

44

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Page 25.

From these sources Lt E S Godfrey has written an extended article which is the best information attainable. From this article we quote the following description:

Keogh and Calhoun's troops were dismounted to fight on foot. These two troops advanced at double time to a knoll. The other three troops, mounted, followed them a short distance in the rear. The led horses remained where the troops dismounted. When Keogh and Calhoun got to the knoll the other troop marched rapidly to the right; Smith's troops deployed as skirmishers mounted, and took position on a ridge, which on Smith's left ended in Keogh's position and on Smith's right ended at the hill on which Custer took position with Yates and Tom Custer's troop, now known as Custer's Hill, and marked by the monument erected to the command. Smith's skirmishers holding their gray horses remained in groups of fours. The line occupied by Custer's battalion was the first considerable bluff back from the river, the nearest point being about half a mile from it. His front was extended about three-fourths of a mile. The whole village was in full view. A few hundred yards from his line was another but lower ridge, the further slope of which was not commanded by his line. It was here that the Indians under Crazy Horse, from the lower part of the village, among whom were Cheyennes, formed for the charge on Custer's hill. All the Indians had now left Reno. Gall collected his warriors and moved up a ravine south of Keogh and Calhoun. As they were turning this flank they discovered the led horses without any other guard than the horse holders. They opened fire upon the horse holders, and used the usual devices to stampede horses—that is, yelling waving blankets, etc.; in this they succeeded very soon, and the horses were caught up by the squaws. In this disaster Keogh and Calhoun probably lost their reserve ammunition which was carried in the saddle bags. Gall's warriors now moved to the foot of the knoll held by Calhoun. A large force dismounted and advanced up the slope far enough to be able to see the soldiers ~~standing~~ when standing erect, but were protected when lying down. By jumping up and firing quickly, they exposed themselves only for an instant, but drew the fire of the soldiers, causing a waste of ammunition. In the meantime Gall was massing his mounted warriors under the protection of the slopes. When everything was in readiness, the dismounted warriors arose and fired, and every Indian gave voice to the war-whop; the mounted Indians put whip to their ponies and the whole mass rushed upon and crushed Calhoun. The maddened mass of Indians was carried forward by its own momentum over Calhoun and Crittendon down into the depression where Keogh was, with over thirty men, and all was over on that part of the field.

In the meantime the same tactics were being pursued and executed around Custer hill. The warriors under the leadership of Crow King, Crazy Horse, White Bull, Hump, and others, moved up the ravine west of Custer hill, and concentrated on the right flank and back of his position. Gall's bloody work was finished before the annihilation of Custer was accomplished, and his victorious warriors hurried forward to the hot encounter then going on, and the frightful massacre was completed.

Smith's men had disappeared from the ridge, but not without leaving enough