

Sitting Bull's account of the Custer fight is given in full in the Macleod Gazette, Anniv. June 25, 1942, p. 6. He told the story to Major Crozier of the police, who gave the original transcript of it to the late William Black, whose widow delivered it to the Macleod Gazette. p. 96.

The Mounted Police were seriously extended when the Sioux came into Canada. Sitting Bull appealed to the Blackfoot to join the Sioux, but Chief Crowfoot kept his young men in check. The Sioux assembled at Wood Mountain where the police set up a temporary fort. Chief Medicine Bear of the Yankton Sioux and Chief Four Horns of the Teton arrived first at Wood Mountain to establish the winter camp, and bands of refugees drifted in throughout the winter. Sitting Bull himself arrived with the last of his followers--a total of 5600--in May, 1877 (Benton Record, July 28, 1876)

"When Sitting Bull heard of the position of the Nez Perce, he wished to lead his braves across the boundary to join Joseph in fighting General Miles. Such an act would probably have resulted in another debacle like the Custer Massacre. It was only with the help of Chief Spotted Eagle of the Sans Arres, Black Bull of the Uncapapa, Spotted Elk of the Minnecoug, and Broad Tail, Stone Dog, and Little Bull of the Ogalalla that Walsh was able to dissuade Sitting Bull from his design. Walsh warned that the Sioux that any brave who crossed the line in warlike manner would not again be permitted to enter Canada. Sitting Bull seemed satisfied with the promise of Walsh that the Nez Perce could find refuge in Canada even as the Sioux had done." p.100

Indian Wars - Bear's Paw