Ho for Montana,

Sam. Graskill.

Diary May 7, 1885,

To

June 12, 1885
Diary May 7, 1878.

Tues. May 7, 1878.

Slept in wagon last night. Started for Montana this morning, I drive a team for Henry Storey. Our party consists of N. Storey & family, Percy Mills, a young man who has his own team & horse to some of Skiddles' things. Thank Rich a boy of 14 as he goes to Yermo. Mary, my self, wife & child. Started at 10:45 am. Passed Skiddles' creek at Skiddles' Paint where we turned west. We camped about 3 p.m. near Skiddles' Paint Dan. Found outback nest morning we waited for Cal. Mary & I. darauf & fording when we stopped for dinner. While we with & Mary came. Found some 30 miles east of Skiddles. In we went. Except Mr. Williams who forgot his ammunition & went back for it. Camped at the Shafter where we got than. The country is Skiddles & well watered. Signed day, Weather pleasant & good. mind.

P. Brandt

Mon. May 8, 1878.

Had a thunder storm last night. This morning the balance of the train came up. We then drove up Black Dirt creek where we camped for dinner. While here I will name those that are in the train. N. Storey & family, Mary, my self, family, Frank, & Ray Mills. Storey has two wagons & Mill's one. Calvin Mary & his family. One wagon. Lewis Williams, & his brother & Will Burnet. Burns has two wagons. Nelson a gentleman who went to Ms. last year, has his family. George Ford, James McNeal, Joe & John Nagle & Harry Morgan. Lewis Day has his family & father. Barn Brandon. Jesse, Rich, & Joe Clark. Dave & his family. Thomas & wife, Barney Reddy has his family. Sill Shadrack, Frank Miller. James Demo & family. Dan Todd & Rebent & family. There is 19 wagons in the train. The P.M. passed Womansville the county seat of Cali. Co. 12 miles from Skiddles Paint. We are this far. We are about 1 mile from Skiddles Paint. We all have about 2 miles to go. We camped at
Thurs. May 9th.

Had a shower last night 14 miles from Wminville near Senoa a small town 1/2 N of Iowa slept here. Camped at noon 1/2 N of Senoa 5 miles from Senoa crossed Seno a very respectable looking place. Camped at night 5 miles N of Senoa on a beautiful creek. Have seen some very fine farms to day. Weather cold & windy. Paisii and fruit good. Roads fair. Travelled 20 miles.

Fri. May 10th.

Passed through Promise City a small place 5 1/2 miles from Senoa. Passed Charlotte river flowing S. Passed Corydon Co. seat of Warren Co. 4 1/2 miles from Promise City. Camped at noon 3 miles W of Corydon on Charlotte river flowing W. Passed through Filletburg a tumble down settlement of a place 11 1/2 miles far Corydon. Camped the N of Filletburg on a creek while flowers of profusely grow though soil good and some fine farms. Weather dry & cloudy. Saw Balser's over look and to day he is going with Mr. Walker. Roads not very good. Distance traveled 11 1/4 miles.

Sat. May 11th.

Passed through High Point 4 miles W of Filletburg. Camped W of High Point on E fork of Brand river which flows two miles near camp in N of Rainie & shaded nearly all day. Carry's cough, Red Clay. Roads very muddy. Trooped 6 miles. Distance traveled the week 72 3/4 miles.

Sun. May 12th.

Did not leave camp till 10 A.M. Crossed Bush creek & little river flowing S 9 1/4 miles, W of High Point passed the town of Decatur Co. seat of Ossau Co. Crossed Fifth creek flowing S. Passed through Decatur a small place 5 1/2 miles W of Decatur. Camped 4 miles W of Decatur on Middle Point river a large stream flowing S. Weather warm & pleasant. County farmers said good. Roads very...
May 13, 1878

Distance traveled 16.44 m.

1st May, 1878.

Left Fort Leavenworth, crossed Grand river E. Where built east. W. Ellis Creek all flowing, camped at noon on south bank.

Crossed Little Grand river. Flowed, Reedy through N.F. Ague to site of Rileyville 17.24 m. of Grand

NF, Ague is a very pretty place, Alpha being the site that they had a fort. Camped 3/4 m. west of NF Ague on Little

Wheat and switch which flowed. Weather pleasant, country very pretty, very little under cultivation, saddle bone.

P. Pink

May 14th.

Camped W. of Wheat and switch, crossed W. Grand river. One mile east of Grand entered Platte. S. of W. of Platte crossed Little Platte. All flowing, camped at noon on Little Platte. 1/2 m. west of Little Platte Flowed heavily, camped at night on east

Hundredth 4/4 m. which flowed also heavily and with a good deal of heavy litter. Said Clay. Rope muddy.

Weather warm & cloudy. Traveled 23 m.

Wednesday, May 15th.

Last night Mr. Reed was awakened by some one striking his bell at the end of his track book and asked what was wanted but got no answer and then asked who was knocking? He was made off. When Mr. Reed and the folks went to get breakfast they found that a horse had been taken from the rear end of the wagon. Passed the town of Bedford Co. east of Memorial to the lowest place we have crossed. It is 30 m. W. of NF. Ague. Crossed middle Wabiconde 1/4

two creeks which flowed. Passed the town of Memori

ory 9 m. of Bedford camped at noon on east.

Bedway which flowed. Camped at night on W. Notary, which flowed. Weather cold & cloudy.

N. rain in it.
Thursday, May 16, 1878

Passed through Cornice which is a town of 400, crossed W. Rd. just before the town. Road very good. Traveled 12 m.

Friday, May 17, 1878

Passed the village of Cornice which is one mile E. of town. Passed W. Rd. into a small road with about 400 feet of land. Camped at noon on E. side of the road. Passed W. Rd. across the road where there was a small camp. Camped on the rocks near the road until after dark. W. Rd. came up and stopped. Road very muddy. Traveled 10 m.

Saturday, May 18, 1878

Passed through Lemhi which is 15 miles west of Cornice. The road to Townsend is about 15 miles E. of town. Camped at noon on a small place. Traveled through a good road near the town. Descended to the foot of the cliffs. Camped at a small place on the road. Camped near a small place. One of the houses was a small shop. W. Rd. came up and stopped. Road very muddy. Traveled 13 m. in the dark.

Sunday, May 19, 1878

Passed the town of Butte which is 4 mi. N. of Butte City. The road was very good. Traveled 10 m.
Tuesday May 20-21, 1878.

Hallau, Passed Pacific Junction a small place in.

Near Bonita, crossed the creek where James W.R. camped.

From May 21, Pacific Junction. In all a distance of Monday.

ooked up the river for quite a ways. Camped at night.

on the Yucon, near Big Pacific Junction.

in Mills Co. Roads very rocky. Weather fine.

day.

Thursday May 21, 1878.

This morning pulled out for Council Bluffs which is.

23 mi from Pacific Junction. C.B. is the camping.

of Southwark Co. We had to wait till 1PM to cross.

the river. Some Ballinga found me here again.

But he also found me here, he was with.

wagons from here. We bought considerable.

data here. This is a very nice place. At 11:30 we

began crossing the Missouri river. It took 9 hours.

for all to cross. We arrived in a man 13 miles.

crossed the river. Passed on the first trip & do

had considerable time in Omaha which is 3 mi.

west of Council Bluffs & to west of Douglas Co.

Nebraska the Missouri river being the line. Omaha

is a fine place. There is a population of 15000.

of 9 miles above that place. On the 16 miles.

crossed an Indian creek a small stream coming.

a few miles very odd to see me fenced that way.

a black town which compelled a man to hold his

weather fine & cool. Roads good, country

rather barren but fine farms. Formed.

16 mi to day.

Perry Hill said some words. The morning.

in regard to a storm which Miller is by going.

Passed through Ennison, a small place on Little.

Rafito creek where Plaskis it the distance from.

crossed Big Rafito creek also finding S.E. Coupled.
May 22, 1875

at noon we west side of Elk Horn River. We did not break camp 1st, Elk Horn City is situated on east side of the river & is 22 mile south of Omaha. We have about the Platte river bottom. Weather very pleasant. Roads good. Canning valley. Reached 17 miles today.

May 22, 1875

Rained last night & nearly all day. Did not break camp at 7 A.M.; a meeting was called to elect officer & adopt rules & regulations. With the Lay was elected Captain & James Smere lieutenant. The Bolinger & Mr. Ready were appointed to draft rules & regulations. At 3 P.M., another meeting was called & the following regulations read & adopted:

Regulations of the Black Co. Emigrant Co., of which Melvin Lay has been elected Captain & James Smere lieutenant.

In Camp on Elk Horn River, Nebraska, May 22, 1875.

Whereas there is strength in unity, a systematic organization produces safety, harmony & good will. All the members of this company for the convenience of all others & the better protection of our families, have hereby adopted the following regulations & pledge our aid to sustain & enforce the same:

Regulation First:

The Captain shall determine the rate of speed & the distance to be traveled each day, & shall choose the best ground; the quarter to be traveled & shall personally command the marching of guards & watchmen.

Regulation Second:

The Captain shall have power to make special rules concerning the horses & cattle while in camp, & shall also have power to delegate this authority to the lieutenants.

Regulation Third:

All questions for settlement shall be submitted to the Captain, lieutenant & a third party chosen by
Diary May 22, 1875.

Elk Horn, Mo.

The members of the company, in a majority of three, shall be the final Regulatons.

The lead under the command of each man shall hand on the lead & use alternately. Regulatons.

Any man that shall once fire quietly shall have the track & hand on the rear until the train stops & in no case shall one drive in ahead of another, while in motion. Regulatons.

At any regular meeting of the company, a majority of members present voting shall have power to abolish officer & elect new one, to declare officers vacant & to elect officers to fill them, to repeal or amend any or all of these regulations & adopt new ones. Regulatons.

It shall be the duty of the Captain or in his absence the Lieutenant to call meetings, by the demand of the byele, but if he refuse or neglect to do so at the request of any member, then any three members may call such meeting by giving 24 hour notice. Regulatons.

Members shall assemble promptly at headquarters at the sound of the bugle.


W. Clark left Mc Lay's & went with Bill. B. Bubbi, Mc Lay's & went on with me.
May 23, 1875.

Had a heavy thunder shaver last night, but found it was pleasant this morning. One mile west of Elk Horn crossed a small creek and found the road to be of raw hide. I was talking with an old settler from home. I learned how the creek received its name. Twenty or thirty years ago a party left Omaha bound for California, among their number was a young man who doubted that he was a good shot at the first time that he should see, first of the Elk Horn they saw a number of indians, but did not fire at them. Some of the party then asked him about being an Indian Slayer. He then said he would kill the next one he should see. As they came to this creek they bade a squaw—shouting which he shot. In a short time 1000 Indians made their appearance and demanded the man that shot the squaw but this party refused to give him up. The Indians then told them that they would give themselves or all must suffer. The party then gave him up as they knew that resistance was useless. The Indians took him but a short distance from camp—sharpened him alive. They then gave him to his friend. His father ached him in a blanket, salted in oil, but he lived only 24 hours. This was about a mile below where we cross the creek. We camped at noon at Greenway, 20 miles east of Dodge City. On our way back, Greenway is a place of 3000 inhabitants is 1167 feet above the sea. There is a bridge across the Platte at this point. Camped at night in Woof Greenway. Platte above a large sheet of water. George Wing left Walla & is to travel with him. Weather pleasant. Roads mostly dry, but extreme heavy mud. Total 80.3 miles.

May 24, 1875.

Passed through North Bend. 15 miles way. Greenway. It has a population of 400. It is 125 feet above sea level. The town doughted a great deal of grain here. One of the men said to pray for what he said not. The gentleman thus started.
May 24-26, 1875.

Columbus, Neb.

I was going for a drive when Mr. Mills told him that he would see that it was fair, so he took the train and it was 9 Froid and that we had not paid the driver that the men was to come to the wagon for his pay. Camped at noon part of way of Waller Road, crossed E.F. With well water and good clean. Past Shuey, creek with it. Past Bluf, where Schuyler is near of Colfax Co. a place of 200 inhabitants 1335 ft above s.s. at one end of Waller Road. We got off the road a little to day. Camped at night near some of Schuyler. We have left old hoes everywhere as that is no wood. Weather pleasant. Route good. Counting 100, I did not feel well to day. Thursday 25th to day.

Sat. May 26, 1876

Passed through Columbus Co. East of Platte Co. There a population of 1500, & the altitude is 1432 ft. It is known from Schuyler. The citizens of this place are putting up 3 large brick buildings to the need for a brick school. Worked near, camped at noon in Waller Road. On Camp Rock a large stone from 8 ft. by 6 ft. by 3 ft. on a bridge of live spans a hundred feet each. Near of Columbus, passed a called Jackson. Camped at night. 7th mile of Jackson. Weather very pleasant. Route good. Traveled 23 m. to day, distance traveled one week 134 mi. We passed through the finest farm country to day that we have as yet seen. The country is level with a rich sandy land. Since we have been in Colfax the Platte river has gone all the time bound on the main channel. The channel is from two to six miles wide the river on the 2nd and south slough about 1000 feet wide.

May 26, 1876

Last night Mr. M. B. Miller took a new R.R. train to Omaha. Camped north of Waller Road. The train was a going to have their agent sign the ticket, that he signed. Finally settled it by paying one dollar and a half for his real estate. Passed a small creek running called...
Tuesday, May 27, 1878.

Last night some one stole some large pumpkins but did not get much, Mr. Ready, hirser left in the night and went some time to find them but did not get one. Crooks, John, one of the grove passed Grand Rapids, Co. east of Hall Co. The place has an altitude of 1350 ft. Population of 100. While here saw a machine for making flour, then a corn sheller for the woods. Camped at midnight, one of the grove passed the station of Robson. Son-in-law of Grand Rapids passed the station of Robson, son-in-law of Mr. Ready.
May 29-30, 1873

Rain a little that in the east would be strong to
be small to near 8 a.m. of the following Wood River.
Here a small house. This afternoon I held af
a rabbit—this first we have been camped at.
May 30, 1873

Last night had a hard thunder wind blowin s
of the men stung their wagons. Passed the two
of Solano a small place a few of Wood River
W. of Solano, camped at near
low of Solano. He says left country can't the
had go back to get his. Camped at night near
low of solano. Weather average. Roads muddy. Said good,

March 30, 1873

Last night as there was some fear of the Indians
of the Shoshone B. Realty & the Pidok - head guard of their camp
over. Was very foggy this morning. Passed the town
of Keane while it is the seat of Buffalo Co. 6 m. of
Solano. While in a day light a walking stock
came to me I wanted to go with me but we all refused
to take him in. He then said he would go if he had
a cart to. I got Walls to haul his cart back to
started for Maryland. 10 m. of Keane. Passed the
town of Ashesna. Camped at noon. 8 m. east of
Ashesna. 11 m. of Ashesna. Started Eliza Luca. 11
1/2 m. of Ashesna. On the lower
shore make up the town. Camped at night on the
bank which shows it is 8 m. near the town of Eliza
Luca. While we were eating supper we saw a
crossed wagon coming which supposed to be
the lady Maggett I left him I thought he was going
to the road he said Old Nebraska was good en
ought for him. He said he sold he had enough
of Old Nebraska. So night the captain appointed
guards for the first. Weather cloudy. Camp in.

May 31, 1878.

Very warm in Mr. Road's good, sail generally good, with plenty of buffalo grass. Saw a great deal of

Mule. Traveled 30 m today.

May 31, 1878.

Passed through Overton which is 9 miles w of the last
the town is composed of one small house of a large
and a good spot of a depot 10 m. W of Overton passed a lumber
which gives a population of 400 & an altitude of 3,370.

B. Ready left us here he has been busy since trouble
with his wife & she will not go any further. His com-
position with the other miller by paying them 125
a piece. Satuated our saw with Walter & Miller with
Bocks. Camped at night at 10 p.m. which is & an end
of our luck. The valley is gradually more narrow &
there is a great deal of cacti or prickly pears of which
there are two kinds one grows in a round ball & has
and from the other has a wide flat leaf & another
flowers. There is a great many buffalo bones in the area.

Weather very warm, sail steady. Roads clear & very dry
that are no more fairs in the area. Traveled 10 m
today. Distance Travelled this month 1,830 m.
June 1, 1876,

Camped at noon at William Island which is 10 or 11 miles of Coyotl. Passed Coyotl, 12 miles of William Island another 11 miles of Warren on the bank of the river. We bivouacked on the shore. The valley is not more than two miles wide. This afternoon we rode for about two hours through this valley and I think you can readily see the ground. We also saw a good many signs of a blizzard coming on. An inch of snow and snowing cold north wind. The snow is almost a mile thick. The weather is very severe with snow and ice, Roads very sandy in places. Ranked 23. 10-day distance.

June 2, 1876,

Last night we went to bed there was a heavy cloud in the S.W. which looked very threatening. About 10 o'clock we were awakened by the winds which blew a strong hurricane followed by thunder and lightning. The thunder was very heavy, and the lightning was a very brilliant place. Then it began to rain and hail. It was a caution how it came down. The wind bent the wind bent the rain through the wagon. A bed was made for the rain. We sat on a bed made of the tarpaulin. I sat with my back against one of the bows. The hail stones around I broke my back till it seemed as if my back was all split. Mr. Walker sent us down in the wagon. The back soon succumbed in getting the children in the wagon. Mr. Laye and the dairymen also came down. The driver told me that he never saw such a storm as this. It was a lightening that was very bright. Mrs. Win. sat himself down on a wagon box while his eyes were as large as saucers. The wind was very strong. The wagon for the bed was made of a piece of cloth and five inches thick. The storm began to abate, then came a flash of lightning. One flash of lightning made a terrific flash of thunder.
Sunday June 21, 1878

We went to Mass and then I went to the railroad station to meet my family. I had heard that they were coming and I was very happy to see them.

Later that day, I went to the store to buy some provisions. I bought some bread, cheese, and fruit. I also bought some sugar and coffee.

In the evening, we had a nice dinner together. I enjoyed the company of my family very much.

On this day, I felt very grateful for all the blessings in my life.
June 3, 1876.

Late Monday afternoon Mr. Mills and myself started out on a journey of three or four days. We found the trail up to a sink hole in which there was some water where we expected our horses. We found that some one had driven along with a light wagon, sometimes ahead of the horses and sometimes behind it, that is also one of our horses broke. The country is nothing but sand hills, very little grass in the ravines. A good deal of the way the horses will not walk, the trail is so bad. We followed the trail as long as we could see the trail until the night. We decided the next day to camp at Newland. I slept that night on the ground.

June 4, 1876.

Last night Mr. Mills entered quite an excitement by accidentally discharged his revolver. At 4 A.M. we were in the saddle at Crookshank. We had a small wagon, the light wagon, and a small wagon. We were turned to the N.W. They had turned around and a good deal sleeping in the low places and kept on in a N.W. direction. At 4 A.M. we were at the saddle and a small wagon. We were turning in a N.W. direction. About 4 A.M. we were at the saddle and a small wagon. We were turning in a N.W. direction. About 4 A.M. we were at the saddle and a small wagon. We were turning in a N.W. direction.
June 4, 1876.

July 4th was in our way to the camp. When about 1000 feet from the river about Ballinger for bands near I had been hurt and was so bloody swollen that we could not find a village to send him to as the could not travel. We had to leave him at 9 PM and find the old men to Prince a small amount of Brady and lost. This evening a man came to camp and offered to take the horses if we would give him $5.00, if he finds them. The day of the hunt he come to the scene he was also found another man $5.00 per day to go with them. This looks to me like a poor way to do business. Weather warm, dry, threw from Warner to Brady 10 miles. Travelled with about seven miles.

Wed. June 5, 1876.

Was rain this morning. As we are so dry here to day some of the boys got a hand car to get the old two to burn. For PM parent thinks they got nothing. Weather cool and cloudy.

Thur. June 6, 1876.

Stood guard the later part of last night with the picket left. Early today I went the line of NE—
Pherson—which is 10m. on the Brandy Island Rd. The village is 3m. 8l. from the same could see Camp. Pherson—on a little hill. Camped at noon just west of Mr. Pherson. Mr. Bollinger left us here to go back to Brandy Island to bring in the horses of the men quiet there. Passed a small place of 7 m. west of Mr. Pherson. Crossed a great number of small streams. I did not know the name of, Enista at night I was at Enista. Weather—there—cloudy. Cows are about to be sold. Roads very muddy.

June 4, 1876.

Crawled North-west in a pretty long way of 1m. and we are now at the North-West corner of Enista Co. It has a population of 300 and an altitude of 2189 feet. Camped at -2m. about 7m. west of NP. 3m. west of NP is the town of Michael. We passed a herd of 500 buffaloes which were on the way to camp. Camped at night at 1m. and we are now at Michael. Mr. Bollinger overtook us and we went back to camp. I met 2 men who had heard nothing of the ferries 90m. are now about. The North-West corner of Enista Co. is about 1.5 miles west. We are beginning to see large herds of cattle. Weather—warm & pleasant. Snowy today. Roads fair. Travelled 17m. to-day.

June 6, 1876.

In about 1.5m. north of Michael we passed the junction of the Danes. Camped at noon about 5m. west of Dales. While here Mr. Mills had some word about the condition of the trail to the rear. We went down to the Sun River—camped in a place that the sun shone in at a very early part of the day. Passed a number of meadow.]
June 9-11, 1876

Rosco, Neb.


23. Distance traveled this week 60 m.

June 9, 1876

Was any foggy this morning. Passed the station of Rosco which is 10 m. away from Alford. 10 m. of Rosco passed Ogalaal. East of Hill. Court it is quite a place.

Has an altitude of 3100 feet. Camped at noon 7/10 of Ogalaal. Passed the station of Beautiful on which is 9

10 m. of Ogalaal. Camped at night at 5:40 m. on the Ogalaal River. Cattle arrived. There are 10,000

20 m. of Cattle on this ranch. Weather very tahlus.

24. Passed a number of Shotgun Wildflowers. A


26. Travelled 20 m. to day.

Mon. June 10, 1876

10 m. of Paul. Passed the station of Big Spring. When

10 m. of Big Spring Mrs. T. Bay was taken sick. So

27. Camped till after noon. Passed the station of Big

28. Which is 8 m. of Big Spring. 5 m. of Better had

29. The station in 6:40 m. The snow very deep.

30. Having Big Spring 5 m. of Better passed

31. Ogalaal a place of 100 inhabitants 100 miles.

32. 10 Ogalaal left the south end of Lodge Pole. The

33. A large stream. Walked the road dry as the

34. Around the good farming land. Saw a number

35. Of alfalfa. Camped at night 20 m. of Ogalaal.

36. Weather very pleasant. County land good.

37. With the exception of sandy places. Roads fair.

38. Travelled 23 m.

June 11, 1876

10 m. of Ogalaal passed the station of Chaffee. 10 m.

11. m. of Chaffee, Passed through two

12. Riding villages. 90 m. of Chaffee passed the

13. Station of Lodge Pole. Camped at 7:40 m.
Ding June 12-13 1876. Lodge Pole, S.D.

...we were four days camping, etc. Lodge Pole is as well as the best of all. A little valley of a kind that I think is a much better valley. Wandering about the valley...I can see the highest hills. Sail good. Roads good. Enrolled 14th.

Wade June 12, 1876

I stood guard the four part of last night with Lewis Waller. Passed Calhoun's in the Lodge Palace. Worked the middle gun of every hunting, but did not get anything. In the middle Gun of Calhoun. I did not get anything. Sidney has a population of 2,000. It is an elevation of 4,000 feet. Sidney is a military post. A steeply hill. In the valley of the Black Hills. There was a scene with the remnants of walking the cut-off there. I concluded that the detachment away among the remnant away from Sidney. While I went, the remnant went back. Sidney photographed the Big Linn at Braidt, Lake in light. The B. was over water. We camped at the foot of the new Palace, as our assistant. We took the lodge. I saw of Sidney passed Lorain. Camped at night 2 miles out of Braidt. The weather is gradually getting warmer. Weather around 76. Sail. Ballast down. Roads good. Enrolled 19th.

Wade June 13, 1876

...around the roads. Waller's on the morning 10 miles west of Braidt, the station of Park. Bounded the creek to a number of trees. Among the hills on both sides of the road. I saw no Indians. Had a snowboard. I came on an old man at Braidt. I am at Braidt is unable. Camped at night 2 miles out of Braidt. The Indians were seen last time.
June 14, 1876.

0 a.m. P.M. Started passed the Station of Adams. 0 a.m. of Adams passed Beechwell. Camped at noon 1 a.m. a.m. of Beechwell. Just after noon felt quite a Gale from the South. 10 a.m. a.m. of Beechwell crossed the State line into Wyoming. 10 a.m. to the South. 10 a.m. a.m. of Beechwell passed the Station of Pine Bluffs which lies an elevation of 5026 feet. We have received a telegram from Mr. Balling that he had got his horses to send back a man and himself to David, Idaho. Camped at night one mile across of Pine Bluffs on Lodge Pole Creek. We have leave the Lodge Pole across a sheet of water in the right, this morning as we were ready along a few Jack Rabbit stirred out of a clump of Sage Brush that already had burned and will have the eyes and ears of a human being. 0 a.m. was to an it down but he soon ran and a quickly past the end of the program. But Call think of him we had to claim that quickly place he would have got his some. Joe Hinkley fine for a week hunting and did not return with this group. The two Antelope and Wilkins Turkey. Tom and Tom could not find any good in Place. Considerable article. Townsend done his business to David Idaho on 1876.
Diary, June 16-1876.


Phillips & I got up at 3 A.M. & started to Ft. Pierre-Stilpepe one a number left got only one. Did not feel very well. Had two dinner parties to day. There were 3000 Indians there. Weather snow & pleasant. Travelled 144 miles.

June 16, 1876.

It has been cold & very to day. Nearly every one in the train went up on the bluffs to day. Some of the boys found a grave just west of camp which had been partly opened & empty. The bodies had been buried with a stone & a blanket & a haversack. DSK July 1, 1876. aged 72 years. One month. One of the boys found an old blanket on the bluffs. My bicycle had been ridden in a horseman's saddle. I found the following order in which raine scom the gravestones. Which contains quite a congratulations.

In the morning. Increasing excitement in Idaho. One of the miners of the I.O.U. recently was engaged in a gun battle with a party of Indians. The Regulars have been ordered to the scene of hostilities. Will be all present.

Halleck-Statesman establisshed at the mouth of the Snake. The Regulars have been ordered to the scene of hostilities. Will be all present.

Theodore, June 9. The Indian have gathered in large force at the mountains. Col. Bannack is leading them with his command. Nothing is known of the condition of affairs at the plains. Col. Bannack, who went out from Silver City on scouting, went up the mountains with 10 men to attack the Bannacks. He was captured. A party of about eighteen men under the direction of the Indian district to join Casper. It is probable.
Diary June 14, 1876

Pine Bluffs, Wyo., June 9

I came upon a body of Indians estimated at one hundred
four miles east of Laramie mountain on Rattlesnake
ranch. A fight. The volunteer crew were killed. Otto Fyfe,
appearing at the county of Laramie, a native
Archer, were surrounded by 30 men and were engaged. The
volunteer were succeeded to do this. It is not known
whether any Indians were killed or not. Gossiping
privy is Linen City since this news. Gen. Howard has died
expeditiously. The column from Oregon is reported at
Baker City. One hundred and fifty miles from here.
Catholics here were called to a high state of
agitation this afternoon. It is the weight of the argument
in the effect of the President and appointed John D. Hoyt,
governor of Utah. He is almost the unanimous wish that
the Senate will act promptly in confirming this apparatus
that Gen. Hoyt will come forward at once.

In the affair near Laramie mountain, Laramie county,
four citizens were killed, one around. The missing
who is believed to have been killed. Reinforcement of
were sent from Linen City. Another fight
was expected to take place to-day. A considerable body
of Indians was seen near Cold Spring Station sixty-
five miles from this place last night. All accounts agree
in the statement that the Indians are continually flashing
across the stage road & across the river between
Big Camas prairie & the scenery. No inhabitants in Laramie
county. Gen. Howard is expected the Tuesday. The Col-
sum of troops from the award will arrive a day early.
The Indians will probably make their first effort in
the Laramie mountain region, but it is evident that only a portion of their fighting force is that to that
they will also remain in the头脑. Shall until dis-
lodged or secured by command.

Reinforcement:

San Francisco, June 9. Col. Summers has United
State cavalry that companies of infantry from Angel
Island, & the troops stationed at Alcatraz have been
Diary June 16, 1878.

Pine Bluffs, Wyo. 7th.

To reinforce the troops in Idaho.

Portland, Oregon, June 1st. Gen. Howard has now at Fort Walla Walla, on route to Boise City, instructions to-day as follows: Report from Gen. McReynolds to-day that several batteries are approaching in the vicinity of Salmon River. People are flying to towns in Idaho.

Bismarck, Dakota, June 2. Libia Littlebird in Hoxie, or the Black, owns this grey horse, is a recent arrival from the home of the last file. Antelope newspaper name is Sitting Bull. The English of this name is Hallow, B. M. Smith, the French Catholic missionary in the country in 1867. He has been among the nations from 1887. He was two years in the interior again. He was a missionary to the Chippewa in the Mackenzie river, the principal trading point of the far west. He commenced his first work in the north of the Missouri, including Williston. He traveled from Lake Minot to Bismarck, south through the town, he is master of Holy Cross, above Fargo, where he actually established the first cornerstone in 1865 as a half day. He has assisted in the work of the church, including Indians, from Lake Traverse to the foot of the Little Rocking, within six months taught in the Holy Catholic faith. The intimate associate of Sitting Bull. Twelfth month of Hallow, Gen. Jeff. Bismarck

For 7th. Thus he spent three months. Sam Jeff, with his half breed. Last October he took up residence in the north-west, and that Bull Castle camp as his ultimate destination in that direction. He traveled with his own wagon, tent, cooking utensils, his own horse, and chapel, accompanied by a frontiersman, and a sleigh car. His mission to them has been very simple, as a demand of newspaper interest. It doesn't seem to occur to him that he has been any article in particular, or read anything while alone that was of local.

General interest. Had he been a newspaper man he would have come back with enough to employ his pen for a month. He had no other medium but that of his church. Nonetheless, he is a mighty interesting man to talk to. Because of his isolation from all other influences this information is worth something. What is his nature is what he gained in his years as a missionary and an intimate personal friend of Sitting Bull and his people. He has known him for ten years. The two most influential men over him are said to be Antoine Wallace and Henry Banning, Catholic half-breeds. They assert that they never saw him so free and so much at home as when in Dakota. Sitting Bull's loneliness, he talked to him like a brother, the further proof of their friendly relations. I will mention that Father Lépine, the Indian chiefs frequent to Father Lépine. It was nothing more nor less than his gray arrow horse - the one he rode in the Dakota wars. He had one scar as a reminiscence of Fort Battle. It is on his neck. The father durian this animal with another familiar one to a light spring. He is no fat or tall. Lépine suggested that I notice a horse-built without him.

The Great-Indian Convention.

Father Lépine reached Sitting Bull's camp on Aug. 10. He was with him much of the time running over eight months, was with the Indians on both sides of the line until May 10, when he left Wyo momaker on Bismarck. The treaty of 1868, which to the Indian's mind was the first treaty, was the first treaty of the Indians in British soil. It was at the council that Major Riggs actually reported from Fort Bismarck that Sitting Bull's name was written down by the British. It was not the council that Major Riggs actually reported from Fort Bismarck, that the British recognized the fact in Riggs report as information gained of himself. He, however, dealt at the speech attributed to Sitting Bull, the significance attached to the
June 20, 1828.

Economy, Iowa, July 23rd.

The half-breeds from Minnesota, who
were at first kept in the stockade, were
not considered as dangerous. The
150 families of them returned to
their homes in the fall.

The great council that Sitting Bull had was called up
for a week, and lasted until the end of May. The
people of the reserve, about 1,000 people, came to
meet the chief. The chief called the Indians outside of
the reserve to come to the Blackfeet, Blood, Pi-...

The chief said that the Sioux were divided into
three groups. The Senate, including Sitting Bull,
was also present. The number of people present was
about 1,000. The chief said that some Indians
were present at the council, but that they would
not attend the council. The chief said that
the council was attended by Sitting Bull, who
attended the council.

The council was attended by Sitting Bull, who
attended the council. He said that they would
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attended the council.
June 16, 1876,

Smallpox is rife. General order from July 14.

These cherokees are called 'Cherokee Cherokees.' They have an eye on their condition when they make a break or take a new departure. The same feeling is general that they must make a move not from numerical motives, but from absolute necessity. They may as well fig. k. ré ab. chiefs. Gen. speaking from an idea of knowledge of the situation, says it will not be surprising to hear of the massacre of the masses at any day, after that council is over. Time is given for the news to get here. The same day they ask for food they may strike. Maj. Walsh is told they are thoroughly hated by the hostile tribes. He has no standing with them. It is characterized as a squaw man. He will be the first to fall in the event of an outbreak. Sitting Bull expects a refusal to his demand because he has often heard that they couldn't get anything from government. It will be bloody. Suffer with their grandmother. People expect to move south of the line and occupy the Milk river country. Gen. says their talk does not mean a raid on the American side, but an occupation of that unsettled territory north of the Missouri with the determination to hold it against the troops. Sitting Bull understands that he would be at war with both countries if he carried out this programme. He's argument is that hunger will compel him. Gen. says there is no country doubt of the necessity of the treaty, returning to the United States to live. It is only a question of time, he says, and at that, as to a reservation, he is emphatic. He wants more in his day, then they take the arm & furnish from the reservation Indians, then the agents claim them to death. He wants his own county, the Yellowstone & Red Horn. The grandfathers had it, he says. His gold, silver & goods. Gen. thinks they would be entirely satisfied with the Milk river again, there are
Diary, June 15-16, 1878.

pine Bluffs, Wyo. In.

Thousands of buffalo ran through the country is rich in other game and grasses as well.

The Baracks Rising.

Carson, June 15, Adjutant General Adams of the State of Nevada, left Carson last night with the intention of sending 40,000 rounds of ammunition and men to the scene of Indian hostilities. Arrived at Carson this afternoon. He will leave Carson for Tucson to-night and will there organize a volunteer force for the protection of the inhabitants of that part of the State. Two companies of the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry under command of Major Edson, left Winnemucca today in the direction of Lundy Camp. Three companies of the same regiment will arrive at Carson at 4 P.M. to-day, and will in the morning move in the direction of Lundy Camp. Two companies of United States Cavalry, left Helena in the same direction. Three separate columns will, with the assistance of General Adams, move to protect the country from Winnemucca to Requa a distance of about 350 miles, and will drive the Indians north in the direction of Gen. Harwood's command, now approaching Boise City from Oregon. The Indians are composed chiefly of Banacks, are estimated at 300 strong, and are mostly without women and children. They are well mounted and armed. Considerable work has been done and several lines laid. The Indians, after having passed over the mountains, are in the vicinity of Winnemucca are alarmed and have come in.

The Embattled Banacks.

Mr. S. D. From the delegate in Congress from Plattsburg, speaking of the Indian trouble, says that he had for some time been apprehensive lest the Indians in the southern part of his territory should go where the war party and become troublesome to the frontier in general. He has been constantly advised of officers in the vicinity of the pending danger, to the cause which would eventually lead to open hostilities on the part of the Banacks to Maryland Indians. Some time ago he introduced in the House a joint resolution
authorizing the government to supply the governor of
territorial with arms & ammunition to be used in
supporting Primary outlaws. It has been equally
for several weeks, but to-day the house crowded in the
dropout amendments to the declaration authorizing the
Secretary of War to issue to governors of territorial
forces their requisitions & assures that there is a strong
necessity for such, one thousand stand of arms & 50,
rounds of ammunition to each territory to be used by the
volunteer militia for suppression of a defense against
hostilities. These arms are of a pattern now
now used in the army, being fifty-caliber rifles &
are effective at eight-hundred yards. The abundance
of them are at the different stations ready for distribution
and they are the delivered weapon required.

In regard to the cause of the greatest Indian hos-
tility, Mr. Dunn says that it was the first part of any
of recent violation of treaty in the part of the
Indian agent to the robbery of the Indians of their
beef & ammunition. Prior to 1865 the Brannakee, their
home, were scalred & were rapidly becoming the civil-
izing tribe of frontier life. The Catholic missionary
had succeeded in influencing them to be not only peace-
able, but industrious & they were progressing well
when the treaty required that they go on the reservation
at 31st Hall, in southern Idaho, near Snake river,
in the county of Oneida. Large appropriations have
been made from time to time, but the Indians claim
that the representative of the Indian department had
been inhuman & dishonest. They accuse him of misappropri-
ating the funds intended for them & it is a fact within
the knowledge of the military authorities that not
one-half as many Indians now make 31st Hall their
headquarters as formerly assembled in the locality
before the treaty established the reservation.

The treaty is in fact that all the Indians shall
come upon the reservation where provisions are
not really enforced. In 1874 the Bannocks and mixed bloods were set apart from the Shoshones at the Bannock reservation at their own request. Both the Bannocks and Shoshones have always been friendly with the whites until very recently.

The agency was placed under the control of representatives of the Methodist church to the cause of the disaffected Mr. R. M. Mann, later directed to them. The agent sent them from Victoria and the Rev. Mr. Shouldice was charged to have helped Indians goods from the agency to this time in that state at the instance of the funds appropriated for the benefit of the Indians. Today the principal chief of the nation, a good friend of the whites, left the seminary at St. Peter's to the Monticello, desirous with the peace policy of the great Father, as carried out by the Christian agents. The Indians, second nature under these causes of complaint, few months ago the white settlers, convinced that the apparently circumstances would impel the Indians to acts of robbery and violence began to act to take care of their freedom and to preserve property but what they feared must and is in general law and order. About this week ago the absent Indians were compelled to return to the reservation by the military authorities, acting under the direction of the Indian agency, who in turn were ordered by the military department.

From the 10 to the 24th of May, a large proportion of the Bannocks went to Payette valley. Big Camas prairie, the usual resort of the Indians of that southern tribe. A large portion of the Indians from Malheur agency to a point to Malheur agency in Oregon assembled at Big Camas prairie in its vicinity. There included many of the small bands of Indians scattered over southern Idaho. Soon after their arrival they began killing white men, making hostile demonstrations in the vicinity of Big Camas prairie. On the 24th of May they killed the first settlers, and the frontier was in a panic. The whites had expected for months in account of the dissatisfaction.
of the Indian with their agents at Fort Hall &

Complaints have been made in every conceivable

place before the interior department of the diminu- 

tion of the Indian influence agreed upon at that place. 

For the last few months, but no steps have been taken 

to remedy this evil. Among all the northern bands, 

that have been general discontent since the Nez

Perce outbreaks, a few have shown among settlers 

and others thoroughly acquainted with the Indians 

that since the close of the Indian campaign there has 

been continuous communication between the 

various Indian tribes in Idaho, the eastern parts 

of Washington territory and Montana, with the Nez

Perce under White Bird, who has taken refuge 

with Sitting Bull. In the last three months the 

mass of Indians in Idaho & Washington territories 

have been making preparatory for hostility. 

They have been training their horses, procuring 

mounted firearms from British America. In all 

the ways that they could, they have been making 

active preparations for hostility. In many cases 

they have been insolent & demonstrative.

As to the nature of plan of their operations, Mr. 

Frank says they have selected for their present field of operations 

a locality that is easy of defense, approaching in natural 

means of protection the land border of the Rockies. It is 

broken up with deep canyons & valleys, it affords 

hiding place & natural fortitude almost inseparable 

from the defences of the Indian against equally-defieing 

forces. He states that the number of warriors in this field is about three thousand, that this will probably be 

increased to five thousand & upwards, especially 

should the hostile advice and decided steer in 

the outset of their operation; otherwise the active 

force will not increase beyond three thousand. The 

war department will concentrate troops as rapidly as
possible at St. Hall, in the vicinity of Shid Cunis Point. I am told that deburn leisurely, and about twelve men of our force already there, St. Boise, which is near Boise City. Here is in the northern part of Idaho and other portions of Washington, a considerable military force at the new fort being established at Caso O'Brien. Lake, Caso, Lake, Camp Howard. These troops, however, are not available in consequence of the threatening condition of affairs in that vicinity. The Columbia River Indians, Joseph and all the tribes, a portion of the Palouse and Colville bands of Red River. Father Perce, Father Henne, and Father Torrey, of an action imminent. The situation is very serious if they can be satisfied that the government will not interfere. To secure them from the dangers that are certain to occur to the Colville and Yaqina reservations, which they have been informed by officers of the ultimate power will be required of them. These Indians have never entered into any treaty with the United States, nor have any reservations. Many of them are pious and all other tribes, and I believe this is the real cause of the trouble. I cannot see how they can be forced to leave their localities without inaugurating a war, which to which the Nez Perce was was will be inevitable.

On Monday, June 17, 1876,
Pony Hills. I got up at 3 AM. intending to go a hunting but as it was very foggy we did not go. My wife and I went up in the bluffs about noon. The bluffs are about 300 ft. high. The bluffs extend to the S. as far as the eye can see, to the west of us is a canvas log cabin. The range of mountains and the mountains of Colorado are visible. To the NW the lodge pole valley is beyond and range of bluffs. It is very dry.
they are nearly level, the soil is gravelly through the grass is good. Spanish shovel is cattle grains in abundance. When seen from the bluffs the whole Palo Valley is not; look more than half a mile wide, it is known for 4 miles wide, the finding an old trail. About on the bluffs, as we were at about wood some of the days book a train went about 11 a mile & 3 1/2 camps to a look of this from an old chink, that used to be the sandbeach division of the old railroad. I & 1 went to the depot & 1 a train paused got a paper which had come from here. Wood was not pleased.

The Diamond City, Nebraska, 1878 May 20, says this morning a small band of unopposed Indians raided the ranches in Smith's house, driving off the horses. Selling from Camp Baker, pursued, 4 with some citizens had a fight with the Indians, 2 were Indians are reported killed & others driven into the mountains.

The Bluff Thrust, Bannock

Boise City, June 1, Maj. P. Collings with near the entire garrison from 1st Boise - consists of Col. P. Bannock company of cavalry & infantry escort for the transportable train, with a small company of scouts under Col. Orenda Robbins - operated in Big Camas prairie vicinity from Saturday June 1st - Monday evening following without being able to get within striking distance of the broken, who divided into two bands, a foot occupying the southern side of the 30 miles north of Snake River & near the Big Camas prairie while the other band engaged in raiding the omnibus stage went 10 miles on the Snake river where they captured several wagons loaded with goods after pillaging the goods & killing some of the wagon: they started the 30
Friday, June 17, 1871

Pine Bluffs, Wyo. July 5

Good fortune being large distances to the bank and crossed the south side of the river. Another party of Indians, with a large number of stores, crossed the river at the same time and went down the river on the north side, leaving the one Monday morning. Maj. Collins who was encamped with his command at Rattlesnake Station on the Boise-Hell's Canyon road, sixty miles east of Boise City, decided to move the command in the direction of the mouth of the Barrowa to obtain supplies from the Indians. Accordingly on the morning of the 14th inst., Maj. Collins started with the Barrowa Company of cavalry and the stores under Rattlesnake Hill, the sage plains, with a small detachment of the 11th Inf. Camp, to Boise City by the overland route, wheeling to Boise City when they arrived in safety at noon on Wednesday, 16th. The Army Surgeon's report to the Command were an ambulance and forty

with instructions to return to the Command with a bottle cache as soon as Maj. Collins could communicate with the Boise. A message was sent from the Command this morning, but none has yet arrived. Maj. Collins has probably crossed. The Barrowa Valley, it is feared the Indians who were reported here yesterday are engaged in raiding the settlement in that direction. Some anxiety is felt in account of the Command which does not contain more than seventy-five men all told - a force totally inadequate for the difficult service they are engaged in. Since the troops left the vicinity of Big Barrowa, the Indians are reported to have returned to the town in large numbers to capture Allowitz cattle men for occupying or passing through that district. A small force of volunteers from Alcove county, encamped at Big Barrowa, arrived in the stage road between Rattlesnake and Rapid. This force, which does not number over fifty men, will guard their cattle.
Dear Sir,

June 17, 1874,

Reno Bluffs, Wyo.

To guard the road and keep open the communication, there is no connection to-day eastward on the Kansas stage road beyond Rattlesnake Station. The stage arrived this evening was more than two hours behind time having waited at Rattlesnake until 10 o'clock for the stage from the east, which did not come.

No communication of any kind save at Rattlesnake since yesterday has been had. The Indians have evidently resolved upon a general onslaught. Tere is nothing preparing for it—stealing all the horses, burning all the freight trains before the road party RAIDING EXPEDITIONS.

Winnebago, Neb., June 14—Communications by stage, with a well armed volunteer escort, are established from here to Utah. Settlers continue to arrive from the proposed localities. All the women from Paradise, an agricultural valley of five hundred inhabitants, all here, of the men have abandoned their farms and their crops, which acquire irrigation at this season are suffering. Women with children in their arms have ridden nine hours through the sage brush to the nearest place that afforded protection. The Pueblos have been joined by the Malheur agency Indians under Chief Edgar, the southernmost Oregon's head chief. Many of the friendly Indians, who had been endeavoring to keep the young men of this tribe from bands, estimate the Pueblos at 4000. Numidian murders have been committed in raiding parties of Pueblos. Between the Owyhee and the mountain, three hundred warriors were in the party that attacked the stage, killed the driver, stole the horses and burned their bodies. The driver and passenger were burned on their backs. The driver's horse was shot under him; this morning, horribly mutilated, was found dead. In
Diary June 17–1875

Pink Bluffs, Wyo. 1.

scout. The passenger rode back toward Mr. Dammit and his men fell from the wagon and escaped alive; the bodies of several horses were found thus by a party of men who were driving three near the scene of the stage held up and killed. Their heads were seen. It is known that all the settlers along the road taken by the Indians and some of the cowboys have been murdered.

Ranchers from their mountain cabin

the report says he has nighted that the Indians are concentrating in that vicinity so that the battle of the campaign will have to be fought there. The army, loaded with supplies for the troops in the field, have been brought by a party of the 4th cavalry under Maj. C. A. S. Headquarter are established near Oswego, and the number of troops marching northward the battle will be preceded by five months the stage country communicable with one another. The military supplies or with whole miles of miles of the killing of the stage drivers were not telegraphed to Gen. Mc. C. sold until eighteen hours after the battle at Mc. C. Dammit.

This evening the settlers near Mc. C. Dammit telegraphed for more arms and ammunition, and the supply sent the stage to this place for distribution was received. No battle under the settlers can be kept up for two weeks at the Indians whose raiding habits at least twice as fast as the troops. It is the general opinion here that the battle will not give the settlers until they will in the first encounter have choice of position. The volunteer who left the camp under the judge Bonfield, two days ago arrived at

Mc. C. Dammit today. He will later take the nearest five days to reach that place. The adventure will remain in the

priest. Mc. C. Dammit heads the 1st. Wagon train cavalry...

Mc. C. Dammit said Bodie, Cal. 1875.
midway between Stony mountain & Mathew's agency is entirely alive with Indians. cattle are plenty in the country, which enables the horses to remain together as they pulled an herd straight. the bodies of two white men were found yesterday east of Howard's line on the Cayuse.

10 P.M. M. B.'s courier has just arrived from Walla Horse between N't Dammit & the Columbia, where the settlers are entrenched, bringing letters begging for assistance. Howard, whose headquarters are on the Cayuse, east of Walla Horse, has just been informed of the situation & urged to send cavalry to aid of the blockaded citizens. The volunteers at N't Dammit start at once.

Tuesday, June 14, 1876.

P. Mills & I went hunting. Did not get anything. There is now shelter. Lewis Day was sick this morning, is better this evening. The train was to-day was directed with soldiers. I killed a large rattlesnake just 45 W of camp. Weather warm & pleasant.

Wednesday, June 15, 1876.

Had quiet a winter storm last night. P. Mills was on guard the fore part of the night & should have awakened B. Bubert. I did not do so there was no guard in the late part of the night. S. Wing had some trouble with Mrs. Lemmon & then was told to be quiet, have with Walls again & ride with P. Mills. Just right. I, Lemmon & S. D. Ballinger came with the horses they want that Philip, Melford & Hind are three days behind & are trying to overtake us. Weather warm & pleasant.

Thursday, June 16, 1876.

W. Ball & I took guard the first part of the night. We were called this morning. We got an early start. We took to the No. 4 R.R. on W. of Pine Bluffs pasted the station of Tracy and the R.R. follows cut one canyon & another, crossed Lodge Pole creek 15 times.
then took to the divide of the creek. We made a dry camp at about 2 o’clock of the creek. Followed the divide to Atiwe 4 miles of Tracy when we again struck the R.R. We could get no water here for our horses although they would let me have plenty to cook with. They have to bring the water 2.5 miles of Atiwe passed the station of Arch. Just 2 miles of Arch. saw a long crowd ahead. We found all the 93. Atiwe then camped 4 miles. was Arch. 12 in the Crow Creek and we had to go for water. The creek flows were. We have been on the right of the snow mountain all day. The weather was very pleasant. Country hills of course grand. The wood and hill top good some hills to go over. Tired and in place traversed 38 miles day 24 of July without water.

While in camp that evening I had quite a longable adventure. We had to go to Crow Creek from camp for water. The bank on the roadside of the creek was much higher than the road and so that any one approaching the bank from the k. couldn’t plainly see any one below them to the creek. As I reached the bank of the creek I saw some one raise up a book and then throw it back as close to the bank he did the same thing again. I thought that it strange how could throw a book off the head of the blanket to said don’t shoot. Don’t shoot. This only one. Who the hell is me armed! Don’t they Odont. Shot away at the right. Of course I replied followed. I reached the road after I had started with the blanket shade had hid me behind the hill. The distance till the 93. were one end of the hill and as quickly as possible got

leaded while they came to the
my virtue & the thought I would shun武林 asking any questions.

Friday June 21, 1878.

Just after leaving camp met a small instance found a
Deadwood. Snow of Arches in Cheyenne County state
of Laramie Co. & Capital of Wyoming. On the 19th
population of 1058. & an altitude of 0.41 feet.
While here we laid in supplies to last us to Rock
Springs. We heard here that the military was
chasing all emigrants on the Northern road account
of the Indians. Also learned that one of
its boys that was with us a few days ago was
drowned at this place yesterday. Camped at noon
on the W. of Cheyenne. In sight of Cheyenne passed the
Station of Harrod. The D.P. & M.P. came a distance
here. They had two engines to take trains over the
mountains from Cheyenne to Laramie. Camped
at night 13 mi. of Harrod by the side of a small
pond. Tom Baudet had the misfortune to lose
his money in the train to make up the expense
of shipping L. Webb horse. Winter warm &
Pleasant. County generally thought soil good.

And Robideau said we should be in sight
of snow all day. Travelled 10 mi. to day.
While in Cheyenne I got a paper from which
I elicited the following:

The Weimulcace Indian State says the
Indian apittance is at a high rate of
Paradise valley. Friendly Indians report the
Bannocks coming from the direction of Bull
Run down the Little Humbolt & another
branch crossing the mountains from the north
with the evident intention of attacking the settlers
on the northwest side of the valley. Several
families came in last night & some early
in the evening others late as midnight.
Diary, June 22, 1878.


The people are all leaving their ranches for the pastures near Medicine Lodge. There are plenty of men in the valley, but arms are scarce.

Buffalo Horn, the well-known leader of the Pawnees, is still the chief. He is a half-breed and has always been friendly to the whites. Two years ago during the Black Hills campaign, he was captured and taken for the first time in that capacity. He outranked even such men as Wild Bill and Captain Jack Crawford. He is thoroughly familiar with the strategic factors of the United States troops. He is brave to rashness, hardy and keen. The usual run of Indians. He will probably not lay down his arms until absolutely driven to it.

Saturday, June 22, 1878.

Soon after leaving camp we struck a ravine which we followed some 12 m. S. W. of Hays. Passed the station of Otto, 5 m. W. of Otto passed the station of Granite Canyon, which has an elevation of 7,918 feet. Camped at noon 7 m. W. of Granite Canyon in a deep ravine. The stream runs a small stream. While here we found a small spring of very cold water. While the camp was up and we got on the wagons we were just about to leave, a man had a horse with a broken tail which followed
Sunday June 23, 1878.

When about 2 m. from camp found a nice spring by the side of the road. 1 m. w. of Buford passed Shermans which has an elevation of 8242 ft. Is it the highest point on the W.P. R.R. We are now in the vicinity of what is called Colarado or Snowy Chain. We then left the R.R. to the left, 2 m. w. of Shermans crossed a small creek flowing S.W. 3 m. further crossed another creek and then followed down this creek to camp at noon. For some distance the soil is sandy and a deep red. Some of the rocks near the creek are of new formation, but the wind seem to have blown out the soft part of them leaving them in many old shapes. We struck Laramie Range on east of W. Sanders. Struck the R.R. again at W. Sanders 21 m. w. of Shermans. I was talking with a Laramie man and he told me the whole railroad to Wyoming co.
light Indians. At W. Sanders entered a small


creek flowing 3 m. w. of N. Sanders in Laramie


which has an elevation of 7123 ft. and a popu-

lation of 150. There was a rush for the post office

as nearly every one looked for ill luck here. We

received two game Marthas from Hatton

farms. Frank Rich left us. We crossed Laramie

river which I have N. Camped 2 m. west of

Laramie which is county seat of Albany Co. Frank

Rich's cow came in the evening to see us. Sam

Bolling and Sam Bush left the train at 10 a.m. and

did not get in till late. Weather pleasant in M.

cold and cloudy in P.M. County rough this morn-

ing. We had a good haul of fish in Laramie

plains than Blue Clay. Road good. Distance

travelled 24 m.

While in Laramie I got yesterday a paper which

has considerable Indian events in as follows.

The Indian War,

San Francisco, June 14. A Boise City dispatch

says: General Howard arrived here this morning.

He has learned the situation and came to the

conclusion that he will move his troops at-

though Ranch on the Winnemucca road, take

the field himself to make his headquarters at

the ranch, where he can use the telegraph.

Colonel Whipple, in command of two companies

of cavalry, how this side of Payette will be landed

at the Middle River, across common ferry

on the Boise river near French John's ferry

on Snake river, they and French John's ferry

good to Camp Haynes, thence to Chief

Ranch.

Major Dewney and Captain Mc Gregor with

one company of infantry were of cavalry

from Capt. Hatney, are expected at Snake

River tomorrow, as expected the fourth.
June 23, 1878.

Laramie, Wyo.

Side of Custer and take the Shoshone Creek road to Shiff Ranch.

Maj. Steward, in command of companies of infantry numbering about 250 men, is now within ten miles of Baker City. He will go up the south side of Shoshone River and follow Maj. Doney & McLeod's trail unless the situation changes or other orders follow before they arrive.

Col. Law will go to Big Lame. The Union will probably arrive here tomorrow. He will wait

Col. Sanford & Dunn will have two companies of cavalry there and they will round the country. The commanding officer at Fort Hall has been ordered to send a force this way direct to meet General Grant on Big Lame.

Col. Townsend is on his way to Shiff Ranch to protect the Wannamena Stock. Orders have been sent to the officers at Fort

N.

Wannamena to protect the Union as far as possible. I have left a dispatch for Stock and

A Wannamena dispatch came from Stock who arrived here this morning. It said:\n
Wannamena, Indiana, September 1st. Wannamena dispatch says companies 1st

"4th" & 6th Artillery, Captains Egan & Smith.
arrived this afternoon, & will go on the
first-stage road at once. The citizens have
held a meeting to organize another volunteer
company. Captain Egbert United States Army. Having
loaned the values of a case of United States arms
without orders from the department, the meeting
passed resolutions thanking the citizens assisting
for arms, recommending Captain Egbert action
to the favorable consideration of General McDowell
at the Second of War.

Howard Arrived at Barneock.
A Silver City, Wash. dispatch says General
Howard arrived this evening on route to Jordan
valley. A Barneock spy was captured today and
over to Howard. Thus far ten whites have been
killed by the Indians, including Mr. Reighard, late
assessor of Baker county, Oregon.

Horse Meadows Threatened.
A Winder marker dispatch says thirty or forty
miles at White Horse Meadows, front Co., Oregon,
are threatened by a strong force of Barneock.
The Winder company of mounted
volunteers will start from Camp McDowell to-

rih today to reinforce the White Horse Marker.

The camp's officials have sent mov-
ing orders to the Wapahani.

A Boise City dispatch says that Major Dar-

ney, who is on the way with the command to

Idaho-Ranch, has received orders to return to

that locality in consequence of the information
received that Edgar, a Piute Chief, at the
head of 400, or more, had resolved to go

west to Wapahani. This band is composed
of Indians who have left the Malheur Agency

Indian Reservation.

Some of the military officers have
June 23, 1878

Diary

Laramie, Wy. 1st.

Recently interviewed Yambro, the Indian now under sentence of death for the murder of Alexander Black. Yambro says the Bannocks are led by Buffalo Horn & two other Indians—these men are to represent all the Indians then present to surrender at

Yellowstone & the Bannocks then get the Pikes to join them. I then procured word to Salmon springs. Yambro has been in confinement several months, and this story is corroborated by other information & know that the multitudes have long been contemplated

Home Abandon. The settlers of Bannock, & adjacent vicinity, have abandoned their homes & come to this place for safety.

This settler on the Boise City & Carson City stage road, in Baker County, Oregon, for a distance of 120 miles from the other towns & places of safety.

Preparing. A Boise City Dispatch says nothing important has happened or been learned since yesterday in military quarters. Preparations for the campaign are going forward quietly & steadily.

Experienced Indian fighters & fur-trappers believe that there is a general uprising of all the tribes & scattered bands throughout southern Idaho & eastern Oregon & that they will be able to molest at least two or three

The emigrant train detained at Paynes

Lorry arrived here today under escort of Captain Black's company. They have done no damage through to Winnemucca since the raid on King Hill Station on the 1st of

May.
Dary June 23, 1861

Laramie, Wyo, 1st.

Rumor that a large band of Indians was discovered yesterday on the south side of Snake River between the mouth of Bouman & Hyde's ferry. This would indicate that Indians are endeavoring to get back with their stolen stock to the lava beds from which they started. The generally opinion here is that the Indians will concentrate in the neighborhood of South Mountain & there either destroy the coming out of the troops, or divide into bands for raiding a favorite settlement.

Late - General Howard arrives report the hostiles concentrating in large forces in South Mountain & the General is moving his troops in that direction. General Green's expedition to Camas Prairie with Colonels Sandford, Sumner & Bandier's companies will be turned back, & go direct to South Mountain.

Movement of Troops July 18.

A Silver City telegraph says General Howard reached camp by one yesterday. Colonel Whipple's companies of one company each are moving to effect a junction with Colonel Bernard's command which left Shoup Ranch yesterday in the direction of South Mountain. A junction will be effected this morning or tomorrow morning. General Howard left camp by one this morning for Mathews. It is his intention to proceed with Mathews with Stewart's companies of cavalry to prepare to head off the hostiles. An effort will be made to cross the range. There are coming near 700 Indians on the war path including the Bannocks, Nez Perces. Sherburne of Pitts.

During Sarah Wimmer's recent trip into the hostile camp she gained admission to the camp by putting war paint on her face & wearing a red blanket. She brought important information.
June 23, 1878

Concerning the movement of a detachment of the soldiers. The savages had captured two men, one of them a black man, and were going to kill him Friday last. The Kiowa chief, Natinke, determined to save their lives. He was with the chief in council, and made an excuse to leave a few minutes on a plea of illness. He had four horses ready, and with the white prisoners, he arranged a successful escape. Eagle Eye demanded of Wyomming a council with the Kiowas. They said that they should join the hostiles. They refused, claiming they had made a treaty with the whites and could not take arms against them now. They wanted the Band to go back to Fort Hall when they belonged. Eagle Eye is also with the hostiles. A cavalry at Boise City dispatch says: Major Sandford, commanding, consisting of three companies of cavalry now in the vicinity of Rocky Hill, will come to this place, where they will join a company of cavalry commanded by Captain Bendell, which the whole force will move toward the crossing of the Madeline under Colonel construction. The troops from California now at Duck Valley, who left the railroad at Elko, under the command of Colonel Adams, are ordered to Sheep Ranch, and will form the left wing of the army. General Crook's force are on the way from Fort Hall to Big Canyon Ranch, and expected to take
Diary, June 23, 1878

Laramie, Wyo., Feb.

Care of that part of the field. Though the Indians are gathered in the neighborhood of Shoshone mountains. General Howard's movements would indicate that they have commenced to move north, and are likely to be found in the Malheur mountains at elsewhere.

Hostile Depredations.

A Silver City dispatch says: General Howard left Camp today accompanied by some officers of his staff, a few soldiers and Gallia Wimnemucca. They are about a dozen. The Indians are reported to be burning buildings at Shoshone mountains. It is said that some depredations have taken place. A large number of people are held as prisoners. An attack is expected to join the hostiles. Leo Wimnemucca is reported killed. The column will be moving on the hostile position at Shoshone mountain tomorrow from Sheep Range. Camp Nancy of Malheur. The settlers at White Horse are hourly expecting an attack. The Indians make a raid to day orOUNTAIN near GHOST RANCH, capturing a large number of

A Gloomy Outlook.

Silver City, Idaho, June 18. - Chief Wimnemucca has returned to BERNICE and Whipple camps on the Owyhee river. He says the hostiles are killing hundreds of cattle and leaving the carcasses to rot. The hostiles have left Shoshone mountains and are moving toward Haney valley. Thence to the Malheur agency and Snake River. It will probably be safe until they affect a junction with the Columbia River. This will enable them to retain the Pacific mining...
until they can get a sufficient number of arms
from the white men they will be armed.
Egan is rebelizing & the horses & arms have
been taken from him by the Indians.
Camp Harry will probably be captured by
the Indians to-morrow & if so there will
be a terrible slaughter of whites congregated
there for protection.
Nothing has been heard from Howard since
yesterday. If he does not effect a junction
with Edwards force the party accompanying
him from Camp Lyon could be easily
captured by the Indians.
The general situation is quite critical &
the massacres that will be perpetrated will
fairly to exceed in numbers those of the
Cherry Creek War.

Stampede of the Shoshones.

An Austin, Nevada, dispatch says: A rumor
is current in town that the Shoshones have
left the Snake Valley in a body & gone north,
heading for Bearwater, on the Central Pacific
railroad. It is supposed they are on the
way to join the hostile Bannocks. These
Indians have always been well treated by
the whites & cannot have any grudge
against the white people. They met in
the south-north across the line of the
Central Pacific railroad, somewhere between
Battle Mountain & Pizadka.

A large number of Shoshones from
Bannock, Lucasa & the valleys are here,
attacked in attendance on a Sandstone
& have endeavored to purchase horses &
are dead in large quantities & were refused to white keepers & to some
instantly were warned by the offices.
against selling ammunition to the Indians. These Indians have now nearly all left, going in various directions.

The Punti are quiet but very inquisitive about the war, which they prefer to displace.

A Boise City dispatch says: Captain Bernard arrived at the Carlin crossing three miles above the mouth yesterday with his company of cavalry. Captain Whipple, with his two companies joined him. General Howard is supposed to be twenty miles in advance.

Winnemucca, the Punti chief, came into Captain Bernard's camp last night, bringing with him a small party of his men. Winnemucca leafs a similar story regarding the designs of the hostiles as his brother Larks.

A dispatch was received here last night from Boise City, Oregon, saying that the hostiles had crossed Salmon River yesterday, taking the head of horses. They probably did not reach Captain Blandin company of cavalry left early this morning for Old Fort in Snake River.

Whirling in Oregon, a Portland dispatch, received at military headquarters states that about 500 Marble Indians have started toward Camp Haheny in this state, and that they are receiving assistance as they move. General Howard has given instructions to send Miles command fast men west to Hardy, on with all possible haste.

Sarah Winnemucca, who recently escaped from the hostiles at Shem mountain reports that one of the Indian scouts claims to have killed Buffalo Horn, the Bannack chief. Sarah says their leader was killed in a skirmish.
Diary June 23, 1876

with citizens, in which he was

Indian Outrages.

A Silver City dispatch says a messenger from the vicinity of Camp Harney, reports

Indian Affiliations. A post under

Egan have driven Diamond Ranch

Happ valley, near Shane mountain, the

Indians have captured over 400 horses. Thirty

Soldiers of the First Cavalry have gone

there to render assistance to the unhappy

Indians are greatly needed. Troops & powder

with their employees have been driven from

Shane mountain. They report the mountain

full of Indians, & also after all their stock

killed. In drove off & two more shot.

The latest from Colonel Bernardi—command

states that he has a handful of three companies

of cavalry, & will be reinforced by McPherson

& reaching Camp Harney. They are in hot pursuit

of the Bannocks. General Howard has sent three

other companies of cavalry to Olds farm to

punish the Bannocks for going north & Canoe.

City & vicinity is being raided by the Indians

& a number of white men have been killed.

An Indian Murder.

A Silver City dispatch says a body sup-

posed to be that of Captain John D. White of

Brunnins was found near the Donville fly,

in the lower Boise, killed by the Indians.

This is great excitement among the valley. The settlers have all left their homes

& fled to the nearest safety.

Danger from the Chipewa.

Adams Wilson in June 29th—Governor

Smith has advice from Bingham Co. stating

that considerable alarm exists in that