



William Watts Folwell and
Family Papers.

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Spoux Outbreak, Causes of

Notes on letters from Sibley and others to Ramsay about Tr.D. Sx.

From Governor Ramsay's collection in possession of his daughteer Mrs.

A.I. Furness, 265 S. Exchange St. St. Paul, Minn.

Sx war Census.
Sx war Census.

Vip. Tolubukh

Russ

Williamson

< Russ. 1862

Galbraith

tc

Sx. war, causes < 1840's little Press Dec 4/62 -

1. Indians not a nation

2. No government for them

old Patriarchal govt. weakness - Chiefs = lords

∴ Crime -

3. Allowed to fight one another - (in own streets)

4. Not compelled to labor, Idleness, encouraged

5. fire water not kept from them

6. Vice teaching system -

Drills, dissolute friends of ammunition -

7. No patents for improvements

8. Political agents: "policy could be realized
in four years" Indian civilization corrupted & all,
Nation was ruined at it

Two exceptions - 7 minor agents &

9. Good employers, program, education & civilization
School boards wanted - grandiose contracts
and men at 2000000.

10. \$96,000 on loan of 1858 absorbed in claims
- 1858 & 1859 then 1860 credit

\$88,000¹³ taken for claims of 1860 & 1861 -

For two years it could not be paid when & when
money would be paid.

11. Spanish 1862 holders demand credit because

Spain not to be paid 1862. ∴ discontent.

12. Delayed payment - Part of amount has
been taken for claims.

Govt not held one nation guilty.

Over

State Savage Nations must maintain form -
Indians who have been removed -

"State has the right to arrange" when land
Families must be protected.

Former Indian mostly now dead -

Let us reform the system

of removal in the policy of both sides. remove,

But no concentration of thousands

of removal then

1. Strong Government
2. Just system of land
3. Wise system of civilization -

Se. War - outbreak

Riggs. Sultan in Press. Aug 29. 1862

"An outrageous and unchristian rebellion"

Causus. 1. Failure to furnish independent

2. Unjust dealing - \$9000 with held from
annuity of Sultan's Ex. 1861 - Taken out
at Wash - for unjust claims

This year leaders absconded - for claims al-
ready allowed at Day table

3. Ex embarking by Ocean of able-bodied
men to South - Mdewakanton, Crow, etc.

Williamson, < Press Sept. 3. '62

Causus 1. Primary, independent.

2. Subversion on State Payments
+ belief of friends

3. Draw of volunteers.

Have planned + executed for many years

Men.	Sold	Wounded
Lower Ex	2000	600
Sisseton, lower	2000 men	150
Upper	2000 sold	600-
Washington	1000 "	300-
	<u>5200</u>	

Right plan to send back up the "Northwest
and unchristian" to terminate - Some Ex as much
opposed to the war as the opposition

Sx. War Census < App. ltr Dec. 3. 1862
in Press Dec 7 1862

Census. not in heat of Sx by gov or any class
of persons "They were undoubtedly indicated
by the devil" x x x Such a demanded pro-
cession of a whole people it was a cruelly dif-
ficult withstanding -

Swiss maintains by them who with Govt
Ordinary & x x

"We don't want to make barbarians of ^{our-}~~them~~ -"
Says, because we are dealing with barbarians"

Sx. War - Causes

Usher

< Sp. Rpt. Usher Sec. Int. - Feb. 13 1863 -
in 98 1163. Ex. Doc. 68 -

p. 2

Real cause - difference - to determine -

No premeditation - Long standing dissatisfaction about treaties. Complaints as usual -

Some misunderstanding on to bad interpreting
Gallivants had no suspicion of outbreak.
3 days before, found Little Crow "pleased & satisfied" -
No rebel emissaries.

No ground for celebration of end from other tribes
in Pine Country - Scarcely any war pretenses -

Outbreak clearly caused by Action Members -

"Through the influence ^{intermediaries} of League"

Indians at time agitated by acts of violence in South
Uneasy abt delay of payments.

i. e. Evil-disposed persons, but then the good
was broken up i. e. time to recover country -

p. 3

Roasts Gallivants for deserting himself

1862

1.

Sx. War Census

4 < Narrative Geo. H. S. Spencer, in 1163. Dec 68 p 44

4. Ever since 1851 Sx complained hunters not but killed -
"The Indian ^{is} a connecting link between the wild
beast and the human species"

5. Much bad interpreting by Breeds + ignorant
white men -

Indian half the time ignorant of the contents of the
document he signs -

6. Sioux informed from absence of all-tribed men -
delay of payment, and departure of agent,
that the U.S. Govt had ceased to exist.

Just then Custer murders [S. says they came
home in morning of 17th Aug]

250-300 Indians, arms naked came in to
Lower Agency Aug 18.

Tells story of his escape - Only white man taken
prisoner. Others killed or escaped -

Breeds considered prisoners. So 5-6 Canadians

Aug 19 - All moved to Crow's village, into one camp -
Here 4-5 days. Then moved to 4. m.
25 m above. 2 days march. Trail 5 m
long. Camp is high, with Sx's body in
middle -

Spencer 2.

8

Much time spent in Council at M. U.

Crow wanted to go to Eng. a Red River, Majorly
against him -

Some Winnabago & Mandan.

Some bands refused help from western & Eng.

No session tomorrow

Standing Buffalo came down to Eng. U. with two

warriors in Council discussed party plunder.

Crow refused - S. D. then refused to take
part in war.

Friendly Camp formed (but not ? date ?)

S. & returned from war taken down east -

In Council decided to go north leaves

? boys in friendly camp - 120 captives given to
to S. D.

Spencer. well camped but mainly -

Women, horribly outraged.

~ ~ ~ 6-7 / 10-12 ~ ~ ~ 7. 2

. 6 7 / -

Red in Captive - boy killed, wantonly.

S. D. no more too highly praised -

Re. J. R. B.'s Agency

I < Ann R. B. 1857 - in C/S 942

Prison

71 Brown did not qualify - no agent with St. during summer -

72 Cullen at St. Agency - July 3 - Middle of August '57

Got both when Brown heard to produce independent -

Had battery of cannon in July - St. was well-disposed

no. annually by 7500. Not much work with white

Education still lacking - Fund accumulating -

Present users too big

73

Rpt. Flamban. Sept. 24, 1857 -

Pagan. Oct. 1856.

Concentration, protection.

Independent manhood Mar. 18. 1857 - Susp. 2 ft.

18 wk. Aug. Gravel blacks, did great damage -

N.B. Payment independent, till after close of Independent.

Sherman's battery seen.

Schools should begin - Yamilton Wells to be off.

Recom. land to individuals.

Treaty for that old or made at Wash - to be -

Prove St. Charles.

Turns over agency to J. R. B. -

See C/S 942 for Particular correspondence

14 (p. 294) that St. release insufficient.

over

From over,

- 83 May 24, 1858. Rfr to treaty for land E. of line.
Cullen Sept. 24, 28 S. 58. numerous names.
- 85 J. R. B.'s 2nd. Sept. 30. 1858.
45-1000s bank by lower St - Young boys distributed.
- 87 Greenwood Corner. Aug. 26. 1859 -
"Remarkable revolution" among St. - 200 men (700 votes)
determined to give up double vote - & 3 yrs. - Blanket Indians
will be in minority
Reverts. question abt. with to return. - Senate should decide
- 88 Cullen. Sept. 15. S. 59. St. giving up blanket - 700.
Sumner's going on. - as expected & 50 a lot to land...
- 89 Cullen Sept. 15. 1859 -
St. civilization "as around Indian" - 100 names framed.
- 90 J. R. B. 2nd Aug. 24. Sept. 10. 1859 - < C/S 1023
"Extension, Indian & Complete" change in St.
See p. 401 C/S 1023 for ref. to treaty 1858
St. expect the Senate to be fair
Indian scene - in my view.

Re. J. R. B's agency & notes

94

Cullen. Rpt. Sept. 29, 1960

6 points of new system for Indians

95

Indianization progressing among Sk. - Great Abasco,
Troops shown way at Y. in to protect farmers

96

Rpt. J. R. B. Oct. 25, 1960 3rd. ann. + last 2 p.

Expenditure 1845 - a budget in 1960.

Indian farmers continue generally to 278 p.

118 families in 2 Res. in limited -

Quo. Calk. Gilebo. p. 279

Members Indians, get farmers drunk - 264

98

Rpt. J. W. Cullen Sept. Farming 22 S 1960

Farmers = white settlers - see note

101

Dale. Conn. Rpt. 27 Nov. 1961

See p. 683 & p. 117 - Observation of blanket Indian
intense - Whiskey, a border of farms -

Rpt. E. W. Hamlin. Oct. 30 1961

No. farmers found - but many coming in -

Wash. Co. by Conley at Y. in, p. 682

Indian's Nature must be changed

104

Rpt. G. W. Smith Oct. 1 1961⁶¹

125 families, farmers - Hostility bitter.

Traders against - Summary from 260 farms

only on alcohol & Low Ex. Farmers, sales

1862

Sx war Cause < Gallwraith's report - u.
 of 1182 p 382+

388

June 25. Chiefs & headmen of Ute & came to
 agency - Inquired whether they were to
 get any money - Had been told they would
 not - G. told them they would be paid - about
 July 20 - Had them sent them home

G. then visited from agency + on return

July 14. Found nearly all Ute & in Camp at agency -
 Found they would not get money - what was said
 told them so -

G. had to send 4,000 annuities Indians &
 1,000 Yanktonians - partially

Aug 4. 400 mounted men & 150 on foot, surprised & de-
 cided the command of the guard

Cut down door of warehouse. Shot down the
 flag, carried 100 + sacks of flour -

Soldiers, recovered from panic, then took
 possession of warehouse. Indians had guns
 loaded, cocked & fired -

Result of talk was that they ^{proposed} go
 away - if G. would give work & flour & issue
 annuity goods next day -

G. said he would give 2 days rations
 + would hold a council next day -

Aug 5. Capt Marsh arrived from Pitkin - Concerned

6, 7 & 8. Issued annuity goods + a certain amt of missions
 Sisters got away on 7th - Arr. home 12 OVH

From one -

Not only permitted for plunder & warlike

"Simply because in Indian power to punish"

"Safar - War policy" adopted (cf. Independent)

Aug 12. 30 entered at H. M.

14 1920 at Redwood

15 Went to Redgely.

16 " " Newblum

18 " " St. Peter -

44-10

395+ S. Hatcher the Nelson of the St. Indian -

Theft, arson, rape, murder = various - Killing the

request of various

Killing mostly for "beasties"

397 Here true cause of outbreaks - agree with Briggs -

St. possessing the land - "Their every principle,

habits, art & deed is entirely purely destroyed, or

strongly inclined into disunity

Radical Cause - resistance of Savages to Xy and
Civilization -

398 S. Describes the Government of making "Hutchinson"

Says "evil-disposed white men shall - based in their
interest" "fomented the hostility of the blanket Indians -

399 Series of speculation of agent in gold - S. did not have
any before outbreaks -

St. war 1862 2
Causus - Galbrath, in 9, 11 & 2 Cont.

399 In an Indian speech 9, had heard (they were noted)
complaint was made that the treaty of 1857
had not been complied with.

They claimed that they were promised

1. Blankets a year

Plenty of food, from the government

A gun & ammunition for every hunter

200 lbs. coffee, tobacco &c. &c.

+ Money \$46,000 for Sower, \$40,000 for Walker.

Complaints perpetual

9. Concluded - Some fair when so much trouble -

400

At treaty of 1858, Indian told that the Sower St. would
get \$100,000 & the Walker a half (old) -

But no price was given in treaty (Senate Jan 27)

1860 ? made it 30c an acre -

\$96,000 for Sower & \$240,000 for Walker

\$70,000 was the amount in cash for debt, which
the Indian claim that \$60,000 was the figure
they had agreed to - 9. think complaints
them out

401

Can't note action of Indian tribes - nothing but
"a fair, honest & searching investigation" can reveal
Some of perpetual dissatisfaction

The misunderstanding about the Sower & Walker
with. (Judge 9, think it was intentional) Over

From over

Half-Grands + others kept Indians informed abt the
Civil war.

Indian men told - that niggers were late work-
ing - Great Forts cleaned out - no more
money for Indians -
∴ Perked out forment.

~~The~~ "direct influence" of rebel emissaries, G. can
not assert.

"Yet --- rebel sympathizers did all in their
power to create dissension --- and ---
time was being lost in full ruling the fort not
only, but more --- much more"

401

402

Delay of Payment. Caused anxiety - no fair protest to -
no time freely law a treaty for Payment -
Up to 1857 - 2 payts - Spring 1700 -
Maj Cullen changed to me - when pass, for partem.
Money of '6 - left ST₂ Aug. 17. on Rept. Aug 18 -
went back as it came. G. say the Reg, only -

403

Saddens body formed ^{early} in June - to keep hunters from
paytals - Sower alluded G. satisfied that it was to
"clean out" all winter at time of Payment
Sx nation - Complainers
Sower Sx better off for necessities than any
equal no. of frontier settlers.

409

Recom. Sx Resem a Col. du Proven. 700 Sx in -

6

Sx. war, Causes & Galvanther's disposition
in C/S 1189 -

6

Sx never fully conceded the rights of whites to settle on
reserves IV (2.) of the river -
always. Subject of complaint
never fully understood treaty of 1858
limited state on needed ships & beyond -
When in the most Indian complaint of settlements
on the spot towards New Ulm -

No timber kept along river creeks -

9. never allowed whites on res. for trade without leave -

at first payments some whiskey smuggled in
Indians got whiskey at New Ulm. How? how?

When bands didn't worry abt E. side part, Indian
Some bands' chief, Comblank, was back

\$60.00 or \$70.00 was to go for such debts as
they seemed acknowledged in open Council

a surreptitious contract was got to pay the
which \$70.00 + \$26.00 (= which
amount of sale) - Trades for this contract
in the winter, which rest, but were on hunt
goods furnished, were deducted from [in 1861]

annuities & not from the [Columbia] fund -

When bands made same kind of complaints
but ^{then} found not at hand.

Chiefs accused* denied to 9. having agreed to
pay over \$60.00 Over

7

OK

From Over -

8 Sx very much interested in Civ War
Manifesto serious apprehension that Govt was on way to
dissolution

? indiscreetly spread story that Govt under union Govt.

After weeks were no Govt -

Delay of payt 1 to 2 aggravated apprehensions

Indians told by that some leaders & employees said

"the Govt would soon be cleaned out"

Little Cms doubted this, but thought of Sx Cms recover

Country to Miss, Govt would buy it again

Were told there a negro war - Indians hate negroes -

= one of the chief instinctive causes. !!!

9. disenclosed territory devastated. 19 women on the

Part of 3 men - S.E. Part of Wash Tenn.

about part of 13 other Co. 1 / 2 of

9 700 lives in the battle - 1/2 that no. wounded -

Sx Wen Caudus - < Riggs deposition in
C/S 1189 - 142 58 35.1 p. 9+

10

"A number and variety of Caudus."

(1st.) Sx has complained that they did not re-
ceive the money under terms of 1857 - or that
they could dispose of them in other Council.
also that they had not received full amounts

that had been promised for their claims
allowed at Washington, without their knowledge
and unjustly.

? to Upper Sx

2. of 1861. Annuity due \$45,000. 30,000 paid
\$9,000 allowed & paid at Washington - of which
\$5,000 to Plateau Caudus to cover their
loss from store at Bigstone - Loss, 2000 or 3000 \$.
A fraud.

Season of 1858 very disastrous both to
Upper & Lower (of Galbraith)

which proceeds of sale went to pay debts - of McDonald
Reports in Spring of '62 that only 1/2 annuities
would be paid & next year none - These by
men politically opposed to the administration

"Men seems to have been too much truth in them"

Fall of 1861, \$10,000 worth of goods sent to an agency -
after payment of the regular annuity
Indians asked from what fund. Agent could not tell.

"generally understood afterwards" that they came

out of 1862 annuity fund. [Some Sx would own
Sx could not understand, & were mad. [not later found

From Doc.

p

1D

"Inflammable material for lighted match"

(2nd) - Personal difficulties with whites small -

11

(3rd) - Failure to furnish Subpatents - ... Contempt.

(4th) Did not wish Great Father succeed in Civil War -
Impression that he was badly worn man, sick -
able recruitment at agencies -
North Valley empty of fighting men.
Will not say directly that Southern emissaries -
Men (Whites) of opposite political faith were
not careful to uphold Govt - ... suggestion
of disaster to Union arms.

(5th) Great Father believed to be short of money - bankrupt

(6th) Planted Indians, leaders in outbreak - Some
Crazy Indian joined in - more in compulsion

(7th) Soldiers lodge - perverted to paralyze an -
Unionizing Chiefs - 1862 a lodge of 150 warriors at Some agency.
Adon murders on Aug 17, not premeditated.
Shakopee backed them later Crows - no plan for massacres.
Which frontier deserted -

12

See this part for plundering by white men

Militates - turned plunderers - Dangers were imaginary then real
and in some ways -

10 ~~Sx war~~
Chances. < Pft. Claim Com of S. 11. 89 -

14 1/2 populated territory, the alleged
6000 St. Nro warriors, but of arms. 21 m long. 12 m deep.

15 D & no arms when produced for better to better arms

16 Complete depopulation of 19 Cos. Parts of 4 others - no return to state
Partial " of 4 others & parts of 10 -

" -- the frontier and the army completed what the
impotence of the Savage had feared

new plan, measure of greatest loss -

250 x 100 miles -

18 Narratives in testimony, minute thrilling adventures -

" Presence of inferior races -- hostile to Society "

Races of different origin but cannot long cohabit

19 Race of tribes to attempt to civilize +

" Ephemeral Causes of imitation "

Overreached in treaty of 1858

Defrauded in application of proceeds -

not over \$10,000 for just debts & obligations +

Treaty of '58 ratified Mar. 31. 1859. -

June 27 1860 before Senate by Mr. [unclear]

In next face ('60) or volume ('61) claimed that

Chief of some bands had in open Council directed
application of \$70,000 to debts, under 3rd Sec. -

Sx claimed that no such sum had been authorized
two \$10,000 of food furnished out of purchase money

but out of Annuitants of 1861 (food not suitable '61)

Over

From over.

19

Upper bands made similar complaints - They
had more land ∴ bigger balance after debts -

Then came "real & feigned".

Crop of 1861 failure - Winter '61-2 severe. St
could not go on usual hunts - Famine, imminent.
Agent distributed supplies.

Rumor, that payment would be curtailed or omitted -
Govt. bankrupt

20

Did not inquire who was the parties "that had the deadly
hate" by individuals and "balsclums" - wonder at such
madness and rage

No troubles between St & neighbors -

People yell - do nothing to forbid right to remuneration

2,940 claim. \$ 2,458.795¹⁶ +

21

2,818 " Audited, 2,635 allowed - 183 rejected
46 withdrawn - 76 no evidence

\$1,370.374 awarded.

State Commission, audited military claims only.

22

Siberian army more than 6000 ft. high

\$184,392 of immediate relief awarded - 1,350 cases -

23

Regulation in 24 contains abstract of Complaints to (not in order)

Quelven's "enlightened & conscientious" assertion -

Sarawany "of culture & humanity".

Sx war Censor, < never 4th ed.

720 240 yrs after 1st massacre on James River 1622

721 Crow in message to Sibley - makes no reference to treaties.

Pls to suffering from delay of payments &

misbehavior of leaders

722 at first assembly - only ^{usual} chronic discontent.

723 nothing lost out during trials -

outcome not predetermined

724 Concurrent Causes -

Delay of payment

Scarcity of food

Dissatisfaction with leaders ✓

Encroachment of whites ✓

Hatred of blanket Indian & missionary converts ✓

Predictions of medicine men that Sx could beat ✓

whites in battle & clean them out.

Alleged whites gone up to war ✓

Small guerrillas at Redgely & Abenashin ✓

Sx attached to British

Independents, not promised

725 Custom murders - look to magazine

never say - whiskey - them -

Bp. Whittle. < Lights & Meadows.

over

B. Adams, Iphigeneia - N.Y. Parents, Presbyterian
at 10 Park in Dr. Owen's school Clinton
Later at Berlin.

Went into business & politics

Deacon 26. Aug. 49 - Presb. Feb. '50 -

First Parish Rome N.Y.

1853 - In Florida - for wife's health

1856 - to Chicago, Free Church -

1859, Concord N.H. Oct. 13, 1859

Nov. 10 first service in N.H. at Wabasha.

23 at Gull Lake mission with Breck
advised to keep clean of Indians

50 Apr. 9, 1860 Letter to Pres. Buchanan

1860 + 61, from Jan. to Nov. all over.

61 Sept. 20 1860 Ordained Minister, who began at Iron Agency,
Wabasha & Anklam - no pay for land,
no schools -

106 - Jan 1862, in St. Res - much complaint

123 Sept. 1862 1st Letter to St. P. papers.

136 Autumn of 1862 (time of Gen. Convention) ^{at N.Y.} Calver Pres. L.
+ from an account of the outbreak -

138 Address, Rps + to Pres -

510 Mar 6, 1862. Address to Pres. Lincoln -

514 1862 Bp's Indian policies - also p. 521 + 545

From over -

< Johnson, Cye -

145-9
22

37.

13 Feb. 1822

6 Cause < Sp. Whittier. Sept. 20 - -

60 June 1860 visited Lower Agency. at payment
Wabasha. from Hinnman & Tappi complaint
Had sold 800.00 a. 30 x 10 m. - no pay
\$8.00 promised for school not paid -

Sept. 20 1860 Hinnman ordained + began mission.

June 1861. 50 children in school. 7 confirmations

[Facing 1860 in work. for return p. 66.]

106. June 1862. was in St. Country at time of payment
Butter Complaints.

Trade's clerk knew more than Gallant
about payment -

Indians restless - demanding every day - Some
would not shake hands -

123. Article in North Star Sept. 1862 - was printed
St. Paul Press, Dec. 4 1862 - I have notes,

138 Address of Pops - nothing new.

570 Letter to Pns. Mar. 6. 1862 -

Determinate after lecture -

Political agents, ambile

Employers - "Wendy Sullen, bar-room keepers - debauchers.

Indians have no protection -

Honesty first requisite -

Indians. must be warned

Over

From cover

572 Must have land patented to him - Philp W. Wood with
Schools also on ample
\$6000 in 7 years, not one child at home a family
can read - Mission School \$700 a year -
No money annuities -

574 Bp's letter on removal & Indian Conditions of -
Removal necessary - (Exhibit 6 Sunday, Feb 10)

576 Indian homes, must be completely rebuilt -
No concentration - Chance for extensive instructions.
Florida was cost \$40.000.00

Requests: 1. Strong government
2. Govt must be on side of labor -
3. Vicious trade, must be abolished
4. Agents to must be good men -

579 Letter to Indian Commission Oct. 7 186
Treaty policy - a Shamful lie
Treaties often concealed in fraud - to put money into hands
white man's pocket - Subversion of p. 523
Agents, sent to meet
We Kill 10 Whites or 1 Indian.
Every Indian skin has cost \$125.000

572 Canadians present \$125.000.00 on Indian wars -
574 Officer - the interpreter is the British agent of Governor
Cunningham & Commodore

Robbery begins in Contract for removal -

Inclate removal \$20.000 Paid for Contract to provide ^{subsistence} ~~subsistence~~ ?

2

Cause < 186. W. Siglet - Contd.

526 Knows nothing of 1st Sale. Indians say that after bargain was made. Chiefs were ordered to sign a paper giving large part of first payment to white men. Men kept for months starving - many died.

For some time no reservation

527 1858 Sold Gov. 100 acres - Plea was they needed money for civilization -

No open Council held - to allow death.

Indians did not know of provision that Sec. of Ind.

might use money as he pleased -

After 4 years. got by value goods - when got. got. all of money except \$500, went for claims.

Subject of angry discontents -

Wabash's talk.

Part of Commission also taken. "Confidential part"

Time for payment, June - 2 mos. passed - Starving

528 All Christian Indians true

40 men tried in 6 hrs & condemned to death -

38 suffered death - Some were innocent.

530 After outbreak went to Wash. to see Gov. to hunt all herds.

Said a war was over & \$30,000,000, when Gov. \$10,000,000.

536 1865 8,000 troops detached to hunt Indians -

Mem. Jan. 18 1908: '

My best guess to-day after spending the day on a review of the testimony in the Sisseton and Wahpeton Claims, is that

1. The Upper chiefs and braves were as angry as those of the lower tribes at the misbehavior of the whites, - quite as much disaffected.
2. That the outbreak was begun by the lower Indians, without consultation with the upper Sioux.
3. That some of the chiefs and bands of the upper Sioux were so remote that they were not drawn, as bands, into the war.
4. That many of the young men of the upper tribes did get into the battles of Birch Coulee, Fort Ridgely, and New Ulm.
5. That all the warriors of the upper Sioux present in the camp at the mouth of the Chippewa went to the Wood lake fight, and took part.
6. The assertion of witnesses that 10/16 of the killed there were Sissetons, needs confirmation.
7. That it was the upper friendlies who collected the prisoners in to the friendly camp and turned them over to Sibley. *after stampede of Sx*
8. That it is not clear that the attacks on Abercrombie were by Sissetons. More probable that Yanktons were principally concerned.
9. That the general exodus of the S. & W's needs explanation. It may be that the battles left the M'dewakantons in a condition unfit to travel off on the prairie.

Plundered several houses - Killed "the whole lot" and
probably carried off some women -

Markham - gave the alarm at Springfield on his morning city
Inchland (?) of Springfield) got into 2 houses in E of river -
Wood's house (killed) in West -

Inkpaduta came in with the Wood - Wood advised him
to get away - Inkpaduta came to 2 - plundered houses -
murdered Joseph Newcomb wife, infant - 3 yr old girl -
Boy 10 escaped -

Sam y in Thomas killed + -

Recovered a few - probably killed by the Woods -
to get away with gun, having had provision

Missouri Thursday evening - Capt. B. an. Sat.
2 Sub. groups 1. 07. 2 men - 20 men sent to
Regey - in 4 days march -

31-5 Apr 21, 1857 - Verbalized by Huebschman to Wash -
Citizens of the Seams. Provision money may quit
but Indian rebels - Remittance might be used
before then.

Letter of Huebschman to Denver June May 8, 1857
not important - Measures taken to recover 4 women
Inkpaduta left gone to join river - also that 1 woman
had been left to a Prairie

See Begin Capt. R. E. See balloon \$76
center

357 Account of Inkapautu "Chibault" by E. S. Flanagan - From Providence Democrat - Apr. 11, 1857

Spent time near N. end of J. w. of Des Moines river
Spring, 1856. Wm. Freeman sent Satchum - the
white boy, white - was killed -

Spring of summer 1856 - Mr. Wood of Satchum sent
off with 3 Springfield 10-15 in up D.M. river
Two taking notes several families

∴ Satchum invited - a party to visiting to work

Indian hunting in Rock River near Satchum (? Wm.)

White man dog but Indian - Indian K. dog -

White man. thought Indian

White discovered Indian - was recovered, am,

Delivered Satchum. Result not learned (Apr 11)

Then Came up to Spent time - from on house it a
time. K. + drove away all.

358 Morris Mandelbaum - returning after absence found

Mar. 9. 3 dead birds in Gardner's house

Had the night. (S. or P. Indian was near) Car-

ried news to Des Moines Satchum - was sent

to Ft. Ridgely for help - 2 men an, 18th Mar

Cpl. Alexander, ambushed Cpl. Ben or Flanagan's

men

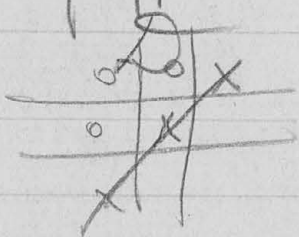
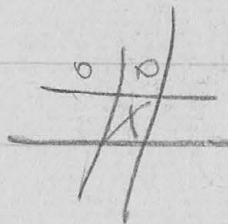
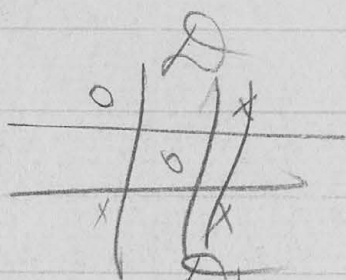
∴ Killed not ascertained, 20 missing

Inkapautu following, a black man was Killed

Took no part in history of 1851 - Came to pay 1854

Reported by Indians in april

another on
Providence



363. Instructions of W. W. Bennett, Comr. to
 Kentucky Pritchett, Sp. Agent - July 22, 57
 Orders to Mr. John Cullen. Assn. St. that no am-
 munitaries are paid till they have been every thing
 possible to Corral Independent - Suspect by Syra -
 Wallace - no volunteers needed or allowed.

366. Cullen capt. letter to Denver - July 26, 1857
 After many councils got a party from the 2 agencies
 under Little Crow's name after Independent -

368. Came near an outbreak - when Hallett & others demanded
 Little Crow's help -

Agents return of party - withheld pay

372. Letter Pritchett to Denver July 31 - 57 -
 Progress

373. Pritchett to Denver - Aug. 3, 1857

Are tranquil at Agency

Party go for Independent, claim from 17 bands of
 Upper & bands of Lower Sx. i. e. far below
 Independent on S. Camp. = 1

374. Pritchett to Denver, Aug. 5, 57

Party returned 4th

Overtook six lodges of Skunk tribe - Disputed - a 28th
 On 29. Overtook 8 men, about a many women &
 number of children near Big Dry Creek

Killed 3, wounded 1 - Took 2 women & child prisoners.

Son of Independent killed

Independent's band claimed last Spring - the this following
 are all friends of James & Smith. Cullen from west

359

No friendship between them & country Ex -
 Not more than 8-10 logs i.e. bifurcated
 All well known - St. ridge point.

360

Flandrau letter to Huelshman Apr 16, 1887
 Intention pause as long as the (St.) country -
 Seasoning for lower country, to put them to other uses -

11

Gov. Medary
 Huelshman to ~~Flandrau~~ St. V. May 2, 1887

Suggests Cullman with Col. Smith & son -
 2 or 3 men & women -

361

Huelshman to Col. Cullman, Rocky Mt. May 8, '87

Suggest party of 2 men, St. & 1 woman.

to bring in bands of St. & 1 woman - Rocky Mts. -

Red Iron & looking back to return -

361

Flandrau - Dispatch to Denver Comm.

More horses needed - 6000 St. & Yellow Medicine

362

Denver to Cullman, Subl -

Postponement of annuities, allowed -

Request for work up to Secy. War -

Dispatch Cullman to Denver -

Finally St. will not go for Subordinate without help.

Not just. looks - 5000 St. 1000000 & 1000000
 "there"

Two other Subordinate ; July 20 & 25. from = 0

374 Cullen lets Indians that no pay to the Independent
look is or.

375 Proclama to Denver Aug. 7, 1857
Transmits rpt. of Campbell, independent

" Rpt. A. J. Campbell. July 22 - Aug. 3. (1857)
100, Indians + 4 Bands in party.

377 Variation of Wah-ye-ga = 0.

378 Minutes of In-ly-ga-lu = 0

379 Siskiwit Wah-yad-ton y party - ask for annuities

380 Cullen refers to Denver that annuities may be
paid - Proclama to Denver in dispute.

381 Proclama to Denver - St. P. Aug. 16, 1857
Reasons why annuities may be paid.

382 St. P. has no common nationality. Due to
payments per capita - Chiefs lack authority
and means of discipline -
State Independentas been not be established
Monetary works essential -

383 Mt. Acting Comm. to Cullen - Aug 25, 1857
Pay annuities

" Proclama to Denver - Proclama. Aug 18, 1857
Remarks re statement of unpaid annuities
under treaty \$12,000 a year under \$7 m.
not an agent in the - on duty.
Henderson. at Com. Convention for judicial duties

942

384 Cullen to Denver St. P. Aug 20 1857
 Repts on Exhibitions of the Indians in

385 Adams mounted skins from Reddy & Remond
 to collect Indians

386 Saff to Bay Annular. St. P. New Haven with spirit
 Cullen to be collected. 1857 of Morrison
 Grasshopper have enlarged cups - from educational
 fund - that is their action
 Cullen of Morrison of Morrison Indians in letters
 from "Presents to Indians" fund?
 Has an enormous collection of volunteers

387 Pritchett to Denver. St. P. Oct. 15, 1857
 Final report on Indians matter -

Receipt of his action -

389. Version of Morrison -

1855+6 Ind. got annular for 11 Indians, because
 knew a bad man - not indulged with any band -

15-16 years ago had killed chief of his band Wah-pi-
 Katin (sic) + relations. Outlaw about head
 waters of the Missouri river

White men took away from - Either got back a dog up
and ones Indians -

Went to Spirit Lake & asked for food in part of the

got it. Ind. followed & asked for - was refused

Told son, they would take it. Son shot white man in
 family then murdered - Killed all in all about
 about 4 women taken along

390

Went to Springfield double of Lake Street - Camb
 Some days ahead - Wandy by word.

Mended the two words, + is all by + libor.

Left. Ben, and out by Ed Libor and -

Mr. Legi. off. p. 10.00 - Gov. Munday for only \$500 in
 trans. raised \$3000 ^{and} credit - Took the time
 to recover the two survivors of 50 people.

St. P. raised \$1700 - for Mrs. Marble \$1000 -
 Mrs. Gardner the remainder -

Flanagan got disenchanted from Roddy, who
 killed a son of Independent 5 in above yellow
 medicine

391

acceded efforts to get St. to pursue the - again with
 person -

392

Gardner at payment of the Little Creek's collection
 then in however Ben's distribution as each
 of the person's of heavy collection -

St. double club. Power of St. Killed the Black
 Hawk

394

Mistake to treat as knowledge with separate bands.
 claim overlap -

Pipestone quarry belongs to which nation. no
 one band had a right to take -

St. reservation insufficient No game but water bowl.

St. have to wander up for food

Yanktons will not let them hunt buffalo.

i. driven back to settlement

- 394 Vancouver & impecable Mulanbury - to make for
Agriculture
Equally vain Xiangy then as long as they
are near white
Optimism vain for white - no virtue
- 395- Isolation indispensable. Then Chinese for
Civilization and Christianity -
People of the "Call of the Lost Annihilation
of Indians -
Monks looks indispensable
- 396 Mission & Committee planning desperately with cross
difficulties
- 400 Committee with White bands Sept. 21 1857 -
Wagonman complained that \$5000 - for no
gain 1853. In Church money -
School fund of no use -
Want a Catholic priest. He will do them good -
Pursue Missionaries of no benefit - or
- 403 Rpt. Philanthropy Sept. 11. 1857 -
Winnipeg ^{mission} as Gamblers - but barren then
they both lessons of white
Don't let begin then any equal No. of white in class!
St. Peter as good as -
Manual labor school started -
Too much land - But the church is severely
Manual labor school is started for

1 Sx war - Census, Inkpadula < 942.

337 Cullen - report

345- Flanagan report. News recd. 18 Mar. 1857
24 S. 1857

6 Seq. Mm. from to recover 4 women

July 2. Exped. Soldiers + 2 Agency men + Brend. K. among Inkpadula
men about M. M. -

Indians sympathized + became unruly -

Frooks from Mos. Sherman's battery prevents Row -

Payments suspended -

Indians volunteered - went out. K 4 men - Several
women + children, chased into lake + drowned -

Payments then made -

Factional murder kept from payments.

Claims show 7 Sx. rock, ammunition.

350 Capt. Rice's report - Apr. 9, 1857

P 352. His story of murders -

357 Flanagan's letter to Pioneer +. Apr. 11 1857. His story
7. says Rock minor -

359 Faction of Wa-pu-Ku-te under Wanditapi. Drift toward Mos.
Recently near Wandit about Spirit Lake -

Inkpadula's band 8-10 lodges - 15 men - say 75 in all -

From over

Inupiat - Pitche's acct, in C/S 942 p. 387 +

389, Inupiat - in Jan 1856 resided near agency (Stown) -

Rec'd ammunition 5-5-56 for 11 hunters -

Wa pe kutas, did not see before him

15 yrs before had skin in club + separated from band

+ had lived at headwaters of the Morine river -

Had relations in several bands + among Yanktons

No reference to dog story

Spent time with writing 57 (?) letters from his band -

Which they recovered - a few others -

Went to ^{direct} Spirit Lake + began warren -

Memoir to Springfield - on taking same picture, (?)

Traded with "woods" some days -

Murdered 2 "woods" men + 17 others there -

Capt. Ben Hunted -

Seq. approx \$10.00 for use of 4 Indian women -

2 women Mrs. Markle + Mrs. Gaudin.

St. Murray 17. July 1 at Neely Spr. Camp near 7. on
Killed 8 men of Inupiat + Colville tribes.

⁵⁰⁰ Indian at Upper Agency, selected the women

July 2, Cullen Ar.

July 3 Cullen to Reddy for traps. Sherman starts

July 4 Sherman Ar. - 4 men coming -

July 6 - Council - Ammunition held up.

" 10 - Bands (?) would see 2 men on 7 horses with fr -

" 15 - Squire started - took all stables - of

" 18. Council - Mandate, 84 would go without traps

" 22. Squire, under Crow 106 + J. Campbell + 4 bands -

390

391

557 Crow, 200. Aug 3 - with 2 women + child, returning to 3 men to 2 women, Aug 28

+ 3 women + 3 children -
Aug 5 - Council with 2 women - 84 would go on 20 horses -
10 Council a 4. 10 - 10 men bands with 20 horses. Aug 1, reserve -

Payment not completed till Sept. 28

Inkpaduta < Flandrau, Mo. Hist. Coll. 3.386

387 Wam-de-Sapa - ante 1857 - was straight W. to the valley -
was regarded as Wapokuta at Mendota 1857
1857 - 10-15 lodges (?) under Inkpaduta (= the Scurly Point).

1855-7 - Settlement on Rock river 40m. S. Spirit Lake Ia.
1856, Wm. F. Brown started Settlement at Spirit Lake
6-7 families spring 6 1857 -
10-15 m. S. of Spirit Lake - Settlement, same time
by Wm. Woot of Mendota.
2 stores & several houses spring 6 1857 -

388 Mar. 1857 Early in Inkpaduta. Hunting on Rock river -
fog, storm - white men look from -
on Spirit Lake. Mar. 6 or 7. (Guns may have
been given back in exchange of furs -
apparently no killing till on Spirit Lake -
389 Mar 10? Mandan. warns people at Springfield.
word to them R. at Springfield
Mar 18. News at St. Agency -

Inupiatun. Brave Robin $\leftarrow$ Mudds. from 12 N. 05 -

1824 Old Chief of Wapikute died - left 2 sons.
Tasage & Wandisappa 2. grand. W. but Indian.
W. Kew T. Damsel with 3-4 lodges. W
Chief Paul of McCook Co. S. D. - after some years.

Inupiatun born 10 yrs. before father, orlano. n.d.
Mother & Sister

1848 Wandisappa died -

Inupiatun Kew Club $\leftarrow$ 6-7 lodges -

Murdered in Contin Club of Wapikute - n.d. ? 1848

Given name of man K by Filander at N. M. 1847
as Roaring Cloud - in west to land heart.

Min Sibley

Ramsay to Sibley,

Washington, D.C. Dec. 26 1864:

Urged Stanton to let Sibley have another star. He received the suggestion kindly, but did not say what he would do. Also, proposed that Minnesota be made a separate department. Stanton's response was, " Why did they drive Pope off."

Barney to Sibley,

Washington, March 25 1864:

Inadvertently you ~~were~~ ~~commiss~~sioned as of Sept. 1862. Your nomination was sent back to be ~~corrected~~ as of date of second commission, when you will be confirmed. No other brigadier has yet been confirmed this session.

Riggs to Sibley,

Mankato, Minn. Dec. 22 1862:

" The Indians to be executed have just been separated, The death warrant will be read to them in another hour." Urges that the Indians acquitted be released from irons, and given the liberty of the jail and yard.

Above from the Sibley Collection in Minn. Hist. Libr.

Sible

Nov. 20 1862. St Paul

Pope to Halleck.

In Rebellion Records, Ser. I-V. 12. Pt. 3. p. 326

" My position here is not pleasant. The creation of a department in this region has influenced the cupidity of every unscrupulous speculator and trader in the whole country, and every means will be used to get some man of themselves appointed to command it who will minister to their operations. Rice, a reckless and ruined speculator and an old Indian trader is a representative of this band of Malays and will no doubt again be urged. His appointment will be based upon a knowledge of Indians and Indian character, acquired during many years of unlimited concubinage with Indian women. Should he be successful, many years of border warfare or ruinous Indian treaties will follow. Politically he is ruined, and he looks to this position to restore his broken and political fortunes. Sibley has lived here longer, and is, besides, a high-toned, honorable man, who has the respect of everybody, as he has conducted a successful campaign against the Indians, and endured all the hardships and exposures of such service. This appointment of Rice, who has done nothing, will be a great and unmerited humiliation to him."

copied by M.H.F. April 26-1905.

Pope to Halleck -

Nov. 20 1862, St Paul.

In Rebellion Record, Ser. 1. V. 12, Pt. 3, p. 826

My position here is not pleasant. The creation of a department in this region has increased the activity of every unscrupulous speculator and trader in the river country, and every means will be used to seduce men of themselves opposed to Commencement who will minister to their operations - Rice, a reckless and ruined speculator and old Indian trader is a representation of this class of rascals and who is doubtless being used. His abandonment will be based upon a knowledge of Indians and Indian character, acquired during many years of unlimited intercourse with Indian women. General Custer has been many years of border war a ruinous Indian trader and soldier. Politically he is ruined, and he looks to this position to restore his broken and practical fortunes. Sully has lived here longer and is, besides, a high-toned, honorable man, who has the respect of everybody, as he has conducted a successful campaign against the Indians, and endured all the hardships and exposures of that service. The abandonment of Rice, who has done nothing, will be a great and unmerited humiliation to him.

To Maj. Gen. John Pope
Milwaukee Wis.

From West, Sibley, p. 541:

The friends of Rice and Wilkinson are as rabid as ever. They denounce the expedition and Gen. Sibley as a failure and your dispatch suggesting that the war east of the Missouri is at an end as a terrible outrage upon Minnesota. They pretend to believe that we shall have 2,000 Sioux warriors upon the borders within a month, and, of course many honest, apprehensive people believe them. I do hope that Gen. Sibley has dealt them such a blow as to utterly deprive them of the capacity to return

Aug. 20 or 26 1863: Ever your friend

S. Miller

copied April 26th 1905

by M.H.F.

I rejoice to learn by the copy of your letter to the General-in-the-Chief, that Gen. Sibley and his gallant command are so well appreciated at department headquarters. Poor Gen Sibley! I knew him well. He is gallant and glorious in conflict, but in executive and administrative capacity he is but the wreck of his former self. I am glad to see that you properly appreciate the trading, corrupt Indian politicians of Minn. They are selfish and heartless as Satan, and, were it not for the encouragements held out to them at Washington, we should consign the whole tribe (to?) merited infamy. I was, a few since, without a single effort of my own, and against the labored protests of Wilkinson, Aldrich, and company, unanimously nominated for Governor. Their only hope now is to perpetuate their power by nominating Rice against me. He is hesitating whether to try his chances or not; but next Wednesday will determine. If he accepts, I may have to resign as soon as Gen. Sibley returns. He must in that event over;

event

be beaten and badly beaten, and with his fall the whole Moccasin
brood, except as they are fostered at Washington, will topple to
their final destruction.

S. Miller

Aug 24. 1863

This letter was written to Gen .Pope, and may
be found in print in the Rebellion Record,
1863. Poor Gen. Sibley survived Gov. M.
many yers.

per M.H.F.

April 26-1905

Headquart. Dept North West

Milwaukee, Wis.

Aug 27, 1863

Confidential.

Hon E. M. Stanton.

That the coalition between
Wilkinson, an immaculate Republican,
and Rice, an equally immaculate Demo-
crat, is perfect you will be at no loss
to see from Miller's letters, and it
is an alliance both political and
financial. It will be utterly broken
down in Minnesota at this election.

I inclose also the resolutions of
the Copperhead Convention at Saint
Paul, from which you will see that,
properly manipulated, they resolve
that the Indian war must be vig-
orously prosecuted, etc., which means
that all troops must be kept in Minn.
for the benefit of Contractors. The
Copperhead Ticket will be beaten by
10,000 votes at least.

The alliance between Wilkinson
and Rice is well enough understood
in Minnesota. Wilkinson has been
discredited by his party. He never
had strength in it, and his election
to the Senate, resulting from Cam-

I rejoice to learn by the copy of your letter to the General-in-the-Chief, that Gen. Sibley and his gallant Command are so well appreciated at Department Headquarters. Poor Gen. Sibley! I know him well. He is gallant and glorious in conflict, but in execution and administrative capacity he is but the wreck of his former self.

I am glad to see that you properly appreciate the trading, corrupt Indian politicians of Minn. They are selfish and heartless as Satan, and, were it not for the encouragements held out to them at Washington, we should consign the whole Tribe merited reformation. I was, a few days since, without a single effort of my own, and against the labor & protests of Wilkinson, Aldrich, and company, unanimously nominated for Governor. Their only hope now is to perpetuate their power by nominating Rice against me. He is hesitating whether to try his chances or not; but next Wednesday will determine. If he accepts, I may have to resign as soon as Gen. Sibley returns. He must see that we are beaten and badly beaten, and with his face the whole Moccasin brood, except as they are fostered at Washington, will

topple to their final destruction.

S. Miller.

To Maj. Gen. John Pope
Milwaukee Wis.

Aug 24. 1863

The friends of Rice and McKim are as rabid as ever. They denounce the expedition and Gen. Sibley as a failure, and your dispatch suggesting that the war east of the Missouri is at an end as a terrible outrage upon Minnesota. They pretend to believe that we shall have 2,000 Sioux warriors upon the borders within a month, and, of course many honest, apprehensive people believe them. I do hope that Gen. Sibley has dealt them such a blow as to utterly deprive them of the capacity to return.

Ever your friend

S. Miller.

petition between prominent men
of his party, surprised every body.
Do his other disqualifications and
unpopularity, he has of late added
bad personal habits, and his des-
peration at the certainty of falling
into total obscurity after his term
expires, he has joined Rice, who
is about as desperately broken down
as himself. Whilst the one has
political purposes, the other has
financial, and my objection to
Hatch and his organization is
simply because Hatch is but an in-
strument of Rice, as he has been
for years, and the organization is
simply to be used to promote the
effects I have named.

x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
Last winter Rice threw the whole
Eastern frontier of the State into
a paroxysm of alarm by telling
them gravely, as he came through
the country from Lake Superior
that, as soon as the snow fell, the
whole Chippewa Nation would
take the war-path and ravage
the settlements, and I was over-
whelmed with petitions for troops

and cries of alarm, based on this
statement. Its object was apparent,
but there was not, and has not
been, the slightest intimation
of such a thing. The design is
to keep up excitement and alarm,
to continue the Indian war
and to keep the troops in Minnesota

x x x x x
Very truly yours,
Geo. Pope.

1862

Clubbeyway Auction 1862 < Pioneer .

Aug Aug 28. Call. F. W. Hall writes Gov R. Aug 23 - from F. W. R.
 Jack Lake Pullagen has seized 6 white families.
 "Johnston" says Chips went to river with the Gov. Rice
 Walker - seized Fort + Sweep down Valley.
 St. John's got word on 19th 2pm - sent for
 Agency with 26 men - met Walker in
 tent - failed to capture H. D.

Aug 29. Edl. - Think Chip's tent will be seized -
 Chips claims sum of \$60,000 by releasing left.
 + says he can provide -
 H. D. been in with. Runs around white.
 Sent man to join St. apt white.
 no further trouble, unless through indiscretion of official

Sept. 3. Veritas writes from Snake Rapids Aug 30. 62
 Capt Hall's full force of men - Chips have had
 no intention of attacking white - no hostility.
 Could have been driven off by party of soldiers.
 Com. J. A. promised H. D. to investigate - H. D. says
 find with murder, when soldiers shot at him

Sept. 14 Commission - Gov. Ramsey, Senator Rice,
 Judge Cooper, S. A. C. Hatch + Frank Ayers.
 "instituted [by whom]]
 Sept. 13. over

From over

Sep 16 - Letter to Maj. Morris C. Wing Sept. 13.

Van Dungen passed - He says wants \$10.00.

Sept. 17. Ramsay & Conn. ret^d last night. Left 3 days
Selling everything. Treaty signed on 15th

Sept. 19. Rpt Ramsay, Cooke & Hallett (with by
Consent Res. House & Senate Sept. 13, 1862)

Sept. 13th Met Dale at Anish. Had been
unable to settle Chis. W'd not go back
with Comrs. Saw Ramsay a letter with
effect that he w'd cooperate in any agreement
that he or Gov. might make (Anish Sept. 14, '62)
Dale said Chis were intolerant. Asked for the
\$10.00 of presents for Red Lake P. at St. C.,
new reservations & adjustment of acct.

Comms. at Public 14th 10 pm.

15th in Council at Camp Wing. Morris presents
Hale with day - told Chis state grievances.
Had not rec'd many things promised.

Deeds, which Comrs. established.

Second Council same day - Treaty approved
Chis proposed provisions & would fight by
Comms. to investigate charges by each

St. John McQuinn for this band
Frank says "Deeds"

Edmund Rice }
Sachet } bands.

Another recess - heavy drizzle in the streets
 + Deakinslay. heavy foggy down in
 clouds. 1 copy to Wash. - Day 1. to Philadelphia
 1 to Crows - (Filed with Gov. of State)

Adj. 10 pm 7 15

Dried letter balloons -

Heavy balloons. 3. Articles,

Art. 1. Peace to Columbus

2. Comm. to investigate wrongs.

3. Am. 1/62 to be paid in gold
 in 30 days.

Witness. W. J. Allen, Allen, H. Baker, A. C. Kerner
 Capt. W. B. Bunt 7th div.

Sat. 24. 40-50 Chbs in St. P. Cam. over to
 entrust capt. St. - Seamen arrested.
 Sullivan (gullied) to sent back.

[27th Ja Regt. 6 Co. marched from St. to Union Pass,
 Col. 17. 62)

Nov. 9 - Edl. Ramsey wants W. Kirk Paken. to help
 him to Senate.

"He knows also that the public opinion of the State is
 almost entirely against him, and is disapproving
 Senator Paken as the man. above all others. but feels -
 find to take command in this situation was - but feels -
 but to bring it to a disastrous issue, and to leave the people
 of the State in a wretched ruin." Over

From you:

C. d. of Gov. R. was informed that Secretary War
would, if he could be induced to accept the position,
probably receive the appointment of Major General
of this Department & ... Gen. Pope's ...
... ... that 1500 Indians had
surrendered and that the war was over.

"The next day Gov. R. wrote a letter to the Pres.
informing him that the war was virtually at an
end."

"Then ... Pope & Ramsey ... convinced the
Pres. and Cabinet that there was no necessity
for taking the risk from the U. S. Senate ... to
give him command of a department for the ...
mission of the Indian war ..."

When ... Ramsey advised
the ... "a point Secretary War being made
a Major General."

P. M. Sec. to Nov. 14.

* Pope so telegraphed Oct. 9, 62 10:45 pm

1862

Chps. Praction 1862 < Neill. in 5th Ill. Cav 1863

Aug. 18 Chps. at Gule Lake seized 2 white men Halted & attacking
the agency. L.C. Walker, agt.

19 Walker left for Crow Wing & met Woods from Ft. R.
Returned with them, arrested Gule Lake Chief -
Walker left for St. C. to confer with Dole.

? Chps. at Gule Lake seized seven white & took
them to Gule Lake. Set them go -

? Walker, on way to St. Cloud shot himself.
Dole came to Red Lake. It is Day would not come in.
Conference at Crow Wing proposed for Sept. 12.

Sept 12, It is Day's house burned by 2 white men -

< Foles in the in Cav war 1894

190

Anti Aug. 62 but 30 men of Co. C, 5th Ill. in Red Lake
under Capt. Francis Hale. Remained by Co. under
Sherman at Red Lake.

Bad Boy, Pillager Chief. gave information of in United
Missouri by It is Day.

Aug 20 St. John & 20 men started for agency 10 m above -
Met Walker at Crow Wing - He advised arrest of It is
Escaped -

Returned to Fort. Placed gun in position -
No attack

192

Walker started for St. P. shot himself near St. Cloud.
1 Co. 6th & 2nd 7th sent out -

Wells

From over

Red Lake & Fresh Lake and found 14. in May = 500 in all.

Encamped near Agency.

Come back camp after hours.

Held Council March 1st. - Club. fund =

Senator Wilkeson in a speech on Dec. 4 1862 on resolution calling on the President for information in regard to Sioux convicts, said,

"I think Governor Sibley did not go far enough. He ought to have killed every one of the Indians as he came to them; but he did not: he established a court and they were tried.

The result will be this: either the Indians must be punished according to law, or they will be murdered without law."

Windom's speech not so sanguinary.

Cong. Globe, 37.3 p. 13

2

College of Science, Literature and the Arts.
Program, Second Semester 1902-1903.

N. B.

Classes called for regular work, Tuesday, January 27.
Registration should be completed by Monday, January 26.

Department	Instructor	Building and Room	I. 8:30-9:20 1, 3, 4, 5	II. 9:30-10:20 1, 2, 4, 5	III. 10:45-11:35 1, 2, 3, 5	IV. 11:45-12:35 1, 2, 3, 4	V. 2-2:50 1, 2, 3, 4	VI. 3-3:50 1, 2, 3, 4	VII. 4-4:50 1, 2, 3, 4	VIII. 4:50-5:40 1, 2, 3, 4
Administration	PRESIDENT REGISTRAR	L L	Office	Office Office	Office Office					
Animal Biology	NACHTRIEB SINGERFOOS OESTLUND BROWN	P 33 P 35 P 35 P	*Senior Advanced Work Zoology, First Year Laboratory		*Advanced Morph. and Embryol. Histology Laboratory *Comparative Anat. of Vertebrates		Embryology Zoology, 1st Year Laboratory		*Entomology *Ornithology	
Astronomy	LEAVENWORTH	O		Jun-Gen. Short		Jun-Gen. Long	Sen. Practical			
Botany	MACMILLAN TILDEN FREEMAN LYON	P 29 P 29 P P	Taxonomy Lect. Taxonomy Lab. Algology Lect. and Lab. Mycology Lect. and Lab. Gen. Botany Lect. and Lab.		Fresh. Gen. Morph. Lect. and Lab. Plant Pathology Lect. and Lab. Embryology Laboratory		Soph. Gen. Morph. Lect. and Lab. Soph. Gen. Morph. Lab.	Cytology Cytology Laboratory		
Chemistry	FRANKFORTER SIDENER NICHOLSON HARDING PEASE	C 5 C 36 C 9 C C	Organic Chemistry Chemistry, 2nd Year, Long 1, 2, 3, 4		Organic Collo Industrial Chemistry Chemistry, 2nd Year, Long 1, 2, 3, 4 Hist. of Chemistry		Gen. Chem. 1st Year, Long & Short { Quantitative Analysis Iron and Steel Analysis Laboratory Gen. Chemistry Laboratory	{ Gen. Chem. 1st year—long and short Common hour Quantitative Analysis Electro-Chemistry Micro-Chemistry General Chemistry Laboratory		
Comparative Philology	KLAEBER	L 8					Teut. Philol. 1, 2	Comp. Phono.		
Drawing	KIRCHNER CLOPATH TRUFANT NORRIS	Mc 24 Mc 30 Mc 27 P	Drawing, Senior Drawing, Junior		Instrumental Drawing, Junior Drawing, Junior-Senior Drawing, Junior-Senior		Drawing, Senior Design, Junior Drawing, Junior			
Economics and Politics	FOLWELL MCVEY SCHAPER	L 16 L 16 L 16	Money & Banking Sci. of State		Library Advanced Econ.	{ Internat. Law 1, 2 Transpor. 3, 4 City Government		Sci. of Admin. 1, 2	Library Mod. Indust. 1, 2	
English	MCCLUMPHA KLAEBER POTTER PECK BEACH	L 13 L 8 L 11 L L	Milton, Jun-Sen. Fresh. Spenser	{ 19th Cent. Poetry Jun-Sen. Early Eng., Soph. { 19th Cent. Prose Junior-Senior Beowulf, Sen. { Shaks. Soph., Jun-Sen. Spenser, Fresh.		Spenser Fresh.	{ Mod. Drama Junior-Senior			
French and Spanish	BENTON BECKMAN BERTIN LIBERMA	M 28 M 29 M 7 M 29	Fresh-Soph. B Fresh-Soph. B Fresh-Soph. B { Dante 3, Sen. Fresh-Soph. A	Fresh-Soph. B Fresh-Soph. B { Jun-Sen. Lyric Poetry, Hist. Ger. Lit. Fresh. A Schiller's Prose, Heine's Lieder Fresh-Soph. B	Soph-Jun. B Soph-Jun. A Fresh-Soph. B { Freshman A Schiller's Prose Heine's Lieder Fresh-Soph. B Beginning Soph-Jun. B	Sen. O, French 5 Spanish A Fresh-Soph. B Soph-Jun. B { Soph-Jun. B Tell and Comp. Soph-Jun. A	Spanish B Fresh-Soph. A Jun-Sen. A			
Geology	HALL BERKEY SARDESON	P 19 P 29 P 23	{ Geog. and Geol. Minn. XII, 1, 2 Optical Mineralogy IX Paleontology VIII	Optical Min. IX Optical Mineralogy IX Paleontology VIII	Hist. Geol. II, 1, 2 Colloquium 5 Petro. Geol. III, 3, 4 Mineral Outlines VI, 5 Paleon. Geol. IV, 3, 4		Teachers 5 General Mineralogy I	Special Problems Special Problems		
German	MOORE WILKIN SCHLENGER	M 21 M 24 M 28		{ Jun-Sen. Lyric Poetry, Hist. Ger. Lit. Fresh. A Schiller's Prose, Heine's Lieder Fresh-Soph. B	{ Freshman A Schiller's Prose Heine's Lieder Fresh-Soph. B Beginning Soph-Jun. B	{ Soph-Jun. B Tell and Comp. Soph-Jun. A	Sen. A, Mod. Auth. Freshman A, Schiller's Prose, Heine's Lieder Soph-Jun. A			

HALL 10:25-10:40.

A FEW NOTES FROM PAPERS OF H.M.RICE.

Letter of Usher, J. K.? to H.M.R. Washington, Oct. 14 1862:
Expects to be in St. Paul. The president will send a special request to you to join me if possible in settling the Indian difficulties in Minnesota. Try to have Gen. Pope do nothing if you can avoid it. I am fearful that he will complicate the trouble.

J. Thompson to Rice Washington July 27 1857:
Has determined to appoint J.R.B. Indian agent:- but fears that there would be no co-operation between him and Cullen. Attached clips from the Henderson Democrat of the 7th animadverting on Cullen. Cullen had tied Flandrau's hands.

N.B. ^{man} B. was appointed.

The University of Minnesota,
MINNEAPOLIS.

February 28, 1895.

The general library of the University is now to be removed to new quarters in a large and splendid building.

The number of volumes now on the shelves of this library is 30,642. This number will probably be doubled within five years.

There are four college libraries (Law, Medicine, etc.) under separate administrations, having altogether 5,657 books.

There are, or will be, 15 to 20 "libraries" of departments of instruction (Greek, Botany, Physics, etc.) which may be regarded as branches of the general library. They have now 4,368 books.

All books belonging to the University may be embraced in one catalogue, kept in the general library, but each library will have also its separate catalogue.

The librarian is the incumbent of an important professorship, and the working force will be barely adequate to essential functions.

The book classification now existing is in the following principal divisions:—

SCIENCE.....	{	Mathematics	{
		Natural and Physical Science	
		Mental and Moral Philosophy	
		Theology	

- 6 Bill to abrogate Ex treaties < Globe 37, 3. 1863
 also Removal of Ex
- 4 Dec. 3. March. Bill to. RD 2m - 2m Com. in Wall
- 1444 Dec. 19. H. 582 rpt'd < Com. J. Q.
 Print. + sp. under J. Q. met
- 179 Dec. 23. Com. rpt 582 into substitute
 Wm. D. M. speech.
- 192 Jan 5⁶³. 582 for passage (no quorum on 25th)
 Remarkable speech. of Fessenden S. C.
 "Puras Deus, non plenas, adspicit manus"
 A close of speech vol 64/13 -
 Rosecr. Conkling. Cox, Fessenden Maynard in O.
- 763 Feb. 6. Consider of Senate Amends to 582 postponed.
- 911 Feb. 12. Sen. Amend read - apparently a substitute changing begins.
 Amend. Concurred in - Motion of Al-
 drich to reconsider, failed
- 947 Feb. 13 582 enrolled. Signed by Speaker
- 1054 Feb. 18. 582 approved.

7 H. J. 1862-3. in 9/3 1155

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS

THE GENERAL LIBRARY

1862

N

10

Winson res. Com. Ind affair to inquire into work
openly res. work of removing all Indians
from Minn. Res. consist referred to. Dec. 1 62

11-

Alonch Abm. bill to amend and abrogate all
treaties with St + to relieve subjects

Winson. bill to relieve subjects. Dec. 1. 1862

30-

Dec. 3. Alonch bill RD 2nd + refd to Com. Ind affairs.

40

Dec. 5, Maynard, Res. Com. Ind aff. to inquire in
cause of St outbreak - whether any commission to
white govt. a agents has violated treaties, whether
encouragement on Ind. lands, a speculation of property,
whether made by white. a govt

99,

Edwards, Ch. Ind affair, res. referred to Dec. 18.
Pres. requested to Com. Minn. information as to
cause of outbreak, if incited by persons not of
tribe or of who, whether found a conflict can
dec by agent of U.S.

71-

Dec. 15 1862 Bill by Winson to remove unless
notice 7

Bill by Alonch, to remove St. notice 6

824-

Alonch Dec. 17 by unan. Cons. Ind. H. 7
613 to remove St +, RD 2nd + refd to Com. I. A.

stozanniff to gizerwinff qff

230. Jan. 26, 1963 ~~Alonich from Com J. G.~~ ~~Alonich from Com J. G.~~ H. H. 613 + 614
with in amendments, with reports + removal of L-
Cof W. + print reports. Agreed to -
no further citation in index.

Senat Jour. '62-3- in 11 + 8

- p. rel
- 135- Dec. 16⁶² with S. 7418 to remove Sx, 4 bands -
Ref. Com - Ind. app -
- 135+ Jan 22⁶³ B. in report with amendments -
- 135- Jan. 27⁶³ S. 418 Contid Com. amendments agreed to -
Rever 30 - p. with amendments - To H. J. R. -
- Presented to H. J. R. Jan. 28 1963 p. 21-8 H. J.
- Mar. 3, '63 Alonich from Com J. G. reports S. 7
418 - Table + print
no further citation -
- [Removal act p. Mar. 3, 1963]

< Senate Jour. 1863 -

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
THE GENERAL LIBRARY

p. 5

323, Feb. 24. Withⁿ from Com. Ind. Affs (to whom ref.)
reported S. 565 for Sx removal -
Rd 2cc. by unan. consent, Ensd. as in C/w.
Rpt onk without amend -
Rd 3rd. passed -

Same in Ho.

Ho. Jour. ⁴⁷³ S. 565 from Senate, Feb 24 -

" " S. 568, S. 7. 565 Later up. Rd 35 up.

On Windsor motion, motion to recommend. Tabled -

568, Mar. 3, Rpt^d Enrolled -

572 " " To Pres -

587 " " Apprvd -

Sen 12 Stat L. 819 -

Removal of 84, < 940 37.3. 1962-3-

stazamiff to gtiazamiff at/F

zilaqzamiff

THE GENERAL LIBRARY

p. 100 Dec. 16. With intent S. no 418, 150 Com, and 418

438 Jan 22 Rpt^d with amendments -

528 " 27 Considered - by Substitute

Substitute amended + passed

1235. Feb. 23 - Withⁿ from Com. 20 Apr. 1962 S. 565
same as 418 except appropriation - to
same passage in 1960 - Read - Passed

1414- Mar. 2, 565 p. by Dr.

1490 " 3, Enrolled -

1499 " 3 approved -

Sx War. Sequela -

See Globe 37, 3 M. I. p. 13 - Dec 4, 186 -

Speech of Sen. Wick. on Res. asking Pres. to
furnish information - 2 cols.

Some horrid examples -

" I think Governor Schely did not go
far enough. He ought to have killed every
one of the Indians as he came to them,
but he did not; he established a Court, and
they were tried & & &

The result was this: either the Indians
must be punished according to law, or they
will be murdered without law. The people of
Illinois will never consent that they
shall be murdered in their midst."

On p. 180 Speech of Mr. Winson M.C.
not sanguinary - rather pathetic
H. J. 182 - Vol 64/18. No quorum

b
Joint Res. for Removal of all Indians
< House Jan. 1823

23 Jan 13. Mitchell introd. res - no 4

37 " 16. RD 2nd time referred

42 " 17 RD 30th time pp. 36 to 1. (Mitchell)

< Sen. Jour.

41 To Sen.

42 Rules Susp - no 4. and 2-130 tabled

Jan 21

55- < H. Jour. H. F. 27. Memorial for "entire
removal of all Indians" from Com. & Ind.
aff. Read at length to - In joint Com. & Ind. affair.
no further action, note in Indus.

< Sen. Jour.

65 Jan 27. Query from Joint Com. Ind. affair report
Memorial in ref. to removal of Indians -
(also one in ref. to extinction of landless Indians)
H. F. 27 - RD 2nd time
nothing found on pp. 71 & 79 acc. to Indus.

46 Jan 21, Joint Com. agreed to.

H. F. 27 seems to have been merged in to H. F. 46
wh. p. Ho Jan - by a unanimous vote - but was
tabled in Senate Feb. 4 -

Memorial for Removal of an Indian

< H. Jones, 1863 H. 7, 46

79 Jan 26 - Com a bid off - submit H. 7, 46 -

Memorial for entire removal of an

91 Rd 2 in 1863

108 Rd 3 or 4 - 35% -

< Sen Jones

89 Jan 30 H. 7, 46 from 100

90 Jan 31 Rd 2 in

95 Consider - Baldern moved to state where "later
the Indian away or we must put him
away"

96 Motivated.

102 Feb. 4 - 46, Rd 30 later + labeled

Removal of Ex - < C/s 1173 - and unlegs, 37.3 Hr 13 -

Jan 26, 1863 - Aldrich & Com. J. A. reported,
Communication from Sec. Ind. Caleb B. Smith
Dec. 16, 1862. 2 p/p +

Chks. need not be moved

Unlegs. not in outline. Better be moved on
own good - Have 4 1/2 yrs. - Should have
new home for + proceeds of sale of old one

Country w. of Big River taken for County for
Ex - but too near present use

Better go on to Missouri - Ample unoccupied Country
See Sec. for as to details of removal.

If Ex. heats about. Cong. from to near Ex -
Under treaty Apr 15, 1859 given Pres. Power...

Indian must live farmers -

Money Annuitants should earn -

No more bargaining for land "to wh. they leave
no title"

Sx mischief in M. 1863

< Malinas's Rpt. Dec. 15-1863 in
M. Ex Over 1863 p. 229 +

339 Alarm among settlers in frontier early in '63

E. Munch sent out.

340 Reported plan for "roving" of forces -

341 Same day of the 24th. Police announced same plan in order -

341.1. Horses stolen on night Jan 7th in heart of Wright Co -

342 Capt. Cady of 8th with squad + citizens pursued through
Wright + Mucker - Passed Adona.

Beyond Kandiyohi lakes skirmish. Capt. C. shot
"Indian found the timber".

Police prepared to follow -

343 No more murders - Cattle + chattels lost -

Jan 29th Boston family attacked on road near Corn-
man boundary of Wright + Cass - few m. from
Watertown.

Anna Boston with wife, 2 children + husband in wagon.

Boston shot with arrow + tomahawk gash in breast.

Husband " " " "

Wife + child wounded + "mangled"

One boy child killed.

All left in wagon for two days - Horses later.

344 Indian seen throughout Big Woods - n. of M.

Seen within 5 or 6 m of St. Anthony
Over

345, July 1. James McGowan murdered with 5 in 2
Fair Haven Wright Co.

Numbers of negroes families. abandoned homes,
Frogs in further no protection

∴ 90, 41 for Co. of Scouts.

James Hunter of Wright Co. appointed Capt.

They drove the Indians from N. of M. & then

part of Co. went to S. Season very dry -

at length party of Indians located near Northport.

John C. Davis organized a party. followed to

on Aug 16, overtook 3 in thicket near Cleveland

in June Co - killed one - wounded one ("died -

deceased a few days after wound") one got away.

leaving horse, gun & blanket

Scouts murdered on Sept. 20 -

11 St. in 1869, < Rpt Comr. Dec, 23 1869.

29 Santa St. on 4th month of November.

970 in no.

"May an a people generally, industrious
order, and many of the Christianized."

den to 5th. + 6th, mission

Her a, cultivated, fair crop -

Sissions + walpurga. abt. 1800.

2 Reserves, Lake Travers

Devil's Lake

Then for many years border
wanderers.

Mar 3, 1869 \$60.00 abt. r/p in hand
of J. B. Whittier - well expended

10th 10. recom. Permanent reserve at Trav.

residents for land. Better not move

then at Devil's Lake to Trav.

13. 326, Rpt. of J. B. Whittier -

320 " " Dr. J. W. Smith

323 " " Benj. Thompson

329 Santa Sec. Promising affray 10th 10.

Ch. 1 9. L. 1963 p. 17. Feb. 24 Renewal
Board of Auditors - Signature to ch. 3
Find report way 1.

Board of Auditors, even claims.
Ch. 3, 9. L. 1962 Sp. Sess -

Sec. 1 Sec. ch. 3 - to have no all claims
against state for services or property for
Milit. pensions, bursaries, compensation, subsist-
ence, gratuities &c.

For raising volume for the War
Production & Production Relinquish
Indian Commission.

Refer Jan 1, 1963 see ch. 1, 9. L. 1963

Ch. X, 9. L. Sp. Sess. 1962, p. 52 27 S 1962
To ascertain how K. spent property donated - to
Gov. to all people & citizens

Ch. 1 - 9. L. Sp. Sess. p. 13, Sept. 27, 1962
Sullivan vote -

2a. Sullivan to seal up his ballot in an en-
velope addressed to judges of election at his resi-
dence. Sullivan name not to be on envelope
before envelope to Court. under on the
Court envelope on back of envelope
Judge & election open. deliver ballot to clerk
Sullivan with him check -

! Ch. 2, Jan Sess. 22 Feb.

Begin with 1962 annual election on
1st Monday after 1st Monday in Nov.

1822

3 Men in S. & W. War

< Andrews - 1 Men. Civ War -

1858

Aug 27 - Enlisted Men, exchanged -

" 28 250 left St. Louis by Steamboat - Ohio

Sept 4 A. Snelling. Welch put in Command -

" 5. 270 Men, Steamer to Carver.

6 To Geneva - Parker in command

7 To Hutchinson " " "

8 To Cedar Mills

9 To Frank City, via Astor 28 m. Aug 4-5.

10 To Cedar Mills 18 m.

12 40 m. march toward Ridgely

13. Arr. Ridgely 11 am

Santa Cruz Creek, 1863 < Regis Mary D.

196.

J. P. Williamson quoted.

Sx. went to St. Louis & then to Mo. - 1 Month lived
1800 crowded on Indian reservation, a single
boat, and got on muddy land with spring water, which
they had not had, a chance to work, discussed work
boat which made beautiful house...

1800 lived at Santa Cruz, June 1, 1863

... hills from covered with grass. "Daily prayer meetings.
Women's prayer meetings, Children also, conducted
by themselves.

Jones, Rev. Peter

History of the Osage Indian - London N.D.
Canadian book. - Jones - Keli - He - wa - gum - a - by -
olden book

[illegible]

St. war -

St. war

Ch. 12-1, 9. 1. 1881, §. 153 Mar 7. (1881)

Reg. town assessors to report to Co. and. all
possible ^{available} information as to the number, ages
of white persons killed & wounded by the Sioux
and amount of property destroyed in 1862
also no. of names of Indians "then engaged" in
white men, if any were killed & wounded - with
time place & incidents

Co. and. to furnish blanks.

Co. and. to forward the original information
with comments to the Secretary of the

War Dept. - when these files the same of record.

Added to Co. - when entries were completed

No reference to above in Min. 24th of
1883 - previous Min. 1881 - none of course in 1881.

Capital burned Mar. 1, 1881,

Sioux
221- ti-yu-ti-pi = Soudan Lodge acc. Riggs
see IX. Contub N. A. Ethnol.

Treaty with Lower Sioux 1858 see Indian
Saws + Treaties 1. 781

Do with Upper Sioux. p. 785

Witnesses to Lower treaty: J. R. Brown, A. J. Campbell,
H. R. Brown, A. Robertson, John Dooling,
James R. Roche, B. D. Hyam, H. J. Myrick,
Mrs. A. Robertson, Fr. Schmidt.

Witnesses to Upper treaty - Thos. Lindesand above
and M. Smutzer, P. F. Wood, Charles Crawford.

Both made at Washington June 19 1858

Ratified Mar. 9. 1859, proclaimed Mar. 31

12 Stat. L. 1031.

Proved for so a assortment in sexuality

Sauktee has become the literary dialect

Riggs enlarged Dakota-English Dictionary
edited by James Owen Dorsey was pub
by the U. S. Geol. Survey 1890 = V. 5 Con-
tributions to N. Am. Ethnology (in Geol. Survey)
Mr. Riggs furnished the material in 1882 (D.
Aug 1883)

Belongs with Dakota St. Index of 1858

St. 1862 Census

M/ Wm. D. Dale Comr. C/S 115-7. 170

170 Mix from Thompson 2p. 3

Blanket Indian deprecate ~~fees~~ on whites
Deprecations paid for only annuities -
Blankets made.

1861 So violent that Thompson paid in full
deemed absolutely essential that full annuities
should be paid in '62 - but to do this abn for
1863 had to be drawn on - ∴ payment had to be
made till abn [July 1, 1862] became available

[Saw then R. Thompson 1861, in C/S 1117,
679, He mentions allowance of \$5500 out of
Abn St. Annuity 1860, which was due in 1861
By promise, Secretary had to take over.]
I therefore infer that there was to be a refund of
\$5500 to the Abn St. in 1862, which had to
come out of abn for 1863. Had abn was not avail-
able till abn July 1, 1862, ∴ delay in payment '62

St. Census of Ind. Wars -

Rep. Bureau Commission. 1869, in Qs 1414

489.

Collected Aggressors in the Indian Wars, almost
without exception.

1. Outlaws in frontiers.

2. "Rebels" men provide Ind. wars for profit

Problems death in Ind. which destruction

leads to perpetration of such deeds, & these

perpetrators.

Went in and crime ballad: Indians reap -

tribe & adventure

Murder, robbery, raids, ravages of Ind. in

peace, not a little of white crime

3. Ind. period officers, ambulators, catch Ind. without
adequate cause

490

What man observe to Ind. civilization

Such benevolence thwarted by agents

Sweden being disorganize & demoralization

Agents, object civilizing & spread as much money

as possible without actual benevolent motive

Traders oppose civilization, to keep up profits

of Ind. interfere less chance for fraud.

" " agt. power force

Conductors, oppose, end of profits

Indian tribes - observe, observation would go

The men peaceable the better, the greater no.

of outlaws interfering, treating as work

disorganizing crime possible

Notes from Plummer Diary
of
Indian Expedition of 1862.

Notes from Diary kept by and for
 Captain O.C. Merriman of 6th Minnesota.
 during the Sioux Campaign 1862.

August 19,..... went to Fort Snelling intending to return .
 At night ordered on expedition. Sat up all night expecting to
 start every moment.

August 20, Wednesday.....took steamer at Fort at daylight ..
 Came up to Shakopee. Staid all night . Rain. Took boys to court house.

August 21, Thursdaytook steamer to Belle Plain. Staid all night.

August 22, Friday marched 12 or 14 miles through woods,
 roads muddy. Took waggons at Le Sueur ~~arrived~~ arrived St. Peter
 evening.

August 23-25,..... staid at St Peter.

August 26, TuesdayMarched 6 miles towards Ridgely and
 camped.

August 27, Wednesday.....Marched daylight 20 miles. Day beautiful
 quite warm. Road over rolling prairie ,occasional groves--thickly
 settled.

August 28, Thursday.....Marched at sunrise, over rolling prairie;
 stopped 4 miles east of Ridgely, took lunch arrived at Fort 4 P.M.
 On the way buried two bodies . Company kept together well, Fort had
 passed through pretty hard siege. Buildings all marked up with bullet^s
 but few killed and wounded. Camped outside.

II P.M. false alarm men roused.

August 29, Friday.....regiment to remain several days.

Fert beautifully located on high bluff overlooking valley, men strolling through weeds found body of an Indian.

August 30, Saturday.....men complain of feed, no crackers

make "Dough Gods". Foragers brought in beets, potatoes, poultry, veal.

First dress parade 4 O'clock passed off well, considering.

The old Hickories (Captain M's Co.) made best appearance)

August 31, Sunday.....Drill in the morning, dress parade

after noon. Rev. Captain Whitney preached, a number attended.

September 1, Monday morning very cool, mid day very hot.

September 2, Tuesday.....early this morning sharp firing heard

several miles north. Col. Sibley immediately ordered three companies,

brass field piece and howitzer, and a company of cavalry. Hickory

Guards took lead of the infantry had teams for transportation.

Moved rapidly on the lower agency road. Returned a few miles and

then marched towards Yellow Medicine to relieve Capt. Grant who had

gone out on Sunday to bury the dead. We proceeded 7 or 8 miles

to a ravine when the company was deployed as skirmishers.

Indians made their appearance in the distance. The company was again

formed into line and marched over the ravine where we formed a barrier

of the waggons to resist an attack if made. Indians were to be

seen on different parts of the prairie. Two cavalry scouts of ours

were seen in the distance Indians fired at them and shot their horses.

Shot and shell made them scatter for safety.

Detachment ordered back over the ravine to a high knoll.

No tents nor blankets had been brought. Company about all on guard during the night. No Indians appeared. About one A.M. the balance of the 6th and 7th appeared.

September 3, Wednesday.....marched at sunrise across the ravine, halted ~~at~~ to ascertain the position of the Indians. They began to make their appearance all around. Skirmishers were sent out in different directions. Quite a firing commenced, no serious results though the bullets whistled around us like hail stones. After marching up and over the prairie we came to Capt. Grant's encampment. Found it in a pretty hard state, about 15 having been killed, over 40 wounded, Over 80 horses were killed, company furnished detail for burial. After dinner marched for Fort; arrived a little after midnight pretty well tired out.

September 4, Thursday mentired no drill, camp changed. 7th regiment now here, camp well arranged according to army regulations. At night company ordered to support battery on hill. Unpleasant sleepless night. Mosquitoes in full force.

September 5, Friday company excused from drill on account of out last night. Men built brick oven and table. Entrenching begun on hills west of camp.

September 6, Saturday, routine,

September 7, Sunday very little like "sabbath" preaching in front of Col. Sibley's tent, heard respectfully by a large number. Preaching at Fort in afternoon.

Two messengers with flag of truce arrive from Indians with letter to Col. Sibley. Intentions not learned. Col. Crooks has short leave for health.

September 8, Monday warm and pleasant. 6th and 7th paraded so that the Indian messenger could see them before leaving.

Regular company drills and dress parade. Outlook for long campaign here. Hutchinson and Forest City partly destroyed. St Paul papers bring gloomy news.

September 9, Tuesday "nothing of interest".

September 10, Wednesday skirmish drill, rain and wind in evening.

September 11, Thursday cold, rain and wind. Most disagreeable day yet. Some men made fires in tents and were very comfortable.

✓ A company from the 9th regiment arrived this afternoon. Flag of truce friendly Indians bring in woman and three children. Exhausted by rain and cold.

September 12, Friday cloudy and cold, skirmish drill, ✓ which we are to practice exclusively for awhile. Are to move from here next week. Another flag of truce indicates probable division among the Indians. It may be this which delays our movements.

Information Indians move north about 15 miles from Yellow Medicine. 3rd regiment expected tomorrow.

September 13, Saturday cloudy and some rain. ✓ 3rd regiment arrived under command of Major Welch. Number but few hundred. Surrender has almost generalized them.

Men almost ^{unanimously} censure their officers. Excitement in ranks caused by prospects of an early move before muster into service and payment of bounty and advanced pay. Officers explain that they will not suffer and they quiet down. Col. Sibley will communicate with Ramsay about it immediately.

September 14, Sunday.....rained more or less all day. Very unpleasant. Q.M. arrived with clothing and mail. Dr. Piggs made remarks in front of Sibley's tent. Cleared off, dress parade.

September 15, Monday.....Cloudy, issue clothing.

September 16, Tuesday.....rain during forenoon. Cleared off/ dress parade as usual. Capt. draws clothing for absentees. 11 P.M. long roll; guards fired a number of shots no Indians. Went to bed.

September 17, Wednesday.....cool and windy. Large mail, rations for 11 days drawn.

September 18, Thursday.....clear and warm.

September 19, Friday.....9 A.M. marched, arrived at ferry, Hickory Guards in advance, waited for waggon train till two o'clock. Crossed and started on. Arrived camp 5 o'clock three miles from Fort, beautiful place on little lake.

September 20, Saturday.....marched soon after sunrise.

Shot bad places in road made about 8 miles. Made camp about a mile from the lower agency.

21st
 reville 3 o'clock. Hickory Guards form rear guard. Saw remains of Indian villages and camp. Passed numerous little houses of brick and logs belonging to the farmer Indians; all ransacked. Two were burned. Made about 12 miles over varied country, got several bushels of potatoes.

September 22, Monday....., reville 3 o'clock breakfast at 5.

Hickory Guards again rear guard. Marched 16 miles and camped within 3 miles of Yellow Medicine on the prairie near a little lake. Entrenchments were dug around the more exposed portions of the tent.

September 23, Tuesday....., reville at 3. Just after breakfast firing to the north east. The 3rd regiment as usual had taken the advance. Before they had gotten half a mile from the camp.

They were almost surrounded before they knew there was an Indian near. They retired back a short distance to a better position at the same time returning the fire as well as they could. This rather emboldened the Indians for they then began to advance, with yells and war whoops. But the 3rd kept them back, and finally drove them by making a gallant charge upon them. During the fire Major Welch was wounded above the ankle; also a number of others belonging to the 3rd were wounded and one or two killed. While the 3rd was engaged here the 6th regiment was formed in behind their intrenchments. A few companies of the 7th were ordered out to the (?) east to drive back the advancing Indians; and Capt. Grant's company of the 6th, the heroes of Birch Coulee, was ordered to the north east. The artillery also took position up there scattering them generally. The little howitzer was placed upon the north side upon the back of the lake. It did good service in driving them from the grass on the opposite side. At times the firing would be pretty severe. Vol

Volley after volley would be heard from different directions.

After some time the Indians began to close in around the west side of the encampment. Major Mc Laren immediately took a portion of the 6th and kept them back. A considerable firing took place with but little loss to our side. Battle lasted between ~~77~~ two and three hours. Our loss small compared with that of the Indians. Said to be 60 killed and a large number wounded. Our loss is 4 killed and ~~77~~ 33 wounded. The boys acted well; no shirking. 14 dead Indians brought in to camp and one wounded. Three of our wounded left upon the field were scalped by the Indians, their throats cut, hearts cut out, one hand cut off, and a head of one was completely cut off. Indians request under flag of ^{to bury dead} truce was not granted.

September 24, Wednesday, cold and clear last night the coldest. Wounded sent to Fort Ridgely escort from Hickory Guards. Flag of truce from Indians, prisoners few miles away under control of half-breed, and would be given up if the expedition would advance to aid them. Little Crow's band gone to Lac qui parle. Dress parade.

September 25, Thursday marched at sunrise. Arrived Yellow Medicine. Hickories as skirmishers. Few or no Indians. Yellow Medicine completely burned. Walls of several large brick buildings standing. Saw large brick kiln. Camped a few miles from Yellow Medicine on the prairie.

September 26, Friday clear and pleasant / Marched for camp of friendly Indians arrived there about two o'clock, pitched tents and ate dinner. The Col. with a number of companies went over to the Indian camp and received the captives of 30 or 40, (sic). They looked rather hard but not as bad as we would expect.

Col. Crooks arrived at evening bringing a 24pdr. Canon and a small detachment of infantry. The arrival of the prisoners created the greatest excitement; also the arrival of Col. Crooks, the men could hardly control themselves they were so glad to see him.

September 27, Saturday.....Camped near Red Iron's village, 65 miles above Fort Ridgely. Clear but windy. U.S. mustering officer who came up with Col. Crooks present to muster in the different companies. Papers prepared. Some 7 or 8 of the Indians in the friendly camp and another to day upon the evidence of white prisoners, Are now under guard in this camp, awaiting punishment. Dress parade.

Some of our men found a Indian nest of potatoes and corn, which to use a soldier's phrase "they gobbled up". The white prisoners numbering 117 rescued yesterday are comfortably situated in tents under guard for protection from the crowd, some of them are women of intelligence and apparently have moved in good society. They look sad and careworn.

September 28, Sunday.....Cold and windy, last night the coldest. Riggs preaches to regiment formed in hollow square. Inspection and dress parade afternoon. Court martial in session over the negro and Indians arrested yesterday. More Indians have arrested.

September 29, Monday Cloudy, company could not be mustered; rolls spoiled in filling up, afternoon, regiment marched over to Indian encampment and by companies went all through it. 40 waggons and a number of mules horses and oxen taken from the Indians.

September 30, Tuesday..... cloudy and chilly. Skirmish drill.
Long roll. 3 regiments ordered out. False alarm. Election of permanent
non-com. officers. L.P. Plummer 5th sergt. Whole company on guard
at night.

October 1, Wednesday..... clear warm and pleasant. Company officers
make pay-rolls. Potatoes and corn brought in by foragers. of company.

October 2, Thursday..... / beautiful day. Pay day. Dress parade,
Cooks in command.

October 3, Friday..... Rations short. Provision train 6.P.M.
saluted by two guns and cheers.

October 4, Saturday..... morning cold but beautiful. Inspection
of arms. Dress parade as usual.

October 5, Sunday..... cold. Blowing hard all day. Flag of
truce from Indians.

Cooks

October 6, Monday..... Fine day, Colonel drilled regiment.

October 7, Tuesday..... Morning cold; rain two hours; gloomy all
day. Flag of truce in afternoon, with about 200 Indians, 30 tepees.

October 8, Wednesday..... cold but dry. Usual routine.

October 9, Thursday..... cold and fine, Usual routine.

October 10, Friday..... same as yesterday.

II

October 11, Saturday cold and fine. After supper company marched to Indian camp, surrounded it, and took 84 prisoners.

October 12, Sunday / cold, Inspection of arms. Company marched to church.

October 13, Monday // .. company on guard.

October 14, Tuesday hard frost, but fine day. Col Marshall left at mid night on an expedition with one or two companies of the 7th, 50 cavalry and two guns.

October 15, Wednesday fine but windy and cold . Company marched at 9,30 P.M. traveled till 4 A.M. Halted in a ravine till scouts returned in an about an hour. Then we marched one way and the cavalry the other until within 30 rods of the encampment. At daylight moved on double quick to within ten rods of them. Made a complete capture 22 Indians, their squaws and a lot of plunder. They were a hard looking set.

October 16, Thursday get back to camp 3 P.M. Company complimented on dress parade.

October 17, Friday cold morning,

October 18, Saturday Captain Camp made expedition up country. Returned at night no results.

October 19, Sunday Fine day. Afternoon 30 men of the II

Oct 19. II th regiment came in mounted bringing 1000 spare horses.

October 20, Monday..... wintry. "The expedition came in to day with 26 Indians."

October 21, Tuesday..... Windy morning. Review.

October 22, Wednesday..... all day in camp expecting to go in the morning.

October 22, Wednesday..... marched at 8 o'clock from camp Release to Yellow Medicine. Perfect hurricane all day. Men all black as "niggers". Camped on hill near river. Wind all night, tents blown down. Bitter cold.

? Remained at Y.M. Thursday 23rd

October 24, Friday..... Marched for Redwood 25 miles. As cold a night as could be wished for.

October 25, Saturday..... marched to lower agency; men ran most of the way arrived about 2 o'clock.

October 26, Sunday..... at lower agency. Fine day, no inspection.

October 27, Monday..... rumor in camp of our going south.

October 28, Tuesday..... no entries for 29, 30, 31 of Oct.

November,..blank. Memorandum of itinerary. "at steam wagon turned to left" query; steam wagon of J.R.B. at Mill's Creek about 4 miles from Ridgely?

November 3..... Captain Merriman started for home.

November 4,..... reached Henderson.

November 5..... arrived St Anthony 10,P.M.

November 19.....company came to Snelling under command of Lt. Grant together with cos.A.G.K.,all under command of Captain Grant, at which place Captain Merriman joined them.

.....End of Indiana Expedition 1862.

This diary from which these notes have been made was kept by Levine T. Plummer Sergeant of Captain Merriman's company at his request.

It is still, August 1905 in Captain Merriman's possession to whom I am indebted. Plummer afterwards after became Lieutenant and Captain in colored regiments.

William W. Folwell

August 24, 1905

%-- M.H.F.

Pomona, Cal., Decr. 7, '17.

Dear Doctor Folwell:--

Your letter of the 1st instant came yesterday. Do not think it a trouble, I am pleased to assist whenever I can do so.-- The tragic death of Capt. Dodd impressed itself indellibly upon my memory, and now looking back upon the incident, it seems that I cannot be mistaken in any important particular. His wounds were mortal and he was lodged in the nearest safe place that offered, and that was a log blacksmith-shop on the north side of the main avenue, about two blocks east of the Dakota House. He was X wounded about 4 p. m. and lived until about 6 p. M. I was near when he was assisted from his horse, and made an examination as soon as he was got onto the couch. There was evidence that he had received three bullet wounds to the right of a median line, in the vicinity of the liver, that he was mentally clear, but the shock and collapse were profound, and that sinking was progressing rapidly. He was not removed, but died there, probably at half-past five or six o'clock.

The black-smith shop was loop-holed and a half dozen persons were firing from it, as it afforded a good protection, and quite a range of the surrounding country.

We are having beautiful Fall weather--temp. at noon about 70' morning and evening 55'.

Very Truly yours,

A. W. Daniels

Mound, Minn. 7-20-1904.

Col. W. W. Folwell,
Minneapolis, Minn.

My dear sir.--My daughter Helen tells me that you are writing a general history of Minnesota. It is high time that we have such a history--one general in its scope, thorough in its research, impartial in its treatment of men and events.

Of course you will have early occasion to consider what is commonly known as the Traverse de Sioux treaty with the Sioux Indians, held in the early 50's and ratified at the following session of the U.S. Senate.##### I have good reason to believe that, as the Indians do not write history, have never written history, the whole truth of that important affair has never been made matter of history; that there were some very material circumstances connected with it, and apart of it, which should be given a place in history and their probable relations to the Sioux outbreak of 1862 traced and presented.

And if you are interested in the matter here suggested, I beg to refer you to Prof Judson Jones of Cleveland, Le Sueur Co. and to Dr Asa W. Daniels of St Peter, Minn. Not that either of these persons was ^eey witnesses at the making of the treaty--it is doubtful if such a witness now survives--but they have information derived directly from creditable persons who were present and who knew the facts of which

they spoke. When you shall have their reports you will know how much importance to attach to them.

We are all so tired of these so-called histories that whitewash characters, suppress events and over-color with praise, or bias the reader by "shading" the unpopular, where justice might be but just deserv^{ts}, that it would rejoice all lovers of truth and justic^e to read a book of history that is honest, fearless and full. And if you live to finish your book I have all faith that it will fill the bill.

By the way, have you ever had occasion to look into the works of those authors treating of the Indian Mounds within the present limits of the U.S. and of their Builders? And if so kindly inform me who among those writers you most highly esteem for thoroughness of research, scientific handling and method of presentation, and oblige

Yours sincerely,

Horace Austin.

H. A.

Mound, Minn. 7-23d-1904.

Dear Colonel Folwell.

Both the persons to whom I referred you are alive and in the full possession of their faculties, or were when last heard from.

Dr Jerrard Daniels lately passed away in Cal. and his remains were bro't back to Minn. for burial - facts which were published in the newspapers and which may have been responsible for your impression ~~you had~~ as to his brother Asa W.

Prof. Jones will, no doubt, promptly respond in writing, but I cannot speak so positively as to Dr J. He is a thororly frank and reliable man, but having been a democrat all his life (tho. not an active partizan) he may hesitate to put himself on record in writing, lest it might be tho't that there was politics in it - especially if not acquainted personally with his correspondent. But shld you see him and make known to him the purpose of your inquiry you wld, no doubt, get a full and impartial statement of all he knows, including the names from whom it was derived. His word wld be implicitly believed by all who know him.

Your impression that a treaty was much desired by the whites, that to obtain one it was necessary to use and pay both the traders and the half breeds, is certainly correct; and it mght with equal truth probably be said that the growth and prosperity of the young state demanded an extensive cession of lands by the Indians; and were we to adopt the maxim that the end justifies the means, that is the end of the question. And I think that if the white members of the commission or treaty-making body had contented themselves with the arrest and temporary imprisonment of the obstreperous chiefs or leaders who opposed the signing, I apprehend that there never wld have been any serious opposition or complaint by the Indians subsequently, or much clamor from the opposing whites.

But if it be true that while the treaty, or the act of congress appropriating the money, contemplat-

ed the payment of a specific sum to the Indians for the lands, that sum was largely depleted by unauthorized sums to the traders and the "breeds"; if depleted by the payment of a large fee (I have heard it charged as large as \$40,000) to an alleged attorney for the Indians—one employed by the Governor or by him and his brother commissioners, without the knowledge or consent of the Indians, and who in fact never rendered them any service whatever—the case is fully made out against the commissioners, notwithstanding the attempted whitewash by the investigating committee. We know how much the appointment of a congressional committee of investigation meant in those days, when swindling the Indians was the charge to be investigated.

Still, I appreciate the delicate position occupied by the historian of today—writing after nearly all, perhaps all, the witnesses to the transaction are dead; after all the persons accused are dead and no longer able to present their version of the case, and having to depend upon evidence not admissible in a court of justice. He can safely do but little, if any, more than to present the charges and to give the contention of the Indians and their friends; present the finding of the investigating committee, ~~###~~ with such criticism upon the finding as the circumstances, including the method pursued upon the investigation, if at all questionable, may seem to justify—leaving readers, having this before them, to draw their own conclusions.

The fact that the Indians sincerely believed in the truth of these charges, and that the circumstances were so suspicious as to make that belief reasonable and to be expected as matter of course, in spite of the alleged vindication of the commissioners by the investigating committee; and that such belief on their part might have cut some figure in bring round the state of feeling among the Indians which resulted in the fearful massacre of ~~BSM~~ 1862, might, it would seem to me, be safely contended.

The above contains all the information I could give you, if we were to meet, and that much I do not hesitate to put in writing. However, I should be very glad

I understand that this
atty was imported from
the Governor's old home in Pa.

*

over

to welcome you to our cottage here at the lake once more, and at as early a day as you can make convenient; and I hope to also have the pleasure of meeting you and yours in your home in the near future, and of finding all well and prosperous.

Your note of the 20th wld have had earlier attention, had I not been absent from home on yesterday & the day before.

Yours sincerely,
Horace Austin.

H. A.

What you say of Mr Riggs surprises me. Why, in the interest of truth and justice, shld he not have told all? I regarded Mr R. as a high-minded, Christian gentleman. There must have been strong motives for his silence. It was not for the Indians' sake that he refused to speak, for there were no charges against them in connection with the treaty.

The social and political influence of the accused and Mr R's future interests suggest themselves. His silence is certainly worthy of note.

A.

The University of Minnesota
Minneapolis
THE GENERAL LIBRARY

September 14 1905:

Dear Governor Austin:

Your statements to me about the relief of New Ulm are so important that I am obliged to ask you give me the support of your signature. I have written out the essential parts as I understood them on the enclosed sheet. Will you do me the favor to read, correct and certify.

On another sheet I put some questions which I wish you would answer for me according to your recollection in the spaces left.

I want to get the matter right. It is claimed for Boardman that he saved New Ulm. Flandrau is not disposed to give him that credit.

If you should please to write out anew your knowledge of the affair I should be better assisted. The amount of unintended lying about it would fill a considerable volume.

We had a very short but pleasant visit from 'Nora.

Very truly yours ? &c.

The Hon. Horace Austin,
Mound, Minn.

Mound, Minn. Sept. 16 1904.

Col. W. W. Folwell,

My dear sir.-A note from your daughter Mary informs me that I should be a welcome call^{er} at the Folwell mansion in the city "about these days," to use the term in which the old almanacs used to predict (other) storms, and having business at Minneapolis on Thursday of this week (the 21st, I believe) I will endeavor to make my call on that day, unless in the meantime I should learn that some other day would please you better, expecting to reach your house about noon, should nothing unforeseen intervene to prevent. If I should not report before 12-30 let the regular^{order} proceed without me, for, if coming to lunch I will be there by that hour. If not there then, expect me between 2 and 3 of the clock.

With kind regards to you all,

Sincerely,

Horace Austin.

H. A.

Mound, Minn. Sept. 25-1905.

My dear Colonel.

Your daughter Mary, as she no doubt has told you ere this, handed me a package from you at our out-of-doors dinner on yesterday, asking me to read and to note whatever change might suggest itself to me as appropriate, and saying that it was the substance of our conversation of Friday last, as put in writing by yourself.

Not considering the ~~environment~~^W then favorable for a critical review of the subject, I folded up the paper and, having no coat with me, in which I would ^{otherwise} have put it for safety, I carefully placed it in one of my hip pockets, flattering myself that it would safely reach my den and workshop with me, where I could do better work than in the woods amid a dinner party. So soon as I found my way home I repaired to my quarters, felt in my pocket for the paper, to my surprise finding it empty. It was then too late in the day to retrace my course to the venue of the dinner and the service of the paper; so the search was postponed till this morning as affording more time and more probabilities of success-the place being seldom frequented and the chance very remote of the lost document being found by another in the meantime.

Directly after breakfast this morning I boarded my boat, made direct for the locus criminis, instituted a thorough search, which I deeply regret was not successful. Till then I felt almost certain I should find the paper at once on my arrival. I had landed very near the dinner the day before (on yesterday), had while in the woods covered but a few square rods in my wanderings, the space occupied was comparatively open and not covered thickly with bushes or grass, while my seat in the boat in which I sailed home was lower than the cockpit, lessening the liability of having lost the package overboard.

But my search in the woods this morning was so thorough that I fear that, while standing in the boat to adjust my sail (which I recall doing one or more times) on my run home, the wind, which blew hard at ~~times~~^{partially} times, must have seized the document (possibly ^{partially} worked out by my motions

over

in the boat) and took it into the water. The noise of the wind and the commotion of the waves would prevent my hearing the contact.

But do not commence for a day or two to reproduce the report. As soon as the wind (now furious) subsides I will take my canoe and meander the shore against which the motion of yesterday's wind would have driven flotsam in an attempt at escape from immortality.

As it is only a record of a verbal report I take it for granted it would float. Were it solid reasoning or deep deduction it would go down like an iron wedge when cast upon the bosom of the deep, and successful search, except by a diver or a mermaid, would be useless.

You certainly have no time to spend upon the reproduction of the lost matter, and I yet hope to be able to restore it to you; but if not, and you should deem it worthwhile to duplicate the task, when it is ready for revision let me know and I will report at your library on any day or hour suiting your convenience; and in the case of your tackling the job again, take courage from the experience of Audubon who, upon the destruction ^{by fire} of all his notes and paintings made during a three years' tour among the birds of North America, and who again and before the embers were cold took up the line of march over the same territory covered by his former labors, had good reason to rejoice on his second return for having a much more valuable collection than he would ever have had, were it not for the loss which he had considered irreparable when it occurred.

However, the fertility of the field furnishes no such possibilities in the case under consideration—the "subscriber" being said field.

Faithfully yours,

Horace Austin.

H. A.

Last time I saw Lorenzo Austin —
+ died as result of operation soon after
May 21. Folioval

St Barnabas Hospital
Miami April - Miami

J. K. Moore,
1055 Burlington Avenue,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 5, 1906.

Dear Mr. Folwell:-

I received yours of Dec. 17th with Gov. Austin's story, and would have replied sooner if I had felt well enough.

Austin is surely mistaken as to the date of the Indian Outbreak and the day our little party went to the rescue, although in the main his story agrees with mine. I looked up the dates very carefully before writing you my story, and as it happens Henry Poehler of your city, Pres't of the H. Poehler Grain and Commission Co., has arrived here within the last few days. Speaking to him about the outbreak and the date thereof, I found he had also written up the story with many other sketches of Minnesota. He lived at Henderson at the time of the outbreak, and says I am correct about the date.

The incident regarding Sheriff L. M. Boardman's resignation while out with a skirmishing party during that night, was unknown to me, or if I did know it has been forgotten; but I did hear that he had gone down on the St. Peter road to hurry up reinforcements.

Mr. Poehler confirms my story about the trip of Mr. ^{Duncan} Dickinson to St. Peter and St. Paul. His full name was Duncan Dickinson, and Mr. Poehler knew him well of course. See also Judge Flandrau's History of Minnesota, pages 139 to 148, about the date of the massacre.

I remember Galbraith, and attended the meeting of himself and his Company in the old Court House in St. Peter. It was a stormy gathering but the Company returned to Fort Ridgeley, ~~I believe~~.

We should tread lightly over the graves of the dead, it is said, but I can hardly help recalling, what you must have observed, that Judge Flandrau has not failed to bring himself prominently forward in the history of Minnesota. (If you ever use this you will probably leave this last paragraph out, and I think you will be all right. ^{to do so})

The Bean-Coffin party of from four to six persons did not cut much figure, as I recollect, but when we arrived we consulted with ~~and them and~~ and prepared for the night's defense as related elsewhere.

We knew nothing of being the "advance guard" of Judge Flandrau's party.

I received the Minneapolis and St. Paul papers, and was very much depressed over the news of the death of Govs. Austin and McGill. After a warm personal acquaintance of over fifty years I feel the loss very severely.

Yes, the summonses come with unerring certainty. You say "I wish my faith in the future were as great as my hope". Ah! There's the rub. That is the puzzle.

Cole Younger quotes ^{Byron} Bryant as saying "Death is the Beginning of the great Day of Nothingness". Millions and millions have gone before us, but not one has come back to give us any definite or satisfactory answer. I do not see how we are to expect anything more.

I am not well and have written this with considerable difficulty. I am under the care of a doctor and nurse and hope to feel better in a few days. If I have to go, the only thing I ask is that I can go without much suffering.

J. K. Moore (over)

Use any part of this and exaggerate and invent
 would write this over and make correction, but don't feel able

Dear Mr. Poiwell:-

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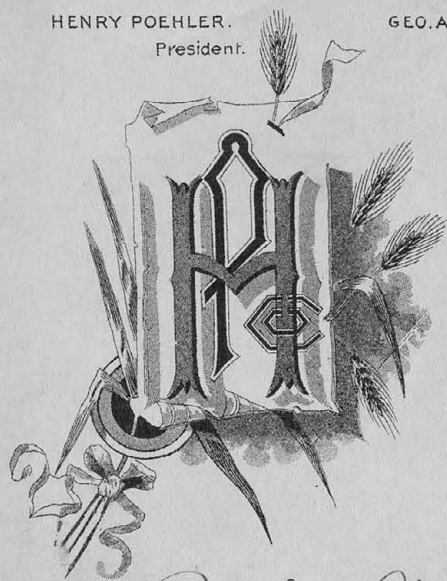
HENRY POEHLER.
President.

GEO. A. DUVIGNEAUD.
Vice President.

CHAS. F. POEHLER.
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Treasurer.

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Grain Commission Merchants.

Duluth Office.

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Board of Trade Building.

Milwaukee

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Minneapolis, Febr 3^d 1906

Profr Wm W. Folwell

1020, 5th St S.E. Minneapolis Minn

Dear Sir

Your letter to Mr J. K. Moore was handed to me last night by his Daughter, for me to answer, as Mr Moore is too feeble to do so, in fact his condition is such that the end is looked for very shortly. He is an old friend of mine and I live here within a block of him.

Now in regard to your questions. Although I was at Henderson at that time and kept pretty well posted on the situation, I can only give you about the relief of New Ulm what Mr Moore told me about a month ago when I was at his house and he showed me your letter. He told me that he was with the Boardman party and that they went to New Ulm on Tuesday, the second day of the outbreak, and as I understood him, independent of Judge Standrems much larger party that went later.

2^d That he did not remember of any charge being made against the Indians on the bluffs.

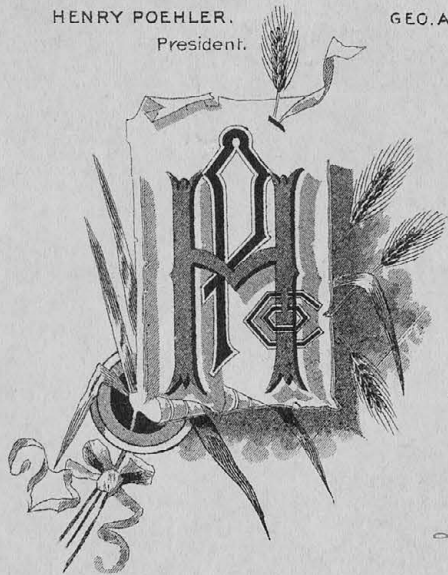
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2

On the other questions I can give you no information.

My Daughter in Law, a Daughter of Congress-
man Davis, who is with us here, tells me that
her Grand father S. W. Davis, ^{of St Peter} was up to New
Ulm during the fight there, he may be able to
give you some information.

I am sorry that I can not give you any better
answers to your questions. Mr. Nevers condition
is such that I could not ask him.

Very Respectfully Yours
Henry Poehler

*The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company
Southern Pacific Co.-Lines in Oregon.*

*J. P. O'Brien,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. O.R. & N. Co.
Gen. Mgr. Sout. Pac. Co.-Lines in Oregon.
Portland, Oregon.*

January 29th, 1906.

Prof. Wm. W. Folwell,
University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:

On December 1st, I sent a few lines to you acknowledging receipt of your letter of October 25th, 1905, and, in further reply, would state there was a strong disposition on the part of the troops to inflict summary punishment upon the Indians who surrendered after the fight at Wood Lake, and those afterwards captured and held as prisoners at Red Iron's village. They were with difficulty restrained by assurances of an early trial of those engaged in committing outrages upon the white settlers, and the prompt execution of those who might be convicted. General Sibley believed that he had the authority to carry into effect any sentence imposed by the Military Commission, which was convened by him for the trial of these murderers.

The Commission, from time to time as the trials progressed, sent their findings to General Sibley. These grew to the number of some 303, who were sentenced to be executed, and

General Sibley deferred action. Mr. Lincoln called for the proceedings of the Commission and selected some 38 for execution. The others were sent to Snelling and later to Davenport for incarceration in a military prison. All the trials took place in the field: at Red Iron's village, at the Lower Agency, at Red Wood and at Mankato, where some Winnebagoes were tried and acquitted, Little Priest being one of them.

Senator Wilkinson stated to me that Mr. Lincoln personally reviewed all the proceedings of the Military Commission and that he selected the 38 who were hanged - see his letter in Historical Society ordering the execution.

I have no personal knowledge of the correspondence between Generals Pope and Sibley, but think that the number sentenced was so great that the generals did not care to assume responsibility of the execution of those found guilty.

At these trials, the Indians were informed that they were being prosecuted, not for making war upon the Government, but because of murders and outrages committed by them.

Very truly yours,

Wm. D. Brooks

C/S

Minneapolis, Minnesota:

October 25 th 1905.

RECEIVED
DEC 1 1905

Colonel William Crooks;
Portland, Oregon;

Dear Sir;

I am engaged in a careful study of the Sioux War of 1862 as part of the history of Minnesota which I have undertaken for the "Commonwealth Series" of Messrs Houghton Mifflin and Company.

There is a large amount of material in print but I find much light thrown on particular matters by eye witnesses whom I find very willing to assist me.

I am appealing to you as a principal actor in the trial of the captured warriors for enlightenment on some points.

On September 28-Sibley writes Pope that he has apprehended sixteen (16) indians and 'if found guilty they will be executed'.

On October 3- he reports 20-30 cases tried, but he will delay executions, so as not to frighten Sioux still on the prairie from coming in.

On October 4- he has 29 cases tried. As other parties come in he will disarm the men and send them to Fort Ridgely for trial by military commission.

October 7-Sibley again writes Pope that he will examine the proceedings in the cases of the twenty (20) under sentence of death and says "although they may not be exactly in form in all the details I shall probably approve them, and hang the villains as soon as I get hold of the others".

On October 11- He writes to Pope that he will SUSPEND EXECUTIONS and send the 20 convicts along with other prisoners to FORT SNELLING.
October 14- He will send all prisoners including convicts to Fort Snelling, and FORWARD PROCEEDINGS of the trials of the 20 convicts.
October-15- Sibley acknowledges two communications from Pope. Will execute the convicts and send the rest of the prisoners to Snelling.

October 21- Will change plans according to dispatch received of 17th. Will report proceedings and suspend executions till the President decides.

120 cases tried, 300 on docket.

November 10- President calls on Pope for the whole record.

I have troubled you with the above recital in order to " lay a foundation" for my queries.

1-Did Sibley at the first assume that he had authority immediately to execute the Indians condemned by his trial commission? *Yes*
(I assume that he in common with Minnesotans generally denied the Indians any standing as prisoners of war and proposed to treat them as outlaws, who should be straightway hung up, but not without becoming ceremonial.)

2- Did Pope (ante October 4) propose to put a stop to Sibley's Commission and establish one of his own at Fort Ridgely, at least for the trial of Sioux to be thereafter apprehended? *Don't know*

3- Was it however, Pope's intention to let Sibley dispose of the 20 already condemned? *Don't know*

4- Did Pope form another plan; to have all prisoners sent to Snelling?
see: letters of October 11-14-15. *Don't know*

Letter of 15th indicates that Sibley was still to hang the 20.

5-Why did Pope make the change of plans referred to in Sibley's letter of October 21,-i.e suspend execution and await action of President.

Don't know

Up to about October 15th Pope seems to have assumed that he and Sibley could hang Indians according to their judgement. The President did not call on Pope for the record till November 10th.

It appears that Pope decided to let the trials go on in the field. In the above the word "prisoners" means Indians apprehended and held for trial.

If your engagements will at all permit I trust you will be willing to help me out. I find but one opinion among participants in the Sioux Campaign of your bravery, military efficiency and able support of General Sibley.

Very respectfully yours

Wm. W. Folwell, ^x *+*

Professor of Political Economy

State University of Minnesota.

The type with is an amateur.

I am not x M.H.S.

** I have been a teacher in the state University since 1869.*

Should you be in St. Paul any time within six months I should greatly appreciate an hour's interview.

F

Pictum of the Merlow
Monument on p. 60*

act. Leg. Ch. 2, 1899

This act permitted the Minn.
Valley Hist. Soc. to erect a
monument to perpetuate the
names of frontiersmen
on the ground deeded by
the Minn. Valley Ag. Soc.
to the Nat. May 17 1894
Adjt Gen. Lambert located
100 ft E. of Birch Coulee
monument -

* Rep. A. G. Minn 1900

Ch 376, 9 L. 1895 Printed
for purchase ballot field of
Birch Coulee & removal of
monument.

Six A. were born 1895
but monument was
moved on no. after

In Rf. A.G. July 31, 1896

Rf. Muehlberg, A.G.

July 31, 1896

In P. 24. Sec. Apr 20, 1895
add \$1,200 to buy 5-10 A
of Birch Coulee field & removal
of monument 1 1/2 miles away
from R. J. Wilcombe located
ballot ground. - 1 - old Miller

Could not agree with
 Weiss owning land on Pua-
 condemned to a. \$500
 covers the largest portion of
 field -

Land cost	\$500
Gravel	134.37
	654.37
Apple	1200
Red -	
	5445.63

No body found to move
 monument for that money,
 Reason new monument
 instead of moving a "Golded-uh
 monument".

Buch Conlin

See Pioneer Press Sept. 2 1894 p 13

4 + Col. letter from Capt. Joseph Anderson
513 Hawley St. Oklahoma City, O. T. to
Dr. J. W. Daniels.

Refers to a letter of Capt. H. P. Grant in
Pioneer of July 16 (?) 1894.)

Refers to information of Grant that Gen. Sibley
conferred with Indian chief (= J. R. B.)

Anderson's Command known as "Cullen
Frontier Guards", but designated in Northern
Rock as "Company A, First Minnesota
Mounted Regiment of Irregular Volunteer
Militia". Has much more.

Letter not dated, but recent.

Inserts that Maj. Brown + not Capt. Grant
was in command.

See Pioneer Press Sept. 5, 1894 p 4. Editorial in
"The Buch Conlin Wrangle", Subscription intended.

Buch Condie Monument

(Pioneer?)

Dedication Marton Aug 3 1894

Capt. H. P. Grant & Jos. Anderson present

Jos. R. Brown Jr. also

Dinner in town hall

Monument in Fair Grounds $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N.E. of town

Column of St. C. & Rockwell Grants.

Names of all participating in battle inscribed

So many mistakes that inscriptions = worthless

J. J. Spear found his name among killed

J. R. Brown's name as of citizen in absence corner

Mon. 2 mi from battle field

C. D. Gibbison Chm. Com. President

Rev. Whipple made prayer

Gibbison presented name to State City & Co. Club

Capt. Grant gave review of September 2. Said he is going home. Passed over Mon. after.

Disapproved his action in having his men stand up.

Said nothing then as to who was Commander.

Gov. Ramsey made remarks about speech

Judge Spear addressed audience in anti

Gov. New Year made sensation

Said Mon. should be a battle field

"in dark confusion" said monument value -
lost history, in making Capt. Grant and not

J. R. Brown the Commander - ordered beyond
question named Brown Commander.

Judge Filander an ever interesting reminiscence.

Ref to Camp of "Major Brown & Capt Grant" -

But Whipple named Newman & Indian Councils
Capt Anderson had been 1000 miles - "assailed
over and over again that Major Brown was the
rightful Commander and ought to have taken
his name on the monument -

Capt. Grant was called on - said "he was
wishing the legislature should investigate the
matter, and that 'So help me God' Major Brown
did not give him an order"

Guests named & chairs for Capt. Grant & Capt Anderson
Gibson presented Mr. Mary Schmidt (nee
Schwandt) & Mrs. H. S. White, both born
in Little Crow's Camp at time of battle -

Service closed - Many drove to battle ground
General as in note among veterans that
the monument should be on battle ground -

W. L. Hart of D. D. who lived back then present

Big Eagle & Story of St. Oulhah was published
in the Pioneer Press of July 1 1894 p 15

Cut of Big Eagle. Red Legs & Mankato
see it in the Wash Coll.

In P. P. 11/7/94 p. 6 - William R. Frankland
has a 3/4 Column letter of corrections

Alexander Frankland was one of the first volun-
teers at Frankland. Gen. Sibley sent for him thru
Bp. Whipple -

Mr. A. F. was at Birch Coulee. as J. R. Brown re-
ports. Brown gets him as of of that no Indian signs

"Hereafter, my father, on reaching the camp
late that evening already selected by Capt. Grant
indicated to Maj. Brown against the danger of an
unexpected attack and possible massacre that
could result from the camp being too near a
ravine and reminded him of Gen. Sibley's strict
instruction to avoid making such a camp,
(Sibley's life p. 219) Major Brown after some
hesitation said that as no Indians had been
seen, it would be a useless waste of energy to
force troops to make a move to take ground and
besides camp dissatisfaction among the re-
cruits and young officers". Then a letter proposed
to go on to Sibley's camp. Mr. A. F. told them they had
better stay high with the rest if possible. They did.

> over

"Old Jack Frazer made a timely suggestion (and) when pits and showed them how the Indians did the work with knives - - - Soon after the confusion settled down the whole command went to digging holes with which I sent Sully & in -
struments they had - -

"Then is no truth in Alex. Fairbank's calling out to the hostiles or wearing the black from his hand [sic] (Big Sully explaining by digging holes with Jack Frazer)

"Frazer always said he was an alien that he came out to the hostiles at Fort Condit - -"

"Alex. Fairbank suggested to Gen. Sully the letter to Little Crow, Frazer, Geo. Fairbank and I were one other carried the letter to the battle ground and placed it on a white stake, Frazer - - knew how they would return unseen and examine the ground about the message - -"

"- - J. (W. R. 7. 15 yrs old) was in the room in St. Paul when Gen. Sully, Alexander Fairbank, Maj. Fowler and Maj. Fisher were discussing as to the best plan to carry out in checking the Indians. Alexander Fairbank strongly urged that all efforts be made to bring rescue the captives and then attend to the Indians as they returned - -"

"Colonel Nelson of the Sixth Regiment - - refused because he would not serve with Civilian Sully - -"

Minnesota
in the
Civil War
and
Indian War

Page 305

Engagement and were at
Birch Coolie.

- " The Command went into Camp
" the second night near Birch Coolie
" about fifteen miles from Fort Ridgely.
" Birch Coolie is a deep gorge running
" north and south in Renville County.
" From information gained by scouts
" no anxiety was felt.
" Major Brown told the boys to go
" to sleep as there was no more danger
" than in their mother's house. "

The above contains Major Brown's
statement the substance of which I
attempted to give you last evening.

9/25/05

O. C. Merriam

Memo -
For Col. Folwell.

Columbus Barracks Ohio.

Professor Wm.W.Folwell.

November 11th 1905.

University of Minnesota.

Minneapolis.Minn.

My Dear Doctor.

I was delighted to receive your of the 6th Instant and it has given me ^{genuine} ~~me~~ pleasure to have it on hand as I have some real object in studying the situation recalled to my mind by you. Thus far I have been unable to find the letters of General Pope to General Sibley although I have those of the latter to Pope. I also have a copy of Minnesota during the civil war with Judge Flaudrau's report of that Indian War. I have also looked up Article 65 of the articles that were in force at the time of which you wrote me. This Article is now numbered 72 and relates to the organization of courts-martial. But let me quote the two articles and first old 65

Art 65. Code 1806

"Any General Officer commanding an army, or Colonel commanding a separate department, may appoint general courts-martial whenever necessary. But no sentence ~~shall be carried into execution until after the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer ordering the same, or the officer commanding the troops for the time being; neither shall any sentence of a general court-martial, in time of peace, extending to loss of life or the dismissal of a commissioned officer, or which shall, either in time of peace or war, respect a general officer, be carried into execution, until the whole proceedings shall have been transmitted to the Secretary of war, to be laid before the President of the United States for his confirmation or disapproval, and orders in the case. All other sentences may be confirmed and executed by the officer ordering the court to assemble, or the commanding officer for the time being, as the case may be.~~"

The present law on this subject is contained in Articles of War Nos 72 and 73 as follows:

Art. 72 Any general officer commanding an army, a territorial division or department, or colonel commanding a separate department, may appoint general ~~xxxxxxx~~ courts-martial whenever necessary. But when any such commander is accuser or prosecutor of any officer under his command the court shall be appointed by the President.

Art. 73. "In time of war the commander of a division, or of a separate brigade of troops, shall be competent to appoint a general court-mar-

Page 2. Professor Folwell.

tial . But when such commander is the accuser or prosecutor of any person under his command, the court shall be appointed by the next higher commander."

The old 65 Article was enacted by Congress in April 1806. Or to be more accurate the code of Articles of war was ^{then} formulated and published. Articles 72 and 73 have been in force as a part of our code since 1874.

Now you will note that all of this refers to the convening of a general court-martial and does not refer to the question of military commissions at all. The first mention I find of the 65 article of War by General Sibley is ~~a~~ in a postscript to his letter to Gen. Pope dated October 13th as follows "N.B. Will you please inform me whether under the sixty fifth article of war, I have the right, as a general officer commanding an army in the field, to convene a general court-martial. There are men in arrest for desertion and other crimes who should be tried."

Again on the 15th he refers to the same subject as follows:

"I beg ~~to~~ leave to remind you, lest it escape your recollection in the hurry of business, that it is quite necessary I should be informed whether I have the legal authority to order a general court-martial, as there are cases in camp in which at least one officer and several privates are charged with grave offenses, which should be disposed of without delay."

Now this question is one that, according to my view of the situation, is not controlling in determination of the legality of the acts of General Sibley in trying the indians for their acts of barbarity.

You will find that he (Gen. Sibley) did not question his legal authority to appoint a commission to try these indians for their offenses. A Military Commission does not in my opinion stand upon the same basis as a general court-martial. The former is a creature of a single condition or status known as war. It has no reason for existence in a state of peace. In order to warrant its existence ~~the~~ there must exist an actual state of war or its equivalent, a declaration of martial law. In either event the tribunals (courts) for en-

Page 4. Professor Polwell.

have been constituted in practice by the same commanders as are empowered by Arts. 72 and 73 to order general courts-martial, to wit commanders of departments, armies, divisions, and separate brigades. The President, as Commander-in-chief, may assemble military commissions as he may assemble courts-martial. Commanders of 'districts' have sometimes and legally under the general law of war and military government, convened these tribunals, though their commands have been less than a brigade; but such instances have been rare."

There seems to be no doubt that a Colonel or Brigadier General commanding a separate brigade in the field can appoint military commissions and it has been held that even though the separate brigade has not been brigaded the commander was authorized to convene military commissions.

From a careful examination of the correspondence there does not seem to have been any question arise in the minds of any one concerned that General Sibley actually was invested with authority to appoint such commissions for the trial of offenders against the laws of the land in time including indians. I may as well add here that it has been held that military commissions actually have the power to try indians. Digest of Opinions by McClure Sec 1677 on p 463.

Now to answer your question vis: "Did Pope forget about article 65, or did he assume that it did not apply to indians tried by a military commission?"

I am of the opinion that he did not forget article 65 but that he considered that the trial of indians for the acts of barbarity as charged against them was outside of that article. As pointed out above the military commission and the general court-martial are two very distinct tribunals. The former a creature of necessity arising from a state of war or its equivalent and the latter largely a creature of statute and necessarily bound in its actions by such statutes

I hope that I have made clear my views on this subject but if not I will gladly elucidate any statements made.

Page 5. Professor Folwell.

I wish to add a few words more on this subject as follows: If General Sibley in appointing the military commission to try the indians who had violated the laws of war, the laws of peace and the laws of God and of humanity necessary for the establishment and protection of society, was acting as a Colonel commanding a separate department he could unquestionably appoint a legal tribunal under the title of MILITARY COMMISSION to try such offenders and his authority for such appointments rests upon the laws of war. The same is true if he was acting as a General Officer in command of a Brigade. I make this distinction because of uncertainty as to his exact status at the time. The records available to me indicate that just about that time he was appointed a Brigadier General in the U.S. Service by the Commander in Chief (President Lincoln), of the Army of the United States.

I am confirmed in this view as to the legality of his acts in appointing these commissions by the fact that his acts and those of the military commissions appointed by him were approved by all intervening authorities up to and including the President of the United States. These approvals were affixed to these acts at a time when the eyes of all the country and of the world were fixed upon the President directly as a result of these cases. After careful examination 39 were actually condemned by the President to be hanged. He must have had the advantage of the best legal advice in the country and if any question as to the validity of these tribunals could have been raised it is quite certain they would have been presented and it is equally certain that such an humane man as the President would ~~have~~ ^{if there existed any illegality} ordered their release instead of their execution. You will observe that Judge Flandrau states that in his opinion no greater number of these indians were executed because of the existing conditions or more specifically on account of the delicate relations existing in-

Page 6. Professor Folwell.

ternationally. In other words the administration was specially desirous of avoiding any chance for the representatives of the Confederacy ~~from~~ to publish to the world that the U.S. was deliberately killing prisoners of war.

I hope that what I have said hereinabove may be of some assistance to you in arriving at a conclusion in this matter. I also hope that something else will trouble you in the same manner if thereby I can have the pleasure of a note from you. With kindest remembrances from Mrs Glenn and myself for yourself and family and a promise to chat a trifle with Miss Mary later on I am

Very Sincerely.

Edwin T. Glenn,
Major 5th U.S. Infantry.

State Historical Society,

DOANE ROBINSON, SECRETARY.

Pierre, S. Dak.

December 13 1905.

Dr. Wm. W. Folwell,
1020, Fifth Street, South East,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Dear Dr. Folwell:-

I take pleasure in sending you by prepaid express today Volumes I and II of the collections of this Society in the second of which you will find my history of the Sioux.

I do not think Col. Colville can be right in his suggestion that James Wells prompted Inkpaduta to the Spirit Lake massacre.

I do not know anything of Kintzing Prichette; He appears to have been an employe of the Indian department at Washington, for he was present there when his instructions were given him to go to Minnesota. I observe that he was at Dunlieth, Illinois, after completing his work on the Minnesota and he may have lived there.

Since writing my Journal article I have come upon a personal discription of Inkpaduta, written by Joseph W. Taylor. He says:

"He was tall and slim; his voice soft and undertoned; his eyes weak and near sighted; a nose of grecian cast; his face badly pitted by small pox and his whole personal makeup had the showing of an humble, illused mendicant."

Faithfully,



State Historical Society,

DOANE ROBINSON, SECRETARY.

Pierre, S. Dak.

December 23, 1905.

Dear Dr. Folwell:-

The Sisseton Indians brought action in the Court of Claims for ~~the~~ share of the purchase price of the Minnesota lands, which was repudiated by the Government after the outbreak.

The pleadings, testimony and arguments of counsel in the case are embraced in about one thousand pages of printed matter.

I obtained this matter from Mr. George S. Chase, of Washington who was the attorney for the Indians. I think your representatives at Washington can obtain the matter for you, and it will make a desirable addition to your own or the University library, but should you be unable to secure it I will loan you our copy, for a short time for examination.

Faithfully,

Doane Robinson

In the attempt to establish the fact that the Sissetons were not responsible for the outbreak, a vast amount of testimony was taken, covering in a general way all of the relations of the Sioux bands for a long period of time.

Hon Wm Reuben

Pierre, South Dakota.

Dear Sir:

I desire to offer you my thanks
for putting me on to the Sisseton Washpitan Claims papers.
Our M.C. got them for me & I have you through them.

The evidence seems to me to warrant the holding
of the Court.

Referring to your footnote on page 323 of the history
you may be interested to know that Sibley wrote in his
diary on July 28 (63) ~~that~~ "the in ink" "There were
from 1,200 to 1500 Indians engaged in the fight. Later
he or another (probably him) marked a ^{2.5} in pencil
over the 1st. as ~~fixed~~ "2,200 to 2500"

He adds that ^{an} man of ours was killed & wounded
but the Indians took ten men killed, ten written down
over 20 in figures -

I have not found any statements evidence
that Sibley ~~has~~ learned that the Sissetons went
north the night after Big Horn - I note however
that Sibley in his report of what Sam Hill says there
were Sissetons there, but mentions no Sissetons

Here is Sibley's account of the afternoon of Big
Horn - "After our preparation was made [i.e.
intrenchments of Camp] I was informed that a Comm-
and was proposed to be sent by Lieutenant Buford with
me in the 'Big Horn' [mentions some number of the
worden] waiting a respectable time for the over

promised ~~Comm~~ Communication from
Granding Bonbols I dispatched McWhail with
two companies to verify the story near the camp!!

This campaign seems to imply that it
was not the murder of Dr W. which ultimately
prevented the fight.

I also noted that McWhail's cavalry
in a 10-12 mile march did not overtake and
slaughter those people by hundreds -

But I only meant to make a short
letter to McWhail to report on the
probability of

P. S. Sully in his diary under July 25 says
"from 600 or 800 Indians appeared during the day.
Nine were killed by our men, and I am
inclined to say all were scalped"

This first biographer read it "Nine were
killed by one man..."

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.
BUREAU OF CENSUS AND VITAL STATISTICS.
DOANE ROBINSON, SECRETARY AND SUPERINTENDENT
PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA.

January 29" 1906.

My dear Dr. Folwell:-

I have not the slightest doubt that Gen. Sibley's original figures, were approximately correct.

I have the details of what occurred at Big Mound from Joseph LaFramboise, Hon. Abe VanOsdal, and Judge Alonzo J. Edgerton, all of whom were participants in the race.

McPhail's cavalry was doing its best to destroy the Indians, but Inkpaduta's tactics successfully covered the rear. I wish you might talk with VanOsdal and La Frambois.

That Sibley afterwards learned that the Sissetons went North on the night after Big Mound I have from Little Fish, who carries a "good paer," from General Sibley. Little Fish said he had several times talked the matter over with Sibley who told him he was convinced the Sissetons did no more than was necessary for their protection at Big Mound. The fact that Sibley gave Little Fish a "good paper," in a way confirms this view.

Faithfully,

Doane Robinson

Re: 1862-65 Massacre + War
(Soux Indians)
Victims

Nov. 5, 1923. (1)

Notes on Records of the Sioux Massacre and War, 1862-65,

relating to a map, "Localities and Numbers of Victims."
From manuscript, 12 pages, Sept. 7, 1923, based on M. P. Satterlee's four lists, 1914, 1916, 1917, and 1919.

Total killed in 1862, according to this map, 450: massacred, 363;
killed in military operations, citizens and soldiers, 87.

Victims massacred in Brown County, 92: the Patoille party, p. 3, five; in
Milford township, ^{p. 3}, 52; Leavenworth twp., p. 4, 23; the Cottonwood rescue party,
p. 5, eleven; also Emilie Pauly, at the Dakota Hotel, p. 5. In the list for Milford is
Therese Eggenhoffer, added by letter of Mr. Satterlee, Aug. 12, 1922.

In Jackson County, Belmont township, p. 5, thirteen.

Kandiyohi County, p. 4, 24.

McLeod County, p. 6, eleven.

Neeker County, eleven: Acton township, ^{p. 1}, five; Manannah twp., p. 6, four;
and near Lake Ripley, two.

Murray County, p. 5, seventeen: at and near Lake Shetek, fifteen; and
at "time and place uncertain," two.

Nicollet County, sixteen: vicinity of West Newton and Courtland,
p. 4, twelve; at Fort Ridgely during the siege, p. 5, four citizens, probably not
in military service. One of these four was Eliphalet Richardson, added
from the M. H. S. Collections, vol. IX, p. 441.

Redwood County, p. 1, fourteen: at the Lower Agency, twelve; also
George H. Gleason, and a boy at Little Crow's village.

Renville County, 126: at and near the Edward Magner home, p. 1,
nine; in Beaver Falls township, p. 2, three; at or near the Birch Coulee, ^{p. 2}, seventeen;
at and near Beaver Falls, p. 2, twenty-six; near Middle Creek, p. 2, forty-
three; the Kitzman party, near Sacred Heart Creek, p. 3, twenty-six; and
near Hawk Creek, p. 5, two.

Vicinity of Fort Abercrombie and Breckewidge, p. 6, fifteen.

All others, 24: at the Upper Agency, p. 4, four; near Big Stone Lake,
p. 5, eight; in Cambria and Butternut Valley townships, Blue Earth County, p. 6,
seven, one being Thomas Armstrong, added from U.S. Claim No. 602; near
Madelia, Watonwan County, p. 6, four, including the second Patterson child,
added from U.S. Claim No. 2173; and one, p. 7, near the later site of Lac
qui Parle village. Miss Wheelhouse, editorial assistant, found these
names by examination of files of the Sioux War Claims.

Killed in military operations, citizens and soldiers, 1862.

In the battle of Redwood Ferry, p. 7, twenty-five soldiers.
Defense of New Ulm, p. 5; twenty-six citizens, serving as
 volunteer soldiers without enlistment.

Battle of Birch Coulee, p. 7, sixteen soldiers; and p. 2, three others,
 volunteer citizens.

Battle of Wood Lake, p. 8, seven soldiers.

Battle of Acton or Kelly's Bluff, p. 8, four enlisted soldiers; and
 p. 1, two volunteers, not enlisted.

In the siege of Fort Ridgely, p. 7, three soldiers.

Near New Ulm, in frontier scouting and guard duty, p. 8, Joseph
 Gilfillan, killed Sept. 3, 1862. This date is in Mr. Satterlee's first list
 Nov., 1914, p. 10; erroneously "1863-5" in his list of 1919, p. 8.

Total killed in military service, 1862, 87: enlisted soldiers, 56;
 volunteer citizens, 31.

Total in 1862, from the foregoing tabulations - - - - - 450
Murdered in 1863-65.

On the Pfaender farm, New Ulm, May, 1863, p. 5 - - - - - 1

In Blue Earth County, 1864-65, p. 6 - - - - - 8

" Watonwan County, April 16, 1863, p. 6 - - - - - 4

" Wright County, June 29 and July 1, 1863, p. 7 - - - - - 5

Others at various localities, 1863, p. 7 - - - - - 3 21

Soldiers killed in 1863-65.

In Minnesota, on frontier scouting and guard duty,
 noted by page 8 - - - - - 5

On the Sibley Expedition, 1863, p. 8 - - - - - 16

" " Sully Expedition, 1864, p. 8 - - - - - 15 36

Total, 1862-65 - - - - - 507

According to the tabulations by Satterlee, which include volunteers not enlisted for army
 service, and with additions of four ascertained since his latest list of 1919, the total number
 massacred in August and September, 1862, was 394. Within the next three years 21 were
 murdered in this state by Sioux marauders, bringing the total of these victims to 415, noted
 by page 11 of my manuscript. The number of enlisted soldiers killed in Minnesota was 61,
 and on the expeditions of 1863 and 1864 in Dakota, 31, the total in the army service being 92.
 Five hundred and seven are thus recorded as killed by the Sioux in this massacre and war.

MAP

VICTIMS MASSACRED

COUNTY	NO. GIVEN ON MAP	DR. UPHAM'S LIST	FOLWELL
Brown	118	91 + 1	91
	(Map includes 26 citizens killed at defense of New Ulm)		
✓ Jackson	13	13	13
✓ Kandiyohi	24	24	24
✓ McLeod	11	11	11
✓ Meeker	13	11	11
	(Map includes 2 volunteers killed at battle of Acton)		
✓ Murray	17	17	17
✓ Nicollet	16	12 + 3 + 1	12
	(includes 4 killed in siege of Ft. Ridgely)		
✓ Redwood	14	14	14
Renville	129	126	126
	(Map includes 3 citizens killed in battle of Birch Coolee; these are added to the 3 killed in Beaver Falls Township, making a total of 6 for that township instead of 3 as given on the lists.)		
Fort Abercrombie	15	15	15
All others	24	23 + 1	23
	<u>394</u>	<u>357 + 6 = 363</u>	<u>357</u>

The map, therefore, includes 31 individuals as massacred which in the lists appear under "killed in military operations" The total of 363 given in Dr Upham's list as massacred plus these 31 gives Dr. Upham the total of 394 victims massacred.

The map indicates 56 soldiers killed; these, added to the 31 civilians killed in battles, gives a total of 87 killed in military operations, as indicated on Dr. Upham's list.

General Orders, No. 20, Adjutant General's office, November 30, 1891.

2A

Tables -

Massacres:

County	Upham	Folwell
McNicollet	16	12

(Dr. Upham includes 3 killed "during the siege" at Ridgely and adds 1 obtained from M.H.C.)

The inclusion of the 3 killed at Ridgely plus 3 additional names obtained elsewhere accounts for Dr. Upham's total of six more than in Folwell. - 363 instead of 357

Killed in military operations:

Fort Ridgely	3	6
--------------	---	---

(Three of the names given in Folwell are included by Dr. Upham in "massacred" as explained above. This accounts for this discrepancy. He supplies 1 name not included in Folwell; therefore his total is 2 ~~greater~~ than Folwell -- 87 instead of 89

Selfillan

instead of 3 less in military operations

The sum totals balance: Dr. Folwell's total of 446 plus the 4 names added by Dr. Upham gives 450, as stated by the latter

357
+ 90

447

13

See Operations Report, Headquarters 42d Division, July 25-August 3, 1918, in the appendix.

Accompanied by MS., 12 sheets, "Records of the Sioux Massacre and War."

A new and better copy is supplied September 8, 1923.

Minnesota Historical Society

SAINT PAUL

SOLON J. BUCK
Superintendent
WARREN UPHAM
Archaeologist

St. Paul, Minn., March 8, 1922.

Prof. William Watts Folwell,
1020 Fifth St., S.E., Minneapolis,

Dear Dr. Folwell: Herewith please accept, for your use in any way that may seem desirable, for your Volume II, History of Minnesota, a paper of my very recent compilation, "Records of the Sioux Massacre and War, 1862-65." Its twelve sheets, which may form six to eight pages of the relatively fine type as an appendix, give a catalogue of all victims in this massacre and war, and of soldiers killed in the battles and expeditions. The compilation is derived from careful examination and comparisons of the four successive catalogues issued in 1914, 1916, 1917, and 1919, by Marion P. Satterlee, as very definitely noted in this manuscript. The chief deviations, in form or style of the records, from Mr. Satterlee's latest and most mature revision, in 1919, consist in partial rearrangement, to present his lists in better alphabetic and chronologic order, and in giving the personal names in their ordinary form, instead of by surnames, with appended christening names (as John Smith, where Satterlee has it as "Smith, John"). This work has been a needful preparation for drafting the map of "Localities and Numbers of Victims," mentioned on page 12.

Other very desirable maps, next to be fully studied up and drafted for the Volume II, under your direction, are one to show by numerals the location of all the known Sioux villages of Minnesota in 1862, with a tabular reference list of chiefs' names for them all; another to show in full detail the buildings and environment of Fort Ridgely in 1862, for which I found yesterday very sufficient information, etc. It is now my hope that the value to readers, of all the series of maps in Volume II, will surpass Volume I, of which however I have much satisfaction in looking them over.

Sincerely yours, Warren Upham.

See additions of two, noted on pages 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12.

Minnesota Historical Society

Addition of two others on page 6.

SOLON J. BUCK
Superintendent
WARREN UPHAM
Archaeologist

Records of the Sioux Massacre and War, 1862-65

Agricultural Settlers, other Citizens, and members of their families, victims in the Sioux Massacre, 1862, with twenty-one murdered in 1863-65, and Soldiers killed in the Sioux War, 1862, and in the Sibley Expedition, 1863, and the Sully Expedition, 1864, are here noted mostly according to pamphlets and manuscript lists compiled from many publications, interviews, and correspondence, by Marion P. Satterlee, 1911-19, and presented by him to the Minnesota Historical Society.

Victims of the Massacre

At Acton township, the "First Bloodshed," August 17, five, Howard Baker, Robinson Jones, his wife, Mrs. Ann Baker Jones, Viranus Webster, and Clara D. Wilson; and in the battle of Acton or Kelly's Bluff, September 3, two citizens serving as soldiers without enlistment, Edwin Stone and N.R. Weeks.

At the Lower Agency (also called Redwood Agency), August 18, twelve: Joseph E. Belland, Joseph Brousseau, Lathrop Dickinson, George W. Divoll, Francois La Bathe, John Lamb, James W. Lynd, Patrick McClelland, Andrew J. Myrick, "Fritz" (Myrick's cook), A. H. Wagner, and Antoine Young. On the same day George H. Reason, an Agency clerk, was killed at the Redwood River; and on August 19 a boy, whose name remains unknown, was stoned to death at Little Crow's village, about three miles west of the Agency.

A new copy of these Records, 12 pages, is supplied September 8, 1923, better arranged, with several portions and including the four additions.

At and near the Edward Magnier home, in the southeastern part of the present Birch Coulee township, on the road from the Lower Agency to Fort Ridgely, August 18, nine: Dr. Philander P. Humphrey, his wife, Mrs. Susan Angier Humphrey, their two youngest children, ^{these being} a son Jay Phelps and a daughter Gertrude, Patrick Kelly, Edward Magnier, David O'Connell, Philander Prescott, and Thomas Smith. Three others were killed near this road, in the present Beaver Falls township, also on August 18, Balthasar Eisenreich, John Hayden, and his brother Patrick Hayden. ^{2nd}

A new and better copy is supplied Sept. 8, 1923.

At or near the Birch Coulee (also called La Croix Creek), August 18, seventeen: Andrew Bahlke, Thomas Brook, John Buehro, Frederick Clausen, his son Charles, Henry Kaertner, Peter Martelle (owner of the Redwood Ferry), Hubert Millier ("the brave ferryman who carried over fugitives till murdered"), Peter Pereaue, Eusebius Piquar, Ole Samson, his child, William Taylor (a negro, from St. Paul), Mrs. Carl Witt, John Zimmermann, and his two sons, John and Gottfried.

At Beaver Falls, August 18, eight: Willie and Johnnie Carrothers, Radnor Earle, Mrs. S. R. Henderson, her daughter Lydia, ^{and also an infant child,} Zephiah Wedge, and Eugene White. ^{With these the number given for this vicinity on the map is twenty-six, including eighteen who were killed on the same first day of the general massacre.}

At or near the home of John Jacob Meyers, about three miles above Beaver Creek, ^{namely,} eighteen were killed on this first day of the general massacre, August 18: his wife, Mrs. Caroline Meyers, and their three children, Ernest Hauf and two daughters, William Ingefelt, John Sieg, his wife Caroline, and their three children, Mrs. Louis Thiele, her child, John Zitloff, his son Michael, and Mrs. Mary Zitloff (wife of Michael).

Near Middle Creek, in the present Flora township and six miles above the Meyers home, August 18, forty-three: Gottlieb Boelter, his

A new and better copy is supplied Sept. 8, 1923.

Sioux Massacre and War (3

wife Justina, their son John, his infant daughter Emilia, Mrs. Michael Boelter, her three daughters, Pauline, Minnie, and Justina, Gottfried Busse, his wife Wilhelmina, their three daughters, Augusta, Bertha, and Caroline, John Frass, the wife of Ernest Kauf (in the last preceding list) and two other children, John Kochendorfer, his wife Katherine, their daughter Sarah, ^{John Letten} Gottlieb Mannweiler, Eusebius Reyff, his wife, and their children, Benjamin and Annie, Frederick Roessler, John Roessler, his wife, their children (two boys), William Schmidt, his wife, their daughter Minnie (who was a prisoner at Camp Release, but died at Fort Ridgely), two others of their children, Johann Schwandt, his wife Christina, their sons Frederick and Christian, Rev. Christian L. Seder (of New Ulm), John Walz, and his wife Caroline.

^{Insert from page 5: The Kitzman party, killed ---- and Gottlieb Zable.}
The Patoille party, near the Minnesota River and opposite to Fort Ridgely, August 18, four: Francois Patoille, Mary Anderson, Le Grande Davies, and Antoine Le Blough; also Alexander Kemter, near the same place, August 19.

In Milford township, next west of New Ulm, August 18, fifty-one: ^{two:}
a man named Belzer, A. Diederich, Benedict Drexler, ^{Therese Eggenhoffer} Julius Fenske, John Martin Fink, his wife Monica, and their son Max, John Gluth, Max Haag, Florian Hartmann, Anton Heule, Jr., his brother Martin and sister Mary, Jacob Keck, Wilson Massipost and his daughters, Julia and Mary, Martin Merkle, Anton Messmer, his wife Mary Anne, their son Joseph, Sebastian Mey, his wife Barbara, their three children, Henry, Anne Mary, and a baby, Joseph Pelz, his wife Margaret, John Rohner, Adolph Schilling and his daughter Louise, John Schneider, John Schwartz, his wife Anna Maria, their daughter Katherine, Adolph Steinle, Mrs. Caroline Stocker (wife of Joseph), Mr. and Mrs. Thilling, Max Zeller, his wife Lucretia, their four children, Pauline, Theresa, Max, and an infant, John Zettel, his wife Barbara, and also their four little ones, Lisette, Stephen, Anton, and a baby.

(Omit details)
Therese Eggenhoffer, [aged 18 years, employed by Anton Heule, according to letter of M. P. Satterlee, Aug. 12, 1922.]

A new and better copy is supplied September 8, 1923.

In ^(then including also the present Stark township) Leavenworth township, next southwest of Milford, August 18-22, twenty-three: John Blum, his wife, and their four children, Adam, Charles, Elizabeth, and Margaret, Joseph L. Brown, his son Jonathan, and daughter Oratia, Joseph Emery, Seth Henshaw, Carl Heyers, his wife Hannah, their sons Carl and John, Mrs. Heydrick and her two children, Mrs. Ruth Van Guilder Howard, Philetus Jackson, George Roesser, his wife Barbara, and Elijah Whiton.

In the vicinity of West Newton and Courtland, north of the Minnesota River, between Fort Ridgely and St. Peter, August 18 and 23, twelve: John and Christopher Apfelbaum, Frederick Gottlieb Gerboth, Jacob Maurerle, Mrs. Charles Nelson, August Kierewy, Christian Richter, William Sonnenburg, and four who left the escaping Riggs party and were killed, these being a man named Gilligan and three Germans whose names are not known.

In Kandiyohi and Monongalia Counties (now united under the former name), August 20-22, ^{West and} about Norway Lakes, twenty-two: three Broberg brothers and families, namely, Johannes Broberg, Anders Peter, his wife Christina, their sons Andreas and Johannes, their daughter Christina, Daniel Peter, his wife Anna Stina, and their sons Alfred and John Albert, thus including ten of this surname; Carl Johann Carlson, Lars Endreson and his son Endre, Olof Olson Hangan, his wife Bergeret, their son Frederick, Johannes Iverson, Carl Peter Jonason, Anders Peter, Gustave, and Lars Lundborg (sons of Andreas Lundborg) and Berger Tollerson. ^{Two others} ~~also two~~ from Diamond Lake, ^{in Kandiyohi County, approx} killed near the site of Atwater, August 21, ^{named} seven Helgeson Backlund and Andreas Lorentson.

At the Yellow Medicine or Upper Agency, August 19, four: Louis Constant, Stewart B. Garvie, Charles Lauer, and James W. Lindsay.

At and near New Ulm, in the Cottonwood rescue party, August 19, eleven: William B. Carroll, George Lamb, De Witt Lemon, Almond and

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"Uriah Loomis, "Nels, "Ole, and "Tork Olson, "Thomas Ryan, "Jan Tomson, and "William Tuttle; also August 19, a girl of fourteen years, "Emilie Pauly, killed on the street at the "Dakota Hotel. "Henry Bosche was killed on the "Pfaender farm, New Ulm, in May, 1863.

In the battle of New Ulm, August 23, twenty-six citizens were killed while defending the town as volunteer soldiers: Matthew Shearn, "G. W. Otto Barth, Captain Louis Buggert, "Joseph Castor, Captain "William B. Dodd, Lieut. "A. W. Edwards, "William England, "Max Haack, "Jacob Haberle, "Newell E. Houghton, "Rufus Huggins, "Julius Kirchstein, "Ferdinand Krause, "John Krieger, Sr., "Washington Kulp, "William Lusky, "William Maloney, "Matthias Meyer, "John C. Michaels, "William Nicholson, "Jerry Quane, "August Rieman, "August Roefke, "Leopold Senzke, "Luke Smith, and "John Somers.

On the Pfaender farm in New Ulm, Henry Bosche was killed in May, 1863.

Transposed to page 3.

The "Kitzman party, killed near Sacred Heart Creek, about three miles northwest from the mouth of Middle Creek, August 19, twenty-six: "Paul Kitzman, leader of this party in their endeavor to escape, his wife, and their four children, "Wilhelmina, "Pauline, "Gustave (killed while in captivity), and "Paul, Jr.; "Uris Andermach, "August Frass, "Emiel Grundman, his wife, three children (a daughter and two sons), "August Horning, his wife and two sons, "Frederick Krieger and his infant son, "William Lammers, "Mr. and "Mrs. Lille, their two sons, a man named "Wagner, and "Gottlieb Zable. "Eliphalet Richardson, from Genesee.

At Fort Ridgely during the siege, August 20-22, ^{four} ~~three~~ citizens, "Heinrich Rieke, "Onesime Vanosse, and "Felix Smith.

In the vicinity of Hawk Creek, August 19, 1862, "Peter Leilbault and "Jedediah Ingalls.

Near Big Stone Lake, August 20-22, eight: "Alexis Dubuque, a man named "Laundre, "George Loth, "Henry Manderfield, his son "Willias, a man named "Patnode, "Frank Peschette, and a man named "Pyder.

* See M.H.S. Collections, vol. IX, p. 441.

A new and better copy is supplied Sept. 8, 1892.

At and near Lake Shetek, August 20, fifteen: Willie and Belle Duly (children of William J. Duly), John Eastlick, his three sons, Fred, Giles, and Frank, Mrs. William Everett, her son Charles, and an infant child, Mrs. Thomas Ireland, her two children, Andrew Koch, Mrs. H. W. Smith, and John Voight. Two others from this settlement, Phineas B. Howard and William Jones, were killed at "time and place uncertain."

In the present Belmont township, on the Des Moines River east of Heron Lake, August 25, thirteen: Johannes Axe, Ole Fohre, Lars Furnes, Knud Langelaud, Nicolai John Langelaud, his wife Anna, their two daughters, Anna and Agata, Lars G. Jornevik, his wife, Knut Midstad, his wife Brita, and Mikkel Olson Slaabaken.

Thomas Armstrong is added, according to W.B. Claim No. 602.

In Cambria and Butternut Valley townships, Blue Earth County, ^{September 9,} seven: ^{and Thomas} John Armstrong, ^{Brothers} Thomas J. Davis, James Edwards, John S. Jones, Robert Jones, and Jonas Mohr. Two others, Charles C. Mack and Noble G. Root, were murdered ^{near Willow Creek} in that county by roving Sioux, August 11, 1864; five near the later site of Rapidan on the Blue Earth River, May 2, 1865, Mark Jewett, his wife Susan, their son, Andrew J. Jewett, his wife, and Charles Tyler; also near Rapidan, within the same month, Frank York.

Second Patterson child is added according to W.B. Claim No. 2173.

Near Madelia, in Watonwan County, September 21, 1862, ^{four} three, a man named Patterson, ^{two of} his children, and another man named Peterson; also in that county, April 16, 1863, four, Gabriel Ellington, Gilbert and Ole Palmer, and Christian Roland.

In McLeod County, August and September, 1862, eleven: an infant son of John Adams, A. S. Cant, Caleb Sanborn, August Spraupe, his wife and two children, ^{five of} these being killed at or near Hutchinson; ^{and} Samuel White, his wife, their son Otis and daughter Susan, killed September 23 at their home near Lake Addie.

In Manannah township (near Forest City), Meeker County, August 27, 1862, four, Philip Deck, Linus Howe, Wilmot Maybee, and Joseph Page, were killed by a foraging party of Sioux; and two, Daniel Cross and Nels Olson, were similarly murdered in September near Lake Ripley in this county.

In the vicinity of Fort Abercrombie and Breckenridge, in August and September, 1862, fifteen: Andrew Austin, Charles Battles, James Bennett, ^{Albert Evans (a mail carrier, c)} a mail carrier named Evans (for whom Evansville in Douglas County was named), Martin Feherenbach, H. H. Mayo, Augustus Ruchenell, Edward Russell, a man named Ryan (or Scott), William Schulz, William Siegel, Charles W. Snell, Edward D. Steele, John Wensinger, and Edward M. Wright.

Three citizens were killed in the battle of Birch Coulee, September 2, 1862: Joseph W. De Camp, J. C. Dickinson, and S. R. Henderson.

The Dustin family, four, Mrs. Jeanette Dustin, her son Amos W., his wife Kate, and their infant son Robert, were murdered on the road between Howard and Smith Lakes in Wright County by a party of marauding Sioux, June 29, 1863; and also in this county two days later, on July 1, James A. McCannon, near Lake Sylvia, on the road from Kingston to Fair Haven.

Four others were murdered by the Sioux at various localities: Amos Williamson Huggins, August 19, 1862, near the later site of Lac qui Parle village; Charles Blair, killed "by exposure and hardship, at Henderson," in February, 1863; Silas Foot, near Lightning Lake in the present Grant County, May 3, 1863; and a man named Van Eaton, murdered near Grove Lake in Pope County, May, 1863.

Total record of citizens and their families killed, 44. ⁴¹³ 415.

A new and better copy is supplied Sept. 8, 1923.

This full name
M. H. S.,
vol. 8, p. 47

Rewritten, to
note Wright
County before
the personal
names.

Enlisted Soldiers Killed

battle at and near the Redwood Ferry of the Minnesota River, August 18, 1862, twenty-five: Captain John S. Marsh, Sergeants Russell S. Findley and Solon A. Prescott, Corporal Joseph B. Besse, Peter Quinn, interpreter, Charles R. Bell, Edwin F. Cole, Charles E. French, John Gardner, Jacob Gehring, John Holmes, Christian Joerger, Darius Kanzig, James Kerr, Wenzell Kusda, Henry McAllister, Wenzell Norton, John W. Parks, Moses P. Parks, John Parsley, Harrison A. Phillips, Nathaniel Pitcher, Henry A. Shepard, Charles W. Smith, and Nathan Stewart. The siege of Fort Ridgely, August 20-22, three: Robert Baker, William Goodie, and Mark M. Grear.

Birch Coulee battle, September 2, sixteen: Sergeants Robert Baxter, John College, and Benjamin Terry; Corporals F. C. W. Bennekin and W. M. Cobb; Peter Bourrier, George Colter, C. F. Boyle, Jacob Freeman, Richard Gibbons, William Irvine, Joseph Kellene, Chauncey L. King, Henry Rollean, William Russell, and Henry Whetsler.

In the battle of Acton or Kelly's Bluff, September 3, four: Frank J. Beadle, Abner C. Bennett, Noah Yetchell, George W. Gideon.

At the final battle against the Sioux in Minnesota, near Wood Lake, September 23, seven: Matthew Cantwell, Anthony C. Collins, Charles E. Frink, DeGrove Kimball, Richard McElroy, Ernest Paul, and Edwin E. Ross.

Six other soldiers were killed in Minnesota while in frontier scouting and guard duty, namely, Captain John S. Bady, near the Kandiyohi Lakes, May 2, 1863; Sergeant William Edwards, in Stearns County, near Paynesville, September 11, 1863; Joseph Gilfillan, near New Ulm, September 3, 1862; H. Adams Hare and Comfort B. Luddington, in the present area of Grant County, near the Pomme de Terre River, May 2, 1863; and James W. Jolly, in Blue Earth County, near the later site of Rapidan, May 7, 1865.

site of this Sioux ambush and attack, so disastrous to the small detachment of white troops. At the beginning of this Sioux war, in 1862, was closely adjacent to the northeastern landing of the ferry, being in the Denerville County, side of the river, nearly opposite to the Lower or Redwood Agency. A new and better copy is supplied Sept. 8, 1923.

On the Sibley Expedition to the Missouri River, 1863, sixteen: Lieutenants F. J. H. Beever and Ambrose Freeman, Corporals Zenas Blackman and John Platt, Dr. Joseph S. Weiser, Horatio N. Austin, William H. Chase, Joseph Delaney, Ernest Hoffmaster, Anton Koolzen, David LaPlant, Nicholas Miller, Andrew Moore, George W. Northrup, Theodore Rosch, and Gustaf A. Starke.

The number in the foregoing records of soldiers killed is 77, to which should be added those killed during the July Expedition against the Sioux in 1864. The narration of that expedition by Lieut. David L. Kingsbury, in the M. H. S. Collections (Volume VIII, 1898, pages 449-462), notes that six soldiers were killed in the battle of Ta-ha-kouty or Killdeer Mountain, and nine between the Little Missouri and Yellowstone rivers.

From these detailed enumerations of the massacre, of murders by the Sioux in this state within the next three years, and of the soldiers who lost their lives in the battles and ensuing expeditions of this Sioux war, its complete lists of white people killed are seen to amount to a few more than five hundred, instead of the much larger number of about eight hundred frequently but erroneously estimated.

Statistics of the Massacre

During the progress of Mr. Satterlee's work on this subject, he has issued four successive catalogues of the known victims in the Sioux massacre and war. The first, compiled in August, 1914, and printed in November of that year, has 27 pages, presenting an alphabetic list of 462 killed, according to records found in sixteen books and pamphlets that are duly cited, with page references after each name, excepting that three names are from other sources of information. This list

comprises the victims of the massacre in 1862, those later murdered by the Sioux in Minnesota, 1863-65, and soldiers killed in battles of the Sioux war and on the expeditions of 1863 and 1864. Its compilation required much time and painstaking care, having been somewhat definitely planned and well begun about twenty-five years ago. Subsequent research, interviews, and correspondence, have increased its number to ~~503~~⁵⁰⁵₅₀₇, as given in the foregoing pages.

The second of these catalogues, dated May 13, 1916, forms five type-written pages, having in chronologic order separate lists of those massacred, murdered, and killed in battles, at the principal localities of the Sioux outbreak and war, but omitting the expedition led by Gen. Alfred Sully in 1864.

A third catalogue, presented to this Historical Society by the compiler on October 15, 1917, consists of photostat copies from fifteen type-written pages, entitled "Victims of the Indian Massacre of 1862, including all persons dying, due to the uprising of the Sioux Indians, except regularly enlisted soldiers of the army." The number is 397, in one alphabetic tabulation, each name being followed by its locality, date of massacre or murder, and in most instances by an additional very concise note for better identification.

Last in the series, containing its most mature revision, is a publication in eight quarto sheets, entitled "Authentic List of the Victims of the Indian Massacre and War, 1862 to 1865," with this note of explanation: "The following is my latest revision of the list filed with the State Historical Society, and includes all persons whose death was caused by the acts of the Indians, whether direct, or from wounds or other causes."

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 15, 1919. M. P. Satterlee.

This catalogue is arranged in the alphabetic order of its counties, with subordinate separate groups for the principal localities

of massacre, murders, and battles. The enlisted soldiers who were killed are noted on the final sheet, for each battle, and for the Sibley Expedition in 1863. Under partial regrouping to bring its records into preferable chronologic and alphabetic sequence, this ^{list, with four victims added from later researches,} ~~fourth list,~~ supplies the present summary of ~~44~~⁴⁴³ massacred or murdered, and 92 soldiers killed (including 15 added from battles in 1864).

Thus the generally current statements of Minnesota lives lost in the massacre, based on early estimates by President Lincoln, Agent Galbraith, and others, need great reduction to a half or less of their formerly accepted numbers. Through nearly sixty years ^{it has been believed, as} ~~people have believed~~ what the Legislative Manual of Minnesota has many times presented in its biennial issues, that, "a general uprising followed by the entire Sioux bands. Their movements were so swift that, before effective resistance could be brought, about eight hundred men, women, and children, were massacred within a few days."

But the horrors of the massacre can scarcely be exaggerated, and can be only very inadequately realized or comprehended by the present generation ^{more than} sixty years later. In the next day after the ^{murders} ~~"first bloodshed"~~ in Acton, about 174¹⁷⁵ were killed, and 166 others within the next week. The number of married women massacred was 53, and of children ¹⁰⁷ 106. Twenty-seven families are listed, from each of whom four ^{members} or more were massacred.

Personal names in the catalogues of the massacre and murders indicate that 200 or more of the victims were originally German in their family lineage, about 50 Scandinavian, 15 French, 10 Irish, and probably 90 English, with some from Scotland, Wales, Holland, and other countries.

The map of localities and numbers of victims, ~~within the state of Minnesota~~, mainly derived from records compiled by Marion P. Satterlee, as herein noted, shows the following statistics for the present counties, in alphabetic order: Big Stone County, 8 victims; Blue Earth, 14¹⁵; Brown, ~~11~~¹¹⁹~~8~~; Grant, 1; Jackson, 13; Kandiyohi, 24¹⁶; Lac qui Parle, 1; McLeod, 11; Meeker, 13; Murray, 17; Nicollet, ~~15~~⁸; Pope, 1; Redwood, 14; Renville, 129; Sibley, 1; Watonwan, ~~7~~⁸; Wilkin, 15; Wright, 5; and Yellow Medicine, 4. In the nineteen counties of the list ~~411~~⁴¹³~~415~~ victims, citizens and members of their families, are recorded, ~~390~~³⁹²~~394~~ having been killed during the massacre in 1862, and 21 being murdered by Sioux marauders in the state within the next three years.

Four of these counties have also records of 55 enlisted soldiers who were killed in the battles of 1862 for the suppression of the outbreak, these being in Meeker County, 4; Nicollet, 3; Renville, 41; and Yellow Medicine County, 7. In five counties soldiers were killed on frontier guard duty in 1862 to 1865, these being in Blue Earth County, 1; Brown, 1; Grant, 2; Kandiyohi, 1; and Stearns County, 1. The number of soldiers who lost their lives in Minnesota was 61, and on the expeditions of 1863 and 1864 in Dakota, 31.

Five hundred and ~~three~~^{five seven} white people are thus known to have been killed in the Sioux massacre and war, including 92 men in the army service.

In addition to the four catalogues previously cited, Marion P. Satterlee published September 21, 1916, a pamphlet of 18 pages, "A Description of the Massacre by Sioux Indians, in Renville County, Minnesota, August 18-19, 1862." The number killed in this county, including its battles, was 170, being a third of all in the preceding lists.

(End)

Records of the Sioux Massacre and War, 1862-65,
as shown by a map, "Localities and Numbers of Victims"

Agricultural settlers, other citizens, and members of their families, victims in the Sioux Massacre, 1862, with twenty-one murdered in 1863-65, and enlisted soldiers killed in the Sioux War, 1862, and in the Sibley Expedition, 1863, and the Sully Expedition, 1864, are here noted mostly according to pamphlets and manuscript lists compiled from many publications, interviews, and correspondence, by Marion P. Satterlee, 1911-19, and presented by him to the Minnesota Historical Society.

Victims of the Massacre

In Acton township, ^{Necker County,} the "first bloodshed," August 17, five, Howard Baker, Robinson Jones, his wife, Mrs. Ann Baker Jones, Viranus Webster, and Clara D. Wilson; and in the battle of Acton or Kelly's Bluff, September 3, two citizens serving as soldiers without enlistment, Edwin Stone and W. R. Weeks.

At the Lower Agency (also called Redwood Agency) ^{in Redwood County,} August 18, twelve: Joseph E. Belland, Joseph Brousseau, Lathrop Dickinson, George W. Divoll, Francois La Bathe, John Lamb, James W. Lynd, Patrick McClelland, Andrew J. Myrick, "Fritz" (Myrick's cook), A. H. Wagner, and Antoine Young. On the same day George H. Gleason, an Agency clerk, was killed at the Redwood River; and on August 19 a boy, whose name remains unknown, was stoned to death at Little Crow's village, about three miles west of the Agency.

At and near the Edward Wagner home, ^{in the southeastern part of the present Birch Coulee township, ^{Renew County,}} on the road from the Lower Agency to Fort Ridgely, August 18, nine: Dr. Philander P. Humphrey,

his wife, Mrs. Susan Angier Humphrey, their two youngest children, these being a son Jay Phelps and a daughter Gertrude, Patrick Kelly, Edward Wagner, David O'Connell, Philander Prescott, and Thomas Smith.

Three others were killed near this road, in the present Beaver Falls township, ^{Renoville County,} also on August 18, Balthasar Eisenreich, John Hayden, and his brother, Patrick Hayden. In the battle of Birch Coulee, September 2, three citizens were killed, Joseph Warren DeCamp, J. C. Dickinson, and S. R. Henderson.

At or near the Birch Coulee (also called La Croix Creek), ^{in Renoville County,} August 18, seventeen: Andrew Bahlke, Thomas Brook, John Buehro, Frederick Clausen, his son Charles, Henry Kaertner, Peter Martelle (owner of the Redwood Ferry), Hubert Millier ("the brave ferryman who carried over fugitives till murdered"), Peter Pereau, Eusebius Piquar, Ole Samson, his child, William Taylor (a negro from St. Paul), Mrs. Carl Witt, John Zimmermann, and his two sons, John and Gottfried.

At Beaver Falls, ^{Renoville County,} August 18, eight: Willie and Johnnie Carrothers, Radnor Earle, Mrs. S. R. Henderson, her daughter Lydia and an infant child, Jehiel Wedge, and Eugene White. With these the number given for this vicinity on the map is twenty-six, including eighteen who were killed on the same first day of the general massacre, August 18, near the home of John Jacob Meyers, about three miles above Beaver Creek, namely, his wife, Mrs. Caroline Meyers, and their three children, Ernest Hauf and two daughters, William Inefeldt, John Sieg, his wife Caroline, and their three children, Mrs. Louis Thiele, her child, John Zitloff, his son Michael, and Mrs. Mary Zitloff (wife of Michael).

Near Middle Creek, ^{Renoville County,} in the present Flora township and six miles above the Meyers home, August 18, forty-three: Gottlieb Boelter, his wife Justina, their son John, his infant daughter Emilia, Mrs. Michael Boelter, her three daughters, Pauline, Minnie, and Justina, Gottfried Busse, his wife Wilhelmina, their three daughters, Augusta, Bertha, and Caroline,

John Frass, the wife of Ernest Hauf (in the last preceding list) and two other children, John Kochendorfer, his wife Katherine, their daughter Sarah, John Letton, Gottlieb Mannweiler, Eusebius Reyff, his wife, and their children, Benjamin and Annie, Frederick Roessler, John Roessler, his wife, their children (two boys), William Schmidt, his wife, their daughter Minnie (who was a prisoner at Camp Release, but died at Fort Ridgely), two others of their children, Johann Schwandt, his wife Christina, their sons Frederick and Christian, Rev. Christian L. Seder (of New Ulm), John Walz, and his wife Caroline.

The Kitzman party, killed near Sacred Heart Creek, ^{in Renwick County,} about three miles northwest from the mouth of Middle Creek, August 19, twenty-six: Paul Kitzman, leader of this party in their endeavor to escape, his wife, and their four children, Wilhelmina, Pauline, Gustave (killed while in captivity), and Paul, Jr.; Uris Andermach, August Frass, Emiel Grundman, his wife, three children (a daughter and two sons), August Horning, his wife and two sons, Frederick Krieger and his infant son, William Lammers, Mr. and Mrs. Tille, their two sons, a man named Wagner, and Gottlieb Zable.

The Patoille party, ^{in Brown County,} near the Minnesota River and opposite to Fort Ridgely, August 18, four: Francois Patoille, Mary Anderson, Le Grande Davies, and Antoine Le Blough; also Alexander Hunter, near the same place, August 19.

In Milford township, ^{Brown County,} next west of New Ulm, August 18, fifty-two: a man named Belzer, A. Diederich, Benedict Drexler, Therese Eggenhoffer, Julius Fenske, John Martin Fink, his wife Monica, and their son Max, John Gluth, Max Haag, Florian Hartmann, Anton Henle, Jr., his brother Martin and sister Mary, Jacob Kecke, Wilson Massipost and his daughters, Julia and Mary, Martin Merkle, Anton Messmer, his wife Mary Anne, their son Joseph, Sebastian Mey, his wife Barbara, their three children, Henry, Anne Mary, and a baby, Joseph Pelzl, his wife Margaret, John Rohner, Adolph Schilling and his daughter Louise, John Schneider, John Schwartz, his wife Anna Maria, their daughter Katherine, Adolph Steink, Mrs. Caroline Stocker (wife of Joseph),

+ added by letter of M. P. Satterlee, Aug. 12, 1892

Mr. and Mrs. Thilling, Max Zeller, his wife Lucretia, their four children, Pauline, Theresa, Max, and an infant, John Zettel, his wife Barbara, and also their four little ones, Lissette, Stephen, Anton, and a baby.

In Leavenworth township (then including also the present Stark township), ^{Brown County,} next southwest of Milford, August 18-22, twenty-three: John Bluem, his wife, and their four children, Adam, Charles, Elizabeth, and Margaret, Joseph L. Brown, his son Jonathan and daughter Oratia, Joseph Emery, Seth Henshaw, Carl Heuvers, his wife Hannah, their sons Carl and John, Mrs. Heydrick and her two children, Mrs. Ruth Van Guilder Howard, Philetus Jackson, George Roesser, his wife Barbara, and Elijah Whiton.

In the vicinity of West Newton and Courtland, ^{Nicollet County,} north of the Minnesota River, between Fort Ridgely and St. Peter, August 18 and 23, twelve: John and Christopher Apfelbaum, Frederick Gottlieb Gerboth, Jacob Mauerle, Mrs. Charles Nelson, August Kierenz, Christian Richter, William Sonnenburg, and four who left the escaping Riggs party and were killed, these being a man named Gilligan and three Germans whose names are not known.

In Kandiyohi and Monongalia counties (now united under the former name), August 20-22, about West and Norway lakes, twenty-two: three Broberg brothers and families, namely, Johannes Broberg, Anders Peter, his wife Christina, their sons Andreas and Johannes, their daughter Christina, Daniel Peter, his wife Anna Anna, and their sons Alfred and John Albert, thus including ten of this surname; Carl Johann Carlson, Lars Endreson and his son Endre, Olof Olson Haugan, his wife Bergeret, their son Frederick, Johannes Iverson, Carl Peter Jonason, Anders Peter, Gustave, and Lars Lundborg (sons of Andreas Lundborg), and Berger Tollerson.

Two others, from Diamond Lake in Kandiyohi County, were killed near the site of Atwater, ^{in that county,} August 21, named Sven Helgeson Backlund and Andreas Lorentson.

At the Yellow Medicine or Upper Agency, ^{in the present Yellow Medicine County,} August 19, four: Louis Constans, Stewart B. Garvie, Charles Lauer, and James W. Lindsay.

At and near New Ulm, ^{Brown County,} in the Cottonwood rescue party, ^{August 19,} eleven: William B. Carroll, George Lamb, De Witt Lemon, Almond and Uriah Loomis, Nels Ole, and Tork Olson, Thomas Ryan, Jan Tomson, and William Tuttle; also August 19, a girl of fourteen years, Emilie Pauly, killed on the street at the Dakotah Hotel, New Ulm.

In the battle of New Ulm, August 23, twenty-six citizens were killed while defending the town as volunteer soldiers: Matthew Ahearn, G. W. Otto Barth, Captain Louis Buggert, Joseph Castor, Captain William B. Dodd, Lieut. A. W. Edwards, William England, Max Haack, Jacob Haberk, Newell E. Houghton, Rufus Huggins, Julius Kirchstein, Ferdinand Krause, John Krieger, Sr., Washington Kulp, William Lusky, William Maloney, Matthias Meyer, John C. Michaels, William Nicholson, Jerry Quane, August Rieman, August Roepke, Leopold Senzke, Luke Smith, and John Somers.

On the Pfaender farm in New Ulm, Henry Bosche was killed in May, 1863.

At Fort Ridgely during the siege, ^{Nicollet County,} August 20-22, four citizens, Eliphalet Richardson, from Glencoe, Heinrich Rieke, Onesime Vanosse, and Felix Smith. This name is added from M.H.S. Collections, vol. IX, p. 441.

In the vicinity of Hawk Creek, ^{Renville County,} August 19, Peter Guilbault and Jedediah Ingalls.

Near Big Stone Lake, August 20-22, eight: Alexis Dubuque, a man named Laundre, George Loth, Henry Manderfield, his son ^{Willias,} a man named Patnode, Frank Peshette, and a man named Ryder.

At and near Lake Shetek, ^{Murray County,} August 20, fifteen: Willie and Belle Duly (children of William J. Duly), John Eastlick, his three sons, Fred, Giles, and Frank, Mrs. William Everett, her son Charles, and an infant child, Mrs. Thomas Ireland, her two children, ^{Andrew,} Kock, Mrs. H. W. Smith, and John Voight. Two others from this settlement, Phineas B. Hurd and William Jones, were killed at time and place uncertain.

In the present Belmont township, ^{Jackson County,} on the Des Moines River east of Heron Lake, August 25, thirteen: Johannes Axe, Ole Fohre,

Lars Twines, Lars G. Jornevik, his wife, Knud Langeland, Nicolai John Langeland, his wife Anna, their two daughters, Anna and Agata, Knut Midstad, his wife Brita, and Mikkel Olson Slaabaken.

In Cambria and Butternut Valley townships, Blue Earth County, September 9, seven: John and Thomas Armstrong, brothers, ^{Thomas Armstrong, U.S. claim No. 6523} Thomas J. Davis, James Edwards, John S. Jones, Robert Jones, and Jonas Mohr. Two others, Charles C. Mack and Noble G. Root, were murdered near Willow Creek in that county by roving Sioux, August 11, 1864; five near the later site of Rapidan on the Blue Earth River, May 2, 1865, Mark Jewett, his wife Susan, their son, Andrew J. Jewett, his wife, and Charles Tyler; also near Rapidan, within the same month, Frank York.

Near Madelia, in Watonwan County, September 21, 1862, four: a man named Patterson, two of his children, and another man named Peterson; also in that county, April 16, 1863, four, Gabriel Ellingson, Gilbert and Ole Palmer, and Christian Roland.

In McLeod County, August and September, 1862, eleven: an infant son of John Adams, A. S. Cant, Caleb Sanborn, August Spande, his wife and two children, five of these being killed at or near Kutchinson; and Samuel White, his wife, their son Otis and daughter Susan, killed September 23 at their home near Lake Addie.

In Manannah township (near Forest City), Meeker County, August 27, 1862, four, Philip Deck, Linus Howe, Wilmot Maybee, and Joseph Page, were killed by a foraging party of Sioux; and two, Daniel Cross and Nels Olson, were similarly murdered in September near Lake Ripley in this county.

In the vicinity of Fort Abercrombie, ^{Dakota} and Breckenridge, ^{in the present Wilkin County,} in August and September, 1862, fifteen: Andrew Austin, Charles Battles, James Bennett, Albert Evans (a mail carrier, for whom Evansville in Douglas County was named), Martin Leherenbach, H. H. Mayo, Augustus Ruchenell, Edward Russell, a man named Ryan (or Scott), William Schulz, William Siegel, Charles W. Snell, Edward D. Steele, John Wensinger, and Edward M. Wright. ^{Full name is in M. T. S. collections, vol. VIII, p. 47.}

On the road between Howard and Smith lakes in Wright County, the Dustin family of four, Mrs. Jeanette Dustin, her son Amos W., his wife Kate, and their infant son Robert, were murdered by a party of marauding Sioux, June 29, 1863; and also in this County two days later, on July 1, James A. McGannon, near Lake Sylvia, on the road from Kingston to Fair Haven.

Four others were murdered by the Sioux at various localities: Amos Williamson Higgins, ^{in the present Lac qui Parle County,} August 19, 1862, near the later site of Lac qui Parle village; Charles Blair, killed "by exposure and hardship," at Henderson, ^{Sibley County,} in February, 1863; Silas Foot, near Lightning Lake in the present Grant County, May 3, 1863; and a man named Van Eaton, murdered near Grove Lake in Pope County, May, 1863.

Total record of citizens and their families killed, 415.

Enlisted Soldiers killed

In the battle at the Redwood Ferry of the Minnesota River, August 18, 1862, twenty-five: Captain John S. Marsh, Sergeants Russell S. Findley and Solon A. Prescott, Corporal Joseph B. Besse, Peter Quinn, interpreter, Charles R. Bell, Edwin F. Cole, Charles E. French, John Gardner, Jacob Gehring, John Holmes, Christian Joerger, Darius Kanzig, James Kerr, Wenzell Kusda, Henry McAllister, Wenzell Norton, John W. Parks, Moses P. Parks, John Parsley, Harrison A. Phillips, Nathaniel Pitcher, Henry A. Shepard, Charles W. Smith, and Nathan Stewart. The site of this Sioux ambuscade and attack, so disastrous to the small detachment of white troops at the beginning of this Sioux war, was closely adjacent to the northeastern landing of the ferry, being on the Renville County side of the river, nearly opposite to the Lower or Redwood Agency.

In the siege of Fort Ridgely, ^{Nicollet County,} August 20-22, three: Robert Baker, William Goodie, and Mark M. Grear.

At the Birch Coulee battle, ^{in Renville County,} September 2, sixteen: Sergeants Robert Baxter, John College, and Benjamin Terry; Corporals F. C. W. Bennekin and W. M. Cobb; Peter Bourrier, George Colter, C. F. Boyle,

Jacob Freeman, Richard Gibbons, William Irvine, Joseph Kellene, Chauncey L. King, Henry Rollean, William Russell, and Henry Whetsler.

Meeker County,

In the battle of Acton or Kelly's Bluff, September 3, four: Frank J. Beadle, Abner C. Bennett, Alvah Litchell, George W. Lideon.

in the present ^{Yellow Medicine County} the final battle against the Sioux in Minnesota, near Wood Lake, September 23, seven: Matthew Cantwell, Anthony C. Collins, Charles E. Frink, De Grove Kimball, Richard McElroy, Ernest Paul, and Edwin E. Ross.

Six other soldiers were killed in Minnesota while in frontier scouting and guard duty, namely, Captain John S. Gady, near the ^{in Kandiyohi County} Kandiyohi Lakes, May 2, 1863; Sergeant William Edwards, in Stearns County, near Paynesville, September 11, 1863; Joseph Gilfillan, near New Ulm, ^{in Brown County} September 3, 1862; H. Adams Hare and Comfort B. Luddington, in the present area of Grant County, near the Pomme de Terre River, May 2, 1863; and James W. Jolly, in Blue Earth County, near the later site of Rapidan, May 7, 1865. This date is in Mr. Satterlee's first list, Nov. 1914, page 10; erroneously "1863-5" in his list of 1919.

On the Sibley Expedition to the Missouri River, 1863, sixteen: Lieutenants F. J. H. Beever and Ambrose Freeman, Corporals Zenas Blackman and John Platt, Dr. Joseph S. Weiser, Horatio N. Austin, William H. Chase, Joseph Delaney, Ernest Hoffmaster, Anton Holzen, David LaPlant, Nicholas Miller, Andrew Moore, George W. Northrup, Theodore Rosch, and Gustaf A. Starke.

The number in the foregoing record of soldiers killed is 77, to which could be added those killed during the Sully Expedition against the Sioux in 1864. The narration of that expedition by Lieut. David L. Kingsbury, in the M. H. S. Collections (volume VIII, 1898, pages 449-462), notes that six soldiers were killed in the battle of Ta-ha-Kouty or Killdeer Mountain, and nine between the Little Missouri and Yellowstone rivers.

From these detailed enumerations of the massacre, of murders by the Sioux in this state within the next three years, and of the soldiers who lost their lives in the battles and ensuing expeditions of this Sioux war, its complete lists of white people killed are seen to amount to a

few more than five hundred, instead of the much larger number of about eight hundred frequently but erroneously estimated.

Statistics of the Massacre

During the progress of Mr. Satterlee's work on this subject, he has issued four successive catalogues of the known victims in the Sioux massacre and war. The first, compiled in August, 1914, and printed in November of that year, has 27 pages, presenting an alphabetic list of 462 killed, according to records found in sixteen books and pamphlets that are duly cited, with page references after each name, excepting that three names are from other sources of information. This list comprises the victims of the massacre in 1862, those later murdered by the Sioux in Minnesota, 1863-65, and soldiers killed in the battles of the Sioux war and on the expeditions of 1863 and 1864. Its compilation required much time and painstaking care, having been somewhat definitely planned and well begun about twenty-five years ago. Subsequent research, interviews, and correspondence, have increased its number to 507, as given in the foregoing pages.

The second of these catalogues, dated May 13, 1916, forms five type-written pages, having in chronologic order separate lists of those massacred, murdered, and killed in battles, at the principal localities of the Sioux outbreak and war, but omitting the expedition led by Gen. Alfred Sully in 1864.

A third catalogue, presented to this Historical Society by the compiler on October 15, 1917, consists of photostat copies from fifteen type-written pages, entitled "Victims of the Indian Massacre of 1862," including all persons dying, due to the uprising of the Sioux Indians, except regularly enlisted soldiers of the army. The number is 397, in one alphabetic tabulation, each name being followed by its locality, date of massacre or murder, and in most instances by an additional very concise note for better identification.

Last in the series, containing its most mature revision, is a fourth publication in eight quarto sheets, entitled "Authentic List of the Victims of the Indian Massacre and War, 1862 to 1865," with this note of explanation: "The following is my latest revision of the list filed with the State Historical Society, and includes all persons whose death was caused by the acts of the Indians, whether direct, or from wounds or other causes."

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 15, 1919.

M. P. Satterlee.

This catalogue is arranged in the alphabetic order of its counties, with subordinate separate groups for the principal localities of massacre, murders, and battles. The enlisted soldiers who were killed are noted on the final sheet, for each battle, and for the Sibley Expedition in 1863. Under partial regrouping to bring its records into preferable chronologic and alphabetic sequence, this list, with four victims added from later researches, supplies the present summary of 415 massacred or murdered, and 92 soldiers killed (including 15 added from battles in the Sully Expedition of 1864).

Thus the generally current statements of Minnesota lives lost in the Sioux massacre, based on early estimates by President Lincoln, Agent Galbraith, and others, need great reduction to a half or less of their formerly accepted numbers. Through nearly sixty years it has been believed, as the Legislative Manual of Minnesota has many times presented in its biennial issues, that, "before effective resistance could be brought, about eight hundred men, women, and children, were massacred within a few days."

But the horrors of the massacre can scarcely be exaggerated, and can be only very inadequately realized or comprehended by the present generation more than sixty years later.

In the next day after the murders in Acton, about 175 were killed, and 166 others within the next week. The number of married women massacred was 53, and of children 107. Twenty-seven families are listed, from each of whom four members or more were massacred.

Personal names in the catalogues of the massacre and murders indicate that 200 or more of the victims were originally German in their family lineage, about 50 Scandinavian, 15 French, 10 Irish, and probably 90 ^{of} English ^{descent,} with some from Scotland, Wales, Holland, and other countries.

The map of localities and numbers of victims, mainly derived from records compiled by Marion P. Satterlee, as herein noted, shows the following statistics for the present counties of Minnesota in alphabetic order: Big Stone County, 8 victims; Blue Earth, 15; Brown, 119; Grant, 1; Jackson, 13; Kandiyohi, 24; Lac qui Parle, 1; McLeod, 11; Meeker, 13; Murray, 17; Nicollet, 16; Pope, 1; Redwood, 14; Renville, 129; Sibley, 1; Watonwan, 8; Wilkin, 15; Wright, 5; and Yellow Medicine, 4. In the nineteen counties of the list 415 victims, citizens and members of their families, are recorded, 394 having been killed during the massacre in 1862, and 21 being murdered by Sioux marauders in the state within the next three years.

Four of these counties have also records of 55 enlisted soldiers who were killed in the battles of 1862 for the

suppression of the outbreak, these being in Meeker County, '4; Nicollet, '3; Renville, '41; and Yellow Medicine County, '7. In five counties soldiers were killed on frontier guard duty in '1862 to '1865, these being in Blue Earth County, '1; Brown, '1; Grant, '2; Kandiyohi, '1; and Stearns County, '1. The number of soldiers who lost their lives in Minnesota was '61, and on the expeditions of '1863 and '1864 in Dakota, '31.

Five hundred and seven white people are thus known to have been killed in the Sioux massacre and war, including '92 men in the army service.

In addition to the four catalogues previously cited, Mr. Satterlee published September 21, '1916, a pamphlet of '18 pages, "A Description of the Massacre by Sioux Indians, in Renville County, Minnesota, August 18-19, '1862." The number killed in this county, including its battles, was '170, being a third of all in the preceding lists.
