

and fought on foot. They never broke, but retired step by step until forced back to the ridge, upon which all finally died. They were shot down in a line where they stood. Keogh's company rallied and were all killed in a bunch. (This was evidently true, as thirty-eight bodies of Keogh's troopers were found piled in a heap.) The warriors directed a special fire against the troopers who held the horses, and as soon as a holder was killed, by waving blankets and great shouting, the horses were stampeded, which made it impossible for the soldiers to escape.

"The soldiers fought desperately and never surrendered. They fought standing along in line on the right. As fast as the men fell, the horses were herded and driven toward the squaws and old men, who gathered them up. When Reno attempted to find Custer by throwing out a skirmish line, Custer and all who were with him were dead. When the skirmishers reached a high point overlooking Custer's field, the Indians were galloping around and over the wounded, dying, and dead, popping bullets and arrows into them.

"When Reno made his attack at the upper end, he killed my two squaws and three children, which made my heart bad. I then fought with hatchet (meaning that he mutilated the soldiers). The soldiers ran out of ammunition early in the day. Their supplies of cartridges were in the saddle pockets of their stampeded horses. When their ammunition was gone, the Indians killed the soldiers with hatchets; a lot of horses ran away and jumped into the river, but were caught by squaws. Only forty-three Indians were killed altogether, but a great many wounded ones came across the river and died in the bushes.

"We had Ogallalas, Minneconjous, Brule, Teton, Uncapapa, Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, and Gros Ventre? When the big dust came in the air, down the river (meaning Terry and Gibbon), we struck our lodges