



# Custer Battlefield National Monument

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FRED A. SEATON, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*

*Scene of one of the last important Indian resistances to the westward march of civilization, on June 25-26, 1876, in which Gen. George Armstrong Custer and his immediate command met defeat and death*

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD National Monument, with its scattered white marble markers, is a reminder of that long struggle, lasting more than three centuries, between the whites and Indians for possession of the American continent. The conflict started when the first settlers arrived from Europe, and continued relentlessly—sometimes around the campfires, sometimes at treaty grounds, and often on the battlefield—until every Indian had been assigned to relatively small reservations. The battle of the Little Bighorn River, or

Custer's Last Battle as it is often called, was one of the last important armed resistances of the American Indians to the ever-threatening, never-ceasing westward march of white man's civilization. The Indians won this battle, but lost the war against the white man who gradually stopped their nomadic way of life.

Although Custer Battlefield National Monument is a reminder of the struggle for possession of a continent, more specifically it commemorates the part the United States

*Captain Keogh's horse, Comanche, was "the only living thing found on the Custer Battlefield" after the battle.* (COURTESY, HAYNES, INC., YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, WYO.)

