


MILITARY

PART 1

HISTORY

Battle of Little Big Horn
Centennial Campaign 1876



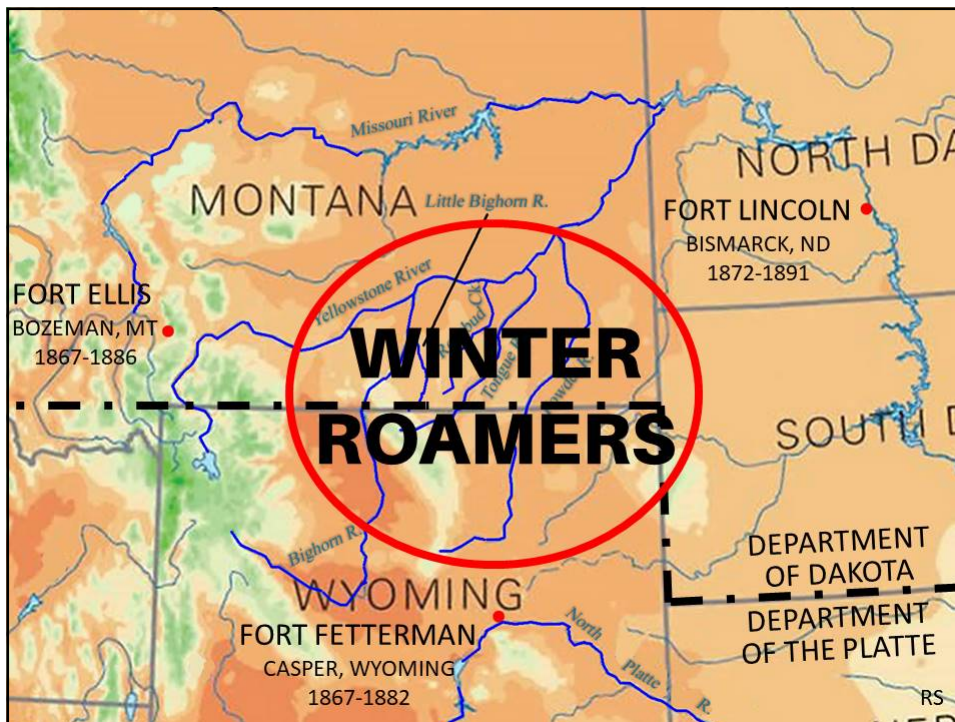


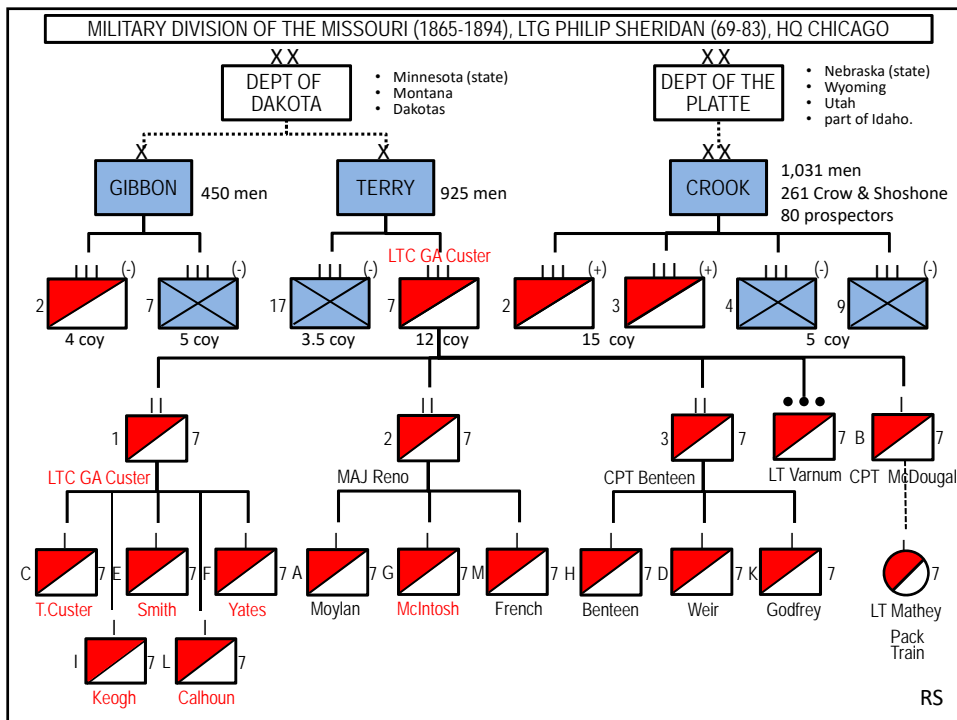
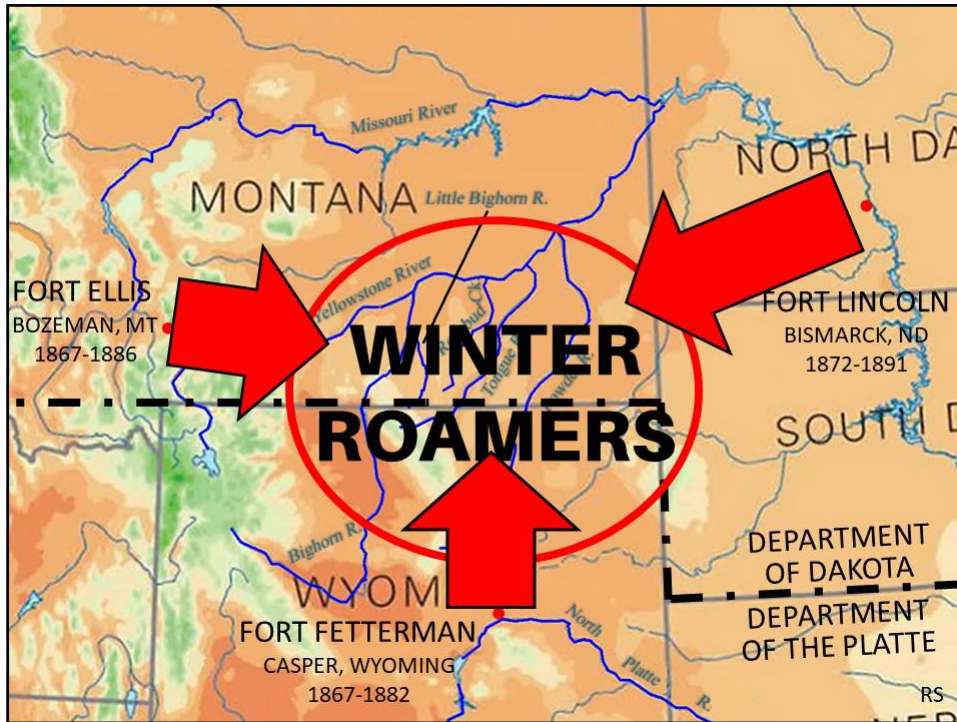
Spotted Tail

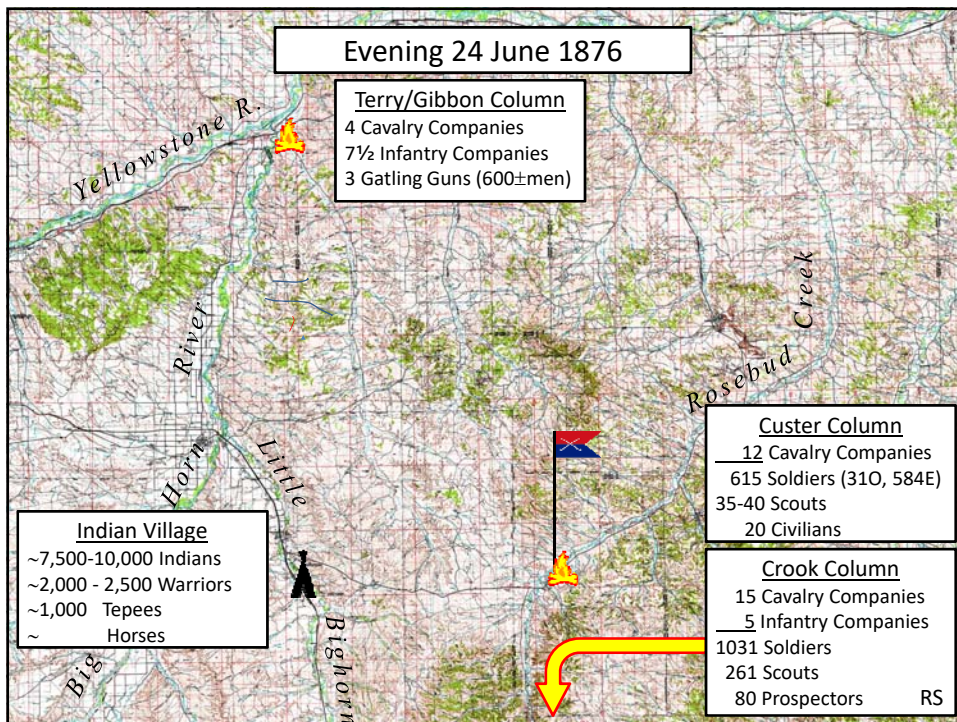
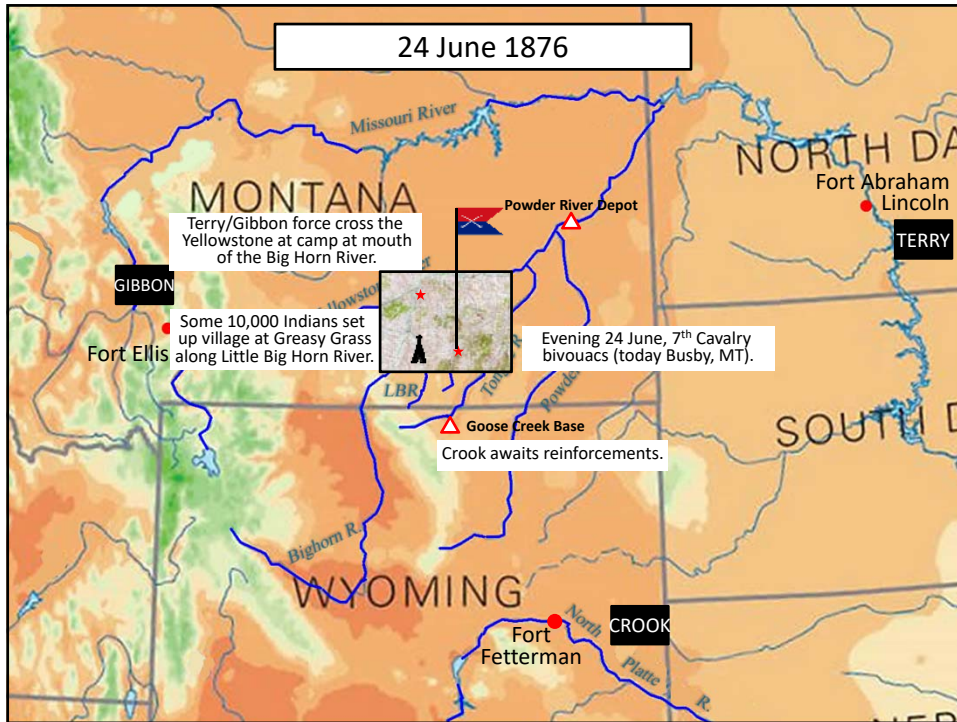
"This war was brought upon us by the children of the Great Father who came to take our land from us without price."

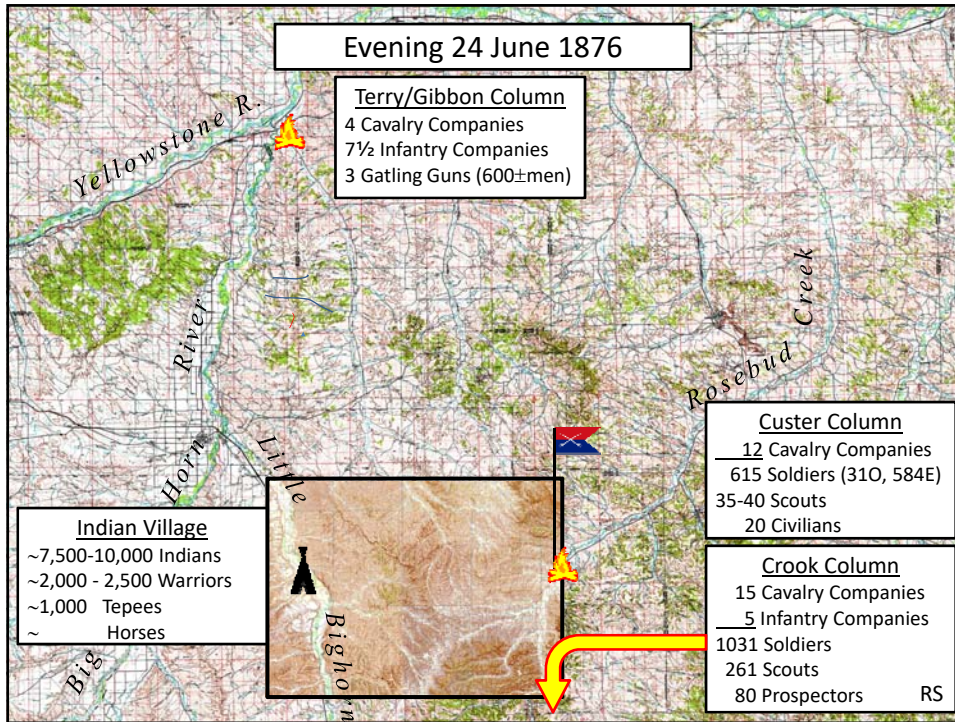
As quoted in *The report and journal of proceedings of the commission appointed to obtain certain concessions from the Sioux Indians*, December 26, 1876

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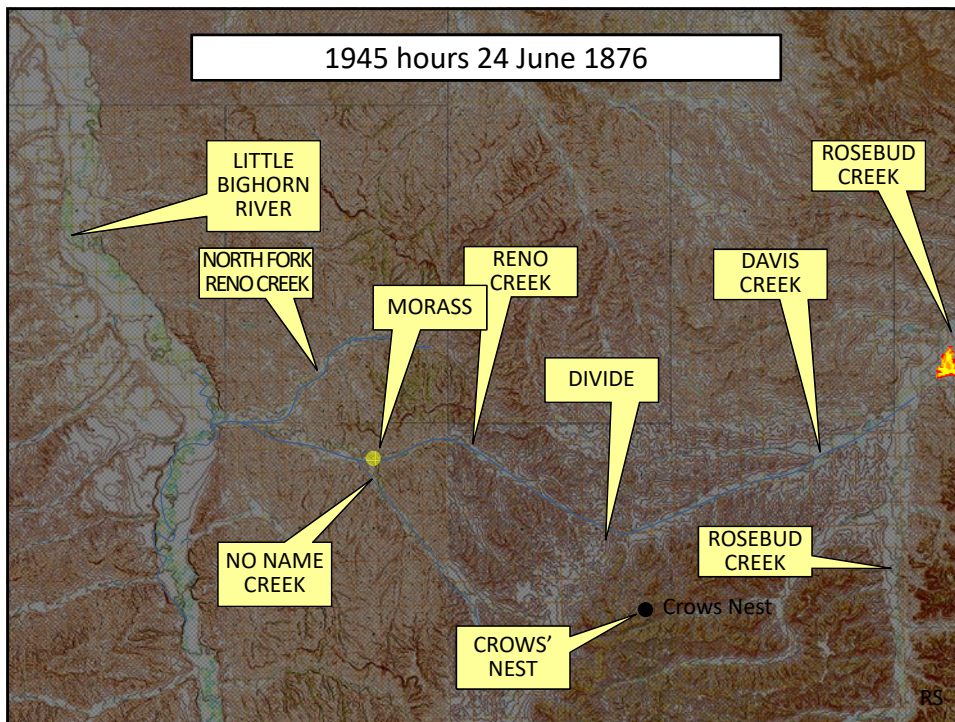
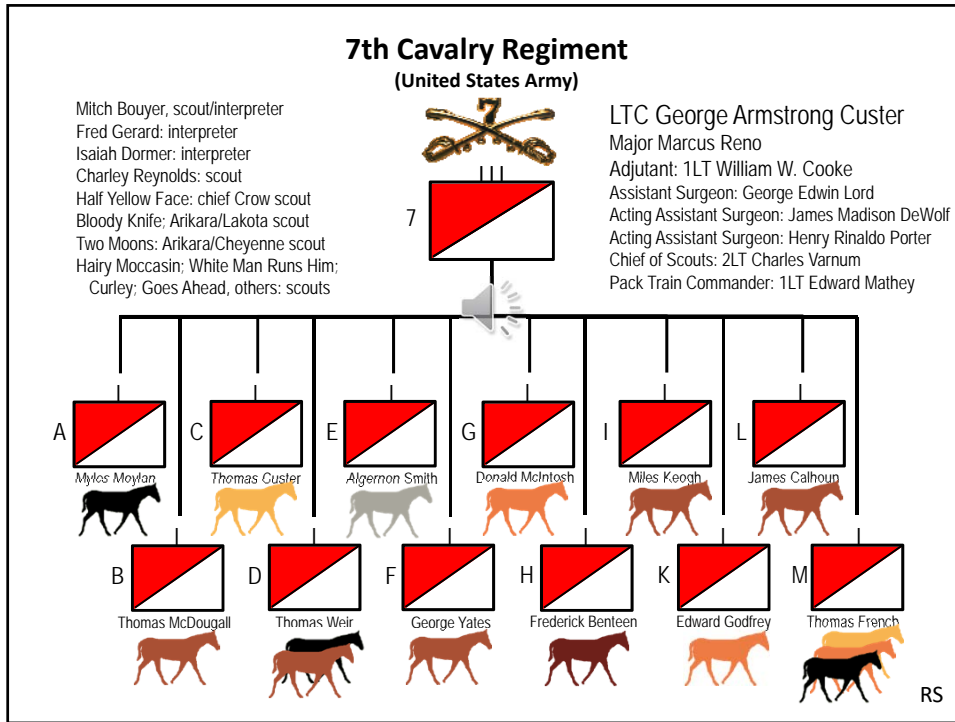
GEORGE ARMSTRONG CUSTER (1875)
1839-1876

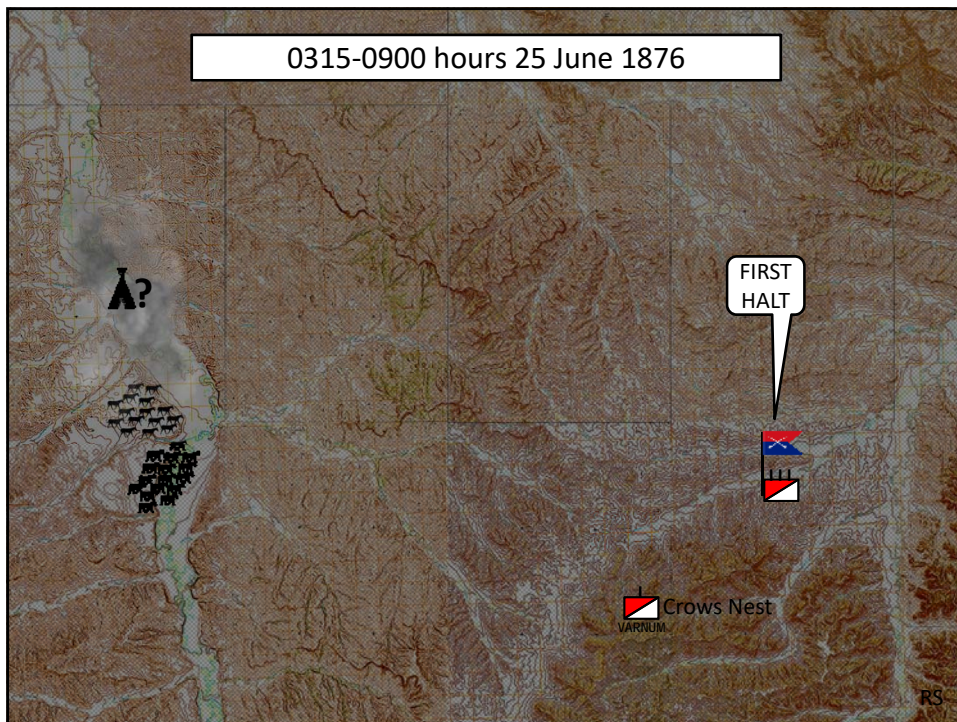
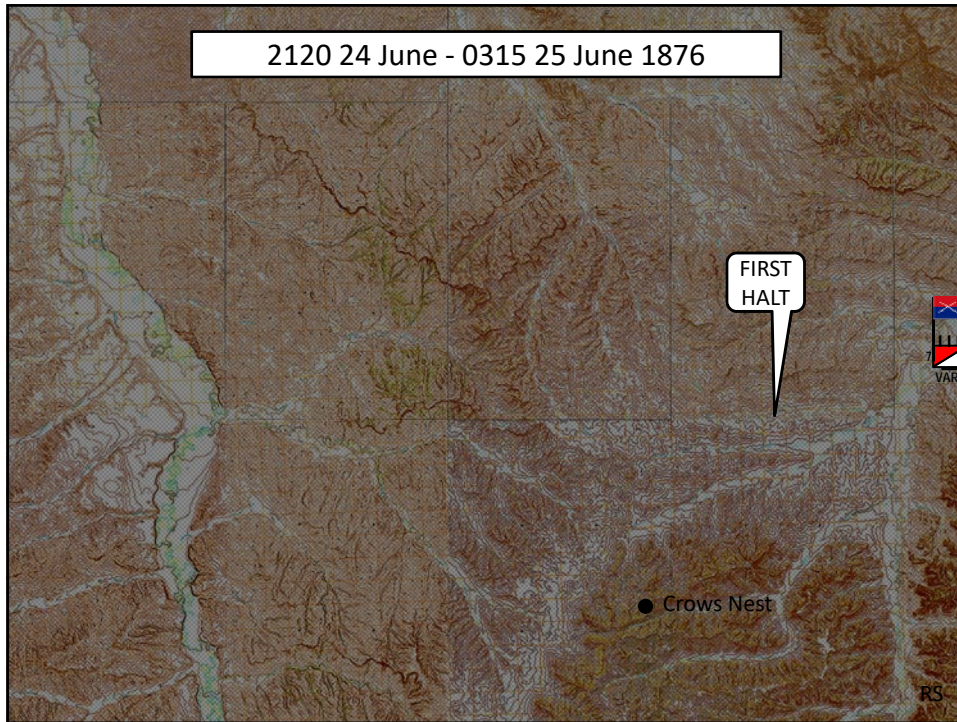
George Armstrong Custer

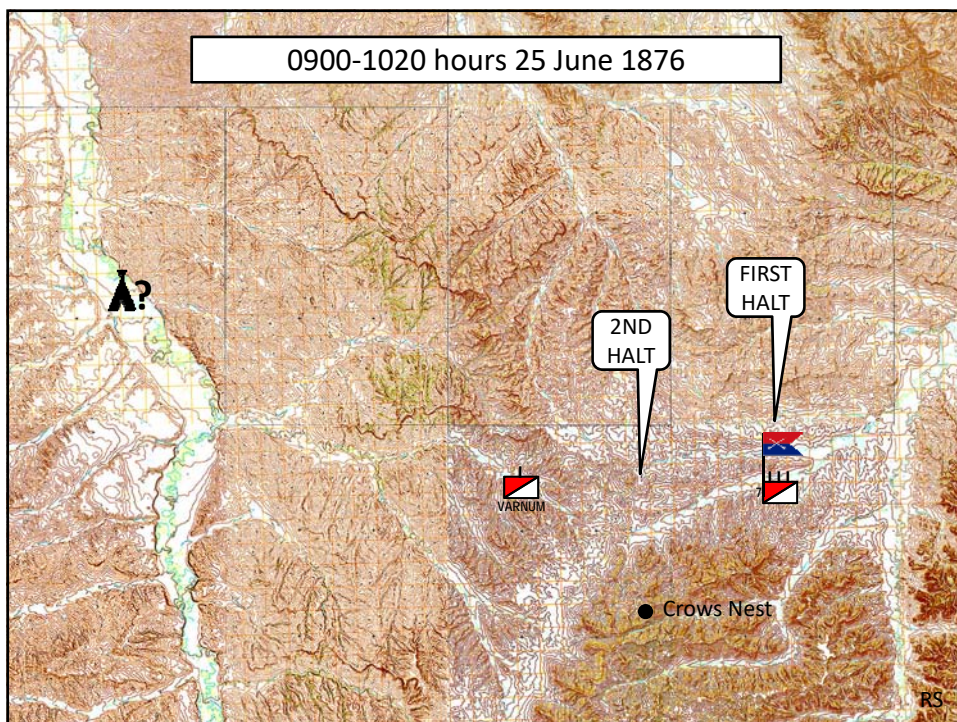
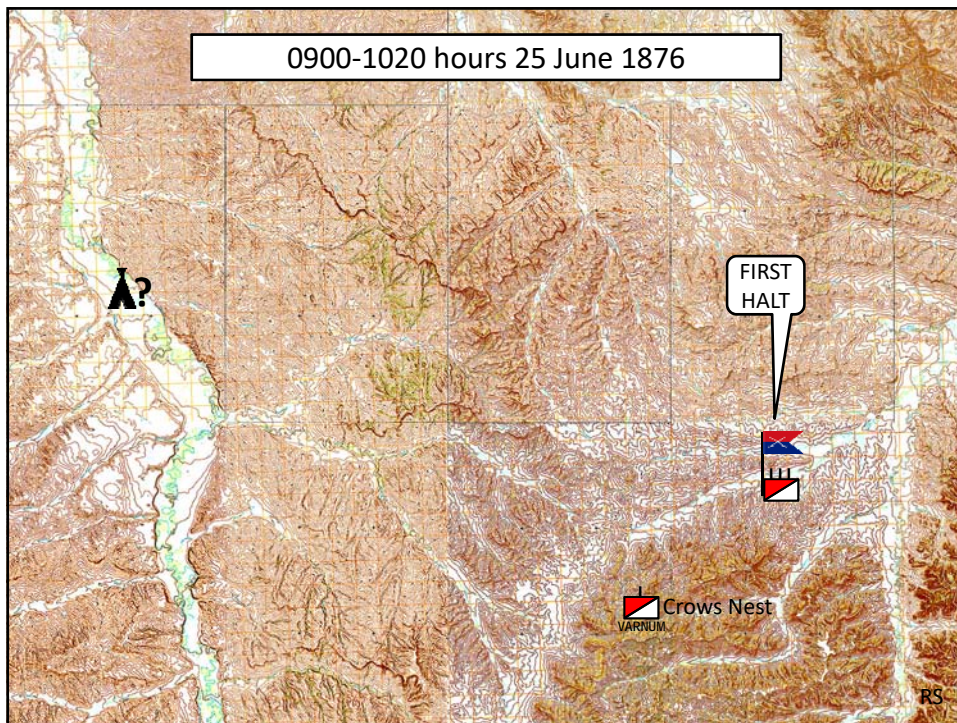
Lieutenant Colonel, 7th Cavalry Regiment
Brevet Major General, U.S. Army

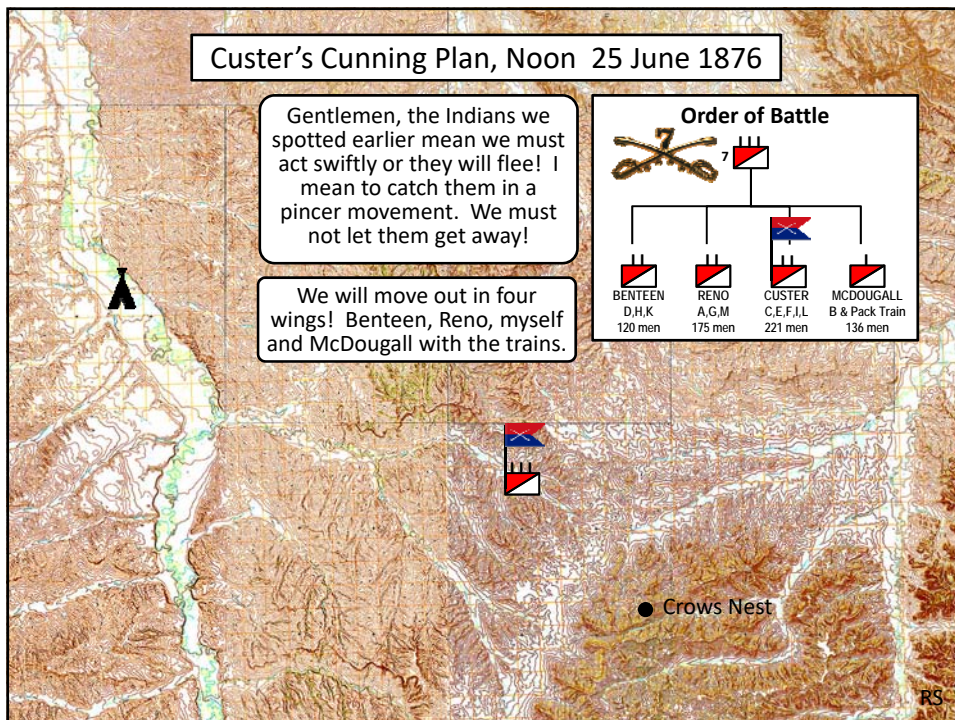
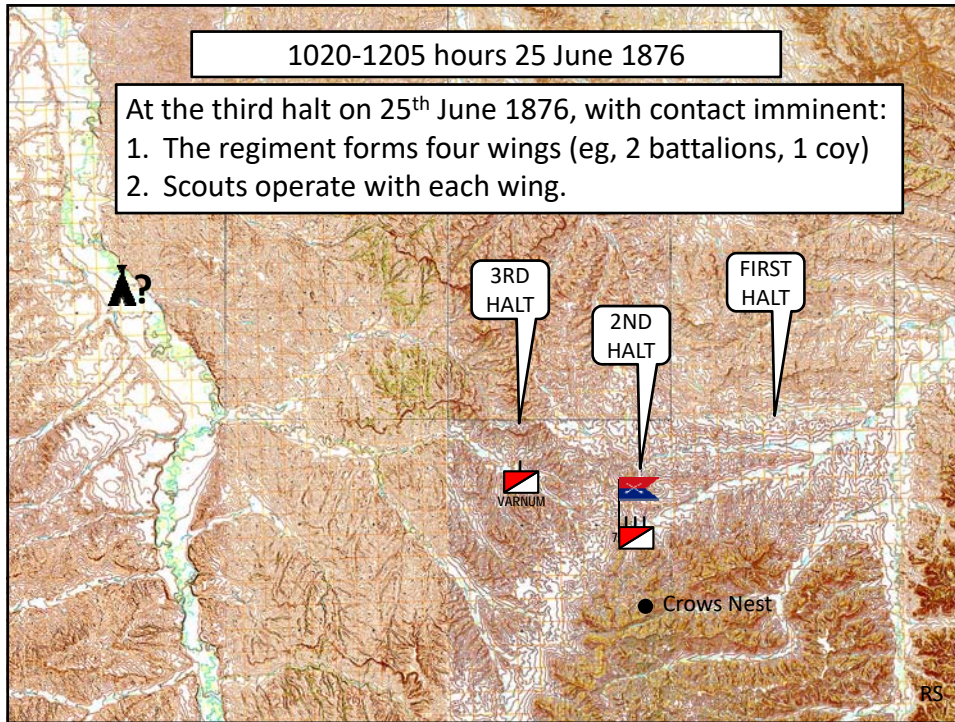
- USMA, 1861, (graduated 34th in his class of 34), setting a lasting record of 726 demerits.
- Distinguished Civil War cavalry career and became the youngest US general at 23.
- Married Elizabeth (Libby) Bacon in Feb. 1864.
- Reverted to captain after the war. In 1866, appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th Cavalry Regiment. Joined the 7th at FT Riley, KS, 1867.
- Court-martialled 1867.
- 1868, Battle of Washita.
- Allegedly married Cheyenne Monahseetah (daughter of Little Rock) after Washita.
- Led Black Hills Expedition that found gold in 1874.
- Testified before Congress 1876 corruption hearings.

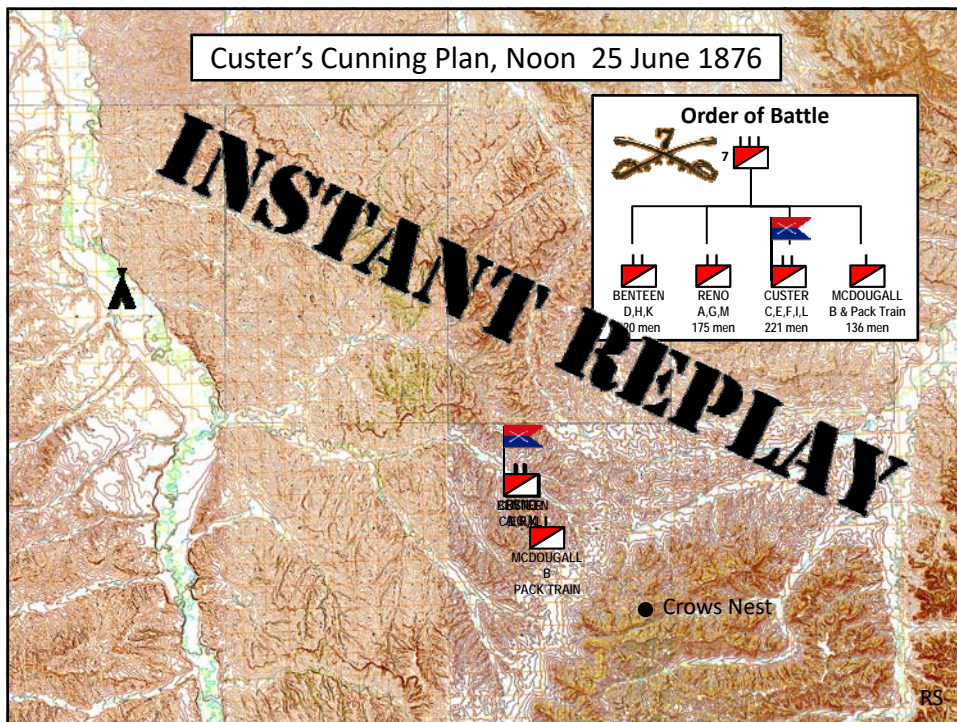
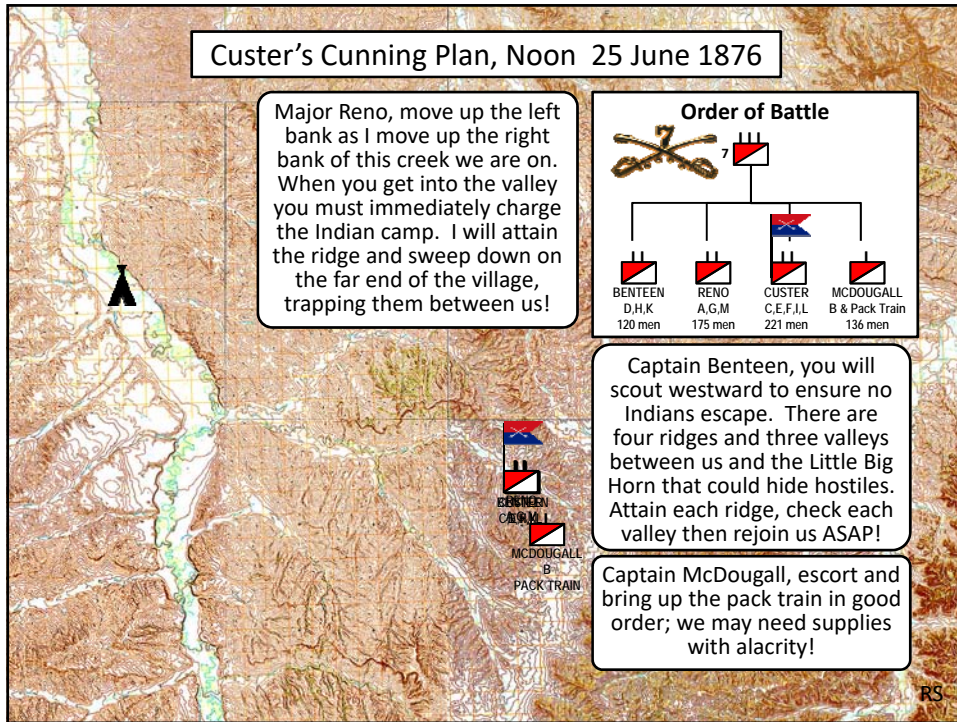
























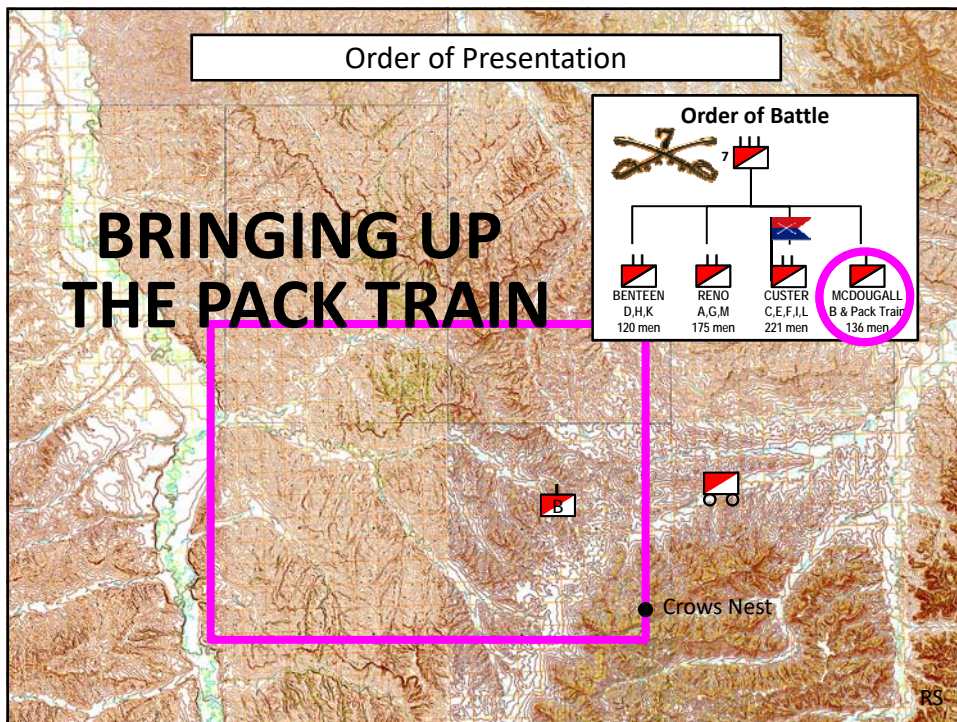
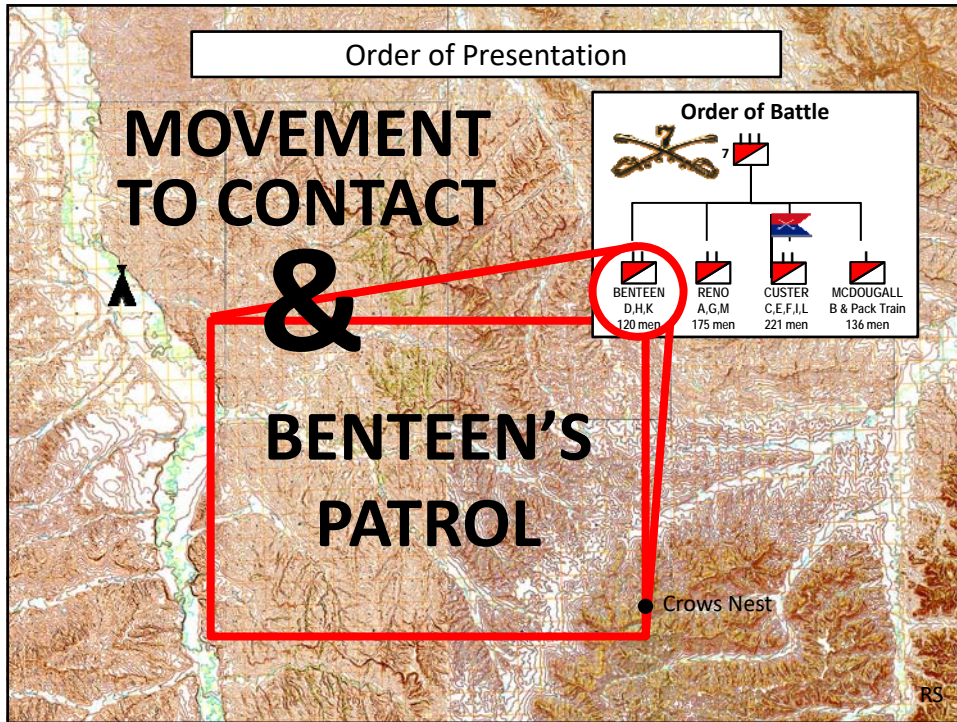
THIS SESSION'S APPROACH TO THE BATTLE

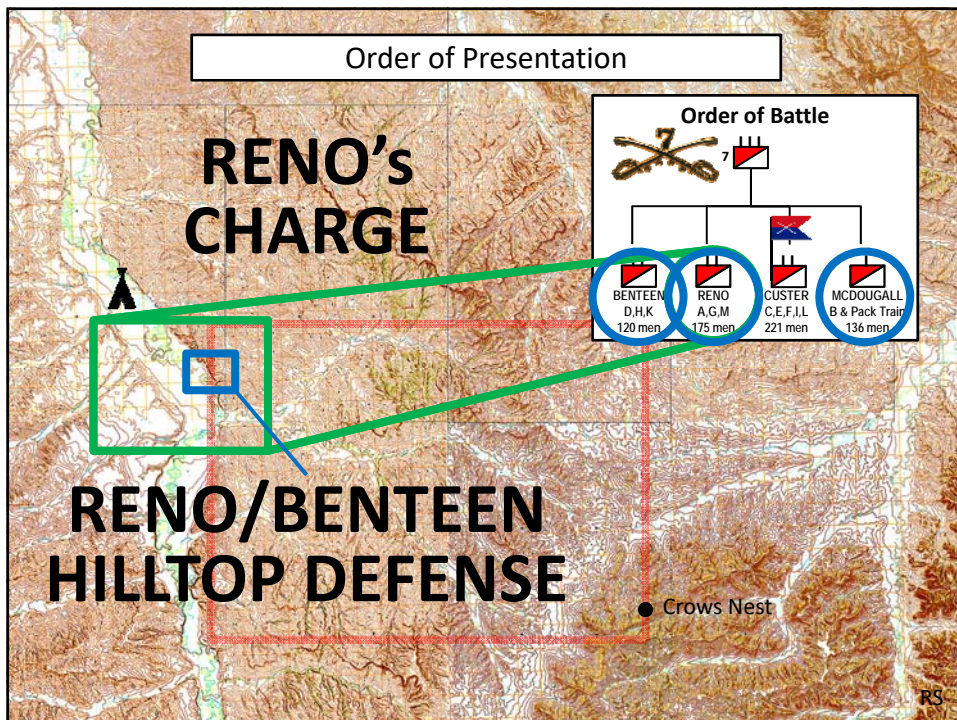
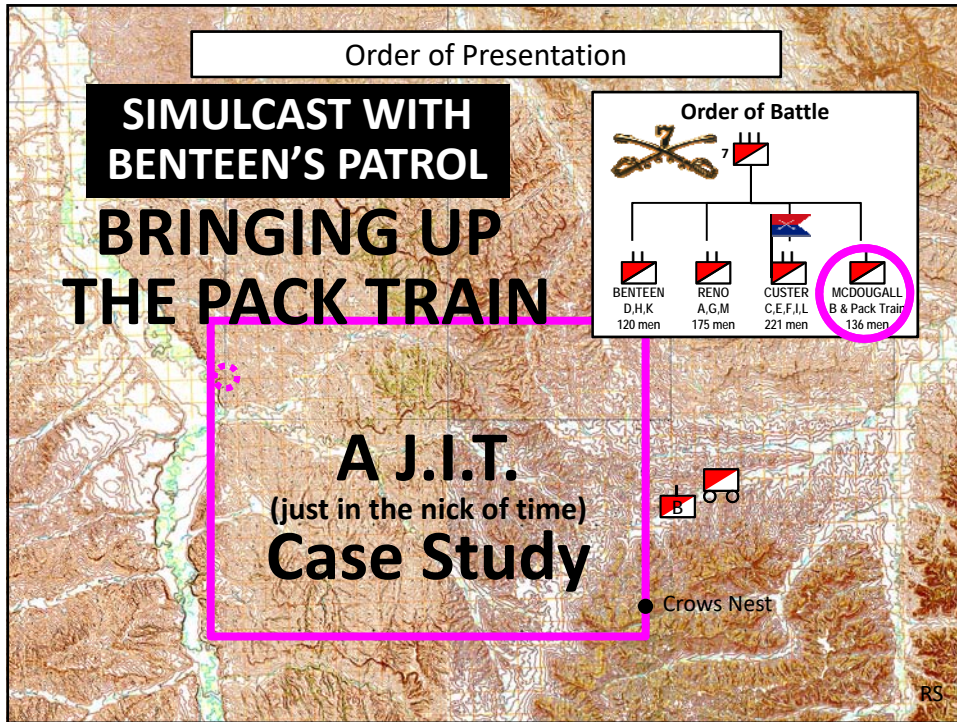
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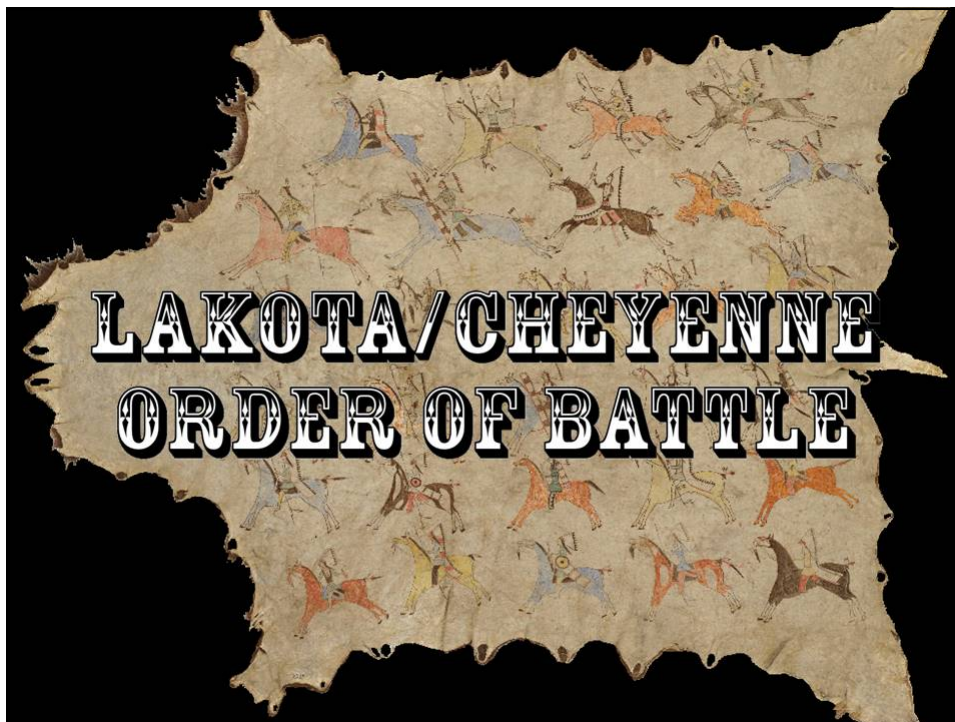
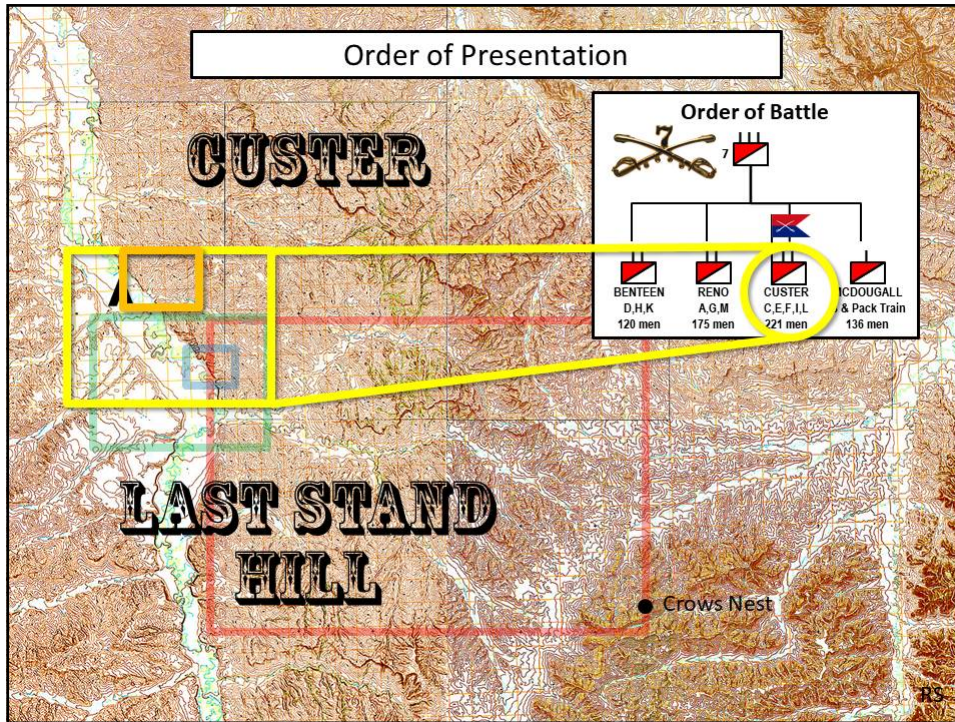
Order of Presentation

 Sitting Bull	 Chief Gall	 Crazy Horse	Lakota/Cheyenne Order of Battle     LAKOTA DAKOTA NORTHERN ARAPAHO • Hunkpapa • Lower CHEYENNE • Sicasapa Yanktonai • Minneconjou • Wahpekute • Sans Arc • Oglala • Brule • Two Kettles	
 Two Moons	 American Horse	 Rain-in-the-face	 Red Horse	 Pretty Nose


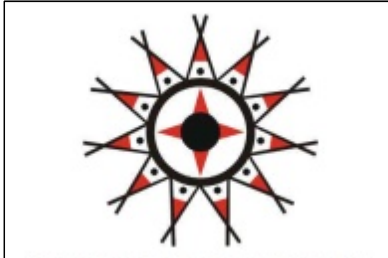
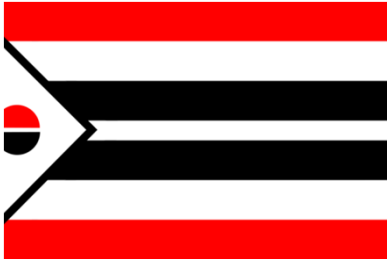
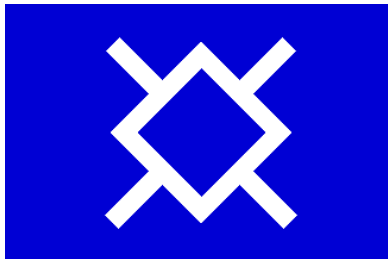
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Primary Nations involved

 <p>Lakota</p>	 <p>Dakota, Nakota, others</p>
 <p>Arapaho (by default)</p>	 <p>Northern Cheyenne</p>

Lakota/Cheyenne Order of Battle



Sitting Bull,
of the Hunkpapa, principal chief
among the Lakota under whose
leadership as a war chief, the Lakota
tribes united in their struggle for
survival on the northern plains.

 <p>LAKOTA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunkpapa – Gall, Moving Robe • Sicasapa • Minneconjou – Hump, Red Horse • Sans Arc – Spotted Eagle • Oglala – Crazy Horse, He Dog • Brule - • Two Kettles – Runs-the-Enemy 	 <p>DAKOTA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower Yanktonai – Medicine Cloud • Wahpekute 	 <p>NORTHERN CHEYENNE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lame White Man (KIA) •Two Moon • Buffalo Calf Road Woman 	 <p>ARAPAHO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pretty Nose
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Sitting Bull (Tatanka-iyotanka)

Chief of the Hunkpapa and principal chief among the Lakota, Sitting Bull had mastered the sacred Lakota mysteries and became an eminent holy man. During a Sun Dance offering prayers to the Great Spirit Wakan Tanka, he fell into a trance and slashed his arms 100 times as a sign of sacrifice. He had a vision of soldiers falling from the sky.

Inspired by Sitting Bull's vision, the Oglala Lakota war chief, Chief Crazy Horse led a band who assaulted BG Crook's troops on June 17, 1876, the Battle of the Rosebud. The main camp moved to the Little Bighorn, where 3,000 "summer roamers" joined.

As a young man, Sitting Bull was known for fearlessness in battle. He successfully fought against Assiniboine, Crows, Flatheads, Blackfeet, and other tribes, increasing Lakota hunting grounds. By age 25, he led the Strong Heart Warrior Society and later, the Silent Eaters (a welfare group). He was designated a tribal war chief in 1857.

Sitting Bull first encountered the Army in June 1863 during a campaign in retaliation for the Santee Rebellion in Minnesota, in which Sitting Bull's people had played no part. He fought them again at the Battle of Killdeer Mountains in 1864, and led a siege of newly established Fort Rice (North Dakota).

He became the first principal chief of the entire Lakota nation in 1868, but refused to attend the Fort Laramie Peace Conference in 1868, preferring nomadic sovereignty. Then Custer's 1874 discovery of Black Hills gold brought over 1,000 prospectors in. Unable to buy the land back despite "sell or starve", the government decreed that all Lakota not settled on reservations by January 31, 1876, would be considered hostile. It meant war.



Crazy Horse

An Oglala Lakota war chief with no portfolio, Crazy Horse epitomized the warrior of the Great Plains. Hundreds followed him because he was fearless, lucky, successful and, yes, a berserker. For example, inspired by Sitting Bull's vision, Crazy Horse decided to attack General Crook's 1,300 troops then exploring the headwaters of the Rosebud Creek 40 miles away and hundreds of "volunteers" gathered from all tribes to join him. His band attacked Crook's troops on June 17, 1876 at the Battle of the Rosebud. Tactically a draw, it forced Crook aside in a strategic victory for the Lakota.

When he was about twelve years old, he had a vision that showed him how he was supposed to live his life. The vision was of a humble man, without war paint or decorations on his clothing. The man in the vision told young Crazy Horse to always be generous and humble, never taking anything for himself. So, although he was a very brave warrior, Crazy Horse never came back to camp bragging about his deeds. He gave away the horses and food he did not need for himself or his family. He always made sure that everyone had plenty. Because of his dedication to his people, the Lakota, many people admired him. Warriors eagerly followed him into battle.

At the Little Big Horn, it was arguably Crazy Horse's flanking movement that cut off any hope of escape for Custer's command. He and Gall were a formidable team.

Like Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse had no desire to become a "reservation Indian" and became an uncompromising foe of encroachment on his land and his way of life.



Chief Gall

"My heart was very bad that day."

Gall was a Hunkpapa Lakota battle leader. An orphan, Gall was said to receive his name after eating the gall bladder of an animal killed by a neighbour.

An accomplished warrior by his late teens, Gall became a war chief in his twenties, serving with Sitting Bull at several major battles. Contemporary historians give Gall greater credit for several crucial decisions that contributed to Custer's defeat.



Chief Gall, 1881

Gall's two wives and several children were killed during Major Marcus Reno's initial attack on the Indian village. Leading the defense, Gall was one of the few Indians to suspect that Custer's strategy was a two-pronged attack. He crossed the river and rode northeast, where he spotted Custer's chief scout, Mitch Bouyer, returning to Custer with information on Reno's attack. After locating Custer's main element, Gall correctly determined that they probably intended to force a river crossing and an entrance into the northern end of the village. Riding back down from the bluffs, Gall alerted Sioux and Cheyenne forces and, with Crazy Horse, led forces northeast across the river to prevent a river crossing. Working with Crazy Horse, Gall charged gaps between companies and carved up the cavalrymen by destroying unit cohesion.

He also led efforts to drive off the troopers' horses depriving them of extra ammunition and possible escape.

Women at war

- **Buffalo Calf Robe:** as Crook's Crow and Shoshoni scouts were closing for the kill on her brother Comes in Sight in the 1876 battle of the Rosebud, Buffalo Calf Robe (aka Calf Trail Woman), rode through them and rescued her brother. She fought at the Rosebud and also the Little Big Horn at the side of her husband Black Coyote.



- **Pretty Nose** (c. 1851 – after 1952) was an Arapaho woman, who participated as a war chief in the Battle of the Little Bighorn in 1876. In some sources, Pretty Nose is called Cheyenne, although she was identified as Arapaho on the basis of her red, black and white beaded cuffs. The two tribes were allies at the Battle of the Little Bighorn and are still officially grouped together as the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes.

- **Moving Robe** led the counterattack against the 7th Cavalry to avenge her brother, One Hawk, who had been killed. As Rain-in-the-Face noted, *"Holding her brother's war staff over her head, and leaning forward upon her charger, she looked as pretty as a bird. Always when there is a woman in the charge, it causes the warriors to vie with one another in displaying their valour."*





Two Moons

Cheyenne Chief Two Moon assumed command of the Cheyenne after Lame White Man was killed. When an Oglala man rode into camp shouting, "Soldiers are coming!" Two Moon ran into camp from the river leading three or four horses and shouting, "White soldiers are coming! Everybody run for your horses!"



As many Cheyenne gathered, Two Moon said, "Warriors, don't run away if the soldiers charge you," he told them. "Stand and fight them. Watch me. I'll stand even if I am sure to be killed!"

Two Moon led the initial assault against Major Reno's troops, forcing them to stop their mounted charge, dismount and form a skirmish line, and fight dismounted. He also led the envelopment of Company M on the skirmish lines' left flank.

"I am Two Moon, your chief. Don't run away. Stay here and fight. You must stay and fight the white soldiers. I shall stay even if I am to be killed."

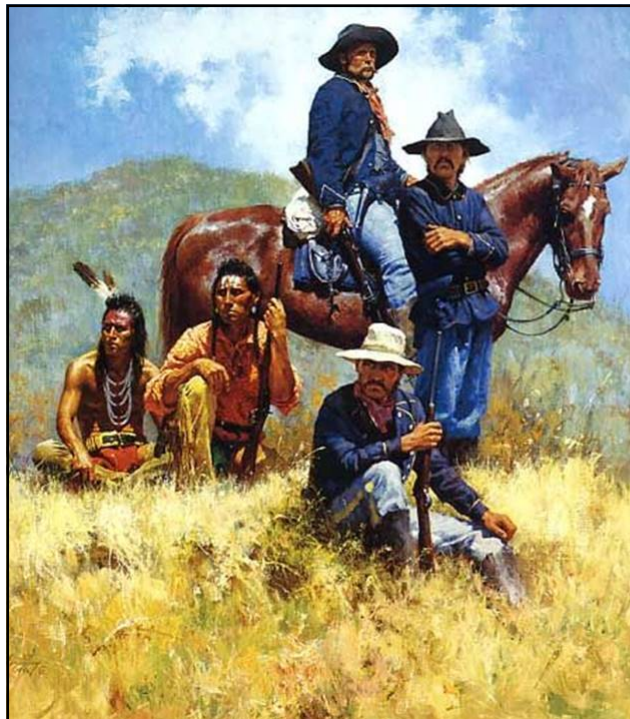


"I believed at that time the Great Spirits had made Sioux, put them there, and white men and Cheyennes here. The Great Spirits I thought liked to see the fight; it was to them all the same like playing. So I thought then about fighting."

					
					
Iron Tail	Red Cloud	Shot-in-the-eye	Fool Bull	Short Bull	One Bull
					
				 	
Two Moons	American Horse the Elder	Rain-in-the-face	Red Horse	Pretty Nose	Runs-the-Enemy
					
					
Buffalo Calf Robe	Wooden Leg	Crow King	Yellow Hair	White Eagle	White Bull

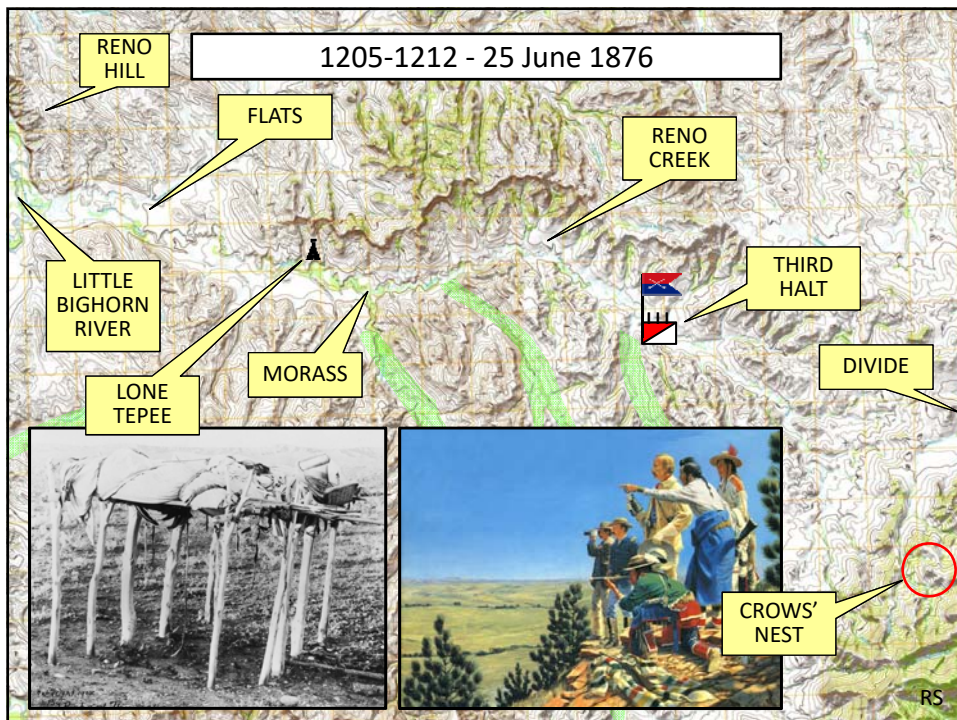
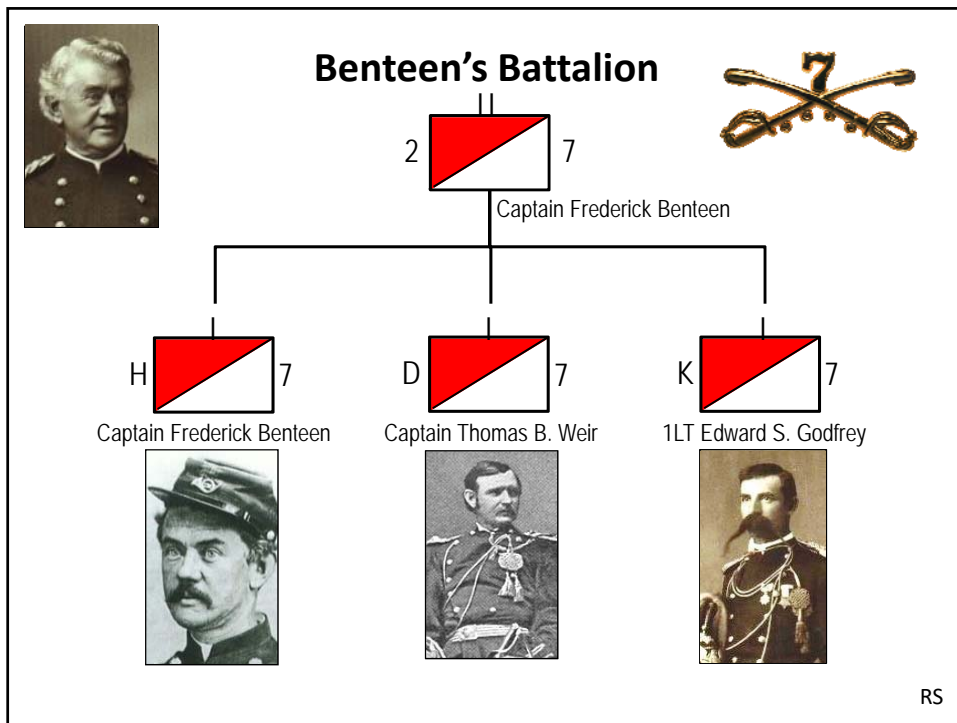
Lakota Sioux		Dakota Sioux	Northern Cheyenne
<p>Hunkpapa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sitting Bull Four Horns Crow King Chief Gall Black Moon Rain-in-the-Face Moving Robe Woman Spotted Horn Bull Iron Hawk One Bull Bull Head Chasing Eagle <p>Sihasapa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crawler Kill Eagle <p>Minneconjou:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Hump Black Moon Red Horse Makes Room Looks Up Lame Deer Dog-with-Horn Dog Back Bone White Bull Feather Earring Flying By 	<p>Sans Arc:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spotted Eagle Red Bear Long Road Cloud Man <p>Oglala:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crazy Horse He Dog Kicking Bear Flying Hawk American Horse the Elder Chief Long Wolf Black Elk White Cow Bull Running Eagle Black Fox II <p>Brule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two Eagles Hollow Horn Bear Brave Bird <p>Two Kettles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runs-the-Enemy 	<p>Lower Yanktonai:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thunder Bear Medicine Cloud Iron Bear Long Tree <p>Wahpekute:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inkpaduta Sounds-the-Ground-as-He-Walks White Eagle White Tracking Earth 	<p>Northern Cheyenne:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two Moons Wooden Leg Old Bear Lame White Man † American Horse Brave Wolf Antelope Woman Thunder Bull Big Nose Yellow Horse Little Shield Horse Road Bob Tail Horse Yellow Hair Bear-Walks-on-a-Ridge Black Hawk Buffalo Calf Road Woman Crooked Nose Noisy Walking† <p>Arapaho</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pretty Nose Waterman Sage Left Hand Yellow Eagle Little Bird

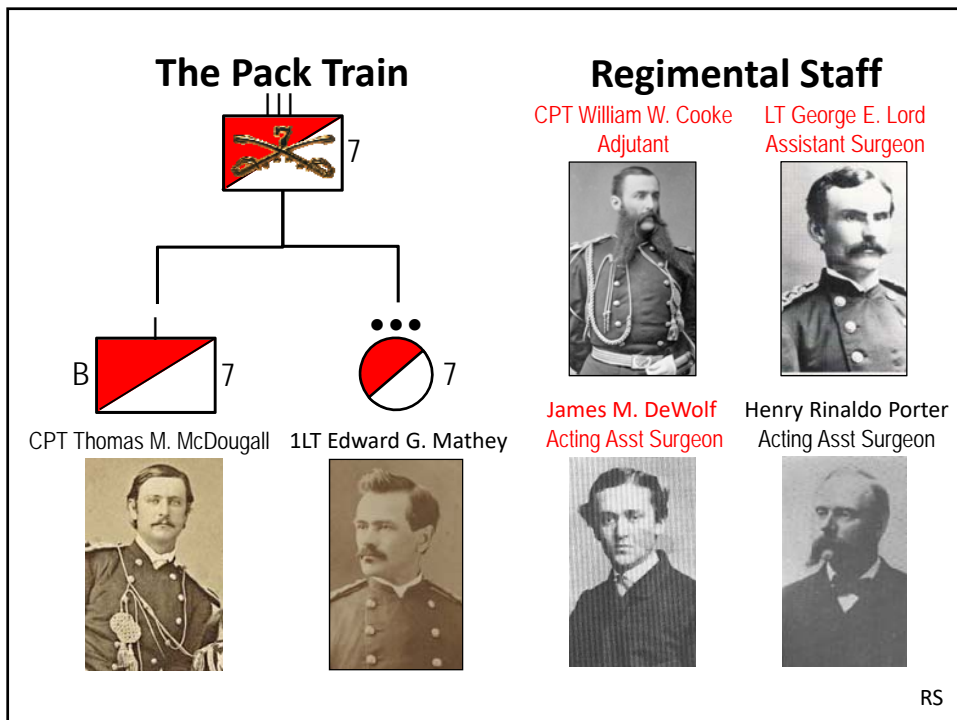
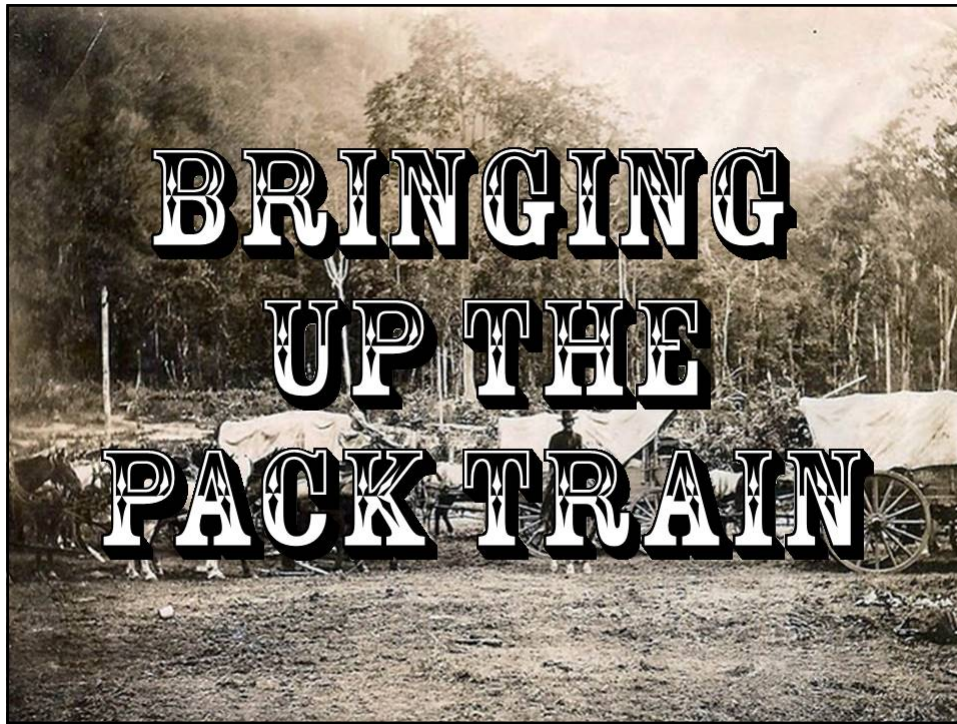
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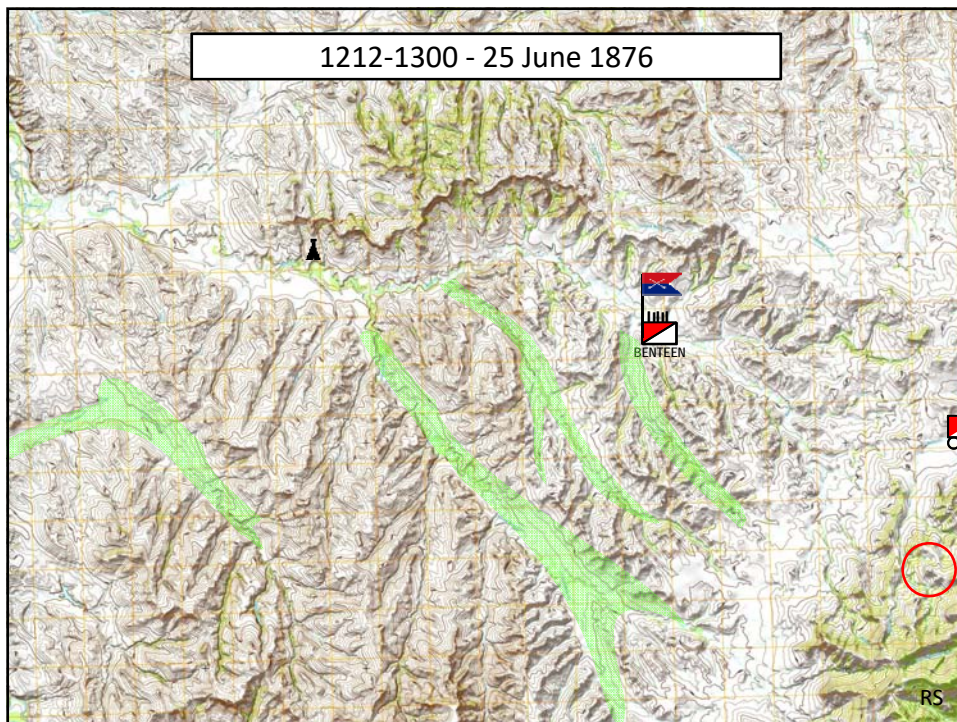
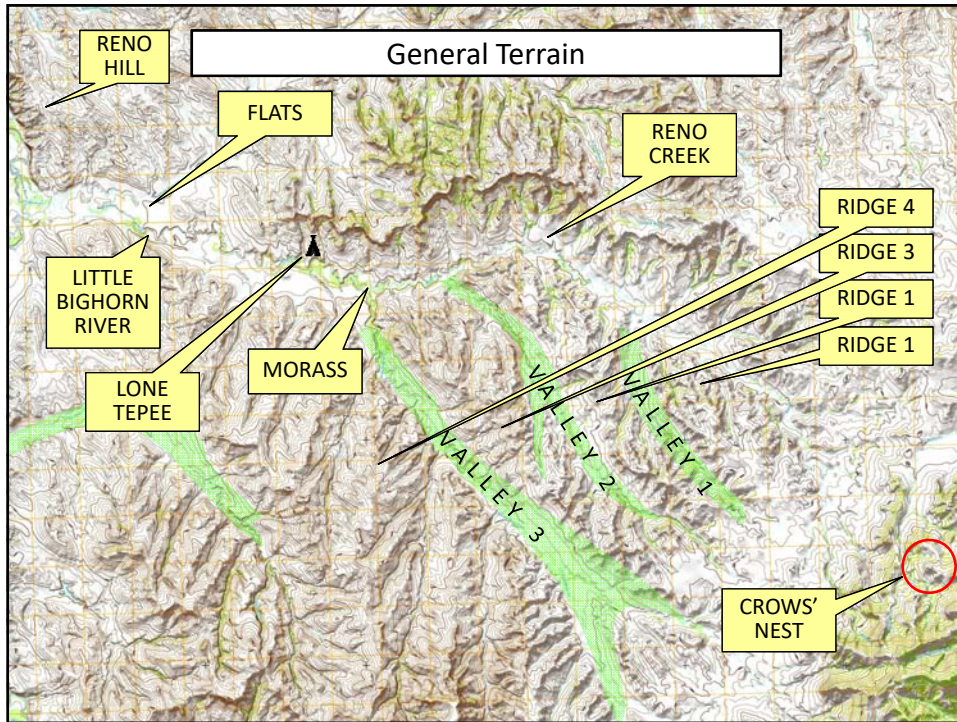


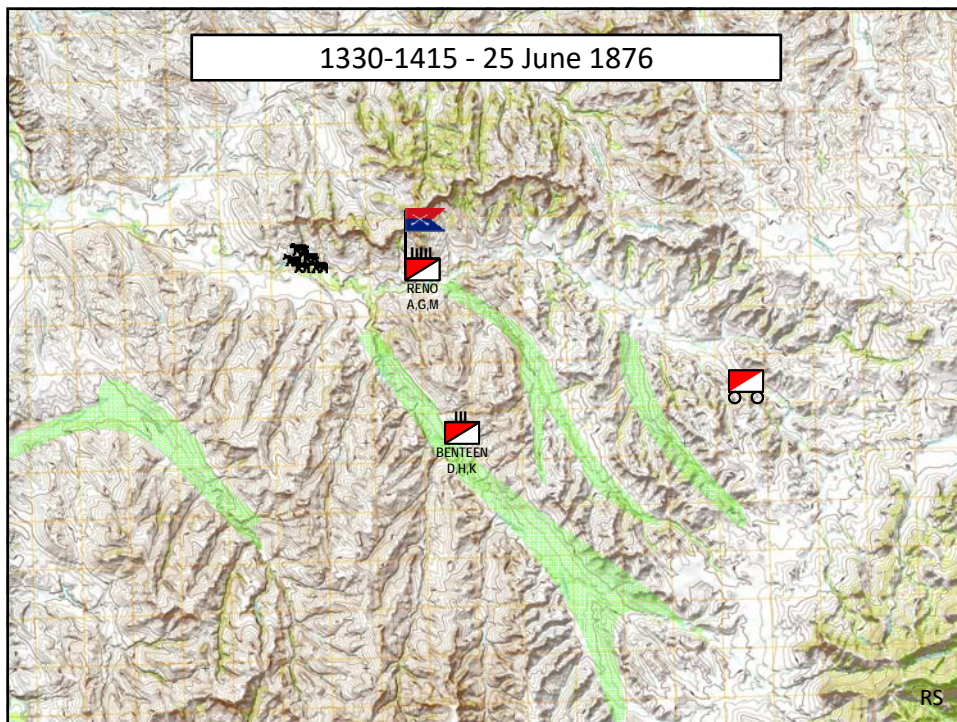
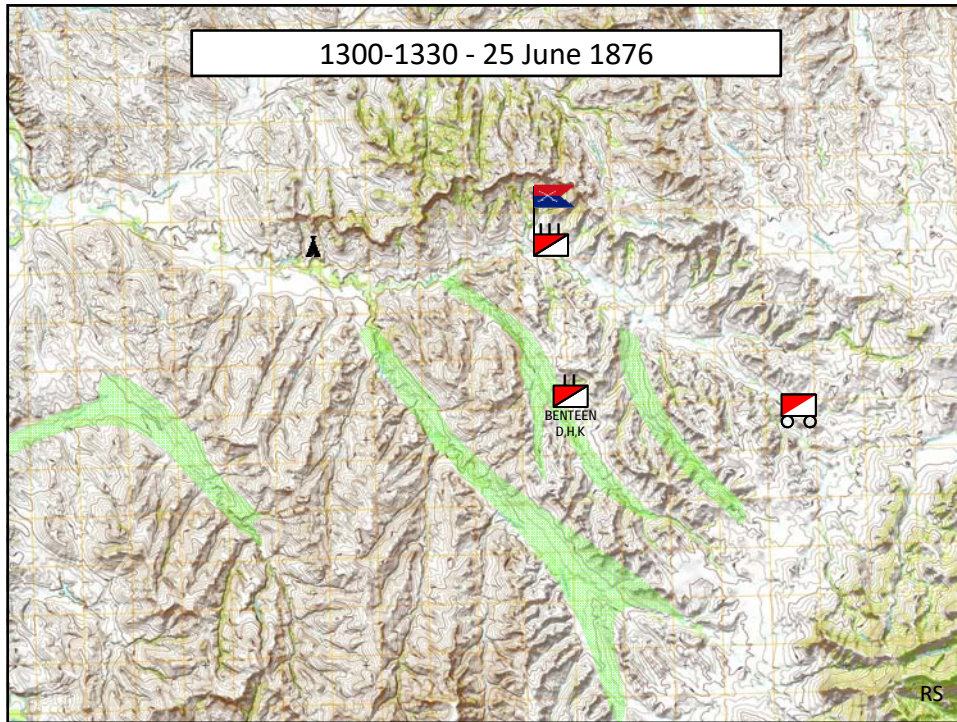
**BENTON'S
PATROL**

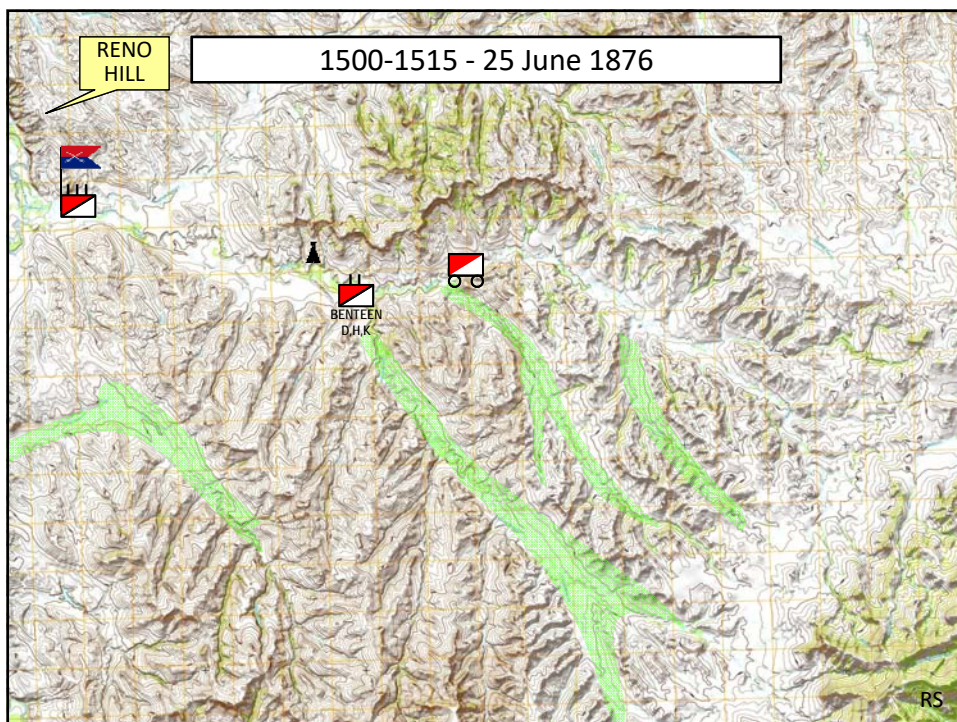
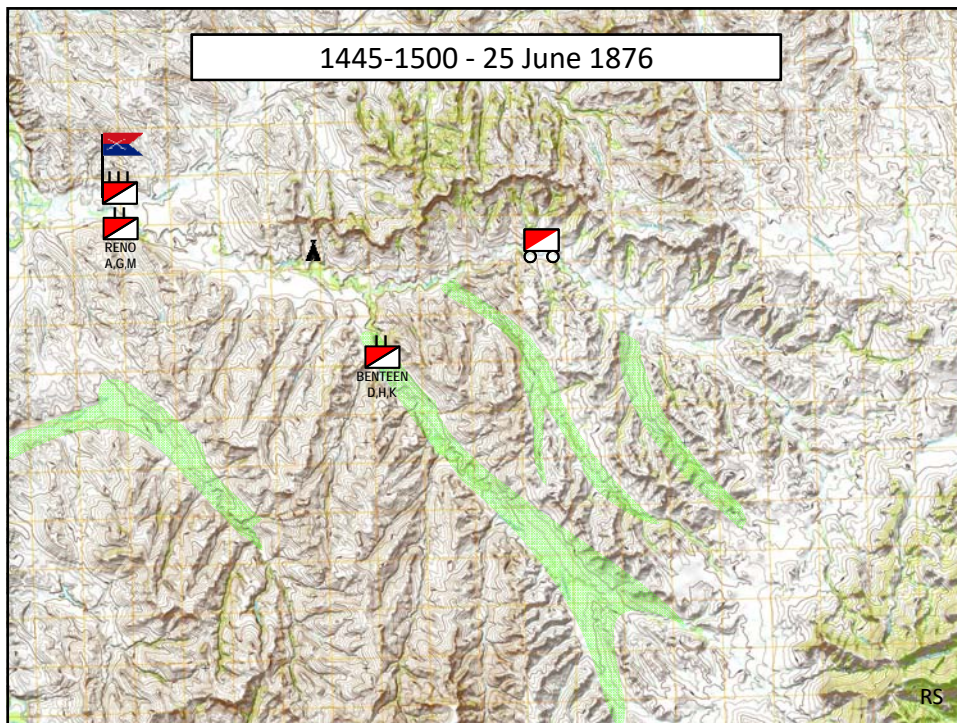
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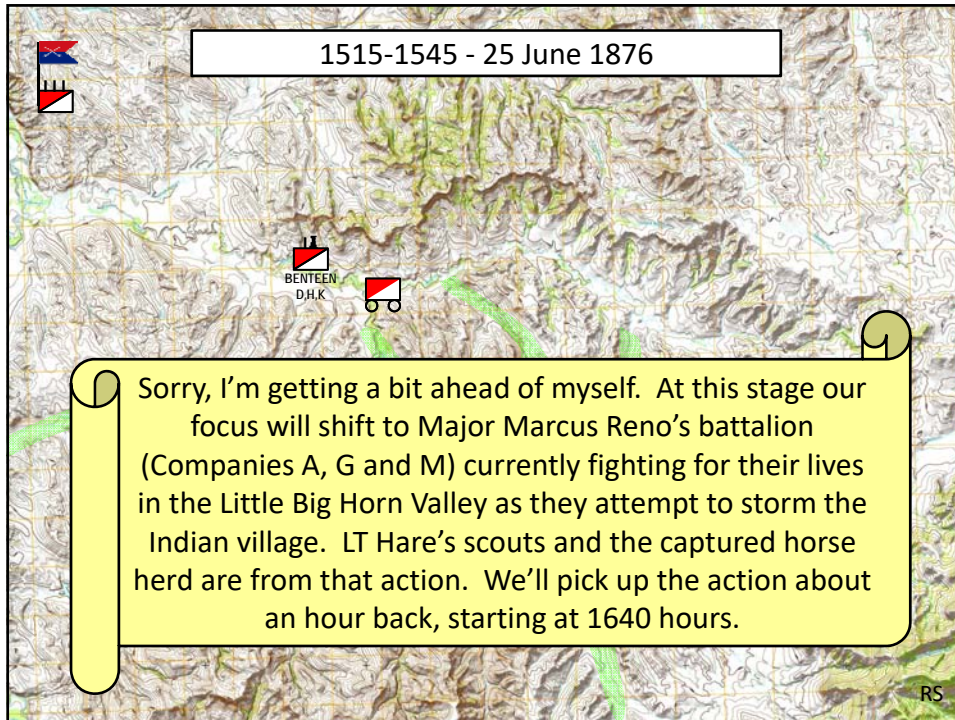


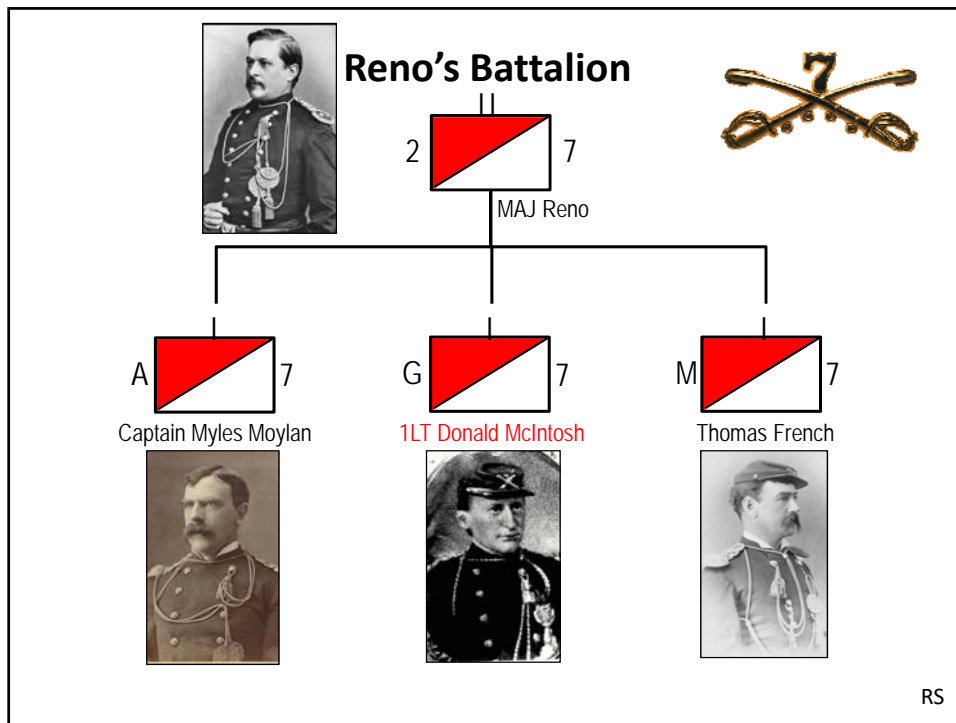












Scouts (Wolves)

LT Charles Varnum
OIC (from A Coy)

LT Luther Hare
2IC (from K Coy)

Charley Reynolds
Chief Scout

Mitch Bouyer
Guide

White Man Runs Him
Crow Chief Scout

Curley
(Crow)

Bob-tailed Bull
(Ree)

Red Bear
(Arikara)

Little Brave
(Arikara)

White Swan
(Crow)

Bloody Knife
(Arikara/Lakota)

Isaiah Dorman (Interpreter), Goose, Curling Head, Fred Gerard (Interpreter), Goes Ahead, Boy Chief, Hairy Moccasin, Paints Half His Face Yellow, Little Sioux, One Feather, Owl, Peter Jackson, William Jackson, Red Star, Running Wolf, Sitting Bear, Soldier, Strikes The Lodge, Strikes Two, Two Moons (Arikara/Cheyenne), Young Hawk

RS

