber. He was pulled from his horse, tortured and finally murdered at the pleasure of the red devils. It was here that Fred Girard was separated from the command and lay all night with the screaming devils dealing death and destruction to his comrades within a few feet of him, and, but time will not permit us to relate the story, through some means succeeded in saving his fine black stallion in which he took so much pride. The ford was crossed and the summit of the bluffs having, Col. Smith says, the deepest sides that he ever saw ascended by a horse or mule, reached, though the ascent was made under a galling fire.

The companies engaged in this affair were those of Captain Boylan, French and McIntosh. Col. Reno had gone ahead with these companies in obedience to the order of Gen. Custer, fighting most gallantly, driving back repeatedly the Indians who charged in their front, but the fire from the bluff being so galling, forced the movement heretofore allotted to Signals were given and soon Benetton came up in time to save Reno from the fate with which Custer about this time met. The Indians charged the hill time and again but were each time repulsed with heavy slaughter by its gallant defenders. Soon, however, they reached bluffs higher than those occupied by Reno, and opened a destructive fire from points beyond the reach of cavalry carriages. Nothing being heard from Custer, Col. Velt was ordered to push his command along the bank of the river in the direction he was supposed to be, but he was soon driven back, retiring with difficulty. About this time the Indians received strong reinforcements and literally swarmed the hill sides and on the plains, coming so near at times that stones were thrown into the ranks of Col. Reno's command by those unarmed or out of ammunition. Charge after charge in quick succession, the fight being sometimes almost hand to hand. But they drew off finally, taking to the hills and ravines. Col. Benetton charged a large party in a ravine, driving them from it in confusion. They evidently look for so bold a movement. They were within range of the corral and wounded several packers, J. C. Wagner, among the number, in the head, while many horses and mules were killed. Near 10 o'clock the fight closed, and the men worked all night strengthening their breastworks, using knives, tin cups and plates, in place of spades and picks, taking up the fight again in the morning. In the afternoon of the second day the desire for water became almost intolerable. The wounded were begging piteously for it; the tongues of the men were swollen and their lips parched, and from lack of rest they were almost exhausted. So a bold attempt was made for water. Men volunteered to go with cartridges and camp kettles, though to go was almost certain death. The attempt succeeded, though in making it one man was killed and several wounded. The men were relieved, and that night the animals were watered. The fight closed at dark, opening again next morning, and continuing until the afternoon of the 27th. Meantime the men became more and more exhausted and all wondered what had become of Custer. A panic all at once was created among the Indians and they stampeded, from the hills and from the valleys, and the village was soon deserted except for the dead. Reno and his brave band left that afternoon and Gen. Terry came in sight, and strong men wept upon each others' necks, but no word was had from Custer. Hand shaking and congratulations were scarcely over when Lt. Bradley reported that he had found Custer dead, with one hundred and ninety cavalry men. Imagine the effect.

Words cannot picture the feeling of these, his comrades and soldiers. Gen. Terry sought the spot and found it to be too true. Of those brave men who followed Custer, all perished; no one lives to tell the story of the battle. Those deployed as skirmishers, lay as they fell, shot down from every side, having been entirely surrounded in an open plain. The men in the companies fell in platoons, and like those on the skirmish line, lay as they fell, with their officers behind them. In their proper positions, General Custer, who was shot through the head and body, seemed to have been among the last to fall, and around and near him lay the bodies of Col. Tom and his brother-in-law, Col. Calhoun, his brother-in-law, and his nephew, young Reed, who insisted on accompanying the expedition for pleasure. Col. Cook and the members of the non-commissioned staff all dead—all stripped of their

les terribly mutilated. The squaws seem to have passed over the field and crushed the skulls of the wounded and dying with stones and clubs. The heads of some were severed from the body, the privates of some were cut off, while others bore traces of torture, arrows having been shot into their private parts while yet living. The officers who fell were as follows: Miles Keogh, James Calhoun, W. W. Cook, Capt. McIntosh, A. E. Smith, Lieutenants Riley, Crittenden, Sturges, Harrington, Lodgeon and Porter, Asst. Surgeon De Wolf. The only citizens killed were Boston Custer, Mr. Reed, Charles Reynolds, Isiah, the interpreter from Ft. Rice and Mark Keellogg, the latter the Tribune correspondent. The body of Kellogg alone remained unstripped of its clothing, and was not mutilated. Perhaps as they had learned to respect the Great Spirit, Custer, and for that reason did not mutilate his remains they had in like manner learned to respect this humble soldier of the lead pencil and to that fact may be attributed this result. The wounded were sent to the rear some fourteen miles on horse litters striking the Far West sixty odd miles up the Big Horn which point they left on Monday at noon reaching Bismarck nine hundred miles distant at 10 p. m.

The burial of the dead was sad work but they were all decently interred. Many could not be recognized; among the latter class were some of the officers. This work being done the command wended its way back to the base where Gen. Terry, awaits supplies and approval of his plans for the future campaign. The men are worn out with marching and fighting, and are almost wholly destitute of clothing. The Indians numbered at least eighteen hundred lodges in their permanent camp, while those who fought Crook seems to have joined them, making their effective fighting force nearly four thousand. These were led by chiefs carrying flags of various colors, nine of whom were found in a burial tent on the field of battle. Many other dead were found on the field, and near it ten squaws at one point in the ravine—evidently the work of Ree or Crow scouts.

The Indian dead were great in number, as they were constantly assaulting an interior force. The camp had the appearance of being abandoned in haste. The most gorgeous ornaments were found on the bodies of the dead chiefs, and hundreds of flety dressed and painted robes and skins were thrown about the camp. The Indians were certainly severely punished.

We said of those who went into battle with Custer none are living—one Crow scout hid himself in the field, and witnessed and survived the battle. His story is plausible, and is accepted, but we have not room for it now. The names of the wounded are as follows:

LIST OF WOUNDED.  
Private Davis, Co. I, 7th Cav., right hip; Patrick McDonnell, D. left leg; Sergt. John Paul, H. back; Priv. Michael C. Madden, K. right leg; Wm. George, H. left side, died July 3d at 4 a. m.; 1st Sergt. Wm. Heyn, A. left knee; Priv. John McVay, C. hips; Patrick Coreoran, K. right shoulder; Max Wilke, K. left foot; Alfred Whitaker, C. right elbow; Peter Thompson, C. right hand; Jacob Deal, A. face; J. H. Meyer, M. back; Roman Ruther, M. right shoulder; Daniel Newell, M. left thigh; Jas. Muller, H. right thigh; Effish T. Stroude, A. right leg; Sergt. Patrick Carey, M. right hip; Priv. James E. Bennett, C. body, died July 5th, at 3 o'clock; Francis Reeves, A. left side and body; James Wilbur, M. left leg; Jasper Marshall, E. left foot; Sergt. James T. Riley, E. back and left leg; Priv. John J. Phillips, H. face and both hands; Samuel Severn, H. both thighs; Frank Brunm, M. face and left arm; Corp. Alex B. Bishop, H. right arm; Priv. James Foster, A. right arm; W. E. Harris, M. left breast; Chas. Bishop, H. right arm; Fred Homsten, A. left wrist; Sergt. Chas. White, M. right arm; Priv. Thos. P. Varner, M. right arm; Chas. Campbell, C. right shoulder; John Cooper, H. right elbow; John McGuire, C. right arm; Henry Black, H. right hand; Daniel McWilliams, H. right leg.

An Indian scout, name unknown, left off at Birchhold; Sergt. M. Riley, Co. I, 7th Infantry, left off at Buford, Consumption; Priv. David Ackson, Co. E, 7th cav., left off July 4th, at Buford, Consumption.

The total number of killed was two hundred and sixty one; wounded 52. Thirty-eight of the wounded were brought down on the Far West; three of them died en route. The remainder are cared for at the field hospital. De Radio had a narrow escape, and his escape is attributed to the noise of beavers, jumping into the river during the engagement. De Radio followed them, got out of sight, and after hiding for twelve hours of more finally reached the command in safety.

Gen. Custer, Co. A, Calhoun, Yates, Capt. Smith, and Lt. Porter. The unhappy Mrs. Calhoun, loses a husband, three brothers and a nephew. Lt. Harrington also had a family, but no trace of his remains was found. We are indebted to Col. Smith for the following full list of the dead; to Dr. Porter for the list of wounded, which is also full:

KILLED.  
Field and staff, George A. Custer, Brevet Major General.  
W. W. Cook, Brevet Lt-Colonel.  
Lord, Asst. Surgeon, J. M. DeWolf, Acting Asst. Surgeon.  
N. C. Starr, W. W. Sharrow, Surgeon Major.  
Henry Voss, Chief Insptr.  
A. Henry Dalhaus, Corp.  
G. K. King, Corp.  
J. E. Armstrong, Privt  
James Drihaw, Corp.  
Wm. Moody, " "  
R. Rowlin, " "  
James McDonald, " "  
John Sullivan, " "  
Thos. P. Switzer, " "  
B. Benj. Hodgson, 2d Lieut  
Richard Doran, Privt  
George Mask, " "  
C. F. W. Custer, Brevet Lt-Col  
H. M. Harrington, 2d Lt  
The body of Lt. Harrington was not found, but it is reasonably certain that he was killed.

Edwin Baba, 1st Sergt  
Finley, Sergt  
Flanke, " "  
Frenck, Corp  
Foley, " "  
Ran, " "  
Allen, " "  
Chiddle, " "  
Bucknell, " "  
Eisman, " "  
Brightfield, " "  
Farnand, " "  
Griffin, " "  
Hamel, " "  
Hartissoll, " "  
Kingsoutz, " "  
Lewis, " "  
Meyer, " "  
Mayer, " "  
Phillips, " "  
Russell, " "  
Rix, " "  
Ranter, " "  
Short, " "  
Shea, " "  
Shade, " "  
Stuart, " "  
St. John, " "  
Thadus, " "  
Van Allen, " "  
Warren, " "  
Whigham, " "  
Wright, " "  
D. Vincent Charley Farrler, Privt  
E. A. E. Smith, Brevet Capt  
E. Sturges, 2d Lt  
The body of Lt. Sturges was not found, but it is reasonably certain he was killed.

F. Hohmeyer, 1st Sergt  
Ehmen, " "  
James, " "  
Hagan, " "  
James Calhoun, Corp  
1. James Calhoun, 1st Lt  
Miller, " "  
Tweed, " "  
Veller, " "  
Cashan, " "  
Kiefer, " "  
Andrews, " "  
Cristield, " "  
Harrington, " "  
Kavanaugh, " "  
Kavanaugh, " "  
Loberting, " "  
Mahoney, " "  
Schmidt, " "  
Lannon, " "  
Sensenson, " "  
Reibold, " "  
O'Connell, " "  
J. J. Crittenden, 20th Inf  
Butler, " "  
Warren, " "  
Harrison, " "  
Gilbert, " "  
Seltzer, " "  
Walsh, " "  
Adams, " "  
Assdely, " "  
Burke, " "  
Chever, " "  
McCarthy, " "  
Dukan, " "  
Maxwell, " "  
Scott, " "  
Badoock, " "  
Perkins, " "  
Taborx, " "  
Snow, " "  
K. D. Whitney, 1st Sergt  
Hughes, " "  
J. J. Calhoun, Corp  
Julius Heimer, " "  
Eli U. T. Clair, " "  
I. M. W. Keogh, " "  
J. E. Porter—the body of Lt. Porter was not found, but it is reasonably certain he was killed.

F. E. Varden, 1st Sergt  
John Wild, Corp  
G. C. Morris, " "  
S. T. Staples, " "  
J. M. Chucker, " "  
J. Patton, " "  
H. A. Bailey, Blacksmith  
J. E. Broadhurst, Privt  
J. Barry, " "  
J. Conners, " "  
T. P. Downing, " "  
Mason, " "  
Blorn, " "  
Meyer, " "  
McElroy, " "  
Mooney, " "  
Baker, " "  
Boyle, " "  
Baugh, " "  
Conner, " "  
Darin, " "  
Davis, " "  
Farrall, " "  
Hiley, " "  
Haber, " "  
Hime, " "  
Henderson, " "  
Leddison, " "  
O'Conner, " "  
Rood, " "  
Reese, " "  
Smith 1st, " "  
Smith 2nd, " "  
Smith 3rd, " "  
Stella, " "  
Stanford, " "  
Schoole, " "  
Smallwood, " "  
Tarr, " "  
Vangant, " "  
Walker, " "  
Bragew, " "  
Knight, " "  
F. G. W. Yates, Capt  
W. Van Rieley, 2d Lt  
Kenney, 1st Sergt  
Nunsey, " "  
Vikory, " "  
Wilkinson, " "  
Coleman, " "  
Feeman, " "  
Bridoy, " "  
Brandon, " "  
Manning, " "  
Aronson, " "  
Brown 1st, " "  
Brown 2nd, " "  
Brace, " "  
Brady, " "  
Bartram, " "  
Gaber, " "  
Carney, " "  
Dothan, " "  
Donnelly, " "  
Gardner, " "  
Hammon, " "  
Kilne, " "  
Kriatun, " "  
Lunson, " "  
Lusse, " "  
Milton Jas, " "  
Madson, " "  
Morroe, " "  
Ruddle, " "  
Ormeling, " "  
Siclous, " "  
Sardus, " "  
Waney, " "  
Lerock, " "  
Kiley, " "  
E. C. Driscoll, " "  
D. C. Gillette, " "  
C. H. Gross, " "  
F. P. Holcomb, " "  
M. E. Horn, " "  
Adam Hilsmer, " "  
F. Killey, " "  
Fred Lehman, " "  
Henry Lehman, " "  
E. P. Loyd, " "  
A. McChargery, " "  
J. Mitchell, " "  
J. Noshang, " "  
J. O'Bryan, " "  
J. Parker, " "  
F. J. Pitter, " "  
Geo. Post, " "  
Jas. Quinn, " "  
J. W. Rosseberg, " "  
D. I. Lyons, " "  
Chas. Van Bramer, " "  
W. B. Whaley, " "  
G. Daniel McIntosh, 1st Lt  
Edward Boyzer, Sergt  
M. Considine, " "  
Jas Martin, Capt  
Otto Hagenan, " "  
Benj Wells, " "  
Henry Dose, " "  
Crawford Selby, Saddler  
Andrew J. Rodgers, " "  
Benj. F. Moore, " "  
Jno. J. McGinniss, " "  
Henry Seaferman, " "  
John Papp, " "  
H. Geo. Lee, Corp  
Julian D. Jones, " "  
Thos. E. Meador, " "  
M. Miles F. O'Hara, " "  
Henry M. Scollier, " "  
Fred Stringer, " "  
Henry Gordon, " "  
G. Lawrence, " "  
W. D. Meyer, " "  
D. Somers, " "  
J. Tanner, " "  
H. C. Voyt, " "  
Boston Custer, " "  
Arthur Reed, " "  
Mark Kellogg, " "  
Chas. Reynolds, " "  
Frank C. Mann, " "  
INDIAN SCOUTS,  
Blooded Knife  
Bohnbaited Bull  
Starb,

Total number of Commissioned officers Killed, 14  
Actg Asst Surgs, 1  
Civilian, 1  
Enlisted men, 237  
Indian Scouts, 5