

Montana Trip in Aug of 2009

Gary, Jeanne, and Biscuit



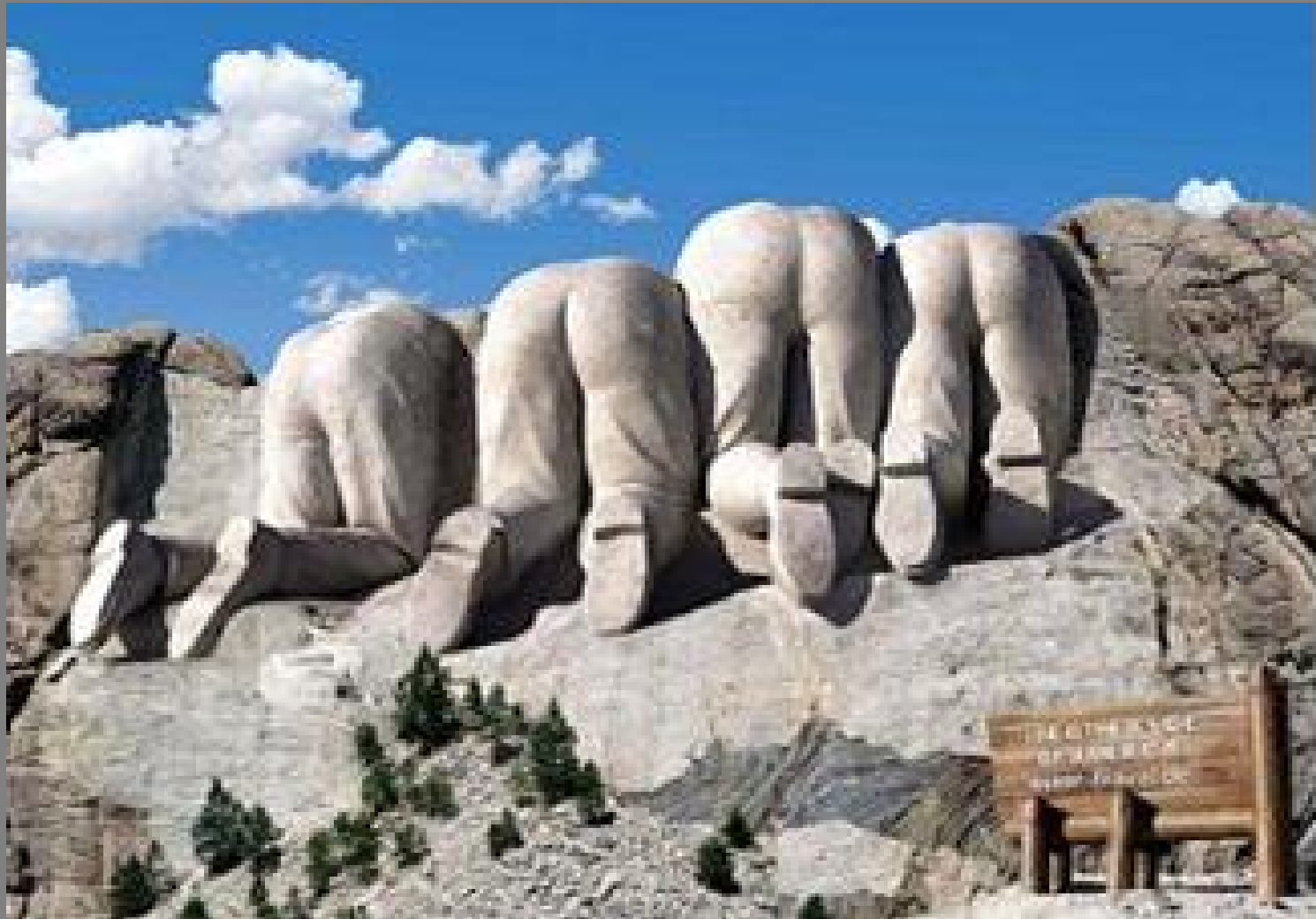








As seen from the
Canadian side.









1

2

GARY HEARTSILL
6 SHOTS .338 VIERSCO Rifle
1000 yard
LANDER WY
23 Aug 09

Jim J. J. J.
Rifle owner
Max D. Bunker
Spotter
AHS '56

76°F.
13-15 KTS 6500 ELEV

5 (6)

3

4

Fast forward to Washita Indian Territory

(Will come back to Custer)





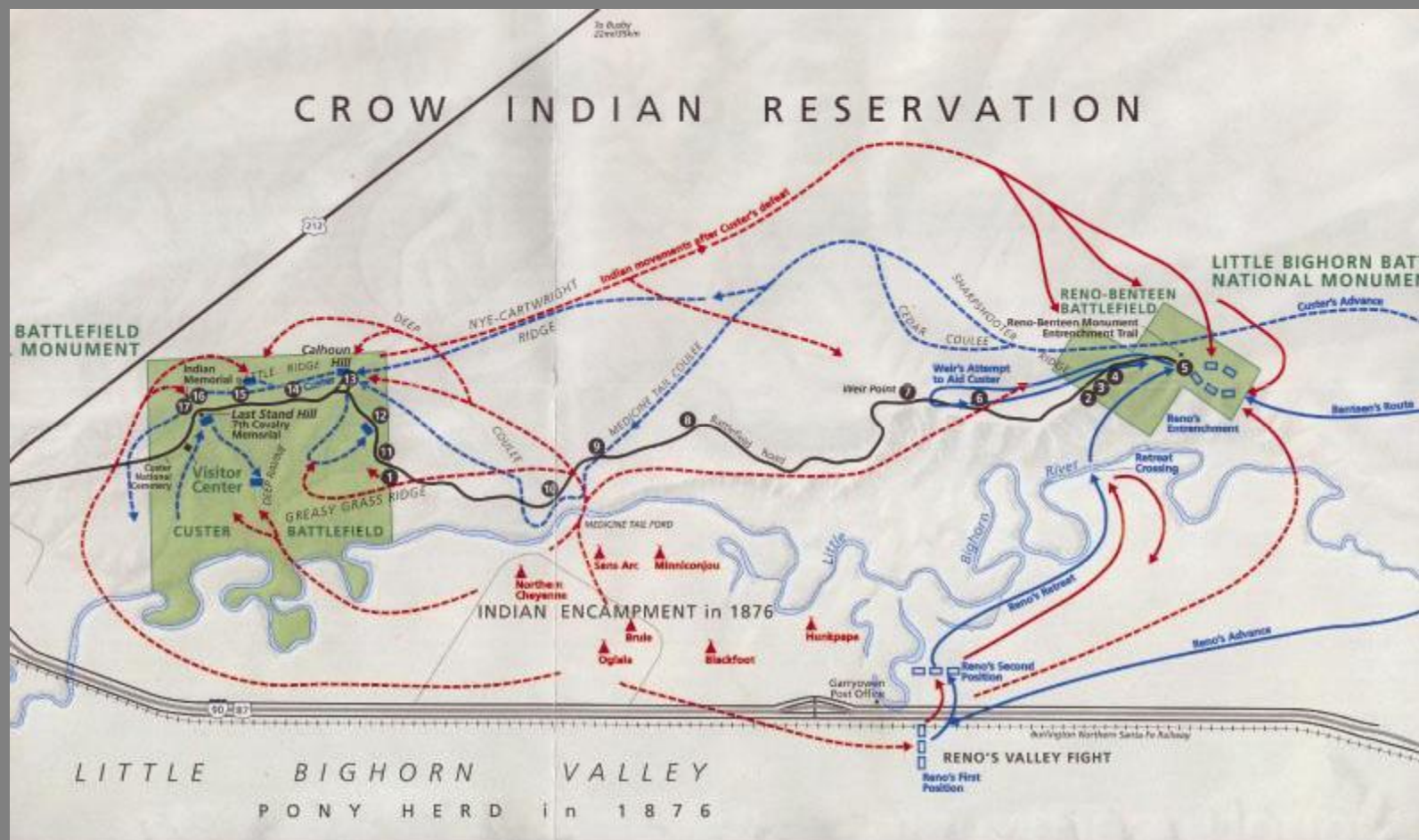


MID-MORNING T
Cheyenne, Arapaho, and
village and skirmish with
turned and the children
and children



The Boy General - of the golden lock

General George A. Custer and
The Battle of Little Bighorn
(Plus a few Indians)







BVT. MAJ. GEN. C. A. CUSTER.

CAPTAINS.

M. W. KEOGH.
C. M. YATES.
T. W. CUSTER.

LIEUTENANTS.

W. W. COOKE.
A. E. SMITH.
DONALD MINTOSH.
JAMES CALBOON.
J. E. PORTER.
B. M. HODGSON.
J. C. STURGIS.
W. VAN W. REILLY.
J. CRITTENDEN.
H. M. HARRINGTON.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

E. E. LORD.
J. M. DENVOLE.

SOLDIERS.

W. M. SHARROW.
JAMES DALLOS.
J. E. ARMSTRONG.
JAMES GRIMM.
JAMES HODGVALD.
RICHARD HOLLINS.
JNO. SULLIVAN.
T. P. SMOOTHER.
RICHARD DORN.
JOSEPH FINLEY.
AUGUST FINCHER.
T. J. BUCKWELL.
W. M. KRAMER.
GEO. HOWELL.
JNO. BRICKFIELD.
CHRISTOPHER CHAPPEL.
GEO. GRENDA.
CUSTAVE ENGL.
JAMES PARBONS.
PATRICK CHIFFIN.
JAMES KATHERBALL.
ALPHRED STUART.
EDWARD STUNDMITT.
LUDWIG ST. JOHN.
GARRETT VAN ALLEN.
D. E. WARNER.
HERMAN WYMAN.
CHAS. KIMBERT.
PATRICK GOLDEN.
EDWARD ROUSEN.
FRED H. HONKIER.
WILLIAM CARROLL.

IN MEMORY OF
OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WHO FELL NEAR THIS PLACE
FIGHTING WITH THE 7TH UNITED STATES CAVALRY
AGAINST SIOUX INDIANS
ON THE 25TH AND 26TH OF JUNE,
A. D. 1876.



Last Stand Hill, June 25, 1876

Little Bighorn Battlefield

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho warriors surround this position near the climax of the battle. Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer and approximately 41 men, shoot their horses for breastworks and fight to the death. Custer and several soldiers were found at the crest of the hill while others were discovered along the slope. This was the famed "Last Stand" of legend.

"HERE FELL CUSTER"
Cresting of Bear Paw Schield
to Bear Paw Schield
Painting may not be reproduced
without the permission of the artist.







Ta Sunke Witko (Crazy Horse)

Minnikohoju Lakota

In Memoriam, to the members of the Lakota Bands of the Great Sioux Nation, Cuthead, Two Kettle, Blackfoot, Minnikohoju, Hunkpapa, No Bow and Flathead. Also, the Dakota and Nakota Bands of the Great Sioux Nation, Cheyenne Nation and Arapahoe Nation who fought here on this battlefield against the United States 7th Army. The battle was fought because the United States wanted the Black Hills and its natural resources. The United States declared war stipulating violations by the Great Sioux Nation regarding Articles of Law of the United States.

Our Grandfather Ta Sunke Witko fought in this battle to preserve a way of life (Natures Law) for the Lakota Oyate. Natures Law applied to all of mankind no matter what race. The nations present have their own Cultural Language, Traditions that guide their everyday life. Our grandfathers protected our Sacred Pipe because it was given to us by the Creator (GOD) believing that all mankind was given the power of Truth, Justice and Wisdom. All the warriors at the battle that were killed believed in this way of living life. Our grandfathers say that the Cheyenne, Arapahoe came because they had family ties with the Lakota Nation.

Our grandfather Ta Sunke Witko was a man that prayed with the sacred pipe, played with the children and listened to the elders. He saw that all living things were higher than him because he knew that mankind had the power of choice to do right or wrong, good or bad so we must pray for Truth and Honesty to help mankind. Our grandfathers told us that all mankind were created equal and they represent the earth man with no skin color. So mankind must get together to right the wrongs done in our lifetime. We the family of Ta Sunke Witko have the highest honor for all that were involved in the battle and their descendants. In order to heal our grandmother earth we must unify through peace.



Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull
by Amos Bad Heart Bull, Lakota
(Courtesy of University of Nebraska Press)

"When I was a boy the
Lakota owned the world.
The sun rose and set on
their lands. They sent
10,000 horsemen to battle."

— Sitting Bull
Lakota

"We did not ask you white men to
come here. The Great Spirit gave us
this country as a home. You had
yours... We did not interfere with
you... We do not want your civilization!"

— Crazy Horse
Lakota



Amos Bad Heart Bull, Lakota
(Courtesy of C.A. Carter)

Reno's Valley Fight

Little Bighorn Battlefield

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

After fording the Little Bighorn River one mile to your left, Reno's battalion gallops down the valley below. Convinced he is vastly outnumbered, Reno dismounts, and forms a skirmish line across the valley floor, firing into the lodges.

Warriors in great numbers rush forward to defend the village. Outflanked, Reno retreats into the timber. Sitting Bull directs surprised noncombatants to flee to the north and west.



"The very earth seemed to grow Indians and they were running towards me."

— Major Marcus Reno, 7th Cavalry



"They were fighting in regular Indian style, riding up and down, some few on foot and some few on the hills to the left passing around and coming in on our rear, filling the whole space in our rear, a mile or two, with scattered Indians riding about."

— Lt. George Wallace, Co. G, 7th Cavalry

"The soldiers had crossed the river and were coming toward the camp... there were not many soldiers, and I knew they would be beaten because there were many Sioux and Cheyenne."

— Waterman, Arapaho

"I heard the alarm but I did not believe it. I thought it was a false alarm. I did not think it possible that any white men would attack us, so strong as we were."

— Low Dog, Oglala Lakota



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Custer's Advance

Little Bighorn Battlefield

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

From The Crow's Nest (○), a vantage point 14 miles away in the Wolf Mountains, Custer's Crow and Arikara scouts saw evidence of the massive Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho encampment. Convinced that he was discovered, Custer

abandoned plans for a reconnaissance and a delayed attack. He divides his forces into four groups along Reno Creek deciding to strike the village before it could scatter. As Custer's battalions approach the Little Bighorn Valley, he

orders Major Marcus Reno with approximately 175 soldiers and scouts to cross the river and charge. Custer, with approximately 225 soldiers and scouts, veered to the northwest and appear on the ridge to your left for their first view of the village.



BENTEN



CUSTER



RENO



"Major Reno's battalion marched down a valley that developed into the south branch of a small tributary to the Little Bighorn... the Indian trail followed the meanderings of this valley. Custer's column followed Reno's closely, bearing to the right and rear. The pack train followed their trail. Benten's battalion was ordered to the left and front.

— Lt. Edward Godfrey, Co. K, 7th Cavalry

"I saw a cloud of dust rise beyond a ridge of bluffs in the east. The morning was hot and sultry. Several of us Indian girls were digging wild turnips... we girls looked towards camp and saw a warrior ride swiftly, shouting that soldiers were only a few miles away, and that the women and children, including old men, should run for the hills in the opposite direction.

— Moving Robe Woman, Hunkpapa Lakota









Deep Ravine

Little Bighorn Battlefield

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Deep Ravine (Crazy Horse Gully & Grey Horse Ravine) was the scene of fierce fighting during the battle. Crazy Horse, and other Sioux and Cheyenne warriors crossed the Little Bighorn River (in front of you) and rode up the ravine during the attack against Lt. Col. George A. Custer's Battalion. Toward the end of the battle, approximately 40 soldiers broke out from Last Stand Hill, and were killed here, and on adjacent ridges. Warrior accounts indicate that a Sioux was also killed during the fighting and a Northern Cheyenne mortally wounded (they were recovered by their families). Approximately 28 soldiers, (mostly from Company E) were found in a large heap near the head of the ravine, and others at 25 yard intervals below.

Warrior accounts indicate that the soldiers in the ravine were buried where they fell. Historical evidence suggests that the soldiers in the ravine were not buried, but were buried in the mass grave of Last Stand Hill in 1876.

Attempts in 1934, 1935, and 1936 to locate the remains of the soldiers in the ravine were unsuccessful. Archaeological techniques and equipment failed. However, in 1993 and 1994, a team of archaeologists, including the National Park Service, conducted an excavation and metal detecting survey in the ravine, especially in the area of the ravine's head (below you). Perhaps future archaeological investigations will locate the remains of the soldiers in the ravine.



Private William F. Seelye, 7th Cavalry, was killed in the ravine. He was the only soldier to be killed in the ravine. He was killed by a Sioux arrow.



In the ravine (found most of the bodies of the soldiers who had been killed in the upper side of the ravine) were found the bodies of the soldiers who had been killed in the upper side of the ravine. The bodies were found in the ravine, and the bodies were found in the ravine.



Several of the 28 soldiers of Company E were shot in the ravine. From the position they were in it was easy for the Indians to crawl up behind them and kill them.

Lieutenant Luther R. Hartz, Co. K, 7th Cavalry



Drawn by a member of the Little Bighorn Battlefield, 1876



Deep Ravine

Little Bighorn Battlefield

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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A recent archaeological study of the soldiers in the ravine area, where they were killed, suggests that the soldiers were the main force of the attack on the main force of the Sioux and Cheyenne warriors. The study also found that the soldiers were killed in a large heap near the head of the ravine, and others were scattered throughout the area.





Keogh-Crazy Horse Fight

Little Bighorn Battlefield

Black and Gold Reserve
U.S. Department of the Interior

The Battle of Little Bighorn was fought on June 25-26, 1876, between the United States Army and a coalition of Native American tribes. The battle was a decisive victory for the Native Americans, who killed General George Armstrong Custer and his entire regiment. The battle is one of the most famous in the history of the American West.



—John Smith, 1876

The soldiers of the 7th Cavalry, led by General Custer, were defeated by the Native Americans. The battle was a decisive victory for the Native Americans, who killed General Custer and his entire regiment. The battle is one of the most famous in the history of the American West.



Weir Point

Little Bighorn Battlefield

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

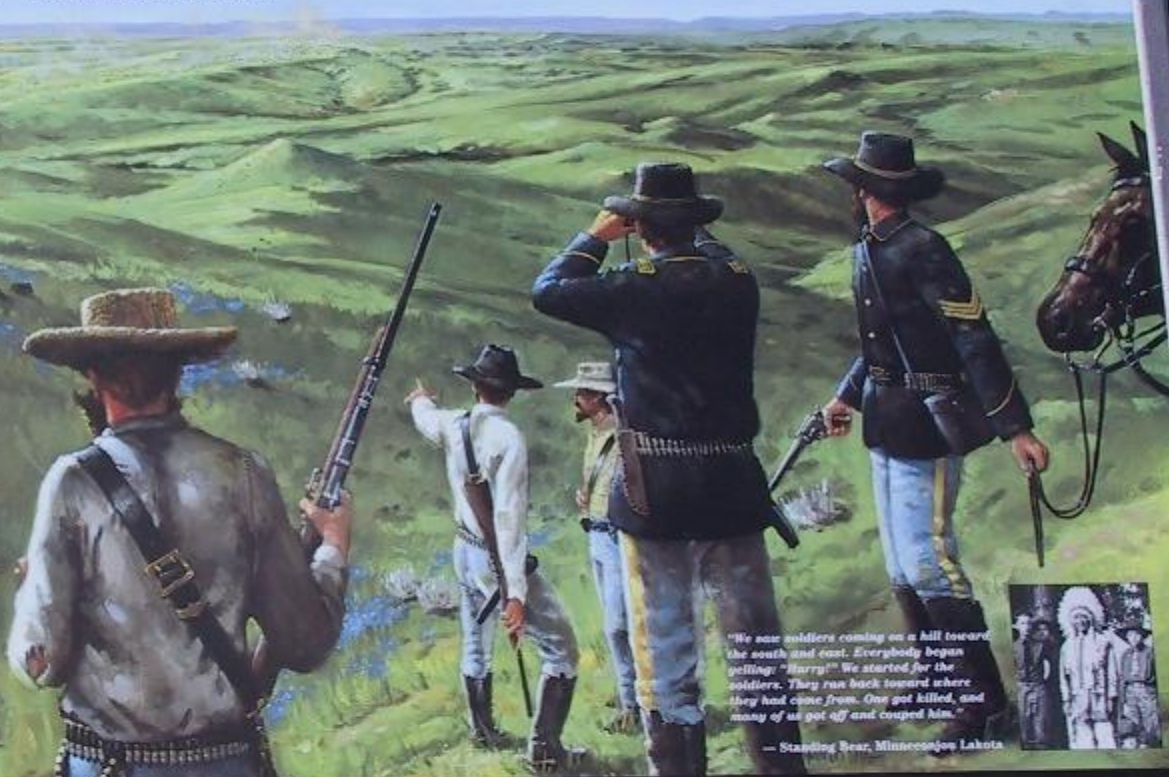
In an attempt to locate Custer, Company D under Captain Thomas Weir advances to this hilltop position without orders late on June 25. Weir may have witnessed the conclusion of the

battle three miles ahead. He is later joined by Captain Benteen and others. The Lakota and Cheyenne, returning from destroying all of Custer's immediate command, force these troops to abandon this position in favor of their hilltop defense one mile south.



"Seeing many horsemen over on the distant ridge with guidons flying, Weir said, 'That is Custer over there,' and mounted up ready to go over, when Sergeant Flanagan said, 'Here, Captain, you had better take a look through the glasses; I think those are Indians.' Weir did so and changed his mind about leaving the place. Accordingly the men were dismounted and the horses led behind the hill."

— Pvt. William Morris, Co. M, 7th Cavalry



"We saw soldiers coming on a hill toward the south and east. Everybody began yelling, 'Hurry!' We started for the soldiers. They ran back toward where they had come from. One got killed, and many of us got off and couped him."

— Standing Bear, Minneconjou Lakota





Weir Point

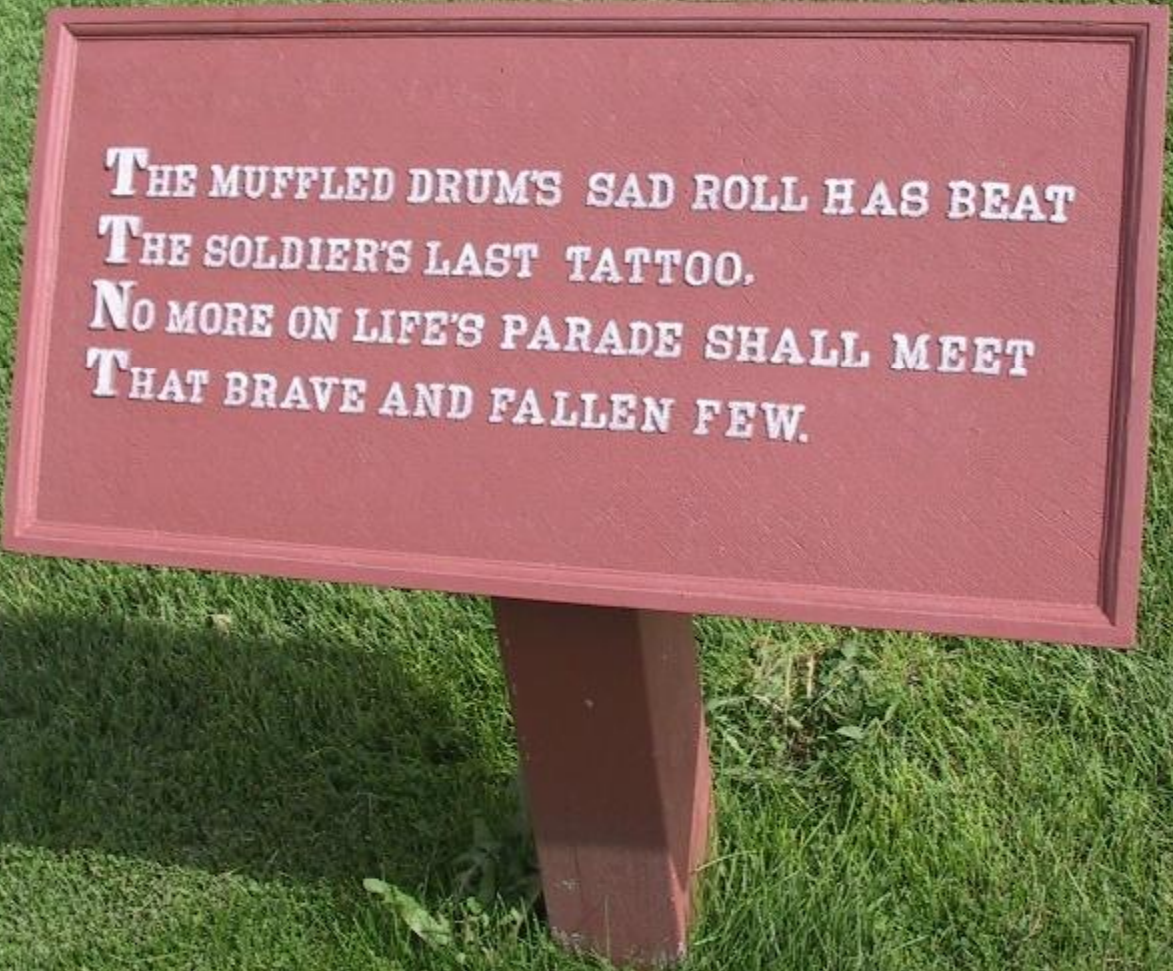
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Little Bighorn Battlefield

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U.S. Department of the Interior



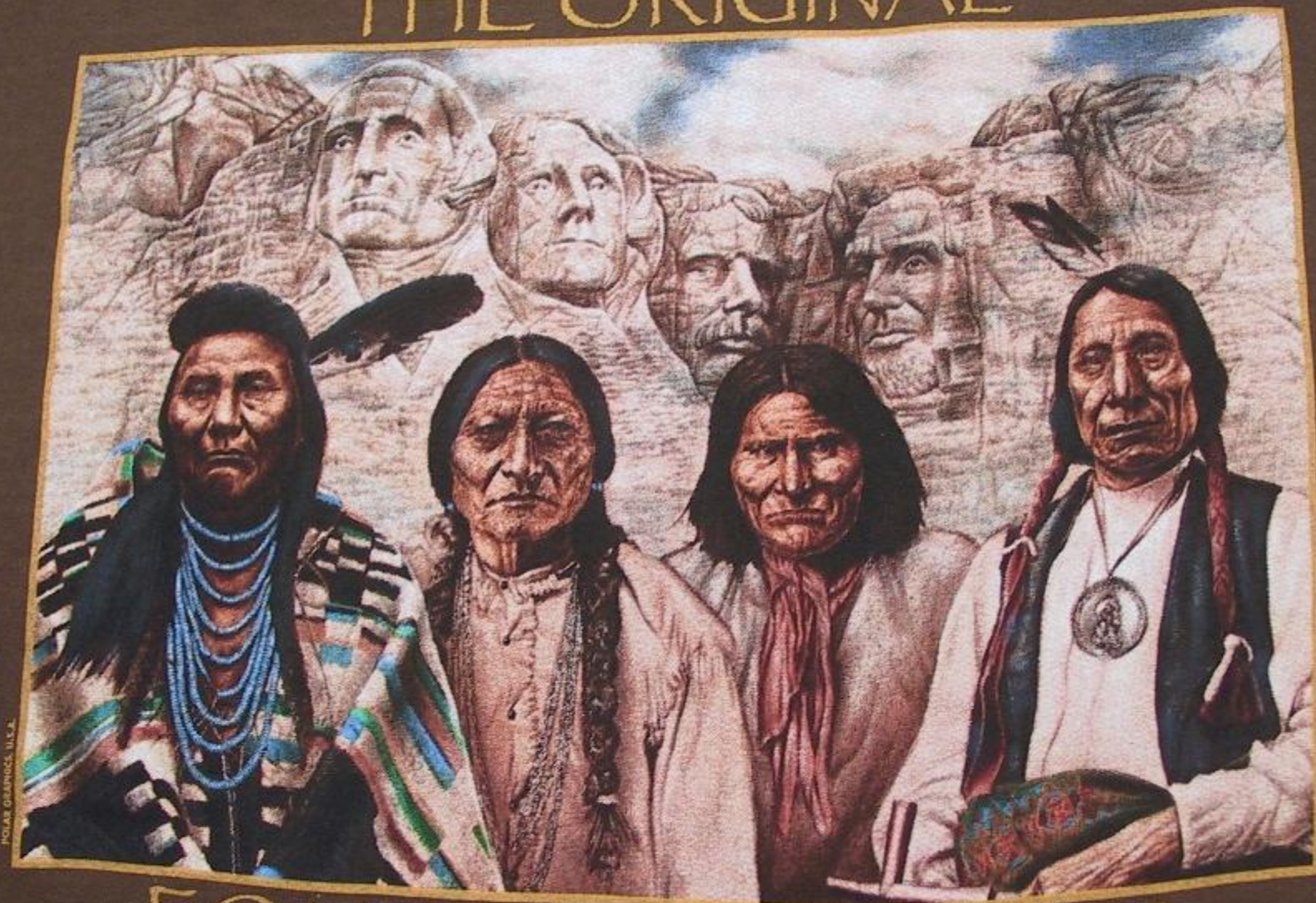
A red rectangular sign with a double-line border is mounted on a single red post. The sign is set in a green grassy field. The text on the sign is in white, all-caps, serif font, arranged in four lines. The first line reads 'THE MUFFLED DRUM'S SAD ROLL HAS BEAT', the second line reads 'THE SOLDIER'S LAST TATTOO.', the third line reads 'NO MORE ON LIFE'S PARADE SHALL MEET', and the fourth line reads 'THAT BRAVE AND FALLEN FEW.'

THE MUFFLED DRUM'S SAD ROLL HAS BEAT
THE SOLDIER'S LAST TATTOO.
NO MORE ON LIFE'S PARADE SHALL MEET
THAT BRAVE AND FALLEN FEW.

Pause

(Say thanks for being here)

THE ORIGINAL



POLAR GRAPHICS, U.S.A.

David Blum - 70

FOUNDING FATHERS

AND NOW,

YOU KNOW MORE ABOUT LITTLE
BIG HORN THAN GENERAL
CUSTER DID ON 25 JUNE 1876