

CUSTER NATIONAL CEMETERY



LITTLE BIGHORN BATTLEFIELD
National Monument • Montana

For Your Safety

This is rattlesnake country. Please be alert and aware of your surroundings, including sidewalks and cemetery lawn. Due to risk of wildfire, no smoking is allowed. Please properly extinguish all smoking material before entering cemetery.

Help us protect the resources

- *Please supervise your children*
- *No inappropriate activity is allowed (please see the standards of conduct on the facing page)*
- *Do not sit, lean, or stand on headstones*
- *Please do not litter*
- *Pets are not permitted*
- *Segway use is prohibited*



Portions of the cemetery are accessible to wheelchairs and electric scooters. However, please use caution on sidewalks, or when venturing off trail, due to steep grades and uneven terrain.

Designated handicapped parking is available at the visitor center and lower parking lot (adjacent to the Stone House). Please see the map on page 9.



**FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS RELIC HUNTING
AND USE OF METAL DETECTORS**

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Introduction

Your visit to the Custer National Cemetery at Little Bighorn Battlefield is like a trip through time. You will relive the drama of America's coming of age as you pass along the graves of known and unknown veterans of our nation's wars, women and children from isolated frontier posts, Indians, scouts, and Medal of Honor recipients.

The key and map on pages 8 and 9 may be used to locate specific graves. Although you may view the cemetery any way you wish, a suggested plan is through Section B first, then west across the walk to Section C, and finally to Section A. The stops are individually numbered in each section.

The grave numbers are on the front of most older stones and on the rear of most recent ones. An American flag at each grave described in this booklet will help guide you through your cemetery tour.

An audio station describing the history of the National Cemetery is located in Section B near the flagpole.

Standards of Conduct

National Cemeteries are shrines for the honored dead who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Visitors to these hallowed grounds will refrain from inappropriate conduct or activity that disturbs the tranquility of this place.

Any form of sports activity, such as jogging, racing, skating, or skateboarding, ball playing, frisbees, and sunbathing, is prohibited. Radios, pets, and alcoholic beverages are also prohibited.

Your cooperation is required.

CUSTER NATIONAL CEMETERY

The first hasty burials on Little Bighorn Battlefield were made three days after the battle wherever a body was found. Identified officers and some civilians were removed in 1877 for private burials in the East, and in 1881 all the remaining shallow graves were opened and the remains placed in a mass grave around the base of the large granite memorial on the ridge.



Custer Hill in 1879 with original markers and scattered horse bones

Today these original grave sites are preserved by the marble markers dotting the battlefield.

Custer National Cemetery interment register is available at the visitor center front desk, the interpretive kiosk in the bookstore, or at Stone House. You can also access it online at: www.friendslittlebighorn.com
www.interment.net/data/us/mt/bighorn/custernatl/index.htm

A national cemetery on this site was established by General Orders No. 78 of 1879 to protect the graves of Seventh Cavalrymen who fell in the Battle of the Little Bighorn. Later, as the frontier era came to a close, the role of the cemetery was expanded. An 1886 executive order by President Grover Cleveland defined and set aside a larger area 'for military purposes.' The following decade saw the abandonment of numerous forts throughout Montana, Wyoming, and the Dakotas. The remains of military personnel and others, buried originally in the various post cemeteries, were moved here.

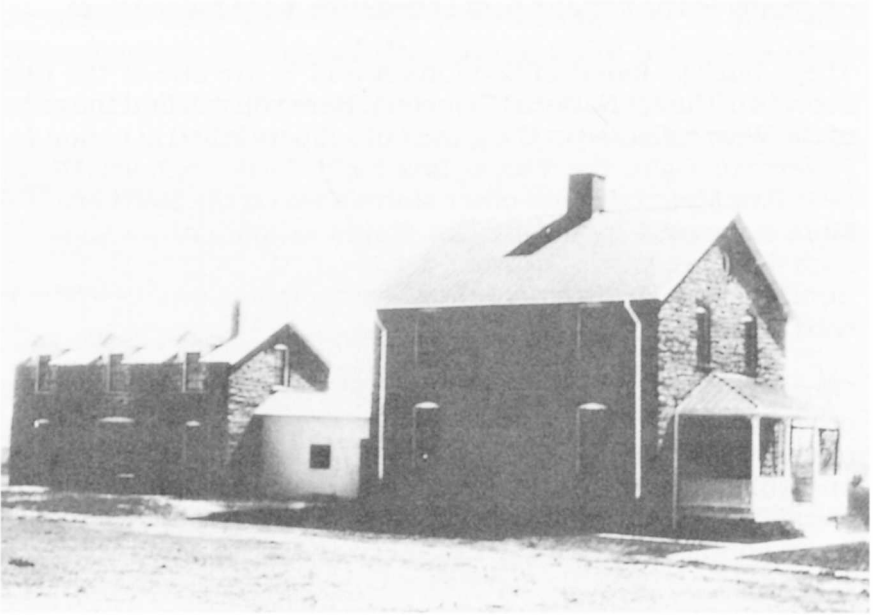
These burials, found in Sections A and B, are one of the unique aspects of Custer National Cemetery. Here you will find the pageant of the West reflected in the graves of soldiers killed in action at the Fetterman Fight, the Wagon Box Fight, Little Bighorn, Big Hole, Bear Paw Mountain, and other skirmishes on the Northern Plains. More numerous by far are the graves of military personnel and their families, who died from disease or by accident at isolated frontier posts. Here, too, are the graves of Indian scouts who served with the army.

Other sections of the cemetery contain the remains of veterans of other conflicts, from the Spanish-American War to Viet Nam. These men and women represent the tapestry of America, yet they share one thing in common. They served the nation, and in many instances gave their lives, so that we might enjoy its freedoms. You are encouraged to tour the cemetery and while you are here, take time to reflect upon their contributions and sacrifices.



Fort Phil Kearny and Fetterman remains were first buried on Last Stand Hill, south of the monument. The fence was removed in 1963.

Upon the arrival of the first superintendent, Andrew N. Grover in 1893, construction was begun on a home for him and his family. The present brownstone lodge was completed the following year. This building was one of the first permanent structures in eastern Montana and is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



*Stone Lodge, home of battlefield superintendents, was built in 1894.
Outbuildings were razed in the 1960s.*

Grover attempted to beautify the barren, sage-covered cemetery grounds by planting grass, but his efforts were hampered by the lack of water.

When the first wooden flagpole was erected in 1896, the Crows began calling the superintendent the “ghost-herder.” They believed that as he lowered the flag in the evening, the dead soldiers’ spirits rose from the graves and returned when he raised the flag the next morning. Destroyed by lightning in 1907, the flagpole was replaced the following year by the present steel structure.

Over the years, skeletal remains of Seventh Cavalrymen were occasionally uncovered near the battlefield and reburied in the National Cemetery as unknown soldiers. In 1958, remains of three soldiers from the Reno-Bentzen Battlefield were moved to the cemetery. Archeological excavations in 1984-85 uncovered two more skeletons and a number of bone fragments. The 1958 skeletons were exhumed and reburied with the 1984-85 remains in one grave with full military honors on June 25, 1986. In 1989 another soldier's partial remains were discovered at the Reno Retreat Crossing and reinterred with his fellow comrades in a special ceremony on June 23, 1991.



Skeletal remains uncovered in 1958 on Reno hill.

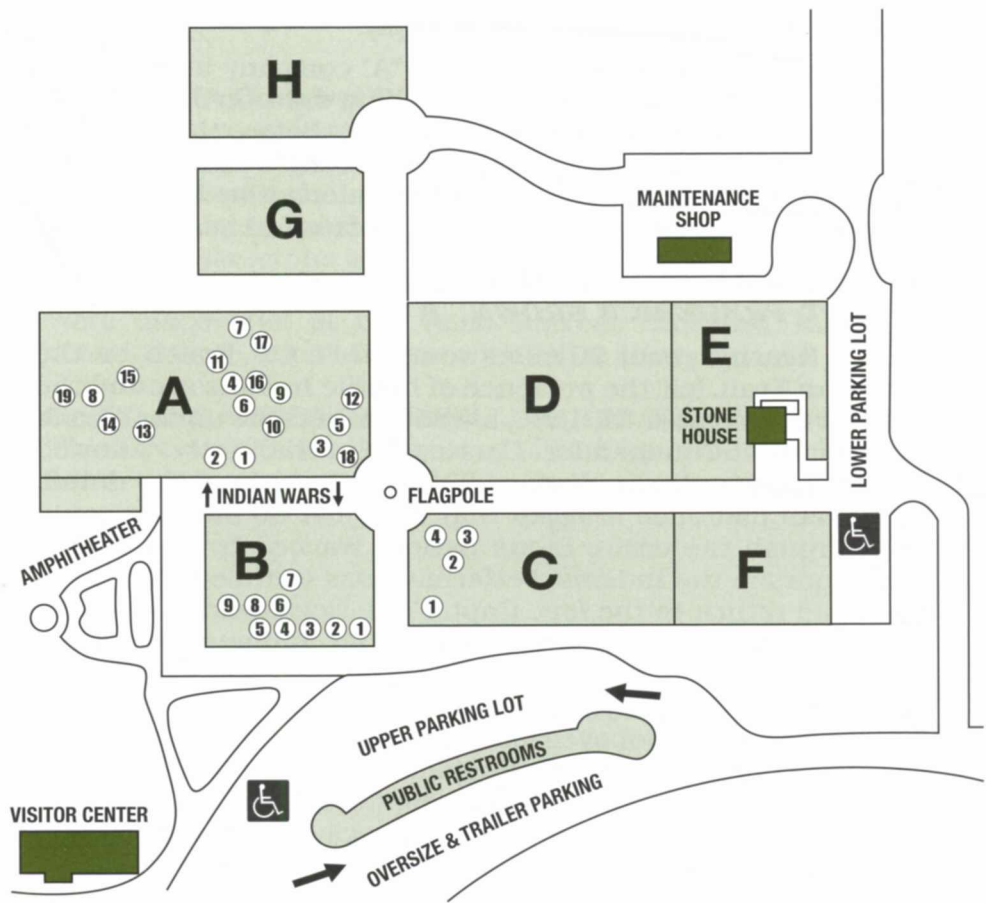
In 1940 the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service and six years later the name was changed to Custer Battlefield National Monument. Congress passed legislation December 10, 1991, changing the name of the site to Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument and Custer National Cemetery.

There are about 4,950 burials with reserved spaces for about 50 more. At present the cemetery is closed except for instances where deceased individuals reserved sites for spouses. Since the cemetery lies entirely within a historic site, an act of Congress would be required to expand its borders.

KEY

Section	Map Key	Name	Grave Number
B	1	Cpl. John Haddo (Bear Paw Monument)	2
	2	Cpl. George King	1418
	3	Capt. Wm. Fetterman	77
	4	Capt. Fred Brown	78
	5	Lt. John Jenness	79
	6	Lt. Sigismund Sternburg	1226
	7	7th Cavalry Reburials	402
	8	Hayfield Fight (C.F. Smith Memorial)	316
	9	Julia Roach (stone not numbered)	324
A	1	Curly	1446
	2	Goes Ahead/Pretty Shield	1443
	3	White Man Runs Him	1467
	4	Farrier Vincent Charley	455
	5	Pvt. John Burkman	1463
	6	Christian Barthelmess	541
	7	Pvt. Wm. Loose	135
	8	Cpl. Noonan (stone not numbered)	573
	9	Sgt. Wendelin Kreher	466
	10	Cpl. Bernard McCann	859
	11	Sgt. Aquila Coonrod (stone not numbered)	372
	12	Sgt. Thomas Kelley	559
	13	Sgt. James Fegan	749
	14	Capt. Logan (stone not numbered)	745
	15	Lt. Crittenden (stone not numbered)	601
	16	White Swan (stone not numbered)	460
	17	Margaret Littlejohn	136
	18	Two Whistles	1468
	19	Pvt. Frank Braun	571
C	1	Dr. Thomas Marquis	2
	2	Stanley Vestal (W.S. Campbell)	658
	3	Thomas Le Forge	1487
	4	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Marcus Reno	1469

The graves of the individuals named herein are marked with a small U.S. flag.



Section B

1—JOHN HADDO B 2

Name is on Bear Paw Mountain near northwest corner of Section B. Information about Cpl. Haddo on page 19 with other Medal of Honor winners.

2—CPL. GEORGE H. KING B 1418(2)

Cpl. King served with Capt. Moylan's "A" company in the valley and was seriously wounded in the hilltop fight on June 26. He was transported to the steamer Far West. Before the Far West reached Bismarck, Cpl. King died on July 2, 1876 and was buried on Pease Bottom, Montana Territory along the Yellowstone River. His remains were recovered and reinterred here in 1917.

3—CAPT. WILLIAM FETTERMAN B 77 and

4—CAPT. FREDERICK BROWN B 78

Ft. Phil Kearny, about 90 miles south of Ft. C.F. Smith, on the Bozeman Trail, felt the presence of hostile Indians around the clock. On December 21, 1866, a wood train came under attack by Indians. Commander Carrington reluctantly allowed Fetterman, who had a disdain for Indians, to lead the detail. Fetterman had once bragged that with just 80 men, he could ride through the entire Sioux nation. Warned by Carrington not to pursue the Indians, Fetterman was to relieve the wood train and return to the fort. Capt. Frederick Brown, an officer who shared Fetterman's feelings about Indians, wanted a chance at the Indians before he left for reassignment. Unauthorized, Brown joined Fetterman and both rode to their fate. Fetterman disobeyed orders, pursued the Indians, and was lured into a trap. By a coincidence, Fetterman had just 81 men who rode to their deaths with him. Most of these who died with Fetterman and Brown are in graves 15 through 49 and 108 through 144.

5—LT. JOHN C. JENNESS B 79

Also a member of the garrison at Fort Phil Kearny First Lieutenant John C. Jenness was second in command at the famed Wagon Box Fight, August 2, 1867. Soldiers of Co. C, 27th Infantry were protecting wood cutters near the fort, when Sioux chief Red Cloud's warriors attacked. Taking shelter inside a corral of wagon boxes, the soldiers stood off the Indians for several hours using newly-issued breech-loading Springfield rifles. Lieutenant Jenness, was one of only three soldiers killed.

6—LT. SIGISMUND STERNBERG B 1226

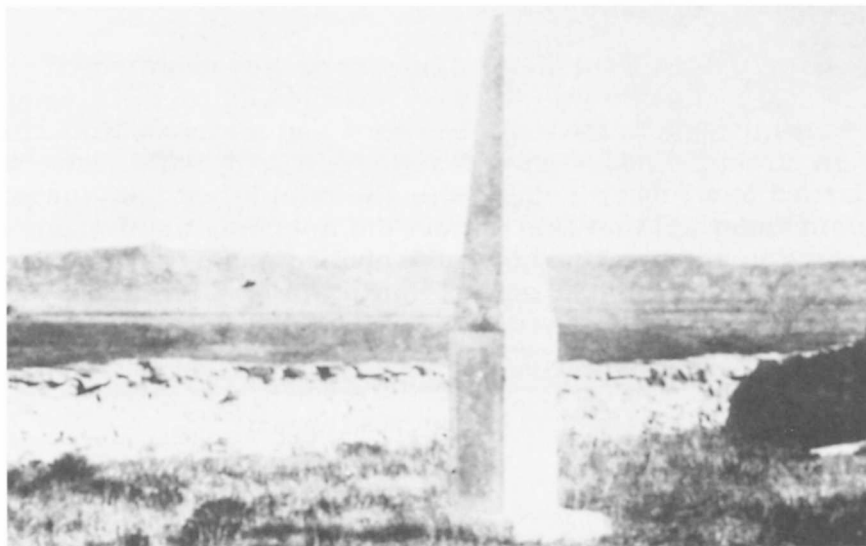
This former Prussian officer was the commander of a small force of soldiers guarding a haying party near Ft. C.F. Smith. He was of the old school and felt that an officer should inspire his men. He refused to take cover behind the barricades and was killed by a bullet through his head early in the fight. The men nevertheless did not think him foolhardy but considered him a hero.

7—Seventh Cavalry Unknown Soldiers B 402

This grave contains the remains of a number of Custer's men killed at Little Bighorn. In 1958, an archeological project at the Reno-Bentzen defense site uncovered the skeletal remains of three soldiers. Another archeology project in 1984 revealed two more skeletons and other bones representing more than 30 soldiers. As recently as 1989, one more soldier's remains were discovered at the Reno Retreat Crossing. All of the remains were reburied here with full military honors.

8—FT. C.F. SMITH MEMORIAL B 316 (Hayfield Fight)

This fort, about 40 miles west of Little Bighorn Battlefield, was a lonely outpost built in 1866 to guard the Bozeman Trail.



The Hayfield marker was moved from Ft. C.F. Smith to the National Cemetery. Ruins of Ft. Smith are visible in this early photo.

The route to the Montana gold fields required crossing the Continental Divide twice, so John Bozeman and his partner, John Jacobs, mapped out a new route along the east side of the Bighorn mountains through prime Sioux hunting territory. The resulting hostility toward all non-Indians using the trail led to a public outcry for protection. Thus, Ft. Phil Kearny and later Ft. C.F. Smith were constructed. Both were under almost constant attack.

On August 1 of 1867, a hay cutting detail of 6 civilians and 19 soldiers was attacked by a force of Lakota estimated at nearly 1,000. The attackers expected to easily overrun the defenders in a small log corral. But the latest arms shipment had equipped the men with the new breech-loading Springfield rifles instead of the old muzzle loaders. The men successfully repelled repeated attacks and inflicted many casualties. The tenacious defense by the small force inspired the inhabitants of the fort to erect this memorial to them and others killed while at Ft. Smith. While the monument was in the post cemetery after the fort was abandoned, the Indians would take pot shots at it, leaving the bullet scars that you see today. The ones named on the monument are buried in the individual graves numbered 307 through 323.

9—MRS. JULIA ROACH B 324 (*stone not numbered*)

Mrs. Roach's death was the first recorded murder of a woman by her husband in Montana Territory, and it was a murder that went unpunished. A laundress at Fort C.F. Smith, she was married to a Private Roach, who shot and killed her. The post commander felt that this murder did not come under Army jurisdiction and promised to find a civilian magistrate. However, finding such an official at Fort Smith was improbable. Eventually, Private Roach was released and returned to duty.

Section C

1—DR. THOMAS MARQUIS C 2

During the course of his medical duties among the Cheyenne, Dr. Marquis talked to many old warriors who had participated in the Custer battle. The doctor realized that these interviews could eventually lead to a book about Custer Battle participants.

Eventually he moved to Lodge Grass on the Crow Reservation to interview Custer's Crow scouts and to be able to see and study the actual battle site.

The Indians trusted Dr. Marquis and told him things they would reveal to no one else.

His books include Wooden Leg, A Warrior Who Fought Custer, Keep the Last Bullet For Yourself, and with Thomas Le Forge, The Memoirs of a White Crow Indian.



Thomas Le Forge and Dr. Marquis

3—THOMAS LE FORGE C 1487

He was "born an Ohio American" and chose to "die a Crow Indian American." His life was set down by Dr. Marquis in the book, Memoirs of a White Crow Indian, first published in 1928. Le Forge was with General Terry at the time of the Custer battle and later was a scout at Ft. Custer.

2—STANLEY VESTAL (Walter S. Campbell) C 658

Better known through his pen name, Stanley Vestal, Mr. Campbell was a distinguished writer about the West. In his last years he visited Custer Battlefield and considered what a beautiful and peaceful spot this is. Nearing 70, with a heart ailment, he knew his days were numbered. Said Vestal,

"I know so many men fought here.... It might be nice to believe I was buried there...on that historic hill with the magnificent views around."

Some of his works include biographies of western figures such as Jim Bridger, Joe Meek, Kit Carson, Sitting Bull and other pieces about the Old West.

4—MARCUS A. RENO C 1469

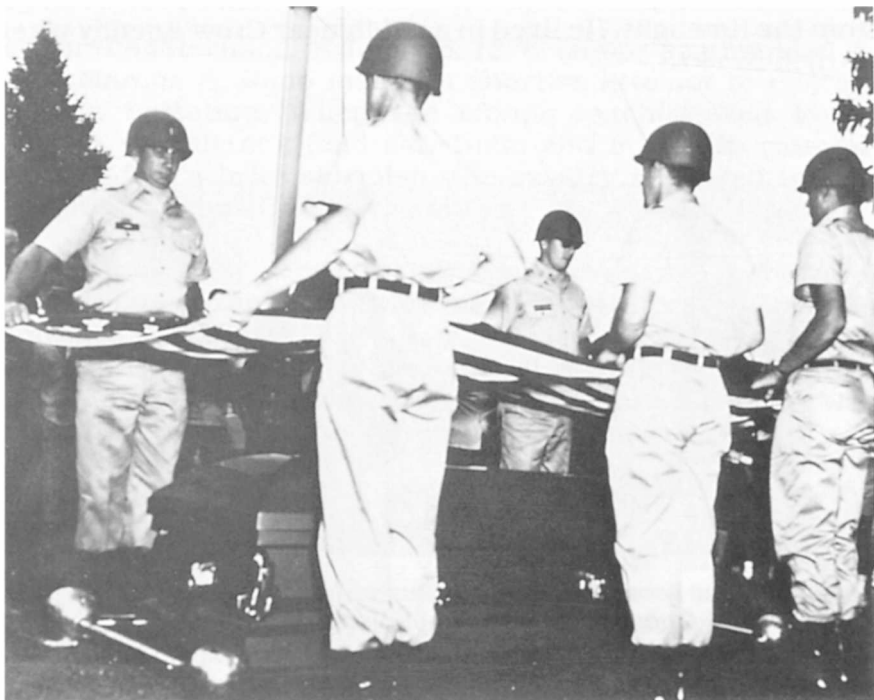
Major Marcus A. Reno, Custer's second in command, led the initial charge against the Indians in the valley. As a result of that ill-fated charge against overwhelming odds and his hasty retreat to the bluffs, Reno was blamed for Custer's defeat. Charges of cowardice, dereliction of duty, and disobeying orders led Reno to request a court of inquiry that convened in Chicago in 1879. Although he was cleared of all charges, the criticism continued unabated. Former friends kept at arm's length so as not to be associated with the man who was still under a cloud of suspicion. As his military fortunes declined, his wife died, his only son moved to a distant part of the country, and Major Reno took to drink.



Maj. Marcus A. Reno, 7th Cavalry

Eventually, he was convicted of a flimsy morals charge and was dishonorably discharged. He developed cancer and died a friendless, broken man. He was buried in a pauper's grave in Washington, D.C.

Through the efforts of descendants, interested individuals, and organizations, Major Reno was eventually cleared of all charges and an honorable discharge was issued posthumously. His honorable discharge led to his being exhumed and reburied in Custer National Cemetery with full military honors on Sept. 9, 1967.



Reno's reburial in National Cemetery in 1967

Major Reno now claims two distinctions. By virtue of his Civil War Brevet Brigadier General rank, he is the highest ranking officer in the cemetery and the only 7th Cavalry officer buried here.

Section A

1—CURLY A 1446

He was one of Custer's scouts who accompanied the 7th Cavalry to the Little Bighorn. Curly is said to have watched the battle from a distant ridge. When he arrived at the Far West, there was great interest in Curly's story but since he spoke no English, his words may have been shaped by what his listeners wanted to hear. Curly attracted so much attention that the other scouts became jealous and refused to associate with him. Eventually Curly himself became silent and withdrew from the limelight. He lived in a cabin near Crow Agency where he died in 1923.



Custer's Crow scouts: White-Man-Runs-Him, Hairy Moccasin, Curly, and Goes Ahead in early photo on Last Stand Hill

2—GOES AHEAD A 1443

Goes Ahead was a scout with the Custer column. About 3:15 p.m., when the scouts were released by Custer, Goes Ahead left the column, briefly joined Reno's command in the hilltop fight, and later contacted Gibbon's column. He died in 1919 and was survived by his wife, Pretty Shield. She lived to the age of 92 when she died in 1944. Her story is told in the book, Pretty Shield, which is sold at the bookstore in the visitor center.

3—WHITE-MAN-RUNS-HIM A 1467

A Custer scout who was assigned to the Reno battalion, White-Man-Runs-Him survived the valley fight and the battle on the hilltop with the combined Reno and Benteen forces. With White Swan, he joined Gibbon's column and later returned to Crow Agency. He died June 2, 1929.

4—FARRIER VINCENT CHARLEY A 455

Vincent Charley, a native of Switzerland, was killed at the Battle of the Little Bighorn. He was serving his second enlistment as a farrier (horseshoer) in D Company, 7th Cavalry.

Late in the afternoon of June 25, 1876, troops commanded by Major Marcus A. Reno made an abortive attempt to contact Custer's battalion. When the troops reached Weir Point, warriors on Custer's field saw them and moved to counter-attack. After a brief skirmish, the cavalry retreated toward their previous position on the bluffs.

Charley was shot through the hips just as the withdrawal began. Unable to mount or walk, he crawled after his departing comrades. Lieutenant W.S. Edgerly called back for him to hide in a nearby ravine until the company could be formed to rescue him. Thus, Charley was left to his fate. His body was later found with a stick rammed down his throat.



Pvt. John Burkman, 7th Cavalry

5—JOHN BURKMAN A 1463

John Burkman was Custer's orderly. He seemed to have developed a fierce, possessive attachment to Custer so that in later years he would vehemently defend his idol from even the gentlest criticism. He had wished to ride with Custer, but his commander insisted that he stay with the pack train. In 1923 he moved to Billings where he could be near Custer Battlefield. This lonely man was one of the many tragic figures left in the battle's wake. He died of self-inflicted gunshot wounds in 1925.

6—CHRISTIAN BARTHELMESS A541



Barthelmess in 1877 at age 33

Christian Barthelmess was an immigrant from Bavaria, arriving in New York before his 20th birthday. A few years later, in 1876, he enlisted in the army where he served for 30 years including foreign duty in Cuba and the Philippines. As he soldiered, he somehow acquired a camera and began to record the life and times of the frontier army. For many years he was stationed at Ft. Keough, Montana, where he left a photographic legacy of a bygone era. His story and many of his photographs are presented in the book Photographer on an Army Mule.

7—WILLIAM LOOSE A 135

While serving with Co. F of the 7th Infantry at Ft. Buford, Dakota Territory, Pvt. Loose contracted an abscess in his lungs which developed into emphysema. The only known remedy at the time was a mixture of raw eggs and cream and nurse care 24 hours a day. With eggs at \$1.50 a dozen, the hospital felt a considerable drain on its funds. It was rumored that some were hoping Pvt. Loose would not live too long and bankrupt the hospital. He died May 29, 1872, and was removed to this cemetery with the other Buford remains in 1896.

8—CPL. JOHN NOONAN A 573

Noonan was on detached service at the Yellowstone Depot during the battle. He was married to a Mrs. Nash, a post laundress who had a succession of soldier husbands. In the summer of 1878, while Noonan was away from the post, his wife died. When other women of the post prepared the body for burial, they discovered that Mrs. Nash was biologically male.

When the news was circulated around the post, Noonan suffered so much ridicule and scorn that the distraught man shot himself.

MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS

- 9—SGT. WENDELIN KREHER** *Co. C 5th Inf. A 466*
10—CPL. BERNARD McCANN *Co. F 22nd Inf. A 859*
B4—CPL. JOHN HADDO *Co. B 5th Inf. B 3*
11—SGT. AQUILA COONROD *Co. C 5th Inf. A 372*

These men were cited for "conspicuous gallantry and meritorious service" at Cedar Creek, Redwater Creek, Wolf Mountain, Montana Territory between October 21, 1876, and January 8, 1877 under General Nelson Miles. By attacking and defeating Sitting Bull, the Army showed the Sioux that they could no longer feel secure in winter camp.

11—SGT. AQUILA COONROD *Co. C 5th Inf. A 372*

A Civil War Veteran, Coonrod afterwards enlisted in the 7th Cavalry. At the battle of the Washita, November 27, 1868, he intercepted and warned his unit of an impending Cheyenne ambush. Coonrod later served in the 5th Infantry and was awarded the Medal of Honor for "conspicuously gallant and meritorious service" at the Battle of Wolf Mountain, January 8, 1877. In a final demonstration of his devotion to duty, Coonrod was killed defending an army payroll in an 1884 holdup.

12—SGT. THOMAS KELLY *Co. I 5th Inf. A 559*

Sgt. Kelly was awarded his medal for gallantry in action at Upper Wichita, Texas, on September 9, 1874.

13—SGT. JAMES FEGAN *Co. H 3rd Inf. A 749*

While escorting a powder train and some deserters to Ft. Dodge, Kansas in 1878, Sgt. Fegan single-handedly fought off a group of desperados trying to rescue one of the deserters. Fegan shot two of them, put the others to flight, and brought the train and prisoners safely to the fort.

14—CAPT. WILLIAM LOGAN *A 745(stone not marked)*

An officer of General Gibbon's command, Capt. Logan met his death in the campaign against Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce Indians at the Battle of the Big Hole in western Montana. The troops attacked the sleeping camp, but the Indians recovered quickly and delivered a withering fire from the shelter of the river bank. According to one story, Logan engaged a Nez Perce in hand-to-hand combat but was shot through the head by another warrior. The brave captain's death seemed to inspire his men to greater effort and the battle was over and the camp secure within 20 minutes from the time that the first shot was fired.



*Lt. J.J. Crittenden,
20th Infantry
(Photo courtesy of
Denver Public Library.)*

**15—LT. J.J. CRITTENDEN
A 601 (stone not marked)**

A second lieutenant of the 20th Infantry, Crittenden was attached to Calhoun's L Company, 7th Cavalry for the 1876 expedition against the Sioux. He died with Custer's men and was buried where he fell. When the officers' bodies were removed for private burial in 1877, Crittenden's father requested that his son's body be given a permanent burial on the spot where he had been found.

In 1932, the Army routed the road along Custer ridge and Calhoun Hill, so Crittenden's remains were moved to the National Cemetery. The road may have been the excuse for Army policy of not having scattered graves on the battlefield.

16—WHITE SWAN A 460 (stone not marked)



White Swan c. 1900

One of Custer's scouts with Reno in the valley fight, White Swan was wounded quite severely. He was praised by the soldiers because he fought bravely, although one hand was almost completely shot off.

One of the least publicized scouts, White Swan expressed himself about the battle through "ledger art" that appears in prestigious galleries around the country, including the Smithsonian. He died at Crow Agency in 1904. He has no living descendants.

17—MARGARET J. LITTLEJOHN A 136

Of all the women on an Army post, only the laundresses were accorded official recognition. Even officers' wives had no official status. Laundresses, however, were provided fuel, rations, housing, and medical services, in addition to the money they received for their labors. Despite the material rewards, the laundresses gave more than they received by providing homes for their families, nursing the sick, and helping others in times of need.

Margaret Littlejohn died in 1872 at the age of 36 at Fort Buford, D.T. As a lasting expression of their esteem, the soldiers had her headstone inscribed, "Laundress for Co. 1, 6th U.S. Infantry."

18—TWO WHISTLES A 1468

Two Whistles was a member of a band of insurgent Crows under a Crow prophet, Swordbearer.

After an unlawful raiding party, a skirmish resulted in Swordbearer's death and two warriors wounded.

Two Whistles, resisting arrest, was shot in the arm, which had to be amputated. The soldier, Lt. Robert Wainwright, confiscated the warrior's Winchester, which he claimed to have found on Custer Battlefield.

The rifle was left to his son, Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, hero of Corregidor. Gen. Wainwright gave the rifle to the Battlefield museum where it is now displayed.



Two Whistles

Two Whistles died June 22, 1929.

19—FRANK BRAUN A 571

Private Frank Braun, Company M, Seventh Cavalry, had the dubious distinction of being the last soldier to die from wounds received at the Battle of the Little Bighorn. Braun was a 27-year old native of Switzerland, with only nine-month's service in the army. A member of Major Reno's battalion, Pvt. Braun was gunshot in the left hip, and was grazed on his left cheek. He, along with other seriously wounded men, was transported on the steamer Far West to Fort Abraham Lincoln, where he died on October 4, 1876.

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument is a unit of the National Park System, and is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's Department of National Resources. The Department works to assure the wisest choice in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States now and in the future.



ABANDONED MILITARY POST INTERMENTS

Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory (ND) Section A

Remains from the Post Cemetery were originally transferred to Ft. Abraham Lincoln in 1885, then to Custer National Cemetery in 1896. Intermittent graves: A-430 to 656.

Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory (ND) Section A & B

Transferred: 1892. Intermittent graves: A-427 to 813, B-567.

Fort Assinniboine, Montana Territory (MT) Section B

Transferred: 1913. Intermittent graves: Section B, Graves 2 to 1247.

Fort Bennett, Dakota Territory Section A

Transferred: 1892. Intermittent graves: 1-676 to 729.

Fort Buford, Dakota Territory (ND) Section A

Transferred: 1896. Intermittent graves: A-130 to 398.

Fort Custer, Montana Territory (MT) Section A

Transferred: 1895. Intermittent graves: A-450 to 1054.

Camp Sam Fordyce, Montana Territory Section Not Listed

Transferred: 1892.

Fort Phil Kearny, Dakota Territory (WY) Section A & B

Transferred: 1889. Intermittent graves: A-967; B-13 to 967.

Fort Keogh, Montana Territory (MT) Section A

Transferred: 1924. Intermittent graves: A-462 to 1144.

Fort Logan, Montana (MT) Section A

Transferred: 1932. Intermittent graves: A-943 to 1076.

Fort McKinney, Wyoming (WY) Section A

Transferred: 1895. Intermittent graves: A-877 to 189.

Fort Maginnis, Montana (MT) Section A

Transferred: 1892. Intermittent graves: A-168 to 189.

Fort Pembina, Dakota Territory (ND) Section A

Transferred: 1892. Intermittent graves: A-113 to 167.

Camp Poplar River, Montana (MT) Section A

Transferred: 1893. Intermittent graves: A-100 to 112.

Fort Reno, Wyoming (WY) Section A

Transferred: 1911.

Fort Rice, Dakota Territory (ND) Section A

Transferred: 1892. Intermittent graves: A-190 to 423.

Fort Shaw, Montana Territory (MT) Section A

Transferred: 1892. Intermittent graves: A-101 to 834.

Fort Sisseton, Dakota Territory (SD) Section A

Transferred: 1890. Intermittent graves: A-1 to 42.

Fort C.F. Smith, Montana Territory (MT) Section B

Transferred: 1892. Intermittent graves: B-307 to 322.

Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory (ND) Section A

Transferred: 1891. Intermittent graves: A-597 to 673.

Fort Totten, Dakota Territory (ND) Section A

Transferred: 1892. Intermittent graves: A-43 to 99.

Fort Yellowstone, Montana Territory (MT) Section A

Transferred: Approximately 1918-1919. Intermittent graves: A-985 to 1004.

Fort William Henry Harrison, Montana Territory (MT) Section B & H

Transferred: 1948.

BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

Theodore O'Hara
August 1874



Drawing courtesy of Don Griffiths

Custer National Cemetery Guide

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