

At the time of the battle of the Little Big Horn, White Bull, though only twenty-six years old had already taken part in nineteen engagements, ten of these with white men*, one with government Indian Scouts*, and others

*Hilldeer Mountain, July 25, 1864; Battle of the Badlands, August 19, 1864; attacks on Powder River Expedition, summer of 1865; Fort Phil Kearney "massacre" or Fetterman's Fight, December 21, 1866; the Wagon Box Fight, August 2, 1876; the Baker fight, April 14, 1872; raids on the white buffalo hunters near the Big Bend of the Yellowstone, and a railroad train in Nebraska in 1876.

*on the Bozeman Trail at Pumpkin Buttes near Fort Reno

with enemy tribes*. He had counted seven coups, six of them firsts, had

*Crows, Rees, Flatheads, Assiniboinés, Shoshoni, Metis or Bois Brutes (Red River Half-breeds)

taken two scalps; killed enemies, wounded one enemy, shot three enemy horses, rescued six wounded comrades and recovered one dead body under fire. He had captured and spared an enemy Assiniboiné woman, captured 45 head of enemy horses, had been hit twice in battle by bullets and had had a horse shot under him.

He had joined three warrior societies and he had undergone the voluntary tortures of the Sun Dance on two occasions.

Also, his brave deeds had caused him to be honored with three names: Bull Standing With Cow (Tatanka Winyuha Najin); Big in the Center (Great in the Midst of the Battle); and Chief White Bull (Pte San Hunka); this last was the name of his grandfather. As yet young White Bull had not been made a chief.

In addition to these distinctions, White Bull had killed twenty-three bears, some of them grizzlies, the first when only eleven years of age. At this date he had been married nine times.