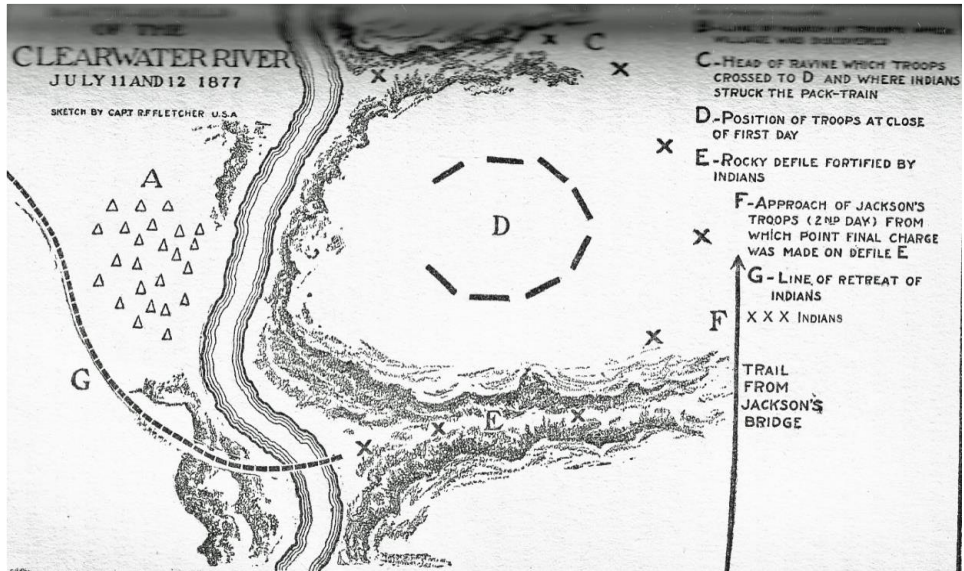
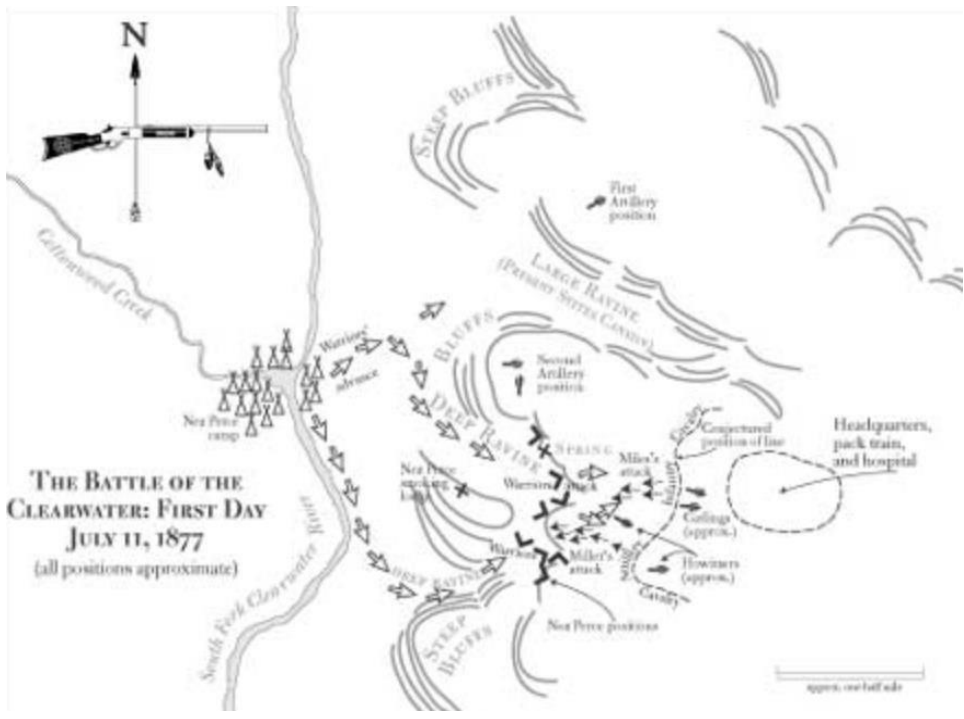


2020-0512, Mount Idaho, 8 of 20, 14-Pages.



1877-0711, Battle of Clearwater, Combat Map.



1877-0711, Battle Map of Clearwater 11 July.

1877-0707, Battle of Clearwater, PDF, 14-Pages.

Combatants:  
 BG Howard with 600-Soldiers  
 Versus Chief Joseph

200-Warriors.

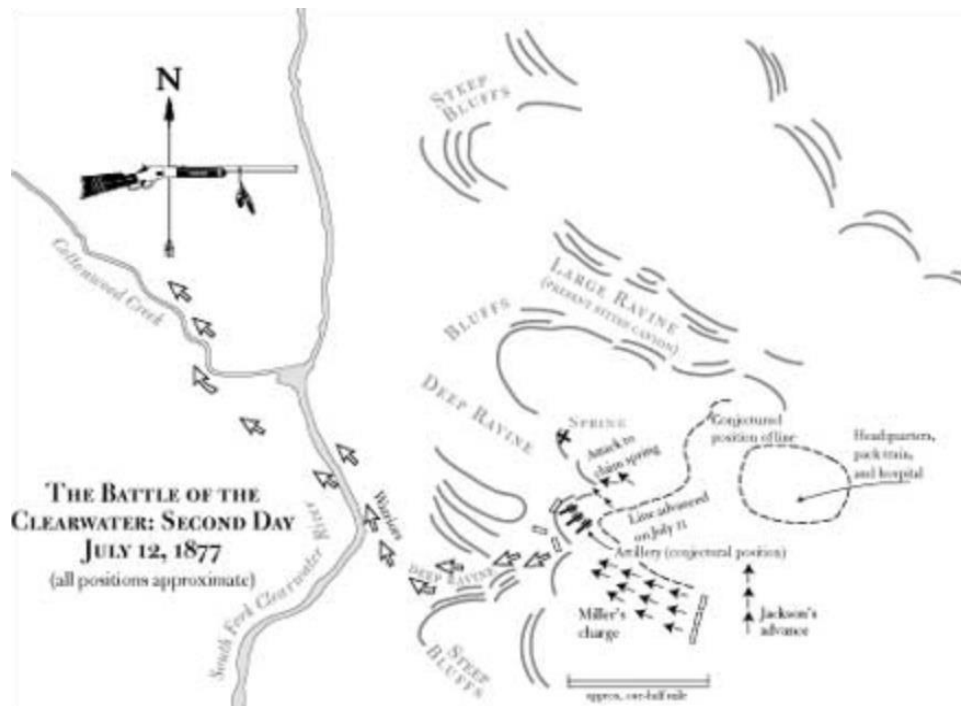
BG Howard is leading these Troopers into battle. Without his right arm, he lost that in the Civil.

### 1877-0707, Nez Tribe at Stites, Idaho.

All 5-Nez Tribes are consolidated at today's Stites, Idaho grocery store parking lot. 1,000-total Indians, 200-Warriors, 5-Chiefs.

### 1877-0711, Nez Camp Attacked.

BG Howard with 600-USA surprises the Nez Camp. He opens fire with a howitzer cannon, and a Gatling gun. The modern weapons did little harm. The noise scared the USA horses. Men were galloped in all directions.



### 1877-0712, Battle Map of Clearwater 12 July.

### 1877-0712, The Battle is Stalemated.

Nez were provided food, water, and ammo from other Indian tribes. USA left all their gear with the pack train 2-miles away. BG Howard attacks a Nez water hole. His men were thirsty.

The Nez convoy heads north.

BG Howard watched as once again, the Nez tribe rode away to the other side of a river, his report:

The Warriors are so consistently on horseback that they seem to be almost part of the animal. You can tell them at great distances by the ease and grace of their Indian style, they carry the whip up and down. BG Howard declined to cross the Clearwater River in pursuit of the Nez.

The battle was over.

Nez Warriors name Howard "General-Day-After tomorrow," because he was so slow.

### **1877-0713, Nez Warriors are Approaching Kamiah.**

Reservation Christian Chief Lawyer says: The Bible is against Christians going to war, and when I called up his tribe to take up arms and help save themselves, they refused the grounds the Kamiah Nez where Christians and they could not.

40-Nez Warriors rode into town and circled the 1ST Presbyterian Church. Chief Lawyer stood at the steps, with his Bible raised. The Nez said they were here to kill all the White men. But all the white people were gone; Warriors killed all the cows and stole all the horses. Then rode out of town. Chief Lawyer says the son, of CPT Clark, Clark Jr. was with the convoy.

COL Miles says: The Nez Warriors are the boldest Men and the best marksmen of any Indians. The Nez are semi-Christian this has prevented them from committing the atrocities Indians do elsewhere.

#### **The Cavalry Prayer:**

God, I ask for your continued blessings and divine protection for my scouts, my nation, my army and my family, amen.

### **1877-0713, Cavalry in Pursuit.**

The day after the battle, General Howard pursued the Nez Perce are 12 miles northward to the village of Kamiah where he saw the Nez Perce crossing the Clearwater River. Howard rushed his forces forward but was too late. One cavalryman was wounded. On July 15, Howard received the surprising message that Joseph and his band wished to surrender, while Looking Glass, White Bird, and Toohoolhoolzote planned to continue eastward to Montana. However, Joseph failed to appear the next day to surrender, but 35 Nez Perce, including 14 men, did which bolstered the Army's view that the Nez Perce were disintegrating as a fighting force.

Howard learned that the Nez Perce had moved their camp to Weippe Prairie, about 15 miles away from Howard's position and he set off in search of them. The Nez Perce called Howard General Day-After-Tomorrow because he was so slow.

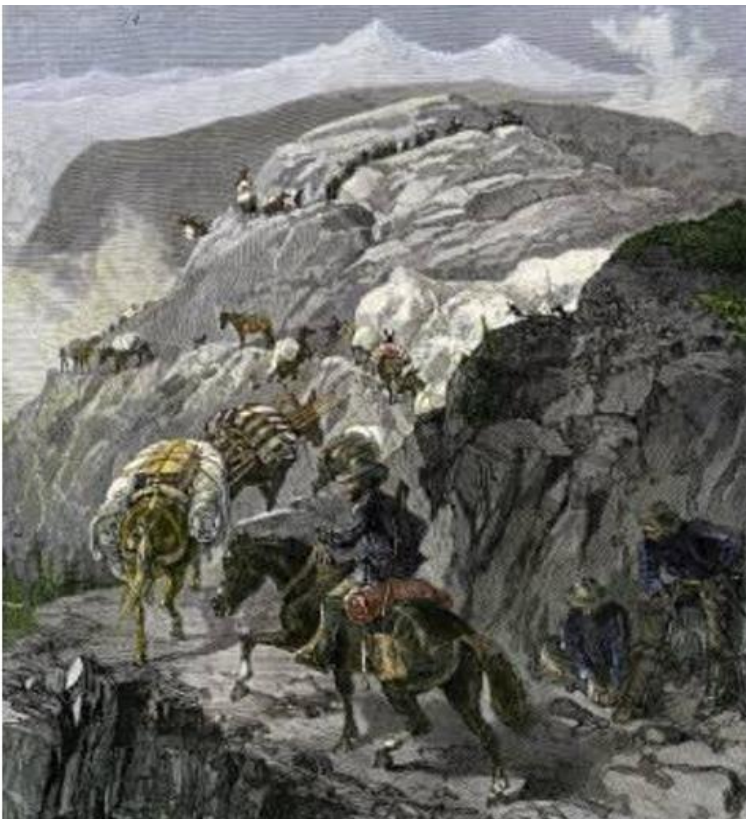
The Nez Perce seem to have undergone a crisis in leadership in the last hours of the Clearwater battle and the days which followed. Joseph was by no means the undisputed leader. Five different bands and five leaders were represented among the Nez Perce, and each warrior reserved to himself his right to fight as he wished and when he wished. Joseph (and presumably

his brother Ollokot) apparently argued against leaving Idaho and their traditional lands. However, White Bird, Looking Glass, and Toohooloolzote prevailed and the Nez Perce decided to follow the rugged Lolo trail to Lolo Pass and Montana. Looking Glass had many friends in Montana and argued that once there the Nez Perce would be safe, not understanding perhaps that Idaho and Montana were states in the same nation.

Hearing that the Nez Perce were leaving Weippe Prairie, Howard sent out a strong force from Kamiah on July 17 to ascertain in which direction the Nez Perce were heading. Major Edwin C. Mason and "Colonel" Edward McConville, a civilian volunteer, led the force of cavalry, civilian volunteers, and several Nez Perce scouts. Joseph's Nez Perce ambushed the scouts, killing 2 and wounding one, and Mason turned back, but after having learned that the Nez Perce were traveling the Lolo trail. The Nez Perce undertook one last raid in Idaho on July 18, stealing several hundred horses at Kamiah.

### **1877-0715, Nez are Undecided on Where to Go.**

The-Nez chiefs argue on the course of action. Joseph and Ollokot want to stay in Idaho. White Bird, Looking Glass, and Toohooloolzote convince the Tribe to go to Montana. The warriors thought Montana was considered a separate country and they would be safe. 35-Nez surrender, including 14-Warriors.



**1877-0715, Cav Troopers on the March, Dead Mule Trail, Idaho.**

A sketch by an anonymous Soldier.



**1877-0715, No Knock Entry, Cavalry Style, Moscow, Idaho.**



**1877-0716, Cavalry Troop on the March, Kamiah.**

**1877-0716, Nez Convoy.**

The main body of the Nez Perce departed Weippe Prairie on the arduous Lolo Trail through 120 miles (200 km.) of uninhabited mountains. They were about 750 persons in all, two thousand horses, and hundreds of dogs in a column several miles long. They reappeared on the Montana side of the Lolo Pass on July 25 having accomplished the difficult passage with relative ease. Soon, they would again meet up with the U.S. army. Howard, with 700 men, set off after the Nez Perce on the Lolo Trail on July 30. He telegraphed ahead and soldiers awaited the Nez Perce just over the Montana border at Fort Fizzle. COL John Gibbon would intercept the Nez Percé at the Battle of the Big Hole.

### **1877-0716, Nez are Headed North on Lolo Trail.**

Nez reach Lolo Trail. east of Kamiah. The 1,000-Indian Nez Tribe is on the way to Joseph's, cousin's, on the Montana-Canadian border.

### **1877-0718, Scouts Attacked.**

MAJ Edwin C. Mason, and Mr. Edward McConville with 200-Cavalry are scouting for the Nez Convoy. They find the convoy on Lolo Trail headed to Lolo Pass. Nez attack the scouts.

KIA: 0-Nez Versus 2-USA.



### **1877-0717, USA Army Quartermaster Flag.**

Fort Lapwai: Soldier's clothing consisted of civil war surplus trousers and overcoats, Model-1874 fatigue blouses and gray issue shirts, Model-1876 blue experimental shirts, Model 1872 campaign hats, civilian slouch hats of assorted colors and types, and the Model-1872 Jeffers campaign shoes. Bedding consisted of the Model-1851 gray wool blanket with black stripes and (USA) stitched in the center, and the issue rubberized poncho for rain protection and field shelter and tent. The standard issue weapon was the Model-1873. (single shot) Springfield rifle, and company's A and I of the 7th Infantry received the Rice trowel-bayonet. Accoutrements consisted of the Model-1876 prairie belt, with its lacquered canvas ammunition loops. They were also equipped with the Model-1874 haversack and canteen. They had a tin cup, mess kit, knife, fork, spoon, and ration bags. Personal items a soldier may have carried included soap, toothbrush, candles, dice, and playing cards. Food consisted of all you can eat, beef jerky, potatoes, hard-bread, coffee, bacon, flour, salt, lard, and sugar. Soldiers are rich, they all had money. The Cavalry Troopers and Infantry Men would stop at waystations whenever possible. Water was always a top priority.

MAJ Mason writes his wife: We lived on hard bread, bacon, and occasional potatoes and coffee between way stations. Please send cookies. Food was not the problem. There was no

water on any of the 7-battlefields. Water flows downhill in the mountains, very few ponds. Every valley has fast, deep, streams. That are hard to cross. As with food, water was “feast or famine.” Humans can go 30-days without food. You die in 3-days without water.

Soldiers on the move carried 5-days rations: bacon, hard-bread, and coffee. Plus, what they bring from home. There are waystations on every trail. Problem, Soldiers are still not being paid.



### **1877-0717, A Bucking Cayuse Pony.**

Cayuse horses are short. Low center of gravity best for mountain use. Back in 1740, Cayuse Tribe were the 1ST PNW Indians to get horses. They bought theirs from Apaches in NM. “Cayuse” horses are short, ideal for mountains.

Back in 1775, 2-Nez Warriors walk 125-miles north-east to Lolo Pass. The Warriors trade, with Shoshone Indians, for 1-pregnant horse, they ride back with, the 1ST Nez horse. They buy more horses from Apache Indians in NM. The horse Nez buy are tall, and strong. Good for all around use. The Nez Warriors breed horses we call, “Appaloosa.” US Army uses tall, strong, horses called the, “American Morgan” breed.

Horses change everything. The Nez Indians were always a lowland swamp, freshwater, fishing culture. Now that Nez had horses, the Nez migrated east, closer to the mountains, near Mount Idaho. Our Nez become more of a horse culture. The mountains, valleys, cliffs, prevent your horses from running away or being stolen. Every Indian and tribe who does not have horses wanted one. Our Nez were the only PNW Indians with a, “horse culture.”

At 1ST just, like most men who walk, Nez feared horses. But once they became good at breeding and selling horses, the 2,000-Nez Perce Tribe were the “King Tribe” of the 12,000-total Indians in the PNW. Everybody else walked. All Indians quickly fell in love with horses, Nez are so proud. Riding up high while all the lesser Indians had to walk. Horses made Nez popular. If a

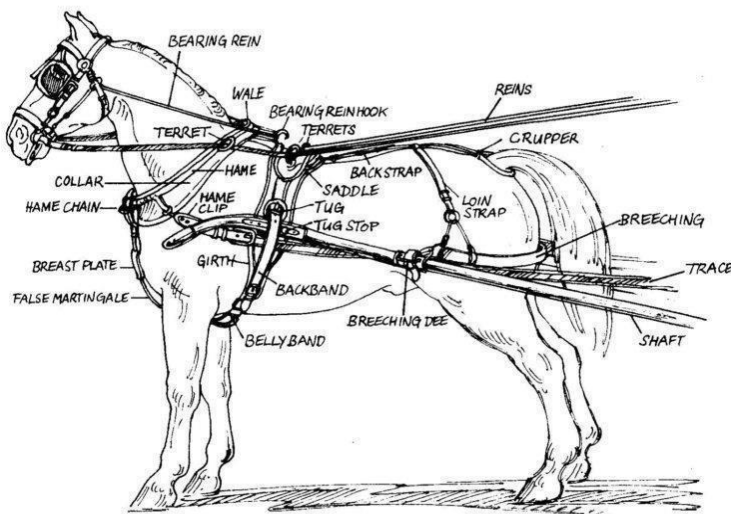
walking brave stole a horse, or gets 10-enemy scalps he is promoted to warrior. Young squaws loved hugging their Warrior while riding on the back of a horse. Note, horses are lovable like a dog. The Army experimented with camels, no luck, camels are not lovable, CSM.

Over the next 150-years, Nez became prosperous, breeding and selling fine Appaloosa horses to miners and settlers, everybody wanted a horse Nez were charging top dollar. It was fun, Nez are good at it. They enjoyed their life. Today, if you see an Appaloosa horse in the PNW, it is a relative of that 1ST horse. Horses became the Nez “god” until Christianity.



**1776-0717, Nez Perce breed of the Appaloosa Horse.**

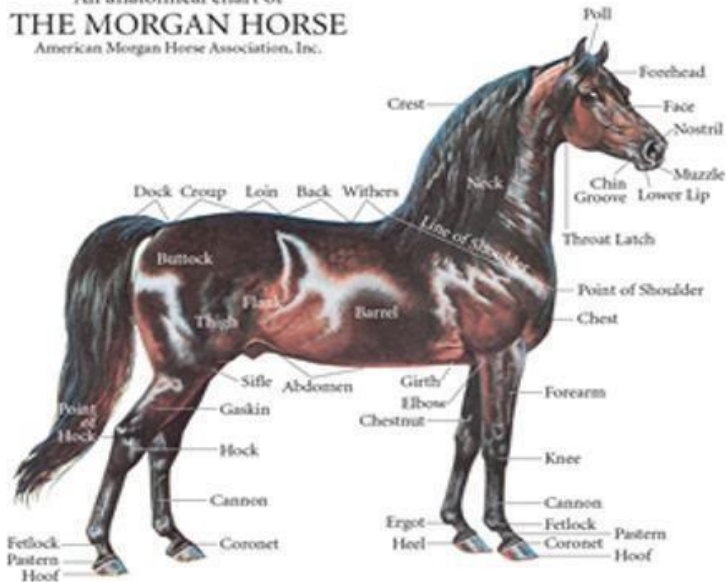
Horses cost the same as a used-car today. The Appaloosa breed is a decent size, for all around use.



**1877-0717, Typical rig for pulling wagons.**



An anatomical chart of  
**THE MORGAN HORSE**  
 American Morgan Horse Association, Inc.



**1877-0717, The US Cavalry, Used American Morgan Horses.**

The finest Cavalry horse Earth. Used with remarkable success in the Smoky Mountains, and the Great Plains-flat. Top heavy for use in the Rocky Mountains. The rocky mountain peaks are 14,000-feet above sea level. The Pacific Ocean is only, 500-miles west. The Rocky Mountains in the USA are the youngest mountains Earth. Very rocky, sheer cliffs deep valleys.

**1877-0718, Back in Mount**

Nez steal 400-horses from settlers.

**1877-0718, Lolo Pass Know the Nez are Coming.**

Civilians say they won't shoot 1ST. and go to the waystation and get drunk. The next morning CPT Rawn expected 216-Men with guns. Only 100-Men show for formation.

And then a VIP arrives, Governor Potts, Montana wants to see some action. When he learns only 100-Men will fight 200-Warriors, he leaves.



### **1877-0718, Mules:**

Mules are a hybrid of a male donkey and a female horse. A male mule is called a John. A female mule is called a Molly. Mollies are a cross between male donkeys and Belgium horse mares. Mollies generally have a gentler disposition than Johns. Intelligence, agility, and stamina are all characteristics of mules. These qualities make mules excellent pack animals. Horses, carry 65-percent of their weight on their front legs, mules carry 55-percent on the front legs. This trait makes them very well balanced and sure footed in rugged terrain.



### **1877-0718, USA Cavalry, American Morgan Horse.**

While the Infantry is down walking thru mud, the Cavalry are riding all pretty and clean up on a horse. It's like they can fly over the fighting. All Infantry Men wish they were Cavalry Troopers. Note, that is an infantry sword. Cavalry sabers are curved, CSM.

Back in 1859-0615, CPT George B. McClellan designed the standard Cavalry saddle, "The McClellan". When the settler seeking help arrived at Fort Lapwai, his Appaloosa horse was exhausted. They loaned him an army horse, when he returned the horse he said, "What kind of screwed up saddle is this." Nez Warriors used western saddles, squaws used wooden saddles.

Cavalry Motto: Death Before Dismount!

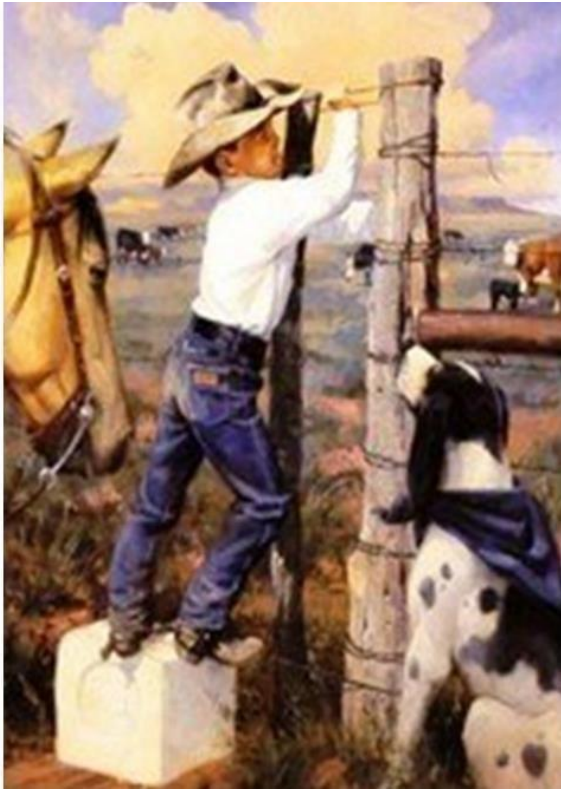
### **1877-0722, White Men Sell Nez Stuff.**

Nez Chief Poker Joe with his 100-Indians, 20-Warriors join Joseph. Chief Joe said along their route to Lolo White men were selling them supplies including guns and ammo. Chief Joseph said: I paid with gold that had blood on it.

### **1877-0722, Camp Susan McBeth, Kamiah.**

BG Howard has moved his men toward Lapwai. COL Watkins with 20-Scouts are at Kamiah, he reports: 40-Warriors came down to Kamiah formed in a line near the church, rode around, said they had come to kill Christian Nez that night. Since then I have heard they drove

off a great many horses belonging to the Christian Nez and killed some of the cattle. I named my camp in Kamiah 'Camp McBeth.' Yours truly COL Watkins.



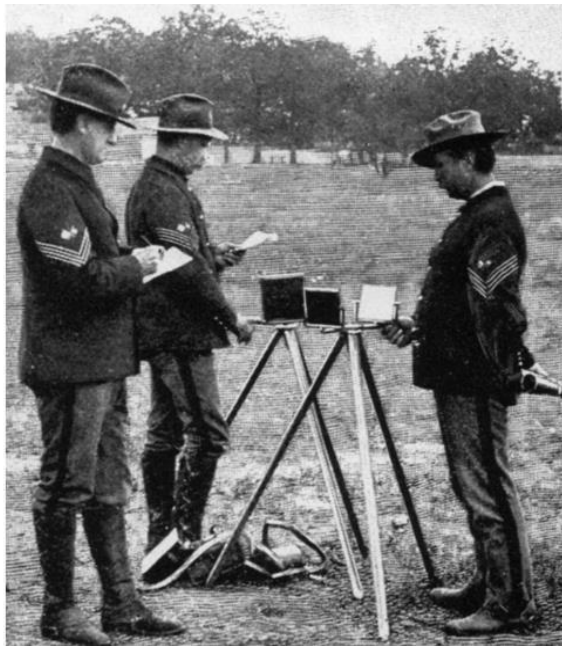
**1877-0722. Forced Entry Cowboy Style.**

How the Cavalry Got Wagons Down a Cliff: Army wagons must descend steep trails. Each Wagon has a 100-foot rope. Soldiers wound the rope around a tree at the top of the slope and tied the other end to a wagon. With several men holding the end of the rope, they carefully lowered the wagons. Once 100-feet were gained they secured the Wagon to a tree with a shorter rope while they moved the longer rope down slope for the 2ND 100-feet. In this manner, the army wagons "slid" down steep slopes.

A horse will walk off a cliff. You cannot force a mule or donkey to walk off a cliff. The tall American Morgan horses did not work as well as the short, Nez, cayuse, mountain horses.

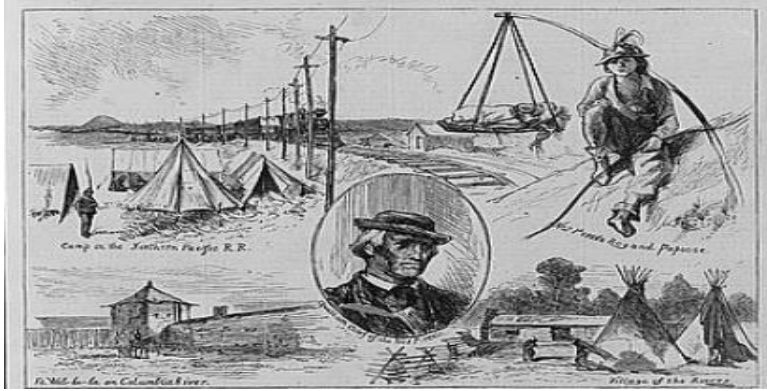


**1877-0722, Indians Used Mirrors to Signal.**  
Way better than smoke signals.



**1877-0722, Signaling with Mirrors, Army Style.**

A Mance heliograph. COL Miles is an expert heliographer. He sent sun signals, 140-miles. Connecting Fort Keogh and Fort Custer, Montana.



**1877-0722, Library of Congress, Images from the Nez Percé war**

U.S. Army camp on the North Pacific Railroad; Nez Percé boy and baby; village of Nez Percé; Fort Wal-lu-la on the Columbia River; and portrait of Quak-humxxx, a chief of the Nez Percé.



**1877-0713, Nez Warrior with Winchester Model 1873-Rifle.**

Note, notice the short bullets, CSM.

Tacks on the stock to ID property after a battle. Model-1860 Colt Army Pistol, 0.44-caliber 6-shot revolver. Caliber is the inside diameter of a gun barrel measured in inches.

The Chief Medicine man recommends that they hurry. Looking glass replies, "We are in no hurry, a bunch of walk-a-lots are not fools enough to attack Warriors on horse."

KIA and WIA Battle of the Clearwater:

KIA, 4-Nez Versus 17-USA.

WIA, 6-Nez Versus 26-USA.