

On the 25th of June, 1886, at the tenth anniversary of the massacre, the great Sioux chief Gall went over the field, and, with considerable emotion, described how Custer and his command were annihilated. He said:

"We saw soldiers early in the morning crossing the divide. When  
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/Reno and Custer separated, we watched them until they came down into the valley. The cry was raised that the white soldiers were coming and orders were given for the village to move. Reno swept down so rapidly upon the upper end that the Indians were forced to fight. Sitting Bull and I were at the point where Reno attacked. Sitting Bull was the big medicine man. The women and children were hastily moved down the stream where the Cheyennes were encamped. The Sioux attacked Reno and the Cheyennes Custer, and than all became mixed up. The women and children caught horses for the bucks to mount, and the bucks mounted and charged back on Reno, checked him and drive him into the timber. The soldiers tied their horses to trees, came out and fought on foot. As soon as Reno was beaten and driven back across the river, the whole force turned on Custer, and fought him until they had destroyed him. Custer did not reach the river, but was met about half-way up the ravine now called Reno Creek. They fought the soldiers and beat them back step by step until all were killed.

"The Indians ran out of ammunition and then used arrows. They fired from behind their horses. The soldiers got their shells stuck in their guns and had to throw them away. Then they fought with pistols. The Indians were in couples behind and in front of Custer, as he moved up the ridge, and were as many as the grass on the plains. The first two companies (Keogh's and Calhoun's) dismounted