

UNIDENTIFIED

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To _____ Assessor

of the Town of _____ [unidentified]

in the County of _____ [unidentified]

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of each Town Assessor to furnish to the County Auditor, at the time of returning his assessments in the year 1881, in writing, all possible attainable information as to the number, names and ages of white persons killed and wounded by the Sioux, (stating each separately,) and amount of property destroyed in his township during the massacre and raids of 1862, and the succeeding years, also the names and the number of the Indians thus engaged, so far as known, and what ones, if any, were killed and wounded; giving in each instance as to both whites and Indians, time and place and any incidents of interest."

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Give names, sex, ages, times and places as far as practicable, and distinguish the killed from the wounded.

SECOND.—What Indians and Half-breeds were killed and what ones wounded in said limits during said time. Identify names, times and places, as far as possible.

THIRD.—Identify the Indians and Half-breeds engaged in any outrages in said town, by name or otherwise, and give estimated numbers, distinguishing as far as possible the different raids, &c.

FOURTH.—State estimated amount and kind of property destroyed in said town during said years.

FIFTH.—State any incidents of interest connected with the foregoing.

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County Auditor.

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County Auditor.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0500

Nicholas Smith
John Bureau
1 Express office
Robert Baker
Moral Reform
Joseph Melhorn

BLUE EARTH COUNTY

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To *E. J. Evans* Assessor
of the Town of *Dubuque Valley*,
in the County of *Blue Earth*

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows:

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J. Seaberg
County Auditor.

I made diligent enquiry relating to the questions proposed concerning the Sioux massacre in the town of Butternut Valley, I failed to ascertain that any one was killed, there were but few settlers living here at the time, two families by the name of Andrew and Knud Strom fled to South Bend but they sustained no loss only such as would result from leaving home.

Simon Rowland an old resident of our town wishes to say, that he lost all his property by the Indians and was shot through the thigh with a rifle ball, Mrs Rowland his wife was taken away and left for dead, Thoster Rowland their son was shot in the breast with bow and arrow and killed. This took place about 16 miles south west of Hackett. Although it does not strictly belong to our town I thought better to have it recorded in this form.

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To *A. Swenson* Assessor
of the Town of *Lincoln*,
in the County of *Deuel* *Earth*

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J. Peabody
County Auditor.

June the 25 Ben E. Co. to Ben 1861
 Statement of the Case in August 1862
 Damages in stock fifty dollars
 on crops burned fifty dollars
 on lumber house and lumber twenty dollars
 being done away
 Receives nothing
 A. H. Fairbank

Acadia Minn. June 27 1861

There were no persons or Indians killed or wounded
 to my knowledge in the town of Lincoln in 1862
 succeeding years.

Fourth. In 1857 to using house for food and keeping
 citizens, soldiers, stock &c. \$5.00.

In 1862 90 acres of wheat in stock calculated at
 average thirty bushels per acre. Oats in stock 4000
 Sugar corn 3 acres. Hay
 \$120.
 \$250.
 \$75.
 \$60.
 \$96.
 \$50.
 \$100.
 \$100.
 \$100.

Also six.
 Two cows
 Three heifers
 Two horses
 Nine dogs
 Two wagons
 Damage from being the farm at year
 Lumber & timber

Fifth. In 1857 the people of the town of Lincoln and
 the volunteers from Sauk Lake had a battle with
 the Indians in the town of Acadia's reports were
 that two Indians were killed and one wounded
 about one white either killed or wounded.

By the above I have received nothing but for the
 good goods I have received for.
 Isaac S. Brown

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
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To _____ Assessor
of the Town of W. C. Pherson,
in the County of New Earth

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J. L. Heywood
County Auditor.

Rev. Houghton was killed by the Indians at
Hemlock. instantly from the Town of Cherson.
at the time of the Sioux outbreak.

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To Amos Anderson Assessor
of the Town of Maple Lake,
in the County of Blue Earth

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows :

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T. S. Lathrop
County Auditor.

Frank York a lad about thirteen years
old step son of George Bennett of Tivoli
Mankato Township was killed by a party
of Indians that a few days before had partici-
pated in the murder of the Jewett Family
not far from Mankato.

The act was committed south of the Le Sueur river
not far from the present Tivoli bridge,
in the spring of 1865.

Andrew Anderson
Assessor

Pleasant Mound
Assessor's Remarks
relative to Indian Mopren
1881

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To _____ Assessor
of the Town of Pleasant Mound,
in the County of Blue Earth

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows:

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J. S. Carpenter
County Auditor.

1
There was one man killed by the Indians in this town in the month of August 1864 (Mr. Mack) he was cutting hay for Jos. A. Hindman, near the latter's farm on sec. 22. The Indians lay concealed in the grass near where he drove along with his mowers, when all at once they burst out and shot him as he sat on the mower. he fell off dead with seven bullets and buckshot in his breast. The horses then ran with the mower about one fourth of a mile, when the Indians surrounded them and cut the harness off and took horses and left. The mower was literally torn to pieces by the horses in their flight. The Indians went from where they killed Mack to Mr. Hindman's house. Mr. Hindman & his wife were gone from home, but left the children at home. who, when they saw Indians coming ran out of the house and hid in the grass and lay there all night. They were discovered by the militia the next day and surrounded. The Troopers thought they had bagged the Indians, but discovered their mistake before any shots were fired.

The Indians sacked Hindman's house taking all the cloth and clothing in the house - cutting open the feather beds and emptying out the feathers to get the ticking. They tore the clock to pieces and took the wheels but did not break the glass or the case.

They next went to the house of M.E. and J. Gardner about two miles west of Hindman's, and got there about dusk. The two families went out one door while Indians came the other. They took all the cloth and clothing from the Gardner's house about \$200⁰⁰ worth but hurt none of the persons. They staid around and near Gardner's until day light the next morning. When they went west and left the town. There were about twelve Indians in the band. They were followed

2
The next day by the minute men until they passed the soldiers posts on the frontier but it is not known that any of them were killed or captured. This band also took horses belonging to Mark Broadbury and one or two other men = some five or six horses in all.

In the spring of 1865 another band of about six passed through the town - supposed to be the same Indians who murdered the Jewett family, near Garden City. They lay hid in the timber on W. Creek two or three days. The citizens turned out to hunt them and J.W. Martin was shot accidentally by his own revolver. he was instantly killed being shot through the heart. The Indians shot one horse and some other stock - cattle - belonging to persons living along the creek - but killed no one in the town.

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0513

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To *July 3, 1881* Assessor

of the Town of *Rapidian*

in the County of *Blue Earth*

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows:

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J. P. Patterson
County Auditor.

May 2 1865

W. Brown killed Five 5
Wounded one 1

Andrew Jewett M Age 32
Harriett " F " 30
Mark " M " 73
Susan " F " 63
Charles Syder M " 18
Wm J Jewett wounded 3

Indians Engaged 8

John Campbell killed and Hanged by Mob
H. Campbell

Cash taken \$450 Mary all recovered from Campbell
one horse was shot but was injured and the property
taken was for Billy's clothing Killed

The Account of this was printed in
Nonkato Union of May 5 1865

DEFECTIVE PAGE

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
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To _____ Assessor

of the Town of *Shelby*

in the County of *Blue Earth*

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T. H. Hedges
County Auditor.

August 11th 1864 - Noble G Root killed by Sioux Indians Age 44 years
Edgar M. Root - wounded Age shot through the lung Age 13 years
Estimated amount of Property destroyed horse \$75, And 1 \$250.
and also loss of grain caused by said raid, in all as estimated
by committee of Claims - awarded to Eliza Root \$800.

August 11th 1864 Charles. Mack killed by Sioux Indians
aged about 50 years - And one pair of valuable horses
stolen. One pair of valuable horses stolen from
National Horses - one horse valued at 400 per year
while he of Indians sum in as sum

August 11th 1864 - Noble G Root killed by Sioux Indians Age 44 years
Edgar M. Root wounded Age shot through the lung Age 15 years
Estimated amount of Property destroyed horses \$75, and 1 \$250,
and also loss of grain caused by said raid, in all are estimated
by committee of Claims & awarded to Eliza Root \$800.

August 11th 1864 Charles Mack killed by Sioux Indians
aged about 50 years - And one pair of valuable horses
stolen. One pair of valuable horses stolen from
Nathaniel Shurs - son. Horses valued at 400 per pair
while no of Indians sum was sure

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0518

BROWN COUNTY

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
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To C. D. Apperson Assessor
of the Town of Purnstown
in the County of Pierson

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O. H. C. Ostrander
County Auditor.

Burnstown June 27th 1881.

The Statement of Burnstown of the Indians
Massacre are as follows.

1st. Names and ages of Persons killed so far
as I could ascertain is Mr. Johnathan Brown 40 Years
of age and Miss Horatia Brown 30 Years
of age and Joseph Brown aged about 10 Years.
and Mr. John Loring aged about 40 Years Old.

The estimated Property destroyed in the Town are
as follows Grain Cattle Clothing housefurnature
and Tools to the amount of \$1000 one thousand
Dollars. The Names or numbers of the Indians
engaged are not known as there is no White men
living that were present at the time.

C. Dapporn
Census

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To Joseph Schrobach Assessor
of the Town of Cottonwood
in the County of Green

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows :

“It shall be the duty of each Town Assessor to furnish to the County Auditor, at the time of returning his assessments in the year 1881, in writing, all possible attainable information as to the number, names and ages of white persons killed and wounded by the Sioux, (stating each separately,) and amount of property destroyed in his township during the massacre and raids of 1862, and the succeeding years, also the names and the number of the Indians thus engaged, so far as known, and what ones, if any, were killed and wounded; giving in each instance as to both whites and Indians, time and place and any incidents of interest.”

You are accordingly notified to report to me, in writing, when you return your assessment, after diligent enquiry as the result of the best attainable information answers to the following questions :

FIRST.—How many and what white persons were killed and what ones wounded by the Indians, in the present limits of your town, in 1862, and succeeding years?

Give names, sex, ages, times and places as far as practicable, and distinguish the killed from the wounded.

SECOND.—What Indians and Half-breeds were killed and what ones wounded in said limits during said time. Identify names, times and places, as far as possible.

THIRD.—Identify the Indians and Half-breeds engaged in any outrages in said town, by name or otherwise, and give estimated numbers, distinguishing as far as possible the different raids, &c.

FOURTH.—State estimated amount and kind of property destroyed in said town during said years.

FIFTH.—State any incidents of interest connected with the foregoing.

As the above information is to be furnished to the Historical Society, you are earnestly requested to make diligent enquiry on above subjects, entering into detail as much as practicable, in order that a full record of what your locality suffered may be preserved. If you can procure any contributions in writing from persons cognizant of facts of interest in these matters, you can forward the same to me with your answers to above questions, and they will be sent to the Historical Society. You will endeavor to interest the inhabitants of your town in the above so that by public consultations, or otherwise, full and exact data will be supplied.

W. B. Conners
County Auditor.

kind of Property destroyed grain cattle Horses and
Household furniture.

John Manderfeld on grain cattle Horses Household furniture

\$ 900

John Seipert grain cattle Household furniture. 500

Peter Gag " " " " 800

Georg Haas " " " " 1000

Isidor Luger " " " " 600

Franz Bildstern " " " " 900

Ferdinand Kalb " " " " 1000

Theodor Rein " " " " 800

Ernst Fritsche " " " " 900

Alexander Waibel " " " " 500

Anton Hochhaus " " " " 500

Fritz Jahncke " " " " 800

Mary Schaubel " " " " 400

Michael and John Griebel " " " " 1900

Nichlas Gulden " " " " 600

Henry Dietz " " " " 800

Carl Fiehl " " " " 300

George Metzger " " " " 800

Joseph Schaefer " " " " 250

Bernhard Fesemier " " " " 150

John Maas " " " " 200

Ulrich Lipp " " " " 600

Wilhelm Alwin " " " " 400

Peter Sprenger " " " " 700

Christian Rumb " " " " 500

August Nagel " " " " 1900

George Beck " " " " 400

Bernhard Schaffler " " " " 120

Martin Mohr " " " " 700

Bernhard Sturm " " " " 400

John Sturm " " " " 300

kind of Property destroyed grain cattle Horses and
Household furniture.

John Manderfeld on grain cattle Horses Household furniture

\$ 900

John Seipert grain cattle Household furniture. 500

Peter Gag " " " " 800

Georg Haas " " " " 1000

Isidor Luger " " " " 600

Franz Bildstern " " " " 900

Ferdinand Kall " " " " 1000

Theodor Rein " " " " 800

Ernst Fritsche " " " " 900

Alexander Haibel " " " " 500

Anton Hochhaus " " " " 500

Fritz Jahncke " " " " 800

Mary Schaibel " " " " 400

Michael and John Griebel " " " " 1900

Nichlas Gulden " " " " 600

Henry Dietz " " " " 800

Carl Trahl " " " " 300

George Metzger " " " " 800

Joseph Schafer " " " " 250

Bernhard Fesemier " " " " 150

John Muhs " " " " 200

Ulrich Lipp " " " " 600

Wilhelm Alwin " " " " 400

Peter Sprenger " " " " 700

Christian Kumm " " " " 500

August Nagel " " " " 1900

George Beck " " " " 400

Bernhard Schaffler " " " " 120

Martin Mohr " " " " 700

Bernhard Sturm " " " " 400

John Sturm " " " " 300

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0524

Alois Schmeltz was wounded from the Souse Indians
at New Ulm was 38 years while
Friedrich Muhs was wounded from the Souse Indians
at New Ulm was 60 years while

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To _____ Assessor
of the Town of Seaworth
in the County of Deer

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of each Town Assessor to furnish to the County Auditor, at the time of returning his assessments in the year 1881, in writing, all possible attainable information as to the number, names and ages of white persons killed and wounded by the Sioux, (stating each separately,) and amount of property destroyed in his township during the massacre and raids of 1862, and the succeeding years, also the names and the number of the Indians thus engaged, so far as known, and what ones, if any, were killed and wounded; giving in each instance as to both whites and Indians, time and place and any incidents of interest."

You are accordingly notified to report to me, in writing, when you return your assessment, after diligent enquiry as the result of the best attainable information answers to the following questions:

FIRST.—How many and what white persons were killed and what ones wounded by the Indians, in the present limits of your town, in 1862, and succeeding years?

Give names, sex, ages, times and places as far as practicable, and distinguish the killed from the wounded.

SECOND.—What Indians and Half-breeds were killed and what ones wounded in said limits during said time. Identify names, times and places, as far as possible.

THIRD.—Identify the Indians and Half-breeds engaged in any outrages in said town, by name or otherwise, and give estimated numbers, distinguishing as far as possible the different raids, &c.

FOURTH.—State estimated amount and kind of property destroyed in said town during said years.

FIFTH.—State any incidents of interest connected with the foregoing.

As the above information is to be furnished to the Historical Society, you are earnestly requested to make diligent enquiry on above subjects, entering into detail as much as practicable, in order that a full record of what your locality suffered may be preserved. If you can procure any contributions in writing from persons cognizant of facts of interest in these matters, you can forward the same to me with your answers to above questions, and they will be sent to the Historical Society. You will endeavor to interest the inhabitants of your town in the above so that by public consultations, or otherwise, full and exact data will be supplied.

A. B. Constance
County Auditor.

Luther C. Fols

To the Assessor of the Town of Leavenworth,
Sir, as you have seen fit to call upon me to fill
out this report, I shall endeavor to do so, well knowing
how incapable I am for such a task. Having witnessed
the Indian outbreak in many of its horrors, I shall
have to admit in the outset that Bryant's History
gives more information on this subject than can be
given at this late day by me, or as I believe, any one else.
Although some of the worst horrors of the outbreak have
never been printed and probably never should be, I
shall presume to take the Town of Leavenworth as it
was in 1862.

First, the Brown family, consisting of
Jonathan Brown, his Father and Sisters were killed
near where Mr. Altmatt now lives on Sec. The
Sister was treated in a horrible manner before being
killed, as all signs showed when found, Mr. Burns
of the Town of Burns can give all the particulars of
this family, as to property destroyed, &c.

William Carroll of this Town, was one of the
ten killed, out of the party of sixteen trying to get
into Keweenaw in the first fight. (I saw him killed).
Mrs. Troutman of Sleepy Eye, can give particulars relating
to property destroyed.

Mr. Ryan, a new comer from the State of Maine, was
of the party killed in getting into Keweenaw. He lost a valuable
span of horses and wagon, and it was supposed considerable
money.

Eli Van Gilder was shot in the last fight in

Luther C. Fries

To the Assessor of the Town of Leavenworth,
Sir, as you have seen fit to call upon me to fill
out this report, I shall endeavor to do so, well knowing
how incapable I am for such a task. Having witnessed
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Jonathan Brown, his Father and Sister, were killed
near where Mr. Altmatt now lives on Sec. The
Sister was treated in a horrible manner before being
killed, as all signs showed when found, Mr. Burns
of the Town of Burns can give all the particulars of
this family, as to property destroyed, &c.

William Carroll of this Town, was one of the
ten killed, out of the party of sixteen trying to get
into Kenah in the first fight, (I saw him killed),
Mrs. Troutman of Sleepy Eye, can give particulars relating
to property destroyed.

Mr. Ryan, a new comer from the State of Maine, was
of the party killed in getting into Kenah. He lost a valuable
span of horses and wagon, and it was supposed considerable
money.

Oliver VanGuilder was shot in the last fight in

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0528

Newulm, and died in Mankato. His Mother was also shot -
at his house in this Town and died in Newulm. Van Guilder
lost in Stock, grain, &c probably about \$600.

Elijah Whiton was killed at the house of Mr Thomas, while
making his way to Newulm, His Stock & crops amounting to
about \$500 were destroyed.

Mr Henshaw, was killed near the Hillsboro Lake, New Town
of Stark while trying to make his escape to Newulm. Mrs. Harrington
& her baby were with him, and were wounded at the same time, but
got away after great suffering. Mr Henshaw's property, amounting to
about \$600, was destroyed.

The Blum family of seven persons were all killed except the boy
John. The eldest girl, Margaret, was treated in a most shameful manner,
before killing. I was one of the first that saw the family after they were
killed. The property destroyed belonging to this family amounted to \$400.

There was a German family all killed except the man on Sec 18
Twp. 109 Range 32. I think Col. Phaender of Newulm can give the
particulars of this family.

Hiram Buck of this Town was wounded in the last
battle of Newulm. I think in the arm. Can not say as to property
lost.

I, the undersigned, was wounded in the left leg about
half way from knee to thigh, in the Summer of 1864, while
in battle with Indians on the Little Missouri, under
Brigadier Gen. A. Sully. I lost what little I had at the
time of the outbreak, amounting to about \$300. There
was, I should think, some five or six thousand dollars
worth of property destroyed, in this Town not heretofore
mentioned. I may have missed some incidents of the
outbreak, as it has been a long time, besides many of the
incidents of the outbreak occurred just outside of this
Town.

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To _____ Assessor

of the Town of _____

in the County of _____

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows :

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You are accordingly notified to report to me, in writing, when you return your assessment, after diligent enquiry as the result of the best attainable information answers to the following questions :

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As the above information is to be furnished to the Historical Society, you are earnestly requested to make diligent enquiry on above subjects, entering into detail as much as practicable, in order that a full record of what your locality suffered may be preserved. If you can procure any contributions in writing from persons cognizant of facts of interest in these matters, you can forward the same to me with your answers to above questions, and they will be sent to the Historical Society. You will endeavor to interest the inhabitants of your town in the above so that by public consultations, or otherwise, full and exact data will be supplied.

County Auditor.

To

H. B. Constant Auditor.

In reply to the questions submitted on
1st page I respectfully submit the following:

Answer to Question 1. Only one white man was
killed by the Indians in 1862 or
succeeding years. The name of that
man was John Armstrong, about
30 years old, He was an Irishman.
He lived on Section 19 in this town
~~and had been shot~~, and was found
dead a few rods from his house
in the brush, with two Indian
arrows in his body.

There is nothing to state
in reply to the other questions.

Ole Jorgensen
Auditor

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To _____ Assessor
of the Town of Wilford
in the County of Brown

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows:

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A. B. Combs
County Auditor.

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To _____ Assessor
of the Town of Wilford
in the County of Brown

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows :

"It shall be the duty of each Town Assessor to furnish to the County Auditor, at the time of returning his assessments in the year 1881, in writing, all possible attainable information as to the number, names and ages of white persons killed and wounded by the Sioux, (stating each separately,) and amount of property destroyed in his township during the massacre and raids of 1862, and the succeeding years, also the names and the number of the Indians thus engaged, so far as known, and what ones, if any, were killed and wounded; giving in each instance as to both whites and Indians, time and place and any incidents of interest."

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A. B. Constance
County Auditor.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0 5 3 3

Anton Messmer, male, age 6 years killed August 18, 1862
at his field.

Maria A. Messmer, female, age 6 years killed at her
place of abode August 18, 1862.

Josiah Messmer, male, age 21 years, killed near
his home August 18, 1862.

Martin Kerk, male, age 11 years killed at his father's
field August 18, 1862.

Mary Kerk, female, age 8 years, killed at her home
August 18, 1862.

Anton Kerk Jr. age 7 years killed at his home
August 18, 1862. The last named 3 persons were children
of Mr. Anton Kerk of this town.

Phoebe Eggert, female, age 6 years, killed at
the field of Anton Kerk, August 18, 1862.

Benedict Bruck, male, age 35 years killed at his
place August 18, 1862.

John Zettel, male, age 35 years killed at his
house August 18, 1862.

Barbara Zettel, female, age 25 years, killed at
her home August 18, 1862.

The children of John & Barbara Zettel are:

Elisabeth 8 years, Anton 3 years, Stephen 6 years,
& Johanna 1 1/2 years. killed at their home Aug.
18, 1862.

Schilling male, age 65 years killed at
his place August 18, 1862.

Chris. Haag, male, age 35 years killed on
the road near A. Kerk's place August 18, 1862.

John Rumer, male, age about 50 years, killed
at the farm of Julius Hartmann Aug. 18, 1862.

Elisabeth Rumer, female, age about 30 years
killed at her home Aug. 18, 1862.

Child of John & Elisabeth Rumer, male, age about 3 years
killed at the house of his parents Aug. 18, 1862.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

John M. Link ^{male}, age 62 years killed at his home Aug. 18. 1862
his wife Monika Link ^{female}, age 57 " " " " " "
Maximilian Link ^{male}, age 21 " " " " " "
Carl Muehl ^{male}, age 2 " killed at the house of his
grandfather John M. Link Aug. 18. 1862.
Maximilian Zeller ^{male}, age 41 years, killed at his home Aug. 18/62
" " " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "
^{abolitionist}
^{of Mex.}
^{Servitor}
^{Zeller} { Monika Zeller female, age 11 years " " " " " "
Theresa Zeller female age 8 " " " " " "
Barbara Zeller female, age 6 " " " " " "
Conrad Zeller male, age 3 " " " " " "
John Hartmann, male, age 40 years killed at
his field Aug. 18. 1862.
Mrs. Delz female age about 50 years, killed at
her home Aug. 1862
Mrs. Stauffer female, age about 40 years, killed at
her home Aug. 18. 1862.
Carl Kuenl male, ----- killed at
his place Aug. 18. 1862.
Johanna Kuenl female, age 51 years, killed at
her home Aug. 18. 1862.
Carl Kuenl female, age 34, killed at his
home Aug. 18/62.
John Kuenl, male, age 36 years, killed at
his home Aug. 18. 1862.
Joachim Kuenl, male, age 22 years, killed at
his home Aug. 18. 1862.
John Kick male, age 37 years, was killed on the
road while going to New Haven Aug. 19. 1862
Henry Borchert male, age 38 years, killed at
the farm of Col. Wm. Pfander in May of 1863
Leary Massopust male age 68 years, killed
at his home Aug. 18. 1862
Mary Massopust female, age 28 years

The persons herein enumerated were all killed within the limits of the town of Milford. The Indians commenced the massacre in this town on the 18. day of August 1862 about 9 o'clock A.M. the first attack was made at the house of Frank Massopust in whom the killers the above named three persons, one son of Frank Massopust, John, escaped, and notified many of the people of the outbreak.

Wounded.

Sider, male, aged 7 years, wounded Aug. 11. 1862
at the place of his father Anton Muel, receiving a
cut on the head with a Tomahawk, recovered.
Peter Muel, male, aged 32 years, shot in right side
and through one arm Aug 23. 1862. recovered.
Ferdinand Pungel, ^{male} aged 37 years, shot in the
right leg. recovered.

Property destroyed and lost in the Town
of Wier, during the Indian outbreak Aug 18. 62.
Wm. Head lost property to the amt of \$1800.
in Stock, grain & wearing apparel.
Fred Selman lost property to the amt of \$2000.
in Stock, grain and wearing apparel.
A. Beusmann lost property to the amt of 1000 in
Stock, grain, furniture, clothing etc.
Abel Brand lost property to the amt of \$400 in
Stock, grain, furniture, clothing etc.
Anton Wink lost property to the amt of \$500.
in Stock, grain, clothing etc.
Jacobus Luckschow lost property to the amt
of \$500 in Stock, grain, clothing etc.
Samuel Mante lost property to the amt of 600.
in Stock, grain, clothing etc.
John Elaser lost property to the amt of
\$225 in Stock, grain, clothing, etc.
Carolina Elaser lost property to the amt
of \$800 in Stock, grain, clothing etc.
Chas. Hansing lost property to the amt of
\$1000 in Stock, grain, clothing etc.
Louis Engel lost property to the amt of \$500.
in Stock, grain, clothing etc.

Henn Salstein	lost property to the amt of \$1000	in Stock, grain, clothing etc.
Henn, by Mante	" " " " \$1800	" " " " " "
Peter Muel	" " " " \$2000	" " " " " "
Hermann Albrecht	" " " " \$800	" " " " " "
Peter Schmidt	" " " " \$800	" " " " " "
Michael Arnoldi	" " " " \$1100	" " " " " "
Geo. Demantzen	" " " " \$350	" " " " " "
Ch. Dietz	" " " " \$1400	" " " " " "
John Del	" " " " \$1400	" " " " " "
John Dostel	" " " " \$1500	" " " " " "

wounded.
 Peter Hunk, male, aged 2 years, wounded Aug. 18. 1862
 at the place of his father Alfred Hunk, receiving a
 cut on the head with a Tomahawk, recovered.
 Peter Hunk, male, aged 32 years, shot in right side
 and through cow arm Aug 28. 1862. recovered.
 Ferdinand Pongel, ^{male} aged 37 years, shot in the
 right leg. recovered.

Property destroyed and lost in the Town
 of Superior during the Indian outbreak Aug. 18. 1862.
 Wm. Hunk lost property to the amt of \$1000.
 in Stock, grain & wearing apparel.
 Fred Hunk lost property to the amt of \$3000.
 in Stock, grain and wearing apparel.
 A. Bousmann lost property to the amt of \$1000.
 in Stock, grain, furniture, clothing set.
 Alth. Hunk lost property to the amt of \$400.
 in Stock, grain, furniture, clothing set.
 Alfred Hunk lost property to the amt of \$500.
 in Stock, grain, clothing set.
 Jacobson. Luedsahow lost property to the amt
 of \$500. in Stock, grain, clothing set.
 Samuel Hunk lost property to the amt of \$100.
 in Stock, grain, clothing set.
 John Claus lost property to the amt of
 \$985. in Stock, grain, clothing, set.
 Carolina Claus lost property to the amt
 of \$800. in Stock, grain, clothing set.
 Chas. Hanson lost property to the amt of
 \$1000. in Stock, grain, clothing set.
 Louis Hunk lost property to the amt of \$500.
 in Stock, grain, clothing set.

Henry & Estlin lost property to the amt of \$1000 in Stock, grain, clothing set.
 Henry, Hoffmann " " " " \$1800 " " " " " "
 Peter Hunk " " " " \$2000 " " " " " "
 Hermann Albrecht " " " " \$800 " " " " " "
 Peter Schmidt " " " " \$800 " " " " " "
 Michael Arnoldi " " " " \$1100 " " " " " "
 Geo. Dornanzen " " " " \$350 " " " " " "
 Ch. Dietz " " " " \$1400 " " " " " "
 John Doherty " " " " \$1400 " " " " " "
 John Doster " " " " \$1500 " " " " " "

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
 MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0537

Verdun & charged for property to the amt of \$500 in stock & clothing grain etc.
1st killed 1890s

John took to property to the amt of \$1500 in stock grain
and the household contents burnt down.

Wm. Spalding & Co. lost property to the amt of \$1000 in stock
grain clothing and agricultural.

So that the exact amount of property lost or
destroyed during the outbreak would be impracticable
in any of the settlers having left and a goodly number
killed. so that information was not obtainable.

The term stock, as used in this report means in
all cases the stock, horses, cattle etc.

I state what Indians or half breeds were concerned,
or taken in, is impossible, or which, and how many
were engaged in the raid, all that can be stated
is that they were chiefly Sioux with Little Crow
as their leader.

Dated at Milford, June 25 1881
Chas. Spalding & Co.
deposited

DEFECTIVE PAGE

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To Chas. Spelbrink Assessor
of the Town of Wilford
in the County of Brown

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows :

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W. B. Constant
County Auditor.

Anton Messmer, male, age 61 years Killed August 18. 1862
at his place in the town of Milford.

Maria A. Messmer, female, age 60 years Killed August 18.
1862 at her place in said town.

Joseph Messmer male age 26 years Killed August 18. 1862
at his place in said town

Martin Hule male age 11 years, Killed August 18. 1862
at his father's field.

Mary Hule, female, age 8 years. Killed August 18.
1862 at the house of her father A. Hule, in said town.

Anton Hule ^{male} age 7 years, Killed August 18. 1862 at
the house of his father.

Theresa Eggendorf female, age 21 years Killed
August 18. 1862 at the place of Anton Hule,
in said

Benedict Drexler, male, age 35 years Killed at his place
August 18. 1862.

John Zetter male age 35 years Killed August 18. 1862
at his house in said town.

Barbara Zetter female, age 35 years Killed August
18. 1862. Stephen Zetter, age 6 years Killed August 18. 1862

all children
of John &
Barbara
Zetter.
{ Elisabeth Zetter age 8 years " " "
Anton Zetter age 3 years " " "
Johanna Zetter age 1/2 year " " "

Schilling male, age 65 years Killed August 18. 1862
at his place in said town

Chr. Haag male, age 35 years Killed on the
near a Miller place in said town August 18.
1862

John Reemer male age about 50 years Killed
August 18. 1862 at the farm of John Hartman
in this town.

Elisabeth Reemer age about 30 years Killed
at the place of her husband John Reemer
August 18. 1862.

property destroyed:

11. Loss of the town lost property at the Indian outbreak 1862 to the amt
of \$1800.00

Frederick Selman lost property am't 382 000 grain & stock

D. Beermann lost property am't to \$1000 in stock furniture & wearing apparel

Adm. Hulse lost property am't to \$800.00 in stock grain & wearing apparel

Samuel Marti lost property to the amt. of \$600.00

John Claus lost property to the amt of \$225.00

Caroline Claus lost property to the amt of 800.00

Chas. Hanning lost property to the amt of \$1200. in stock grain & wearing apparel

Louis Meyer lost property " " \$500 " " " " " "

Henry Eckstein " " " \$1000 " " " " " "

Henry Haffmann " " " \$1800 " " " " " "

+ John Kalk lost property to the amt of \$1500 in stock grain; buildings ect.

Peter Mack lost property " " " \$2000 " " " " " "

Hermann Albrecht " " " " \$800 in stock grain & wearing apparel

Peter Schmitt " " " " \$800 in stock grain & wearing apparel

Michael Arnoldi " " " " \$1100 " " " " " "

Nis Permontgen " " " " \$350 " " " " " "

A. Dietz " " " " \$1400 " " " " " "

John Dehn " " " " \$1400 " " " " " "

John Dost " " " " \$1300 " " " " " "

Ferdinand Dangel " " " " \$500 " " " " " "

Wm. Kimm " " " " \$900 " " " " " "

June 25 1881

Chas. Selovick

Claremont

DEFECTIVE PAGE

property destroyed:

Wm. H. H. of the town lost property at the Indian outbreak 1862 to the amt
of \$1800.00

Geo. Selman lost property am \$82000 grain & stock

D. Beusmann lost property am \$5 to \$1000 in stock furniture & wearing apparel

Adm. Hule lost property am \$2 to \$9000 in stock grain & wearing apparel

Samuel Marti lost property to the amt. of \$600.00

John Clasen lost property to the amt of \$225.00

Caroline Clasen lost property to the amt of 800.00

Cha. Hanning lost property to the amt of \$1200. in stock grain & wearing apparel

Louis Meyer lost property " " \$500 " " " " " "

Henry Eckstein " " \$1000 " " " " " "

Henry Haffmann " " \$800 " " " " " " grain & buildings

+ John Kalk lost property to the amt of \$1500 in stock grain buildings ect.

Peter Mack lost property " " \$2000 " " " " " "

Hermann Albrecht " " " " \$800 in stock grain & wearing apparel

Peter Schmitt " " " " \$800 in stock grain & wearing apparel

Michael Arnold " " " " \$1100 " " " " " "

His Bernhardt " " " " \$350 " " " " " "

A. Dietz " " " " \$1400 " " " " " "

John Dehn " " " " \$1400 " " " " " "

John Dorte " " " " \$1300 " " " " " "

Ferdinand Ringella " " " " \$500 " " " " " "

Wm. Kinn " " " " \$900 " " " " " "

June 25 1881

Chas. Selman
Cassier

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE
DEFECTIVE PAGE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0543

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To _____ Assessor
of the Town of Big Lake
in the County of Marshall

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of each Town Assessor to furnish to the County Auditor, at the time of returning his assessments in the year 1881, in writing, all possible attainable information as to the number, names and ages of white persons killed and wounded by the Sioux, (stating each separately,) and amount of property destroyed in his township during the massacre and raids of 1862, and the succeeding years, also the names and the number of the Indians thus engaged, so far as known, and what ones, if any, were killed and wounded; giving in each instance as to both whites and Indians, time and place and any incidents of interest."

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FIRST.—How many and what white persons were killed and what ones wounded by the Indians, in the present limits of your town, in 1862, and succeeding years?

Give names, sex, ages, times and places as far as practicable, and distinguish the killed from the wounded.

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THIRD.—Identify the Indians and Half-breeds engaged in any outrages in said town, by name or otherwise, and give estimated numbers, distinguishing as far as possible the different raids, &c.

FOURTH.—State estimated amount and kind of property destroyed in said town during said years.

FIFTH.—State any incidents of interest connected with the foregoing.

As the above information is to be furnished to the Historical Society, you are earnestly requested to make diligent enquiry on above subjects, entering into detail as much as practicable, in order that a full record of what your locality suffered may be preserved. If you can procure any contributions in writing from persons cognizant of facts of interest in these matters, you can forward the same to me with your answers to above questions, and they will be sent to the Historical Society. You will endeavor to interest the inhabitants of your town in the above so that by public consultations, or otherwise, full and exact data will be supplied.

A. B. Constance
County Auditor.

John Liesenfeldt male wounded at New Ulm age 33 years. amount of property lost by the ^{Indians} Sioux \$1,400⁰⁰ in 1862

Friedrich Knehn loss of property \$60⁰⁰ one yoke of oxen by Sioux Indians in 1862

Louis Buggert killed by Sioux Indians at New Ulm the 23 day of August 1862. Male age 41 year

Peter Hellen male killed by Sioux Indians at the town of Cottonwood, ¹⁸⁶² age 35 years

Gottlieb Guggesberg Property destroyed 10 Aker of grain and a great many other things by Sioux Indians in 1862

Christian Diederger one span of Horses and grain by Sioux Indians in 1862

Hubert Hillesheim male wounded at New Ulm by Sioux Indians, age 33 years in 1862

Almond O Loomis male killed at New Ulm by Sioux Indians age 30 years 1862

Uriah Loomis male killed at New Ulm age 20. - by Sioux Indians 1862

One Sioux Indian was killed in this town by soldiers - near the Big Cottonwood river in 1864

Henry Manderfete male age ^{years} 24 killed at Big Stone Lake ^{D.T.} by Sioux Indians 1862

Hilger Manderfete male age 25 years killed at Big Stone Lake ^{D.T.} by Sioux Indians 1862

John Holm male, wounded at New Ulm age 57 years by Sioux Indians in 1862.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To James Fitzgerald Assessor

^{Village}
of the Town of Alexandria,

in the County of Douglas.

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows :

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Wm. Borden
County Auditor.

Statement of Daniel Shotwell of the village of Alexandria in the County of Douglas.

In the last of August or beginning of September A.D. 1862, and while I was living on my farm in Section 10 22 township of Alexandria. Two men came on horseback, from Breckenridge, and stated that the Indians were killing the white people at that place, and they had seen a number of dead bodies of white people there.

In consequence of that report all the inhabitants of my town were on the way to Sauk Centre that night, travelling all night, to a place of safety. We were unable to take anything but our clothing, and teams to convey us.

I came back about three weeks afterward to look after my property, and recovered some household goods.

I went to St. Cloud at first and remained there eighteen months with exception of the visit aforesaid. At the end of the eighteen months, I returned to my farm.

I found my house nearly demolished. Nothing remaining of it but the logs and roof. Part of kitchen roof was gone.

Four large hogs that I turned loose in the woods, had disappeared, as also about sixty chickens. Before we left we hid some farming implements in the woods by burying them, but they were taken away in our absence. I had about two or three acres planted in corn and potatoes, and the crop and fence around the same were destroyed in my absence.

There was no reliable evidence to show that the Indians appeared ~~in~~ this town or done any damage here.

We were all satisfied that the damage was done by white persons, both soldiers and travellers.

The soldiers who occupied the stockade at Alexandria took what they needed from the vacant houses, to furnish the stockade, but the general government paid us for the loss. What few neighbors I had at the time had like experience. I estimated my total loss at \$350, and it was paid me by the government out of money owing the Sioux.

Statement of Joshua F. Fairfield of the village of Alexandria Douglas County.

During the summer of A.D. 1862. I lived on my farm in the township of Oak's, Douglas County. I went to St. Cloud before news arrived of the Indian outbreak. Left my farm in care of my son Lloyd. When news of the outbreak at Breckenridge arrived he left everything on the farm and went with the neighbors to St. Cloud. A few days afterward he returned and secured the ~~horses and~~ cattle and some household and drove them to St. Cloud. He turned some hogs into the cornfield, and left them there. Two head of cattle could not be found at the time and were never found.

I came back to the farm about ten days after my son left the first time, and found everything in the house undisturbed but my grainstacks and hogpens were burned. I took away the bedding and what furniture I could load into one wagon and took them to Minneapolis.

I returned again in spring of 1863 and proceeded to cut in crop. Persons from Alexandria ordered me away because they said I was not safe. I went again to Minneapolis, and staid away two years.

When I returned in 1863, my household goods were either destroyed or taken away, and the house was almost destroyed. Nothing remaining of it but the logs. I was informed by the soldiers at Alexandria Stockade that they took away all the lumber from my house by means and killed and took away my hogs and chickens.

I had about 27 acres in crop in 1862, and it was all destroyed along with fence around same. I also lost between 70 and 80 tons of hay.

I estimated my total loss at that time at about \$1500.

I presented a bill of the loss to the government agents but never received a cent in payment thereof.

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The statements herewith were made by parties now residing in the village of Alexandria, Douglas County,

The incidents occurred outside my assessment district, but I thought it my duty to obtain the information because the parties were beyond the reach of other assessors.

I could not learn of any persons being killed or of any property being destroyed within the limits of my district.

I consulted with other parties who were residing in the county in the year 1862, and they say the facts are substantially as given in the enclosed statements.

James Fitzgerald,
Assessor.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To H. E. Johnson Assessor
of the Town of Evansville,
in the County of Douglas

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows:

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Theo. Borden
County Auditor.

From Mr Jacob Shanar a resident of Chippewa 6 miles East of Evansville at the time of the outbreak I learned the following.

A log building had been erected at Evansville for a station or to keep stock in this was partially destroyed by the Indians but no lives were lost at that time but some time after (date unknown) a party of men from Chippewa accompanied by 2 men on horse back started to go to Evansville to secure whatever might not have been destroyed when within about 100 rods of the station & the horsemen being 20 or 30 rods ahead the latter were fired upon by a party of Indians lying in ambush one of them was killed on the spot the other his horse having been shot I believe ran off to the south & was never heard of again but a gun barrel found in the bottom of the Chippewa about 1876 by a halfbreed by the name of Franklin was supposed to have belonged to this man the men in the waggon turned & escaped by flight the man that was killed was buried near where he fell but was afterwards taken up & removed by his friends his first grave may now be seen the names of both men are unknown to me. C. L. S. = Chas. L. Thompson

Evansville
Douglas Co

McLEOD COUNTY

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To _____ Assessor

of the Town of Hutchinson,

in the County of McLeod

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows:

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County Auditor.

On Wednesday Aug. 20th about forty refugees from Yellow Medicine arrived in Hutchinson under the escort of Otter Day a friendly Sioux who had married a white woman. Among the fugitives were Mrs Major Galbraith, Miss Mary Charles, Judge Riven of Henderson County the Rev. Blacksmith of the Agency, Dr Wakefield and several other U.S. employes. A Mr. Harvie, who started with the rest was shot just as they were leaving the Agency, but came along with the company as far as Cedar, when, being too weak to ride any further, he was left in charge of Mrs Lasher Miss Cordelia Jewett, Miss Kate Coorube Vincent Coorube Frank Jewett and Mr. Beck all whom left their little fortification on Cedar Point and went over to the house near Cedar mill on his account, there being no comfortable place for a wounded man on the point where they had taken refuge. Mr. Harvie died about midnight and the next day (Aug. 21) his body was brought to Hutchinson and buried in the cemetery south of the village. The few families who had thought of going to hold Cedar Point left there the same day, and joined the Hutchinson people, determined to make common cause with them.

The arrival of the company from the Upper Agency, and the terrible stories they told of the atrocities they witnessed before leaving produced great excitement in the little village. Now that the Upper Minnesota Valley was depopulated Hutchinson was the extreme outpost of civilization. All realized that but a short stretch of unsettled prairie lay between them and their merciless foes. A few concluded to leave for some safer place but the large majority resolved to stay and hold the place at all hazards or perish in the attempt.

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On the 20th the farmers with scarcely an exception came in from the surrounding country, ^{mainly} all congregating at the house of J. E. Chesley, on the mill south east of the village, that being the most commodious and the most easily defended. About two hundred people were gathered there that night and thirty ^{two} at H. Wendegast's including twenty six of the Yellow Medicine company.

On the morning of the 21st most of the citizens met in front of W. L. Sumner's store to take leave of their Yellow Medicine friends, who had decided upon going away that morning.

When they had gone the people began to discuss the situation and try to determine what course was best to pursue, but there were so many different opinions, so many conflicting theories, that the prospect of agreeing upon any definite plan seemed hopeless. At last however about fifty five men were induced to sign the following agreement written out on the spot by one of the members.

We the undersigned citizens of Hutchinson and vicinity, in view of the danger threatened our settlement by the Sioux Indians, do, for our mutual protection, for the safety of our families and friends and for the defence of our homes, agree to form ourselves into a military company, to serve as long as necessary shall demand, to elect our officer at once by ballot and to implicitly obey them when so elected, and to faithfully discharge all our duties as soldiers while we may be in the service.

Just as the men had finished signing this agreement. At this point, Lt Capt Whitcomb

arrived with seventy five Springfield muskets and three thousand cartridges which fact diverted attention for the time from the business in hand and the election of officers was postponed till the next day. Nearly one of the muskets and one thousand cartridges were left here for the defence of Hutchinson. Strengthened by this additional "war material" all doubts as to the proper course to be pursued was at an end. The election of officers took place the next day and resulted in the choice of Lewis Harrington with ~~first~~ ^{second} Lieut. Oliver B. Hopper, Second Lieut. W. W. Lendergaard, Orderly Sergt. Bente Chubb, B. H. Second Lieut. Green Sergt. John Hartwig, J. E. Chasley, W. H. Harrington, Charles Kitzlaff, Charles Capt. Charles McAllmond, Barnabas Wallin and R. H. Mohr, corporals. About twelve days were now occupied in building a fort. It was constructed in this way. Capt. Harrington who was a practical surveyor laid off the ground one hundred feet square with compass and chain near the west side of the Catholic square. A ditch one foot wide and three feet deep was next dug around this ground. Next all the unoccupied log buildings in and around the town, were torn down and the logs of which they were composed were placed endwise side by side, close together in the trench. When this kind of material was used up green logs from the woods were taken to finish the enclosure. Another wall two feet distant from the first was then built around the inside

two feet distant from the first, and the intervening space filled with rods obtained by plowing the grass plot on the outside. This lining was six feet high and pierced with loop holes every four feet. At the north west and south east corners were four projections so constructed that from each a raking fire could be poured along two sides of the fort in case an attempt should be made to scale the walls.

On the 30th of August Capt. Whitcomb sent a detachment of his company from Fort City, with a requisition for the thirty one Springfield muskets he had left here. This proceeding caused intense excitement. No one was willing to accede to the demand, and the result was that after the interchange of a few "high words" and other "civilities" the Fort City boys returned with only the arms they brought with them. On the same day Capt. Stuart with his company passed through Iowa on his way to Hancock (B. H. Regt). On reaching there he received orders to proceed at once to Adon, so on Monday morning he took the back track, and camped that night at Hutchinson just west of the fort. The next morning taking Lieut. Hopper and ^{John} Albert Delong as guides he set out with nine teams and fifty four men for the scene of the first massacre. The next day (Sept 3) Hopper and Delong came in to town about ^{11 o'clock} noon with the news that Stuart and his men were surrounded by Indians and trying to fight their way to Hutchinson. Couriers were at once sent out in every direction to bring in the scattered men,

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In a short time about forty were collected at the fort and at the call of Capt Harrington for volunteers to help shoot through.

Orderly Sergeants W. W. Cadey, Sgt. C. H. Mohr, & Private Chubb. Corporals Charles A. McAlmond, Barnabas Walton, & E. Chas. and Private A. B. Higgins, J. Higgins, Theodore Belden, David Livright, Sumner Dearborn, Frank Hamington, Bimney Lamson, Charles Gordon & Joseph Schmitz - 15 besides the captain - stepped three paces in front.

When they had gone about a mile they met about 200 men black with dust and smoke with powder. There were twenty three wounded men in the four wagons which they saved from the Indians. Three fine good women of the town took in charge and nursed most tenderly, so that not one of the number died though several of them were for a long time in a very critical condition.

That night every preparation was made at the fort for the battle which all felt was impending. The Kentonmen Guards were divided into four squads. The first to be commanded by Capt Harrington, the second by Scent Pierce, the third by Scent Schaffer, and the fourth by Orderly N. W. Cadey. A double picket guard was thrown out, and every precaution was taken to guard against a surprise by night. All slept on their arms. At midnight W. Green, who was stationed at the bridge, saw through the darkness

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two horsemen approaching from the north. When they came to the bridge, Green put out "Halt" No answer. Again he cried "Halt" not being needed he fired and the horsemen, mounted about and galloped away. The fourth of September proved bright and beautiful. No sign of Indian was anywhere visible, yet most of the men determined not to leave the fort. A few Germans however, concluded to go out to their farms in Acoma, four or five miles distant, and try to save some of their wheat which during the "horrible times" had been badly neglected. They had reached the foot of the bluff north of the river when a volley was fired by the Indians from the brow of the hill and old Mr. Charles Heller severely wounded in the hip. He was walking at the time in front of the wagon, but he was quickly helped into it and the horse wheeled about and the half mile that lay between them and the fort was made in less time than ever before or since. Other shots were fired at them but fell far behind.

Glencross July 13/81
Comm of Statistics
St Paul

Sir

Herewith I send you
additional returns of Indian
Depredations in the of Hutchinson
and vicinity, which I received after
I had sent my other returns to you.

Very Respectfully
Wm Thomey
Auditor M & L Co

As the Germans were leaving the farms, Howard McEwen volunteered to go to the house of W. W. Pendergast, on the bluff at the edge of the woods, east of Albert Langbecker's residence to get some delicacies for the wounded soldiers of Strout's company. He had found the articles and started back, but passing through one of the rooms, a book upon the mantelpiece caught his eye and he stopped a few minutes to look it through. While thus engaged he was startled by the firing at Mr. Heller, and on looking out of the window saw the hill to the west of him covered with Indians, and though he knew his safety depended on his reaching the bridge in advance of the Indians who were following the Germans up as fast as they could, still he did not forget his errand, but gathering up his jellies and preserves, he "made tracks" down that hill and into town at a rate that would have done credit to Weston or O'Reilly.

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the center of the town, the Indians amused themselves for a while by setting fire to the buildings in the outskirts. The torch was first applied to the house of Dr. Benjamin, as that stood farthest out of town to the northwest. The next one fired was that of W. W. Pendergast; then the Academy. While the flames were slowly creeping up the southwest corner of this building the bell was vigorously rung for fire. Then followed other buildings on the bluff—Kittredge's, Walton's, Pierce's and Chesley's. On the south side, Solomon Pendergast's, J. H. Chubb's and several smaller ones shared the same fate. While this part of the programme was being carried out, the twenty-one wounded men were carried from the hotel to a place of greater safety, but less comfort, inside the fort.

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BY W. W. PENDERGAST.
(Continued from last week.)

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This was to make a vigorous attack from the north, at which all the inhabitants were expected to "skedaddle" towards St. Paul, just as they did at Yellow Medicine, and, to make their victory more complete, about one third of their number were placed in ambush along the border of the grove that skirts the road to Glencoe all the way from town to the Hutchinson hill. It was thought that while the victorious Indians were pressing the retreating fugitives from behind and driving them like a flock of frightened sheep, those in ambush would pour in a deadly fire upon them and soon make clean work of it, and carry off, with little trouble or danger to themselves, an abundant harvest of scalps. But, "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley." The people here, as the Indians soon found, had no notion of retreating, but were determined to give them "ball for ball." The Hutchinson Guards, without consulting Capt. Strout, took their places previously assigned to them, Capt. Harrington and his fifteen men on the west of the fort, Lieut. Hopper and his men on the east, Pierce at the south and Pendergast at the north, and were advancing upon the Indians in four different directions, for the purpose of protecting the buildings and saving the cattle and horses which were being stolen by dozens before their eyes, when Capt. Strout, seeing what was going on and fearing for the safety of the fort, assumed command of the Hutchinson company and the entire fort, and peremptorily ordered all within the stockade. Most of the men obeyed, but a few, notably, Capt. Harrington, Lieut. Pierce and Hopper, Orderly Pendergast, Andrew Hopper, H. McEwen, W. Putnam, G. T. Belden, D. Sivright, W. Cook, S. Dearborn, D. Cross, Amos James, H. Harrington and perhaps one or two others refused to recognize Strout's authority and fought through the day each on his own hook, as indeed all did after a short time. Hopper got near enough to an Indian near the saw-mill to make him "bite the dust," and Cross was equally fortunate east of the fort. He and one lone Indian had a regular duel, firing three shots apiece, before either was hit, but the last shot of Cross' stopped his antagonist's fun with his breath. In each case other Indians near at hand caught up the body and carried it off the field. Andrew Hopper, H. Harrington, G. T. Belden and H. McEwen, from the chamber of Sumner's Hotel, (the Hartman) kept the enemy from advancing from that direction. Earlier in the day, S. Dearborn, Andrew Hopper and W. W. Pendergast went down nearly to the river, many of the redskins being on the other bank, dividing their time between stealing horses and firing at the men on the south side, and taking their stations behind some logs that were scattered along the river side and ginseng frames that Sumner had piled up there, they popped away for a half hour, with what effect is not known, as the grass was tall there at that time, and it was the custom of the Indians to fall whenever a shot was fired in their direction, whether hit or not. At any rate they retired to a respectful distance

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About noon, when the fort was surrounded by a circle of fire from the smouldering buildings and a desperate effort was being made to advance from the grove on the west to set fire to those which remained between them and the stockade. Sumner offered every man a pair of boots who would go to his store on the west side of Main street and bring over a back load of goods. Several of the younger ones volunteered, and a dozen loads were safely stored in the fort in as many minutes. No one was hurt, but a bullet hit the pack which C. Horton was carrying, and was picked out of one of the boots which composed his load.

There were several "close calls" during the day's fight, but no one in or about the fort actually received any injury. Amos James was wounded, by a spent ball, in the stock of the gun which he held in his hand. Bullets perforated the buildings inside the stockade, as well as those scattered around the town which some of the "boys" were defending, but on the part of the garrison it was a bloodless fight. Some of the Indians who fought here were afterward taken prisoners by Gen. Sibley, and they acknowledged a loss of four killed and fifteen wounded at Hutchinson on that 4th of September.

At about four o'clock in the afternoon, the firing began to grow weaker, and it was soon noticed that the enemy was disappearing from the north, east and south, and retreating toward the west. Soon afterward, a company of about forty soldiers was seen approaching from the direction of Glencoe. These were reinforcements that Ensign had succeeded in obtaining. He went first to Glencoe but found so few men left there, that none could be spared. He heard, however, that a small company, of infantry and cavalry was stationed at Lake Addie, twelve miles further west. Proceeding at once to that place, he found the soldiers and prevailed on them to march to the relief of Hutchinson, and those were the men who arrived just after the close of the battle. It is very probable that the Indians discovered them long before they were seen from the garrison and withdrew for that reason, though it must have been for some time evident to them, that they were doing no injury to the people in the fort and that as far as the results of the fighting were concerned, they were getting the worst of it. They had already sent back a dozen teams, more or less, loaded with household goods and other valuables plundered from the houses which they burned in the morning.

Many persons who had come into the fort, left their wagons and harnesses at home, and their horses and cattle on the prairies. The Indians gathered up all the oxen and horses they could lay their hands to, and hitching them to the wagons, they had found, there was no lack of teams to transport their plunder.

On reaching Otter Lake, they stopped and held a council of war. Some of them were in favor of resting there a few hours, and then, under cover of the night, coming back and take the people by surprise. They argued that our men, thinking they had fled and victory was complete, would set no pickets, and that the fort might be fired in a dozen places before the alarm would be sounded, and, that 'mid the darkness and confusion, they could make a short job of massacring the entire garrison. But wiser counsels prevailed. The older ones said that as they failed to surprise us on the night before, so they would again this time, that the preparations we had made to receive them, the painstaking and skill manifested in the fortifications, the good judgment shown in their location, where they could not come up from

any direction without exposing them to almost certain death, all went to prove that the Hutchinson men were wary and cautious, and not to be easily caught napping. They thought the best way for them was to go back with the plunder they had obtained, and try their luck somewhere else at surprises. So the night attack was given up.

This matter of consultation at Otter Lake was learned from the Indian prisoners at Beaver Falls. In point of fact there would have been no chance for a successful night attack. A double guard was kept up around the fort all night long, and with the additional forty men, and the extra ammunition they brought with them, the fort could have been held and would have been held against a thousand such assailants.

It has already been stated that two Germans by the names of Bilke (Bilks) and Spaupe (Spaw-da) were, at this time, living on the farm where old Mr. Sitz now resides, a few miles up the river, in the town of Lynn. They refused to come into the fort, because they said they had always treated the Indians well, and Indians were never forgetful of kindness shown them. They did not anticipate any injuries, and could not be made to see their danger. But when on the morning of the fight at Hutchinson, a few Indians came to their house while the family was at breakfast, and, in a threatening manner, demanded a meal, they began to think they would be safer in the fort, and while their guests were causing the "bread and murphies" to disappear with marvellous rapidity, they hastened to yoke the oxen and hitch them to the wagon. This done, both families got aboard and started to cross the river on the way to town. They had gone but a few rods, however, when the Indians came out of the house and fired at them, wounding Spaupe in the leg. He whipped up his team and set them running at the top of their speed, the Indians yelling and pursuing. In this way they dashed down the bank into the river, and here Spaupe was shot again, falling into the middle of the stream, where the body was found the next day. Bilke and the women and children now sprang from the wagon and took refuge in the tall grass on the north side of the river which at this place was six or seven feet high. While the brutes who were following them stopped to scalp Spaupe, the rest managed to conceal themselves from view, and were not discovered. It has always been a matter of wonder that they succeeded in escaping as they did, but doubtless the Indians thought they had guns with them and if any one should happen to stumble upon their hiding place it would be at the expense of his life. They could see the grass quiver where the Indians went along, but so far they were safe. Mrs. Spaupe prevented her two-year-old baby from betraying, with its cries, their place of concealment, by pressing her hand upon its mouth. As soon as they found the coast, in a measure, clear, the two families separated, Mrs. Spaude recrossing the river with a two-year-old and a five-year-old child, and crouching and picking their way along in the tallest grass, they made their toilsome way around the south end of Otter Lake and along the edge of the woods till they reached the corner of Mr. Hutchinson's field, in sight of the fort, a little after noon, when they were seen and killed. When picked up at evening their faces were entirely shot away, the muzzles of the guns having been held but a few inches away when they were fired. Mrs. Bilke with three children remained longer concealed in the grass and at last made her way to a vacant log house near the river on the north side, where they staid over night and where they were found the next day, and brought to town. Mr. Bilke, clad only in a checked hickory shirt, after meeting innumerable troubles and dangers, finally reached town just after the Indians left. He had divested himself, one piece after another, of his clothing, so as to run faster; had been all day surrounded by his enemies; had dodged this way and that, to avoid them, and all unscathed but "mortally frightened" had now got where he could take a long breath and feel safe.

(To be Continued.)

ENCLOSURE

16 X 1

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0559

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(To be Continued.)

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE
ENCLOSURE

16 X 1

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0560

13 BY W. W. PENDERGAST.
(Continued from last week.)

Besides Spande and Bilke there was one other man in the north part of the county who declined to seek safety in the fort, until he heard of the fight at Acton, and that the Indians were following up Strout's company towards Hutchinson. This was "Jack" Adams, who a few years before had married a step-daughter of Mr. Lamson, of Little Crow fame, at first on trial for sixty days, and then made a permanent bargain with her, and published the same in the Glencoe Register, all "without benefit of the clergy," the notice in the Register constituting the entire marriage ceremony. On getting the latest news from the "seat of war," Jack with his wife and child, about a year old, started with an ox team for the fort, and reached the hill near Mr. S. G. Anderson's just as the Indians appeared on the ground. At sight of them Adams left the wagon and ran for dear life, his wife following after with the baby as best she might. She being impeded by her load was soon overtaken, but "Jack" got away safe. Mrs. Adams was held as a prisoner and about two months afterward was rescued by Gen. Sibley, along with some two hundred others, who had been taken in other parts of the State. The baby was allowed to live through the day, but at evening, on the retreat, it cried and was troublesome, so one of the braves seized it by the feet and dashed its brains out on a stone which lay beside the road. The body was found that evening, about two miles from town, on the Lake Preston road.

There were then, as we have seen, five white persons killed that day, viz. Ferdinand Spande, his wife and two children, and the infant just mentioned.

Capt. Strout's company were so "used up" by the fight of the day before that they took little interest in and had little to do with the events of the day. A few of their men helped and took a somewhat active part, but most of them were content to "lie on their oars and let the Hutchinson boys do the fighting."

As soon as all immediate danger from the Indians was over, more attention began to be paid to the necessities of the wounded men, some of whom were in a critical situation. The names of those most severely injured were Brabham, of Forest City; Frank Beadle, E. H. Rose, —, Laraway, Ezra T. Carr, —, Wolverton, —, Laraway, Winter Jaques, M. H. Brown, all of Minneapolis; and a Scotchman from Goodhue Co. whose is unknown. A messenger was sent to Carver for Dr. Griffin to come in and help Dr. Benjamin in the hospital. He responded with alacrity and came as far as Glencoe, where he expected to find some one to come through with him, but not being able to find one there to act as guide he returned to Carver. Another surgeon started from Minneapolis and got as far as Carver, when, feeling that he was already on dangerous ground, and fearing to advance any further into the enemy's territory, concluded to make good his retreat while retreat was possible.

Ten days after the battle of Acton Judge Jones came in from Minneapolis bringing Drs. Butler and Greeley. They examined the patients, pronounced Dr. Benjamin's treatment correct, stayed nearly a week faithfully rendering such assistance as they could, at the end of which time, satisfied that the convalescents would receive proper care from Dr. Benjamin and the ladies of Hutchinson, who had already done so much, and seeing no need of their further detention, they returned home. Mr. Jones had brought three teams with him expecting to take the wounded men, who belonged to Minneapolis, back with him, but finding them all in too serious a condition to move at that time he left the two doctors here and took back with him

Mrs. H. Putnam and her daughter Mrs. James, Mrs. McEwen and Carleton, Mrs. Adams James and daughter, Mrs. T. H. Tucker and three children, Mrs. Wright and two step sons, Mrs. W. W. Pendergast and two daughters, and John Huse (dentist). These people having had their homes here burned or broken up, were on their way to their friends further east.

A detachment of soldiers went out a few miles with the teams as an escort. The drivers and Huse rode for several miles with guns loaded and capped by their sides. Then they removed the caps, and finally deposited their arms in the bottoms of the wagons. On reaching Glencoe they found it nearly deserted, not a woman and but few men to be found. This company was looked upon with great interest all along the road. Hutchinson had been so long out off from the rest of the world, that people from there were looked upon almost as having risen from the dead.

About this time, for sanitary reasons, Dr. Benjamin caused an enumeration of the inmates of the stockade to be made. Mr. Lamson was appointed "census taker" and equipped with pencil and paper for business. In a few hours he reported that the fort contained four hundred and forty-seven souls. Of this number about sixty were members of Strout's company, seventy of Capt. Harrington's Hutchinson Guards, not far from a dozen "unaffiliated" men, and three hundred women and children. The names of the members of the "Homes" company, as nearly as can now be ascertained, are given below. No copy of the muster roll is to be found in town, and on account of the disorder arising from the burning of the capitol at St. Paul last winter, the Adjutant General of the State has not been able to find any record of this company among the papers saved there. A great deal of time has been spent in obtaining this list, nearly all the old settlers having been consulted and their memories jogged. These are the names that have been gathered:

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" —Barnabas Welton.
" —Charles Stahl.
" —C. H. Mohr.
" —Charles Ketzlaff.
" —C. H. McAlmond.
Drummer—Geo. Belden.

PRIVATES:
Daniel Cross, Wm. Green,
Wm. Tillman, E. W. Stocking,
Wm. Nass, C. D. McEwen,
Frank Jewett, Howard McEwen,
Joseph LeMaire, T. H. Tucker,
James Fallon, Norman Campbell,
Patrick Fallon, David Jones,
Wm. Fallon, —Covey,
Michael Fallon, —Creedy,
John Fallon, Albert DeLong,
G. T. Belden, Frank Harrington,
David Sivright, Wm. Harrington,
Samner Dearborn, A. A. Hopper,
Wm. Gosnell, Carl Tiwa,
D. E. Estes, Charles Harton,
John Schultz, C. C. Dewing,
Samuel Dewing, Pred Hartwig,
Fergus Dewing, Wm. Heller,
Nathan Lamson, Frederick Ebelers,
Chauncey Lamson, Wm. Albrecht,
Amos James, Wm. Freming,
John Kuster, Hubert James,
Vincent Coombs, Winslow Putnam,
Joshua Pitman, Thomas French,
Carl Nisse, Henry Harmoning,
James Sharp, E. G. Wright,
Geo. Nichols, David Ellis,
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August Pagels, Frank Leistichow,
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Preparations for the Minneapolis Exposition of 1881.

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The gold and silver plate kept at Windsor castle, by Queen Victoria, is said to be worth \$15,000,000. A female queen that will keep that amount of money locked up in plate, and see foreign nations send charity to her starving subjects, can't elide on our cellar door. How a gold soup tureen would appease the hunger of some of the Irish tenants. But if they don't get anything to eat till it comes to them in that way they can rent themselves out for stove pipes. —Peck's Sun.

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HUTCHINSON. History of Its Foundation and Growth. What Its Future Promises to Be.

BY W. W. PENDERGAST.
(Continued from last week.)

On the 28d of September, Lieut. Pierce, Frank Jewett and Daniel Cross left Hutchinson for the purpose of hunting up a man by the name of Sanborn, who lived in Meeker county on the north side of Cedar Lake. He had not been heard from for a considerable time, and great fears were entertained for his safety. On reaching Cedar, David Horn, who was home from the army on "sick leave," and William Green and Daniel Webb joined the party. They followed the Forest City road to a point about a mile beyond the outlet of Cedar Lake, when they turned to the right and visited first the house of Webb, which had been thoroughly ransacked and every portable article of value abstracted. From there they went to Dr. Kennedy's place, which had also been plundered and everything turned topsy-turvy. Surgical instruments, medicine bottles, bottles of medicine, pills, plasters, pukes and potions lay scattered around in inextricable confusion. Bitters and tincture bottles were found empty, and from the jars which contained specimens, and relics of various kinds, preserved in alcohol, the last drop of the "ardent" had been drained, and all the doctor's rare and interesting entomological, vermiculous and batrachoid curiosities and monstrosities had gone to decay. The Indians have a deep and abiding faith in fire-water and look upon the waste of the smallest quantity as a calamity. It is thought, however, that in their economy of the precious liquid in this instance they got some doses which will be long remembered. From Kennedy's Cross, Pierce and Jewett walked on ahead and the other three followed with the team several rods behind. When they came to the Watertown and Greenleaf road the team stopped, but those who were on foot still trudged along toward the east till they reached the edge of the timber, where they discovered fresh moccasin tracks. Examining them carefully they came to the conclusion that they had been made that day. Having come to this conclusion they proceeded more warily, but had not gone a dozen steps before three shots were fired at them simultaneously from the road ahead, just round a short turn, and Cross fell shot through the heart, the ball perforating a huge plug of tobacco and a large pocket-book which he carried in his breast pocket. Jewett and Pierce both got a glimpse of the redskins and fired together. Then they crawled into the bushes, one on one side of the road and the other on the opposite side. Here they loaded again at the same time casting nervous glances around for the enemy. Cross, who lay on the road between, now spoke for the first time, saying: "For God's sake, don't leave me, boys," at the same time he tried to move himself along toward the bush where Jewett was. Jewett helped him into the edge of the bush and then said he would stay with "Uncle Dan," if Pierce would go and get the team. The two were now nowhere to be seen. Pierce crawled along in the bushes eight or ten rods, then took the road and ran fifteen rods farther, which brought him to the top of a small knoll in sight of the team. Webb and Green were in the buggy driving away. Horn, who was a short distance behind, ran after them, jumped into the wagon and, seizing the reins, stopped the horses and held them till Pierce came up. In a few words he told what had happened, when Green said, "then we must get away as fast as we can," but Pierce and Horn said, "No, it won't do to leave Frank (Jewett) and Cross; we must take them with us at all hazards." Then Webb replied, "I guess I'll try the lake." With that he ran to the shore where his boat lay at no great distance off, rowed out into the lake and stayed there all night, and the next morning made her way without further adventure to Hutchinson.

Concluding it was not safe to go back to where Cross was with the team, and not knowing how badly he was wounded, Horn and Green promised to wait while Pierce went back for Jewett and Cross if he could be brought. He went back as far as the knoll above spoken of, where he met Jewett, who said, "Uncle Dan is dead, and the Indians are coming after us. I think we had better be getting out of this." Cross had not spoken another word and died in a few minutes after Pierce left. As got fairly aboard the wagon, a terrible whoop was heard behind them, and, on looking around they saw thirteen mounted Indians coming over the hill at full gallop, the leader holding Cross' scalp upon a pole eight or ten feet above his head. Pierce took the lines, and there being no ordinance against rapid driving in those days, he laid the string to the horses till they fairly flew, and behind them

"With unabated zeal,
The Indians plied the scourge and steel!"

While Jewett sat in the rear with his legs hanging over the end board, loading and firing as fast as the rocking and swaying of the wagon would permit. The Indians who had the best horses and rode at the head, also kept up a constant firing, their bullets sometimes coming pretty close to the mark. One cut the off horse's bridle. Another buried itself in the rear axle and a third shattered one of the spokes. At the crossing of Cedar outlet all but four of the Indians, having slower ponies, had fallen considerably to the rear. These four were about the same distance away as they were at starting, and held on this way, neither gaining nor losing, for half a mile further, when three of them gave up the chase and one continued a while alone. The men in the wagon saw seeing that there was but one with in gunshot, stopped to rest their horses, and, at the same time, got a better shot at their somewhat audacious pursuers. At the second shot Horn put a bullet through the pony's body. At this the lone warrior "about faced" and rode away, at a slower pace however than he came. About the time he reached his companions the poor pony fell dying by the road:

"The impatient rider strove in vain
To rouse him with the spur and rein,
For the fleet steed, his labors o'er
Stretched his stiff limbs to rise no more.
Then touched with pity and remorse,
He sorrowed o'er the expiring horse.
I little thought, you needs must know,
When first we reached the banks of Crow,
That prairie-buzzards o'er should feed
On thy fleet limbs, my matchless steed.
Woe, worth the chase, woe, worth the day,
That cost thy life, my gallant bay."
"Slow and unmounted must I roam
With weary foot alone.
Where with fleet step and joyous bound
Thou oft hast borne me on."

Then reflecting that an opportunity would soon occur to steal another, he dried his tears, and like a true philosopher trotted along beside his less brave, but more discreet companions, in the direction of the setting sun. Our boys then came on to Cedar where they took in J. Pitman, Horace Jewett, S. J. Green and Hunter, and then came on to Hutchinson, where they arrived at midnight, and were halted by Lieut. Hopper and Corporal Welton, who demanded the "counter-sign," which they were unable to give. Their case was not hopeless, however, for sentinels in those times were allowed a little discretion. Hopper, by way of further examination, asked, "What in h— is up?" which interrogatory having been satisfactorily answered by Pierce, our party were allowed to pass through the lines and were soon telling the story of their adventures and Cross' death to an excited audience. The next day it was determined to send up a larger company to bring in the body of Cross and if possible find out what had become of Sanborn. Accordingly in the morning twenty-nine men, twenty mounted and the remainder in two wagons, started for the scene of the occurrence of the day before. When they had got five miles out they saw the Indians three or four miles off on the old trail going towards Redwood. On arriving at the place where Cross was shot they found the body riddled

with ball. They deposited it in one of the wagons, drove it out on to the prairie, where leaving seven men as a guard, the rest went on a mile and a half further through the woods to Sanborn's place. They found the body of Sanborn thirty rods from the house, near the road. He had been shot several times and had his skull broken in by a blow from a grub hoe, which lay beside the body. There was evidence that the Indians had camped there the night before and had gone away only a few hours before our party arrived. The corpse was placed in the remaining wagon, and all started for home, reaching the fort just before dark.

(To be Continued.)

Mr. Boycott, the farmer who was left so severely alone in Ireland that the soldiers had to gather his crops, has arrived in New York, and been interviewed. He says all that ails the Irish people is that they have been spoiled by indulgence. He says "they have been humored like a child, who, when it cries, is given what it wants, and naturally the next time it wants something else it cries for it." That explains how it was that Redpath, and other Americans who have visited Ireland, found people lying on mud floors, in the corners of their hovels, with no food or fire in the house. They supposed these people were suffering, and were too weak to rise, when in fact they were so fat they could not get up alone.—Peck's Sun.

Boston total abstinence people are now excited against the Rev. Dr. Bartol on account of a sermon of his on the evil of intemperance. He took the ground that the war on rum, as commonly waged, is worse than useless. "Beer is not wrong," he said; "wine and ale are not wrong; rum and whiskey and brandy are not wrong; nothing purely material could be wrong. Intemperance, inordinate self-indulgence is wrong, be the fleshy appetite for particular meat or drink what it may, and eating and drinking to excess is not the cause of profligacy, murder, theft, arson, housebreaking, or any vile, indecent assault, any more than one fowl is the cause of the flock or brood." Dr. Bartol's idea is to so educate man that he will take to intellectual enjoyments, and thus lose his appetite for intoxicating beverages.

CORRESPONDENTS at St. Petersburg give a gloomy account of the state of affairs there. Cable dispatches show that the Nihilists are implacable and are constantly threatening greater disasters than those already experienced. Everybody lives in a state of dreadful suspense.

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An Economical Scheme.
We propose to our readers to send, for \$2.25 the LEADER and the great family paper of the northwest, the Pioneer Press for one year, thus saving our patrons some money and furnishing them with this home paper, as well as one of the leading city weeklies of the country. The WEEKLY PIONEER PRESS, besides being specially adapted to the northwest, has no superior, even in the great cities, as a comprehensive family newspaper. Its literary, agricultural, domestic, market and other features are as full and attractive as can be had in the United States, and its serial stories are always of the highest order. "No. 119 Great Potter Square," the latest production of Farjeon, the famous British novelist, is a remarkable story, which can be secured complete on our liberal offer as above, if subscriptions are promptly made.

A Catholic congress is to be held at Madrid in October.

ENCLOSURE

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DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

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BY W. W. PENDERGAST.
(Continued from last week.)

Besides Spande and Bilke there was one other man in the north part of the county who declined to seek safety in the fort, until he heard of the fight at Acton, and that the Indians were following up Strout's company towards Hutchinson. This was "Jack" Adams, who a few years before had married a step-daughter of Mr. Lamson, of Little Crow fame, at first on trial for sixty days, and then made a permanent bargain with her, and published the same in the *Glencoe Register*, all "without benefit of the clergy," the notice in the *Register* constituting the entire marriage ceremony. On getting the latest news from the "seat of war," Jack with his wife and child, about a year old, started with an ox team for the fort, and reached the hill near Mr. S. G. Anderson's just as the Indians appeared on the ground. At sight of them Adams left the wagon and ran for dear life, his wife following after with the baby as best she might. She being impeded by her load was soon overtaken, but "Jack" got away safe. Mrs. Adams was held as a prisoner and about two months afterward was rescued by Gen. Sibley, along with some two hundred others, who had been taken in other parts of the State. The baby was allowed to live through the day, but at evening, on the retreat, it cried and was troublesome, so one of the braves seized it by the feet and dashed its brains out on a stone which lay beside the road. The body was found that evening, about two miles from town, on the Lake Preston road.

There were then, as we have seen, five white persons killed that day, viz. Ferdinand Spande, his wife and two children, and the infant just mentioned.

Capt. Strout's company were so "used up" by the fight of the day before that they took little interest in and had little to do with the events of the day. A few of their men helped and took a somewhat active part, but most of them were content to "lie on their oars" and let the Hutchinson boys do the fighting.

As soon as all immediate danger from the Indians was over, more attention began to be paid to the necessities of the wounded men, some of whom were in a critical situation. The names of those most severely injured were Braubach, of Forest City; Frank Beadle, E. H. Rose, —, Florida, Ezra T. Carr, —, Wolverton, —, Laraway, Winter Jaques, M. H. Brown, all of Minneapolis; and a Scotchman from Goodhue Co. whose is unknown. A messenger was sent to Carver for Dr. Griffin to come in and help Dr. Benjamin in the hospital. He responded with alacrity and came as far as Glencoe, where he expected to find some one to come through with him, but not being able to find one there to act as guide he returned to Carver. Another surgeon started from Minneapolis and got as far as Carver, when, feeling that he was already on dangerous ground, and fearing to advance any further into the enemy's territory, concluded to make good his retreat while retreat was possible.

Ten days after the battle of Acton Judge Jones came in from Minneapolis bringing Drs. Butler and Greeley. They examined the patients, pronounced Dr. Benjamin's treatment correct, stayed nearly a week faithfully rendering such assistance as they could, at the end of which time, satisfied that the convalescents would receive proper care from Dr. Benjamin and the ladies of Hutchinson, who had already done so much, and seeing no need of their further detention, they returned home. Mr. Jones had brought three teams with him expecting to take the wounded men, who belonged to Minneapolis, back with him, but finding them all in too serious a condition to move at that time he left the two doctors here and took back with him

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What Its Future Promises to Be.BY W. W. PENDERGAST.
(Continued from last week.)

On the 28d of September, Lieut. Pierce, Frank Jewett and Daniel Cross left Hutchinson for the purpose of hunting up a man by the name of Sanborn, who lived in Meeker county on the north side of Cedar Lake. He had not been heard from for a considerable time, and great fears were entertained for his safety. On reaching Cedar, David Horn, who was home from the army on "sick leave," and William Green and Daniel Webb joined the party. They followed the Forest City road to a point about a mile beyond the outlet of Cedar Lake, when they turned to the right and visited first the house of Webb, which had been thoroughly ransacked and every portable article of value abstracted. From there they went to Dr. Kennedy's place, which had also been plundered and everything turned topsy-turvy. Surgical instruments, medicine bottles, bottles of medicine, pills, plasters, pukes and potions lay scattered around in inextricable confusion. Bitters and tincture bottles were found empty, and from the jars which contained specimens, and relics of various kinds, preserved in alcohol, the last drop of the "ardent" had been drained, and all the doctor's rare and interesting anatomical, vermiculous and batrachoid curiosities and monstrosities had gone to decay. The Indians have a deep and abiding faith in fire-water and look upon the waste of the smallest quantity as a calamity. It is thought, however, that in their economy of the precious liquid in this instance they got some doses which will be long remembered. From Kennedy's Cross, Pierce and Jewett walked on ahead and the other three followed with the team several rods behind. When they came to the Watertown and Greenleaf road the team stopped, but those who were on foot still trudged along toward the east till they reached the edge of the timber, where they discovered fresh moccasin tracks. Examining them carefully they came to the conclusion that they had been made that day. Having come to this conclusion they proceeded more warily, but had not gone a dozen steps before three shots were fired at them simultaneously from the road ahead, just round a short turn, and Cross fell shot through the heart, the ball perforating a huge plug of tobacco and a large pocket-book which he carried in his breast pocket. Jewett and Pierce both got a glimpse of the redskins and fired together. Then they crawled into the bushes, one on one side of the road and the other on the opposite side. Here they loaded again at the same time casting nervous glances around for the enemy. Cross, who lay on the road between, now spoke for the first time, saying: "For God's sake, don't leave me, boys," at the same time he tried to move himself along toward the bush where Jewett was. Jewett helped him into the edge of the bush and then said he would stay with "Uncle Dan." If Pierce would go and get the team. The Lo's were now nowhere to be seen. Pierce crawled along in the bushes eight or ten rods, then took the road and ran fifteen rods farther, which brought him to the top of a small knoll in sight of the team. Webb and Green were in the buggy driving away. Horn, who was a short distance behind, ran after them, jumped into the wagon and held them till Pierce came up. In a few words he told what had happened, when Green said, "then we must get away as fast as we can," but Pierce and Horn said, "No, it won't do to leave Frank (Jewett) and Cross; we must take them with us at all hazards." Then Webb replied, "I guess I'll try the lake." With that he ran to the shore where his boat lay at no great distance off, rowed out into the lake and stayed there all night, and the next morning made her way without further adventure to Hutchinson.

Concluding it was not safe to go back

to where Cross was with the team, and not knowing how badly he was wounded, Horn and Green promised to wait while Pierce went back for Jewett and Cross if he could be brought. He went back as far as the knoll above spoken of, where he met Jewett, who said, "Uncle Dan is dead, and the Indians are coming after us. I think we had better be getting out of this." Cross had not spoken another word and died in a few minutes after Pierce left. As soon as they reached the team and had got fairly aboard the wagon, a terrible whoop was heard behind them, and, on looking around they saw thirteen mounted Indians coming over the hill at full gallop, the leader holding Cross' scalp upon a pole eight or ten feet above his head. Pierce took the lines, and there being no ordinance against rapid driving in those days, he laid the string to the horses till they fairly flew, and behind them

"With unabated zeal,
The Indians plied the scourge and steel"
While Jewett sat in the rear with his legs hanging over the end board, loading and firing as fast as the rocking and swaying of the wagon would permit. The Indians who had the best horses and rode at the head, also kept up a constant firing, their bullets sometimes coming pretty close to the mark. One cut the off horse's bridle. Another buried itself in the rear axle and a third shattered one of the spokes. At the crossing of Cedar outlet all but four of the Indians, having slower ponies, had fallen considerably to the rear. These four were about the same distance away as they were at starting, and held on this way, neither gaining nor losing, for half a mile further, when three of them gave up the chase and one continued a while alone. The men in the wagon now seeing that there was but one within gunshot, stopped to rest their horses, and, at the same time, got a better shot at their somewhat audacious pursuers. At the second shot Horn put a bullet away, at a slower pace however than he came. About the time he reached his companions the poor pony felt dying by the road:

"The impatient rider strove in vain
To rouse him with the spur and rein,
For the fleet steed, his labors o'er
Stretched his stiff limbs to rise no more.
Then touched with pity and remorse,
He sorrowed o'er the expiring horse.
I little thought, you needs must know,
When first we reached the banks of Crow,
That prairie-buzzards o'er should feed
On thy fleet limbs, my matchless steed.
Woe, woe the chase, woe, woe the day,
That cost thy life, my gallant bay."
"Slow and unmounted must I roam
With weary foot alone,
Where with fleet step and joyous bound
Thou of hast borne me on."

Then reflecting that an opportunity would soon occur to steal another, he dried his tears, and like a true philosopher trotted along beside his less brave, but more discreet companions, in the direction of the setting sun.

Our boys then came on to Cedar where they took in J. Pitman, Horace Jewett, S. J. Green and Hunter, and then came on to Hutchinson, where they arrived at midnight, and were halted by Lieut. Hopper and Corporal Welton, who demanded the "counter-sign," which they were unable to give. Their case was not hopeless, however, for sentinels in those times were allowed a little discretion. Hopper, by way of further examination, asked, "What in h— is up?" which interrogatory having been satisfactorily answered by Pierce, our party were allowed to pass through the lines and were soon telling the story of their adventures and Cross' death to an excited audience. The next day it was determined to send up a larger company to bring in the body of Cross and if possible find out what had become of Sanborn. Accordingly in the morning twenty-nine men, twenty mounted and the remainder in two wagons, started for the scene of the occurrence of the day before. When they had got five miles off they saw the Indians three or four miles off on the old trail going towards Redwood. On arriving at the place where Cross was shot they found the body riddled

with ball. They deposited it in one of the wagons, drove it out on to the prairie, where leaving seven men as a guard, the rest went on a mile and a half further through the woods to Sanborn's place. They found the body of Sanborn thirty rods from the house, near the road. He had been shot several times and had his skull broken in by a blow from a grub hoe, which lay beside the body. There was evidence that the Indians had camped there the night before and had gone away only a few hours before our party arrived. The corpse was placed in the remaining wagon, and all started for home, reaching the fort just before dark.

(To be Continued.)

MR. BOYCOTT, the farmer who was left so severely alone in Ireland that the soldiers had to gather his crops, has arrived in New York, and been interviewed. He says all that ails the Irish people is that they have been spoiled by indulgence. He says "they have been humored like a child, who, when it cries, is given what it wants, and naturally the next time it wants something else it cries for it." That explains how it was that McPath, and other Americans who have visited Ireland, found people lying on mud floors, in the corners of their hovels, with no food or fire in the house. They supposed these people were suffering, and were too weak to rise, when in fact they were so fat they could not get up alone.—Peck's Sun.

Boston total abstinence people are now excited against the Rev. Dr. Bartol on account of a sermon of his on the evil of intemperance. He took the ground that the war on rum, as commonly waged, is worse than useless. "Beer is not wrong," he said; "wine and ale are not wrong; rum and whisky and brandy are not wrong; nothing purely material could be wrong. Intemperance, inordinate self-indulgence is wrong, be the fleshly appetite for particular meat or drink what it may, and eating and drinking to excess is not the cause of profligacy, murder, theft, arson, housebreaking, or any vile, indecent assault, any more than one fowl is the cause of the flock or brood." Dr. Bartol's idea is to so educate man that he will take to intellectual enjoyments, and thus lose his appetite for intoxicating beverages.

CORRESPONDENTS at St. Petersburg give a gloomy account of the state of affairs there. Cable dispatches show that the Nihilists are implacable and are constantly threatening greater disasters than those already experienced. Everybody lives in a state of dreadful suspense.

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A CATHOLIC congress is to be held at Madrid in October.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE
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5 HUTCHINSON.

History of Its Foundation and Growth.

What Its Future Promises to Be.

BY W. W. FENDERGAST.

(Continued from last week.)

Among those who went after the bodies of Cross and Sanborn were G. T. Belden, A. Hopper and W. H. Harrington. It may here be mentioned that on reaching the spot where the Indians were seen at the time Jewett and Pierce fired upon them an old shirt was found with a bullet hole through the front and back, and near by a little pool of blood, from which it was plain that one of their shot, at least, took effect, and in that skirmish "Honors were even."

The next night there were two alarms at the fort. About midnight, one of the pickets fired at what he supposed to be Indians creeping toward him. This caused but little apprehension, as the report of a musket in the night had got to be no unusual thing, but when a short time afterward the second gun was heard everybody was on the alert and looking for the foe. Nothing suspicious was to be seen and the camp soon relaxed to silence. Whether Indians were really prowling about with the design of attacking the fort, if found unguarded, was never known.

With the shooting of Cross and Sanborn Indian atrocities in the vicinity of Hutchinson ended. Seven persons had been massacred and seven mutilated corpses brought into the fort. When we consider how venturesome many farmers were in going out to work upon their "claims" during these "times that tried men's souls," it is somewhat remarkable that the list of murders was not greater.

For instance, on the morning of the fight here, Patrick Fallon, Wm. Gonnell, Samuel and Benjamin Ross, though they knew that the Indians followed Strout's company up to within a few miles of Hutchinson the day before, and that Mr. Green had fired at them in the night while attempting to cross the bridge, yet they went out to their farms to look after something which they thought needed their attention, and on their return found the town in flames and Indians hooting, yelling, and firing right in front of them. They came as far as the top of the hill where Kittredge's and Pendergast's houses were still burning, and there, from a concealed spot, viewed the situation. Ben thought that by running with all their might, there was a chance to get to the bridge before they would be noticed, but the others being more discreet distrusted their pedestrian ability and finally persuaded Ben to beat a retreat. They retired back into the woods and undertook to cross the prairie to the Watertown road, but found at the edge of the prairie northeast of town about two hundred and fifty ponies and horses, with a number of Indians watching them. Concluding that their path of safety did not lie in that direction they made their way north along the edge of the grove to a point opposite the south side of Walker's Lake, where they crossed the narrow prairie to the Big Woods and did not stop until they reached Winsted, which they found deserted. Here they rested a while and then pushed on to Watertown. From there they went to Glencoe, and on the third day four way-worn and demoralized looking travellers might have been seen slowly wending their way into camp, where they were welcomed as ones risen from the dead. In order to advance the hundred rods, which Ben thought he could run in just a minute and a half, they had made a detour of eighty-five miles. Tired and foot-sore as they were, they did not regret having chosen the route they did, but thought the "farthest way round the safest way to the fort."

On the 27th of September, Capt. Whitcomb, seeing that his first attempt to recover the guns which had been left here at the beginning of the Indian war, had failed, concluded to come down in person at the head of his company and make a "regular demand for them." He spent the 28th here, alternately coaxing, arguing and threatening, and at last, on the morning of the 29th, returned a sadder and a wiser man, while thirty-one Hutchinson boys still rejoiced in the possession of as many Springfield muskets. Most of the men who had come down with Capt. Whitcomb were satisfied with the result, thinking that Hutchinson was fairly entitled to the guns, that they were intended for this whole frontier, that this was the most exposed situation, and the most resolutely defended, and that no where would a better use be made of them than here. Some of the disappointed ones, however, "swore oaths of a violet hue" all the way to Forest City, and one, at least, nurses his wrath to this day.

All the time the wounded men were constantly improving, and on the 28th J. V. Branham, with three others, left for Minneapolis. On the afternoon of the same day reports of guns were heard in rapid succession to the northward, and it was supposed that a party that went up to Lamson's place in the morning, had been attacked, and twenty or thirty men at once started out to their relief. When a couple of miles from town they met the returning stragglers loaded with ducks and a keg of wild honey which they had been fortunate to capture. The relief party, determined that their expedition should not be wholly fruitless, mounted the wagon and distributed the contents of the keg in primitive style, disposing of the sweetness with wonderful celerity if not in the most approved fashion, to the infinite disgust of those who considered themselves the lawful owners.

On the first of October Wm. Cook came into town and reported twenty-five Indians seen beyond his house about four miles southwest of town. Word was at once sent to Svirright and Dearborn in Acoma, who immediately came in with their crew of threshers and guard, but returned to their work again the next morning. Capt. Strout and Lieut. Hopper, with about forty men, going with them as an escort. After seeing them safely at work with a guard stationed near by to watch, Strout, Hopper, and the rest of the soldiers crossed over the river and went to the place designated by Cook and found evidences of a recent camp, but the occupants had disappeared. That night a double picket guard was set, and the next afternoon some of the men, fearing for the safety of the threshers, went up to the German settlement and spent the night with them. Nothing happened, however, to disturb their dreams, and it may be said that Indian disturbances, so far as Hutchinson was concerned, were at an end.

The arrival of a load of winter clothing on the 4th was the occasion of great rejoicing among the boys, many of whom were really destitute and had suffered considerably while standing guard cold and stormy nights. Seeing that the soldiers had no way of furnishing themselves with winter clothing, since the crops, which were their sole reliance, had, for the most part, been wasted by enforced neglect, and the portion that was saved would no more than carry the people living here through the winter and give them seed for spring sowing. Capt. Harrington and W. W. Fendergast went out to St. Paul to confer with Gov. Ramsey and other officers of the state, and obtain, if possible, a winter's supply from them. The state had no soldier's uniforms at its disposal, and no money in the treasury that could be made use of. The Governor and Adjutant General Malmros found a clothing store, the proprietor of which was willing to let the goods go and take his chances of getting his pay of the state. So seventy entire suits of citizen's clothing were selected, and the "boys" made comfortable, though there were nearly as many styles and colors as there were soldiers in the company, and the "fists" were not in all cases such as would have done credit to a Third-street tailor.

On the 7th of this month (October) the second romantic wedding in the town occurred, the first, as will be recalled, having been those of Mr. John Chubb to Miss Eva Bartley on the

green south of the public square. The following is a short notice of the second one, written at the time:

"Oct. 7, 1862.—Married this morning by Rev. A. McWhirter, post surgeon at this place, Mr. Ezra T. Carr of Minneapolis, to Miss Lúdie Tucker of Hutchinson. Mr. Carr is orderly sergeant in Capt. Strout's company, and was severely wounded in the arm at the battle of Acton, and upon being brought to Hutchinson he was carefully and constantly nursed by Miss Tucker for the space of one month and four days, when they were united for life. The happy couple at once started for Minneapolis to spend the honeymoon."

This was, without doubt, a case of "love at first sight." From the afternoon when Miss Tucker, with other ladies of the village went over to the hotel where the wounded men were placed, to volunteer their services as nurses, she saw only the handsome young sergeant; him she watched over and cared for with untiring assiduity, anticipating his every wish. If asked to do anything for one of the others, she would do it cheerfully and quickly, like the kind and amiable girl she was, but her mind never, for one moment, left her patient charge, who soon began to think that a compound fracture of the "sword arm" was not so bad a thing after all. As the wound gradually healed, and day by day his strength returned; he looked forward with something akin to dread to the time when the surgeon should pronounce him sound again, and the constant, affectionate attention he was then receiving, and which had come to be more than life to him, should be reckoned among the "things that were". Though in all the company there was no braver man than he, though when he enlisted no one anticipated the time when the company should be ordered to the front with more eager longings, now all was changed, and a soldier's life had no longer any charms for him, but

"A cottage in a peaceful vale,
A woodland round the door,
A grove to shelter from the gale,
A grassy mead before."

These, with Lúdie by his side, made up the picture on which his mind delighted to dwell. And when, like Rod-erick Dhu, he resolved to

"Drown his love in war's wild roar,
Nor think of Lúdie Tucker more,"

Like him, he found that

"He who stems a stream with sand,
And fetters flame with flaxen band,
Has still a harder task to prove
By firm resolve to conquer love."

(To be Continued.)

The Dunkards are a queer, non-com-batant sect resembling the Quakers. Burdette alludes to them in one of his letters from Pennsylvania as settling at Morrison's Cove in 1775. "Two years later the Indians came in and cleaned the settlement out, the settlers bowing their heads to the tomakaw, quietly saying, 'God's will be done.' Only one man escaped. He just shed the Dunkard business long enough to cut the entire viscera out of two Indians, and then escaped. His name was Nell, and what do you suppose the church did in the matter of his fighting the Indians? Give him three hundred and twenty acres of land and a white dog? Not by a haifull. It tried him, wept over his unpardonable breach of church discipline, and excommunicated him. That's what kind of a man the Dunkard is."

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It is the same old story. Conkling did not know it was loaded.

On the 10th of October news came that Gen. Sibley had taken several hundred Indian prisoners on the west side of the Minnesota river, together with large numbers of horses and cattle which they had stolen from the whites, and people here began to think there would be a chance to recover some of the stock which they had lost, as indeed they afterwards did. This practically closed the Indian war in Minnesota. Eight days later one of Capt. Whitcomb's men came down from Forest City, saying that their company had disbanded, and it was apparent that the days of usefulness of the Hutchinson Guards, as Indian fighters, were over.

On the 23d inst. Capt. Harrington, with D. A. Adams, Wm. Cook, J. E. Chesley, C. H. Mohr Jr., B. G. Lee, A. Hopper, Birney Lamson, Wm. Heiler, Albert DeLong, C. Horton, Henry Harrington and four others, whose names have been lost, set out for Red Wood, on the Minnesota river, for the purpose of recovering the stock and other property which had been stolen from Hutchinson on the 4th of September. Harrington and Hopper were mounted. The rest found conveyance in three farm wagons. Harrington and one or two others went by Cedar and thence to Preston Lake, where they joined the remainder of the party, who had been escorted thus far by Kee Wakefield and a few others of Strout's company. The weather through the day was very fine, but at night a severe snow storm came on and the wind blew a gale, so that it was impracticable to pitch their tent, so all were obliged to camp on the ground and make themselves as comfortable as possible in their blankets, having no other covering except the broad canopy of heaven. On the morning of the 24th the escort returned to Hutchinson, and the dauntless sixteen, after a "cold bite" from their lunch bags, moved on against a cold north-west wind over the desolate prairie. Toward night, after a long, cold, dreary ride, they came to a desolate house near Birch Cooley, where Capt. Grant and his men had been surprised by the Indians two months before. Everything of value in or about it had been destroyed or stolen. Here our company passed the second night, and in the morning visited the battle-ground, and then pushed on to the Minnesota river, near the banks of which they spent the third night, the next morning crossing the river to General Sibley's camp. From here they went out toward Redwood river and met the prisoners coming in—immense train of Indian braves, squaws, papposes, cattle, horses, wagons, gentlemen's carriages, somewhat the worse for wear, carts, Indian sleds, ice-cream poles with the front ends thrust through the saddle stirrup and the rears dragged behind as before derided, together with all sorts of household goods, farming utensils and merchandise of various kinds, all together making up the most miscellaneous lot of plunder ever seen in one collecti.

A St. Paul auction store bearing comparison to it. Our party found a number of horses and cattle which they identified as belonging to persons Hutchinson, also recognized the luring apparel with which some of the forest maidens were decked, as only short time before having been the property of Mrs. Dr. Benjamin and Mrs. W. Fendergast. They took the book across the river to their camp where they had established on the east of the river. It took until Wednesday, the 29th, to look the plunder all up and pick out such as belonged. On the last day there, while the had gone as usual over to Sibleyheadquarters, Hopper, who had been behind as camp-keeper, chief and steward, finding the commissary started out in quest of game. Had not gone far when he fell into a fat hog which the fleeing of had left be-

6 HUTCHINSON.

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hind at the commencement of the "outbreak," and which had been improving his condition in the adjacent deserted corn-fields. Here was a chance to replenish their exhausted stores, and Hopper was not the man to let it slip through his fingers. To bring the game down was the work of a moment, but to dress it there on the prairie with no tool but a jack-knife was "no fool of a job," even for such a leather-stocking as Hopper, a fact to which every one who has undertaken to skin a hog, even under the most favorable circumstances, will bear witness. At last, however, the thing was done, after a fashion, and at night when the party returned to camp their nostrils were regaled with the odor of frying pork. But unlike Hercules when he slew the Erymanthian wild boar, our hero never thought of bringing home that skin as a trophy. A saddle made from it would have been an interesting heirloom, but it would have had to be made of more pieces than a prize quilt at a country fair, and hog hide is not so easily sewed as print patch work.

The business there having been finished on the 29th, they all set out for home with the stock and merchandise which they had identified, and camped that night on the prairie ten miles this side of Birch Cooley. They saw in the night another light in the distance which they took to be an Indian camp. They did not feel curiously enough in the matter to investigate it thoroughly, and posteriorly will always be ignorant of the "kot'om facts."

They reached home the next evening and distributed the "booty" among the joyful and expectant owners. On the following day the Hutchinson Guards, by order of the Governor relative to all such home companies, mustered out, having been in service seventy days. The Legislature, which was in session at the time, voted a few days afterward to pay them regular soldier's wages, which they soon received. The state was reimbursed for this and all similar expenses by the general government which had previously, through Gen. Pope, recognized the company by furnishing twenty thousand rations for them and Strout's company together, in common. This was the only company of frontier settlers, so organized for the defence of their families and homes that was completely successful, and which hung together until properly discharged.

Cold weather coming on, many of the people went east to spend the winter with their friends, and the rest began to seek more comfortable quarters than the fort afforded. Those who had houses in town moved back into them, some moved into tenements made vacant by the absence of the owners, while a few adopted the Kansas plan of building houses underground. During their sojourn in the fort diphtheria had prevailed among the children to an alarming extent. Mr. David Jones, who performed the duties of undertaker, made coffins for 22 children in less than six weeks. The first victim was Chariana, daughter of C. D. McEwan, a young lady of much promise. There were forty-two deaths from this disease during the fall and winter.

Before dismissing the subject of the Sioux outbreak, a few further facts and incidents connected with it may be noted. When the fugitives came in from Yellow Medicine with the news of the terrible massacre at that place, and bringing with them Mr. Garvie, who had been mortally wounded after the company started, an insane man by the name of Elijah Scott, who had lived a sort of hermit life for six years in the vicinity of Hutchinson, snuffing danger in the distance, packed all his worldly goods, which he considered worth transporting, into the two legs of an old pair of overalls, and setting them astride his neck, started for Minneapolis, singing with the voice of a Stentor, a hymn which he had composed for the occasion, and set to music likewise his own. It was a note of warning to the people to forsake their evil ways, and a reminder that a terrible judgment had been pronounced

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A few days later when the wounded men came in from the Acton fight, the old man (Scott) having composed a new song in the mean time, shook off the dirt from his feet as a testimony against this sinful people and departed, making the welkin ring with his clarion tones, as with saddle-bags on his shoulders, he solemnly strode away.

Among the Indians who attacked the town on the 4th of September were many who had often visited it and had always sustained the most friendly relations with the whites, notably Joseph Campbell, a Scotch half-breed, who had traded more or less with the people here for years, lodged at their houses, eaten at their boards and always been treated in the kindest manner and been looked upon as a staunch friend by all. He was one of the leaders of the marauding and massacring band. Another was Good Charley, a "fame Indian," who had hung round here for days at a time, hunting and idling away his time the honored guest of first one and then another of the citizens, who always gave him a hearty welcome, as he spoke tolerably good English, and appeared to be so friendly. He occasionally visited the school and seemed to take special delight in attending the evening gatherings of the scholars, where there was speaking, singing, etc. His frequent grants of approval showed that he enjoyed the exercises hugely. No one then suspected that either he or Joe Campbell would ever visit his old friends with murderous intent. But perfidy, thy name is Indian!

The first animal that was killed the day of the fight here was Svirright's favorite black colt. This stirred up the Dr.'s "dander," and whenever, during the day, there was a chance to make it hot for the Lo's Dave was sure to be "on hand."

The Indian prisoners at Red Wood told our party that visited them for the purpose of recovering stolen cattle and goods, that our men fired but little on the day of the fight here, but they took excellent aim and did good execution when they (the Indians) thought themselves beyond danger. They could not guess why we did not keep up a constant firing as they did, but the truth was each man had only about half a cartridge box full of ammunition, and it was essential to make that little go as far as it would. There was more powder in the fort than lead, and it was the intention, when the balls gave out, to use spikes, slugs and ten-penny nails as missiles.

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The position was first offered to W. W. Fendergast, but he had made up his mind to return to Massachusetts that winter, so B. G. Lee was given the place on the ticket and was afterward duly elected and served the term with honor, afterward receiving the appointment of United States Marshal for this district.

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JEFFERSON DAVIS will be 73 years old the 8th proximo, and but for the unexampled clemency of the government of the country he betrayed, the sod over Jeff's grave would now be about 16 years old.

ENCLOSURE

5 HUTCHINSON.

History of Its Foundation and Growth.

What Its Future Promises to Be.

BY W. W. PENDERGAST.

(Continued from last week.)

Among those who went after the bodies of Cross and Sanborn were G. T. Belden, A. Hopper and W. H. Harrington. It may here be mentioned that on reaching the spot where the Indians were seen at the time Jewett and Pierce fired upon them an old shirt was found with a bullet hole through the front and back, and near by a little pool of blood, from which it was plain that one of their shot, at least, took effect, and in that skirmish "Honors were even."

The next night there were two alarms at the fort. About midnight, one of the pickets fired at what he supposed to be Indians creeping toward him. This caused but little apprehension, as the report of a musket in the night had got to be no unusual thing, but when a short time afterward the second gun was heard everybody was on the alert and looking for the foe. Nothing suspicious was to be seen and the camp soon relapsed to silence. Whether Indians were really prowling about with the design of attacking the fort, if found unguarded, was never known.

With the shooting of Cross and Sanborn Indian atrocities in the vicinity of Hutchinson ended. Seven persons had been massacred and seven mutilated corpses brought into the fort. When we consider how venturesome many farmers were in going out to work upon their "claims" during these "times that tried men's souls," it is somewhat remarkable that the list of murders was not greater.

For instance, on the morning of the fight here, Patrick Fallon, Wm. Gosnell, Samuel and Benjamin Ross, though they knew that the Indians followed Strout's company up to within a few miles of Hutchinson the day before, and that Mr. Green had fired at them in the night while attempting to cross the bridge, yet they went out to their farms to look after something which they thought needed their attention, and on their return found the town in flames and Indians hooting, yelling, and firing right in front of them. They came as far as the top of the hill where Kittredge's and Pendergast's houses were still burning, and there, from a concealed spot, viewed the situation. Ben thought that by running with all their might, there was a chance to get to the bridge before they would be noticed, but the others being more discreet distrusted their pedestrian ability and finally persuaded Ben to beat a retreat. They retired back into the woods and undertook to cross the prairie to the Watertown road, but found at the edge of the prairie north-east of town about two hundred and fifty ponies and horses, with a number of Indians watching them. Concluding that their path of safety did not lie in that direction they made their way north along the edge of the grove to a point opposite the south side of Walker's Lake, where they crossed the narrow prairie to the Big Woods and did not stop until they reached Winsted, which they found deserted. Here they rested a while and then pushed on to Watertown. From there they went to Glencoe, and on the third day four way-worn and demoralized looking travellers might have been seen slowly vending their way into camp, where they were welcomed as ones risen from the dead. In order to advance the hundred rods, which Ben thought he could run in just a minute and a half, they had made a detour of eighty-five miles. Tired and foot-sore as they were, they did not regret having chosen the route they did, but thought the "farthest way round the safest way to the fort."

On the 27th of September, Capt. Whitcomb, seeing that his first attempt to recover the guns which had been left here at the beginning of the Indian war, had failed, concluded to come down in person at the head of his com-

pany and make a "regular demand for them." He spent the 28th here, alternately coaxing, arguing and threatening, and at last, on the morning of the 29th, returned a sadder and a wiser man, while thirty-one Hutchinson boys still rejoiced in the possession of as many Springfield muskets. Most of the men who had come down with Capt. Whitcomb were satisfied with the result, thinking that Hutchinson was fairly entitled to the guns, that they were intended for this whole frontier, that this was the most exposed situation, and the most resolutely defended, and that no where would a better use be made of them than here. Some of the disappointed ones, however, "swore oaths of a violet hue" all the way to Forest City, and one, at least, nurses his wrath to this day.

All the time the wounded men were constantly improving, and on the 28th J. V. Branham, with three others, left for Minneapolis. On the afternoon of the same day reports of guns were heard in rapid succession to the northward, and it was supposed that a party that went up to Lamson's place in the morning, had been attacked, and twenty or thirty men at once started out to their relief. When a couple of miles from town they met the returning stragglers loaded with ducks and a keg of wild honey which they had been fortunate to capture. The relief party, determined that their expedition should not be wholly fruitless, mounted the wagon and distributed the contents of the keg in primitive style, disposing of the sweetness with wonderful celerity if not in the most approved fashion, to the infinite disgust of those who considered themselves the lawful owners.

On the first of October Wm. Cook came into town and reported twenty-five Indians seen beyond his house about four miles southwest of town. Word was at once sent to Svirright and Dearborn in Acoma, who immediately came in with their crew of threshers and guard, but returned to their work again the next morning. Capt. Strout and Lieut. Hopper, with about forty men, going with them as an escort. After seeing them safely at work with a guard stationed near by to watch, Strout, Hopper, and the rest of the soldiers crossed over the river and went to the place designated by Cook and found evidences of a recent camp, but the occupants had disappeared. That night a double picket guard was set, and the next afternoon some of the men, fearing for the safety of the threshers, went up to the German settlement and spent the night with them. Nothing happened, however, to disturb their dreams, and it may be said that Indian disturbances, so far as Hutchinson was concerned, were at an end.

The arrival of a load of winter clothing on the 4th was the occasion of great rejoicing among the boys, many of whom were really destitute and had suffered considerably while standing guard cold and stormy nights. Seeing that the soldiers had no way of furnishing themselves with winter clothing, since the crops, which were their sole reliance, had, for the most part been wasted by enforced neglect, and the portion that was saved would no more than carry the people living here through the winter and give them seed for spring sowing. Capt. Harrington and W. W. Pendergast went out to St. Paul to confer with Gov. Ramsey and other officers of the state, and obtain, if possible, a winter's supply from them. The state had no soldier's uniforms at its disposal, and no money in the treasury that could be made use of. The Governor and Adjutant General Malmros found a clothing store, the proprietor of which was willing to let the goods go and take his chances of getting his pay of the state. So seventy entire suits of citizen's clothing were selected, and the "boys" made comfortable, though there were nearly as many styles and colors as there were soldiers in the company, and the "fists" were not in all cases such as would have done credit to a Third-street tailor.

On the 7th of this month (October) the second romantic wedding in the town occurred, the first, as will be recollected, having been those of Mr. John Chubb to Miss Eva Bartley on the

green south of the public square. The following is a short notice of the second one, written at the time:

"Oct. 7, 1862.—Married this morning by Rev. A. McWright, post surgeon at this place, Mr. Ezra T. Carr of Minneapolis, to Miss Liddie Tucker of Hutchinson. Mr. Carr is orderly sergeant in Capt. Strout's company, and was severely wounded in the arm at the battle of Acton, and upon being brought to Hutchinson he was carefully and constantly nursed by Miss Tucker for the space of one month and four days, when they were united for life. The happy couple at once started for Minneapolis to spend the honeymoon."

This was, without doubt, a case of "love at first sight." From the afternoon when Miss Tucker, with other ladies of the village went over to the hotel where the wounded men were placed, to volunteer their services as nurses, she saw only the handsome young sergeant; him she watched over and cared for with untiring assiduity, anticipating his every wish. If asked to do anything for one of the others, she would do it cheerfully and quickly, like the kind and amiable girl she was, but her mind never, for one moment, left her patient charge, who soon began to think that a compound fracture of the "sword arm" was not so bad a thing after all. As the wound gradually healed, and day by day his strength returned, he looked forward with something akin to dread to the time when the surgeon should pronounce him sound again, and the constant, affectionate attention he was then receiving, and which had come to be more than life to him, should be reckoned among the "things that were." Though in all the company there was no braver man than he, though when he enlisted no one anticipated the time when the company should be ordered to the front with more eager longings, now all was changed, and a soldier's life had no longer any charms for him, but

"A cottage in a peaceful vale,
A woodland round the door;
A grove to shelter from the gale,
A grassy mead before."

These, with Ludie by his side, made up the picture on which his mind delighted to dwell. And when, like Rod-erick Dhu, he resolved to

"Drown his love in war's wild roar,
Nor think of Ludie Tucker more,"

Like him, he found that

"He who stems a stream with sand,
And fetters flame with flaxen band,
Has still a harder task to prove
By firm resolve to conquer love."

(To be Continued.)

The Dunkards are a queer, non-com-batant sect resembling the Quakers. Burdette alludes to them in one of his letters from Pennsylvania as settling at Morrison's Cove in 1775. "Two years later the Indians came in and cleaned the settlement out, the settlers bowing their heads to the tomahawk, quietly saying, 'God's will be done.' Only one man escaped. He just shed the Dunkard business long enough to cut the entire viscera out of two Indians, and then escaped. His name was Neff, and what do you suppose the church did in the matter of his fighting the Indians? Give him three hundred and twenty acres of land and a white dog? Not by a halfpenny. It tried him, wept over his unpardonable breach of church discipline, and excommunicated him. That's what kind of a man the Dunkard is."

AGENTS WANTED.

Employment for All.

\$1000 made in 30 days. We want everybody to write to us for full particulars of a business in which money can be made easily, honestly and rapidly. We are selling a Household article that is needed by every family in the world. The profits to agents are from 100 to 500 per cent. Whether you want to engage in our business or not, we can impart valuable information to you. Either ladies or gentlemen can conduct the business successfully. It will cost you only ONE cent to write to us. Do not neglect this opportunity; the business is light and pleasant. Full particulars free. Address BUCKEYE MFG CO., Marion, Ohio.

It is the same old story. Conkling did not know it was loaded.

6 HUTCHINSON.

History of Its Foundation and Growth.

What Its Future Promises to Be.

BY W. W. PENDERGAST.

(Continued from last week.)

On the 10th of October news came that Gen. Sibley had taken several hundred Indian prisoners on the west side of the Minnesota river, together with large numbers of horses and cattle which they had stolen from the whites, and people here began to think there would be a chance to recover some of the stock which they had lost, as indeed they afterwards did. This practically closed the Indian war in Minnesota. Eight days later one of Capt. Whitcomb's men came down from Forest City, saying that their company had been disbanded, and it was apparent that the days of usefulness of the Hutchinson Guards, as Indian fighters, were over.

On the 23d inst. Capt. Harrington, with D. A. Adams, Wm. Cook, J. E. Chesley, C. H. Mohr Jr., B. G. Lee, A. Hopper, Birney Lamson, Wm. Heller, Albert DeLong, C. Horton, Henry Harrington and four others, whose names have been lost, set out for Red Wood, on the Minnesota river, for the purpose of recovering the stock and other property which had been stolen from Hutchinson on the 4th of September. Harrington and Hopper were mounted. The rest found conveyance in three farm wagons. Harrington and one or two others went by Cedar and thence to Preston Lake, where they joined the remainder of the party, who had been escorted thus far by Kee Wakefield and a few others of Strout's company. The weather through the day was very fine, but at night a severe snow storm came on and the wind blew a gale, so that it was impracticable to pitch their tent, so all were obliged to camp on the ground and make themselves as comfortable as possible in their blankets, having no other covering except the broad canopy of heaven. On the morning of the 24th the escort returned to Hutchinson, and the daimless sixteen, after a "cold bite" from their lunch bags, moved on against a cold north-west wind over the desolate prairie.

Toward night, after a long, cold, dreary ride, they came to a desolate house near Birch Cooley, where Capt. Grant and his men had been surprised by the Indians two months before. Everything of value in or about it had been destroyed or stolen. Here our company passed the second night, and in the morning visited the battle-ground, and then pushed on to the Minnesota river, near the banks of which they spent the third night, the next morning crossing the river to General Sibley's camp. From here they went out toward Redwood river and met the prisoners coming in—simmons train of Indian braves, squaws, papooses, cattle, horses, wagons, gentlemen's carriages, somewhat the orse for wear, carts, Indian sleds, i. dent-poles with the front ends thrust through the saddle stirrup and the rear ends dragged behind as before described, together with all sorts of household goods, farming utensils and merchandise of various kinds, all together making up the most miscellaneous lot of plunder ever seen in one collect.

A St. Paul auction store bearing comparison to it. Our party found here a number of horses and cattle which they identified as belonging to person Hutchinson, also recognized the aring apparel with which some of the forest maidens were decked, as only short time before having been the property of Mrs. Dr. Benjamin and Mr. W. Pendergast. They took thebeck across the river to their camp wh they had established on the east of the river. It took until Wednesday, the 29th, to look the plunder all up and pick out such as belonged. On the last day there, while the had gone as usual over to Sibleyheadquarters, Hopper, who had been behind as camp-keeper, chief and steward, finding the commissary started out in quest of game. had not gone far when he fell into a fat hog which the fleeing of had left be-

hind at the commencement of the "outbreak," and which had been improving his condition in the adjacent deserted corn-fields. Here was a chance to replenish their exhausted stores, and Hopper was not the man to let it slip through his fingers. To bring the game down was the work of a moment, but to dress it there on the prairie with no tool but a jack-knife was "no fool of a job," even for such a leather-stocking as Hopper, a fact to which every one who has undertaken to skin a hog, even under the most favorable circumstances, will bear witness. At last, however, the thing was done, after a fashion, and at night when the party returned to camp their nostrils were regaled with the odor of frying pork. But unlike Hercules when he slew the Erymanthian wild boar, our hero never thought of bringing home that skin as a trophy. A saddle made from it would have been an interesting heirloom, but it would have had to be made of more pieces than a prize quilt at a country fair, and hog hide is not so easily sewed as print patch work.

The business there having been finished on the 29th, they all set out for home with the stock and merchandise which they had identified, and camped that night on the prairie ten miles this side of Birch Cooley. They saw in the night another light in the distance which they took to be an Indian camp. They did not feel curious enough in the matter to investigate it thoroughly, and posterity will always be ignorant of the "kot'om facts."

They reached home the next evening and distributed the "booty" among the joyful and expectant owners. On the following day the Hutchinson Guards were, by order of the Governor relative to all such home companies, mustered out, having been in service seventy days. The Legislature, which was in session at the time, voted a few days afterward to pay them regular soldier's wages, which they soon received. The state was reimbursed for this and all similar expenses by the general government which had previously, through Gen. Pope, recognized the company by furnishing twenty thousand rations for them and Strout's company together, in common. This was the only company of frontier settlers, so organized for the defence of their families and homes that was completely successful, and which hung together until properly discharged.

Cold weather coming on, many of the people went east to spend the winter with their friends, and the rest began to seek more comfortable quarters than the fort afforded. Those who had houses in town moved back into them, some moved into tenements made vacant by the absence of the owners, while a few adopted the Kansas plan of building houses under ground. During their sojourn in the fort diphtheria had prevailed among the children to an alarming extent. Mr. David Jones, who performed the duties of undertaker, made coffins for 22 children in less than six weeks. The first victim was Chariana, daughter of C. D. McEwan, a young lady of much promise. There were forty-two deaths from this disease during the fall and winter.

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE
ENCLOSURE

16 X 1

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

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On the morning of the 3d of July, Nathan Lamson and his son Chauncey took their guns and started for their farm, which was situated about five and a half miles north of the village. On arriving there and finding everything as they had left it, and there being no appearance of Indians in the neighborhood, they concluded to go on a mile or two further and try to get a deer. Before reaching the place they had in view, which was on the border of a little lake north of Patrick O'Fallon's present residence, and while they were walking leisurely along watching for deer, the old man's quick eye caught sight of something moving in the brush a short distance ahead. He halted, and peering through the brush, he saw two Indians, an oldish man and a boy some sixteen or eighteen years of age, picking raspberries, which at that time were ripe and abundant. Chauncey being satisfied that their approach had not been noticed, begged his father to retreat, as he was apprehensive that these two had only strayed a short distance from a larger band, which he thought must be near at hand. The plucky old gentleman thought this was too good a chance to lose, and, advancing to an aspen poplar surrounded by high bushes, and resting his gun against the side of the trunk, fired at the old Indian, who, as afterwards appeared, was no less a personage than the notorious Little Crow himself, and wounded him in the hip. Before his father fired, Chauncey had stepped back a few paces and concealed himself in the bushes. Little Crow now caught a glimpse of Mr. Lamson and in an instant sent a bullet through the fleshy part of his left shoulder. Chauncey, by this time having made up his mind that they were in for a fight, no longer thought of escaping, but boldly entered the road leading to the Fallon settlement, which was but a few rods from where he was and in the direction of the Indians. In the meantime his father crossed the road and hid himself in a plum grove close to the edge of a lake near which McDowell now lives, to load his gun again. Little Crow, thinking he had killed Lamson, without stopping to reload, seized his son's piece, and crept cautiously along the bush-skirted narrow road. As he came round a turn and up a little rise of ground, his eye fell on Chauncey, who, at the same instant, saw him. Both guns were simultaneously brought to a level. No time was lost on either side. They fired so nearly at the same moment that but one report was heard. Little Crow was stooping forward, crouching almost to the ground, and Lamson was kneeling on the left knee, when the shots were exchanged. Crow fell mortally wounded by a bullet through the breast, while his ball hissed harmlessly by Lamson's ear. Chauncey, not knowing what had become of his father, looked round a while for him, not daring to shout lest he should make his whereabouts known to other Indians who might be lurking about, and thinking that the boy had gone to bring them up, concluded to make the best of his way home. At Lake Judson he met Wm. Gosnell, to whom he told his adventure, which is here given. Chauncey did not stop to examine Little Crow, as he thought there was no time to lose, but he felt certain that he had killed him, since his gun was a good one, heavily loaded, and Crow's breast was fairly covered when he pulled the trigger. Gosnell said, "Perhaps you were nervous, and did not take a steady aim." Chauncey replied, "I have handled guns all my life, and never took a steadier or better aim, seeing that life was at stake, though I had to do it in a hurry, and the instant I fired I felt the wind from his ball on my cheek." Chauncey reached town about 7 o'clock p. m.

(To be Continued.)
The army worm infests portions of New York.

HUTCHINSON. History of Its Foundation and Growth. What Its Future Promises to Be.

By W. W. FENDERGAST.

(Continued from June 4th.)

The old man had not been heard from. His wife, half distracted, and thinking he was dead, begged the effort to go at once in search of him. Gosnell was the first man to volunteer. Birney Lamson, the old man's youngest son, and Joseph LeMaitre, followed. These three got six mounted men of the "Goodhue Co. Tigers," who happened to be stationed here at the time, to go along with them, and at once set out. They reached Lamson's house about midnight, and as it was very dark, they rested there till half past three, but when the first faint streaks of daylight began to appear in the east they resumed their march. They went north one mile, then turned west and after proceeding a half mile further found Little Crow's body lying in the middle of the road about six rods from the spot where Lamson knelt when he fired at him. The party saw nothing of Mr. Lamson, but Gosnell found his gun and white shirt near the plum grove where he had concealed himself. He had left his shirt as it was likely to catch the eye of the Indians if he wore it, and the gun he had thrown down as useless because he could not get the bullet into the barrel but a few inches from the muzzle. On examination it was found that there were over two feet of powder in the barrel, and the ball was resting on the top of it. He had poured it from his horn into the gun and in his excitement had nearly filled it, and thought he had only got in an ordinary charge, hence his alarm on finding he couldn't drive the ball to its place. He thought that to fire with the ball in that position would burst the gun and perhaps kill him, and he feared to move lest the cracking of the dead trees and brush would reveal his whereabouts, so he lay there watching through the bushes, the movements of the enemy. He could distinctly hear the groans of the dying chief, and see the boy as he tried to help him, often going down to the lake with a little tin cup for water. The filial affection of the boy was touching, and Mr. Lamson afterwards often said, that the thought of that death scene always stung him with remorse. In a few hours the old man died, and the boy laid him out as well as he could with the means at hand. He put a pair of new moccasins on his feet, folded his hands across his breast, wound his blanket around him and then, no doubt, commending his soul to the care of the "Great Spirit," he "left him alone with his glory." Without waiting to hunt up the rest of his company, he set out at once for Devil's Lake to rejoin his tribe, and was afterwards taken prisoner when about two hundred miles from here by some of Sibley's men to whom he told the story substantially as given above.

As soon as young Crow had left Mr. Lamson ventured to emerge from his hiding place, and upon looking carefully around and seeing the coast clear, he started at once for town, where he arrived at midnight, about the time the party which had gone out in search of him reached his house in the woods.

The two Lamsons afterwards received \$500 each from the State, according to an act of the Legislature, for ridding it of its most dreaded enemy.

The place where Little Crow was killed is on the farm now owned and occupied by Samuel McDowell in section thirty-six, in the town of Ellsworth, about one hundred and twenty rods from the northwest corner of Hutchinson, and a dozen rods from the west line of Collingwood.

When the body was brought into town on the Fourth of July, considerable discussion took place among the citizens as to the proper disposition to be made of it. It was not positively identified at the time as that of the noted Sioux chief. David Sivright, Winslow Putnam and some others, recognizing the double front teeth, confidently claimed that it was no other than Little Crow, while W. L. Sumner, with several old settlers to back him, scouted the idea as too absurd to entertain for a moment, and insisted that it was only an ordinary Indian. This uncertainty with regard to the rank of the deceased only served to increase the perplexity of the citizens, who were anxious to dispose of the remains in the most appropriate manner. Some thought it ought to be embalmed. Sivright strongly favored cremation, and went so far as to offer to furnish a funeral pyre on a magnificent scale entirely at his own expense. Dr. Benjamin, into whose charge the body was given by the Lamsons, insisted on giving it a Christian burial, and claimed that cremation was a revolting Pagan rite, the very thought of which was soul-sickening. The Doctor and his followers finally prevailed and the body was decently buried a few rods east of the present residence of Charles A. Andrews, not however until the capillary integument had been carefully removed from the "summit of his cranium," by some of the Goodhue Co. "Tigers." This was doubtless done in deference to the well known custom of the Sioux regarding those whom they have slain in battle.

Little Crow with his son and twelve other Indians had left the main body of the tribe for the purpose, as was afterwards learned, of making a raid upon the settlement at Hutchinson, stealing what horses they could, and then rejoining their band at Devil's Lake.

On the next day, July 5, Dr. Benjamin, thinking it would be well to preserve the skull as a trophy of the Sioux war, disinterred the body, cut off the head and placed it in a vessel of lime water to remove the flesh. In this condition it was found by Dr. Twitchell, surgeon of the Post at Hutchinson, who, being in St. Paul at the time Little Crow was killed, hurried in to obtain the skeleton to enrich his cabinet. He tried hard and persistently to induce Dr. Benjamin to put it into his keeping, but the Doctor was inexorable.

(To be Continued.)

ENCLOSURE

16 X 1

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0565

On the morning of the 3d of July, Nathan Lamson and his son Chauncey took their guns and started for their farm, which was situated about five and a half miles north of the village. On arriving there and finding everything as they had left it, and there being no appearance of Indians in the neighborhood, they concluded to go on a mile or two further and try to get a deer. Before reaching the place they had in view, which was on the border of a little lake north of Patrick O'Fallon's present residence, and while they were walking leisurely along watching for deer, the old man's quick eye caught sight of something moving in the brush a short distance ahead. He halted, and peering through the brush, he saw two Indians, an oldish man and a boy some sixteen or eighteen years of age, picking raspberries, which at that time were ripe and abundant. Chauncey being satisfied that their approach had not been noticed, begged his father to retreat, as he was apprehensive that these two had only strayed a short distance from a larger band, which he thought must be near at hand. The plucky old gentleman thought this was too good a chance to lose, and, advancing to an aspen poplar surrounded by high bushes, and resting his gun against the side of the trunk, fired at the old Indian, who, as afterwards appeared, was no less a personage than the notorious Little Crow himself, and wounded him in the hip. Before his father fired, Chauncey had stepped back a few paces and concealed himself in the bushes. Little Crow now caught a glimpse of Mr. Lamson and in an instant sent a bullet through the fleshy part of his left shoulder. Chauncey, by this time having made up his mind that they were in for a fight, no longer thought of escaping, but boldly entered the road leading to the Fallon settlement, which was but a few rods from where he was and in the direction of the Indians. In the meantime his father crossed the road and hid himself in a plum grove close to the edge of a lake near which McDowell now lives, to load his gun again. Little Crow, thinking he had killed Lamson, without stopping to reload, seized his son's piece, and crept cautiously along the bush-skirted narrow road. As he came round a turn and up a little rise of ground, his eye fell on Chauncey, who, at the same instant, saw him. Both guns were simultaneously brought to a level. No time was lost on either side. They fired so nearly at the same moment that but one report was heard. Little Crow was stooping forward, crouching almost to the ground, and Lamson was kneeling on the left knee, when the shots were exchanged. Crow fell mortally wounded by a bullet through the breast, while his ball missed harmless by Lamson's ear. Chauncey, not knowing what had become of his father, looked round a while for him, not daring to shout lest he should make his whereabouts known to other Indians who might be lurking about, and thinking that the boy had gone to bring them up, concluded to make the best of his way home. At Lake Judson he met Wm. Gosnell, to whom he told his adventure, which is here given. Chauncey did not stop to examine Little Crow, as he thought there was no time to lose, but he felt certain that he had killed him, since his gun was a good one, heavily loaded, and Crow's breast was fairly covered when he pulled the trigger. Gosnell said, "Perhaps you were nervous, and did not take a steady aim." Chauncey replied, "I have handled guns all my life, and never took a steadier or better aim, seeing that life was at stake, though I had to do it in a hurry, and the instant I fired I felt the wind from his ball on my cheek." Chauncey reached town about 7 o'clock P. M.

(To be Continued.)

The army worm infests portions of New York.

HUTCHINSON.

History of Its Foundation and Growth.

What Its Future Promises to Be.

BY W. W. FENDERGAST.

(Continued from June 4th.)

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Little Crow with his son and twelve other Indians had left the main body of the tribe for the purpose, as was afterward learned, of making a raid upon the settlement at Hutchinson, stealing what horses they could, and then rejoining their band at Devil's Lake. On the next day, July 5, Dr. Benjamin, thinking it would be well to preserve the skull as a trophy of the Sioux war, disinterred the body, cut off the head and placed it in a vessel of lime water to remove the flesh. In this condition it was found by Dr. Twitchell, surgeon of the Post at Hutchinson, who, being in St. Paul at the time Little Crow was killed, hurried in to obtain the skeleton to enrich his cabinet. He tried hard and persistently to induce Dr. Benjamin to put it into his keeping, but the Doctor was inexorable.

(To be Continued.)

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE
ENCLOSURE

16 X 1

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0566

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To Frank J. Gorman Assessor

of the Town of Rich Valley,

in the County of McLeod

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows :

"It shall be the duty of each Town Assessor to furnish to the County Auditor, at the time of returning his assessments in the year 1881, in writing, all possible attainable information as to the number, names and ages of white persons killed and wounded by the Sioux, (stating each separately,) and amount of property destroyed in his township during the massacre and raids of 1862, and the succeeding years, also the names and the number of the Indians thus engaged, so far as known, and what ones, if any, were killed and wounded; giving in each instance as to both whites and Indians, time and place and any incidents of interest."

You are accordingly notified to report to me, in writing, when you return your assessment, after diligent enquiry as the result of the best attainable information answers to the following questions:

FIRST.—How many and what white persons were killed and what ones wounded by the Indians, in the present limits of your town, in 1862, and succeeding years?

Give names, sex, ages, times and places as far as practicable, and distinguish the killed from the wounded.

SECOND.—What Indians and Half-breeds were killed and what ones wounded in said limits during said time. Identify names, times and places, as far as possible.

THIRD.—Identify the Indians and Half-breeds engaged in any outrages in said town, by name or otherwise, and give estimated numbers, distinguishing as far as possible the different raids, &c.

FOURTH.—State estimated amount and kind of property destroyed in said town during said years.

FIFTH.—State any incidents of interest connected with the foregoing.

As the above information is to be furnished to the Historical Society, you are earnestly requested to make diligent enquiry on above subjects, entering into detail as much as practicable, in order that a full record of what your locality suffered may be preserved. If you can procure any contributions in writing from persons cognizant of facts of interest in these matters, you can forward the same to me with your answers to above questions, and they will be sent to the Historical Society. You will endeavor to interest the inhabitants of your town in the above so that by public consultations, or otherwise, full and exact data will be supplied.

County Auditor.

Chas L. Hidewitsh was wounded on the 2nd day of August 1868 in the hip and right arm by the Sioux Indians, result loss of right arm. On the same day, and at the same time and place Julius Emme was wounded in right arm, result loss of arm, on the same day.

The wife of Charles L. Hidewitsh was wounded at the same date and place by a ball passing through her mouth, and died from the effects of said wound about 2 year, afterwards Charles L. Hidewitsh, was at the time 33 years old, his wife 22 years old, and Julius Emme was 26 years old.

Charles L. Hidewitsh claims to have suffered a loss of \$300⁰⁰ worth of personal property and Julius Emme claims a loss of \$1800⁰⁰.

The parties above stated were surprised by the Indians in their houses, and think it was a party of 5 Indians that have done the shooting.

One boy named Charles Gamble, was present when the shooting was done and was a witness to the affair.

No Indians Killed

Dated at Rich Valley July 5th 1881

F. D. Finnan

Assessor for Rich Valley

McLeod County, Minn.

NICOLLET COUNTY

**DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.**

To _____ Assessor

of the Town of Beaumont

in the County of Minnetonka

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows:

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County Auditor.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To _____ Assessor

of the Town of Count and

in the County of Winnet

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows:

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County Auditor.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE
DEFECTIVE PAGE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0 5 7 1

John Hammond last load of 4000 Hay 20th June Bull \$150
 2000 Wheat \$50 = Hay \$20 = Horse \$150
 Henry Lamson's last Wheat \$100 = Cattle \$50 = Hay \$10 =
 Clothing \$50 =

Los Hornos Sio. Narnas \$25
Sio. Wheat + Oats + Corn \$125
Bernadine Cattle lost: Wheat \$150 Oats \$.100
Hay \$.20

John Hammer lost Corn \$40⁰⁰ Hay \$10⁰⁰ one Bull \$15⁰⁰
 Wm. B. Hammer lost Wheat \$50⁰⁰ Hay \$20⁰⁰ one 15⁰⁰
 Henry Hammer lost Wheat \$100⁰⁰ Oats \$50⁰⁰ Hay \$10⁰⁰
 Clothing \$50⁰⁰
 Bernadin lost by Indians age 50 years
 lost by Indians \$500⁰⁰ Horses \$25⁰⁰ Clothing and
 Furniture \$100⁰⁰ Wheat \$100⁰⁰ Oats \$100⁰⁰
 Hay \$20⁰⁰

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE
 DEFECTIVE PAGE

**DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.**

To _____ Assessor

of the Town of _____,

in the County of _____

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows :

"It shall be the duty of each Town Assessor to furnish to the County Auditor, at the time of returning his assessments in the year 1881, in writing, all possible attainable information as to the number, names and ages of white persons killed and wounded by the Sioux, (stating each separately,) and amount of property destroyed in his township during the massacre and raids of 1862, and the succeeding years, also the names and the number of the Indians thus engaged, so far as known, and what ones, if any, were killed and wounded; giving in each instance as to both whites and Indians, time and place and any incidents of interest."

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FOURTH.—State estimated amount and kind of property destroyed in said town during said years.

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County Auditor.

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To Andrew J. [unclear] Assessor

of the Town of St. Cloud,

in the County of Bellevue

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of each Town Assessor to furnish to the County Auditor, at the time of returning his assessments in the year 1881, in writing, all possible attainable information as to the number, names and ages of white persons killed and wounded by the Sioux, (stating each separately,) and amount of property destroyed in his township during the massacre and raids of 1862, and the succeeding years, also the names and the number of the Indians thus engaged, so far as known, and what ones, if any, were killed and wounded; giving in each instance as to both whites and Indians, time and place and any incidents of interest."

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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0575

On the night of August 24th, 1862,
a party of Indians supposed to belong to the number who
left the New Ulm battle ground, burned the Swan Lake
House, owned by Josiah Horner, together with the contents
of the building. Total loss estimated at \$2500. The same
Indians burned, at the same time, the new frame dwelling
of Henry Reising residing near by, destroying property
valued at \$800, or \$1000. They then left the township without doing
further damage.

Andrew North
St. Peter Minn.

**DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.**

To _____ Assessor

of the Town of Lafayette

in the County of [Nicollet]

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows :

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County Auditor.

At the Indian raid of 1862 there were seven
houses and two barns burnt by Indians.
Estimated value of seven houses seven thousand
Dollars.

Estimated value of two barns one thousand eight
hundred Dollars.

Dated at Lafayette this 27th day of June 1881
J. W. Grosvenor.

Assessor

**DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.**

To _____ Assessor

of the Town of New Sweden,

in the County of Dickens

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of each Town Assessor to furnish to the County Auditor, at the time of returning his assessments in the year 1881, in writing, all possible attainable information as to the number, names and ages of white persons killed and wounded by the Sioux, (stating each separately,) and amount of property destroyed in his township during the massacre and raids of 1862, and the succeeding years, also the names and the number of the Indians thus engaged, so far as known, and what ones, if any, were killed and wounded; giving in each instance as to both whites and Indians, time and place and any incidents of interest."

You are accordingly notified to report to me, in writing, when you return your assessment, after diligent enquiry as the result of the best attainable information answers to the following questions:

FIRST.—How many and what white persons were killed and what ones wounded by the Indians, in the present limits of your town, in 1862, and succeeding years?

Give names, sex, ages, times and places as far as practicable, and distinguish the killed from the wounded.

SECOND.—What Indians and Half-breeds were killed and what ones wounded in said limits during said time. Identify names, times and places, as far as possible.

THIRD.—Identify the Indians and Half-breeds engaged in any outrages in said town, by name or otherwise, and give estimated numbers, distinguishing as far as possible the different raids, &c.

FOURTH.—State estimated amount and kind of property destroyed in said town during said years.

FIFTH.—State any incidents of interest connected with the foregoing.

As the above information is to be furnished to the Historical Society, you are earnestly requested to make diligent enquiry on above subjects, entering into detail as much as practicable, in order that a full record of what your locality suffered may be preserved. If you can procure any contributions in writing from persons cognizant of facts of interest in these matters, you can forward the same to me with your answers to above questions, and they will be sent to the Historical Society. You will endeavor to interest the inhabitants of your town in the above so that by public consultations, or otherwise, full and exact data will be supplied.

County Auditor.

2

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To _____ Assessor

of the Town of New Sweden,

in the County of Dickel

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of each Town Assessor to furnish to the County Auditor, at the time of returning his assessments in the year 1881, in writing, all possible attainable information as to the number, names and ages of white persons killed and wounded by the Sioux, (stating each separately,) and amount of property destroyed in his township during the massacre and raids of 1862, and the succeeding years, also the names and the number of the Indians thus engaged, so far as known, and what ones, if any, were killed and wounded; giving in each instance as to both whites and Indians, time and place and any incidents of interest."

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County Auditor.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0580

New Sweden Nicollet Co Minn Jan 1882
A short sketch of the Indian massacre in New Sweden &
Lake Prairie in ~~1862~~ Nicollet Co Minn. in 1862 by W. P. Lusk
When after a few years of industrious labor, here in this beautiful
country our settlers had settled down, and with ^{steady} a thought
pointed towards the future and without suspicion on anything
but peace and each one whose buggy with gathering ~~the~~
the crop for that year. Then in August 1862 came a flying
report that the Indians had broken out and making
an assault on the white settlers in north of here, and where now
is New Ulm to ravage the life and within short time can
be here. Then a shivering ~~and felt~~ went through the body
at the moment and a comparison was felt with our white
brothers and with a meditation how to sustain our friends
in need. Mr. N. Thorsen one of our first settlers
and a zealous man with a brave warlike nature, soon
went around in the settlement for a meeting to be held in
the Schoolhouse by Mr. Children in Lake Prairie. The meeting
was well attended, and it was resolved by the meeting to go
to New Ulm. But all presents at the meeting was not in
favor of going, as with life and blood in self defense
of the community. Twenty ~~two~~ ^{Sweden} all ~~Swedish~~ & Norwegians were
willing to go amongst were N. Thorsen Gustav Skatte Nels
Thorsen P. Benson Lake Prairie and P. Benson New Sweden
Goran Johnson Andrew Peterson Nels Nelson with several
others with me now don't recollect. So the party started
of, N. Thorsen & I Skatte was riding horse back but the
others rode on wagons and had three teams. When going
a distance the ~~most~~ courage of some of the party was falling
below zero and the felt going back again but by another
consultation and threw more urging from our bravest
men the company started again and went on till the came
about where Nicollet ^{station} is now, and arrived here about 6 p. m.
Here our camp met another camp of about 100 men there

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came from Lewis county also bound for New Ulm. They
joined together on a march towards New Ulm and arrived
at New Ulm late on the night. When the company
was near at New Ulm some of our men was ~~so~~ careless
enough to let out a shot. and the pickets from
New Ulm side answered with fire also. now came app
a little confusion before it could be made known that
it was only white men thus came to sustain the New
Ulm folks, but nothing was hurt. The day after arrival
everything was quiet in New Ulm; our men united with
the company there was here before under command of Lt Gov.
Swift. The second day Mr Thorsen had a conversation with Lt Gov.
and the thought it was no danger so Mr Swift gave permission
to Thorsen's men if they wish to go back again, but none
except Mr Thorsen who had a sick family left New Ulm
for home. Two days later another report came that
Indians was making another attack on New Ulm. Mr Thorsen
then again called another meeting this time in Rev P.
Odenstam's house in New Sweden and said that they must
go to New Ulm again and wished that some more men
would go along. Some of the members present promised
to go, but at the same time a man by name of Ljungdahl
raised his self up in the crowd and spoke. Well that is
right that we forsake our home and family and not first
recognize the prairie in our neighborhood before all men leave
may be we are nearer Indians than we suspect, several
others was of the same opinion, so it was concluded to
do this first and a party of ten started off in westerly direction.
The were A. Thorsen Martin Petterson Andrew Webster, N.
Ljungdahl John Nelson N. H. Anderson Andrew Wilson
Andrew Olof Olof and Peter Lundquist. When they
came near a little distance they seen several smoke and they
soon guessed it was Indians who had just fire to destroy house
& etc from the white in habitation, there was with hand labor

gathered for his future. On Dec 15 in town of Bernadotte
was a little grove with a slough and river close by, when within
a mile or so from said grove some of the men made a halt
the Lundquist drove a team and a few rode with him but others
was on horse back. Mr Ljungdahl borrowed one of Lundquist's
horses to ride, and we think ^{men} ~~there~~ where on horse back now ~~the~~
who went out to that little grove where they made halt
and was going to recognize these little grove Mr A. Thorsen
was the first one who went in there alone. They had
not been here very long before the notice on the south
side of the grove six men mounted to horse ^{back} ~~back~~ these men
smiled at our men with white handkerchief. Our men
thought it was others white men also out hunting for Indians
and our men waited a while. But just ^{think} of how they felt
when they saw it was Indians coming against them with
full speed. You bet it did not look our very long till
they were also in full speed towards home with balls
sheerling around their ears and the Indians cryed there
warrior sound and was trying to catch our men when they went
over that bridge across that little river, but ours had
faster horses and gain in flight so when Indians
came to the bridge they stopped there. But ours had got
so in flight so ~~when~~ they came to where Mr Lundquist
held with his wagon and one horse they had not time to stop
even Mr Ljungdahl who had borrowed Lundquist's one
of his horses didn't even had time to talk a word to him but
when direct towards St Peter and Mr Lundquist had to
come after the best he could with his half team, but they
said the conversation was a lively one when the two men
met each others in St Peter few days later.
With a lightning hastiness goes the report around in both
their towns and in one two three the whole settlement
is on the road towards St. Peter people meet on every
kind of way, moving some riding horse back and some

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with teams and some was packing and some was carrying big bundles on their back some women was being carried children on their backs with very lightness. The slow oxen had to hurry up faster than common. Since we now have seen disgraceful sight and people in general has left their homestead for distraction by the Indians then we will go back again and see what has been of the six red skin who a short time ago had opened fire on our man. Then we find the Indians busy shooting fire into Peter Bengtson's house (we recollect that P Bengtson was in that place) and his house was also destroyed in a short time, there was in Sec 18 T. 4 of new Sweden. Then those of the Indians went on to Goran Johnson's house in Sec 8. Goran Johnson was also in that place so Mrs Johnson with her little children was all alone and was working on to load up her oxen and leave but we can think no better than I can with the feeling this poor woman must have had when she saw these dangerous red skin get up to her and told her to go on to the house the would not do her any thing mean. She of course had to do as they said and this did not do her anything wrong either, but soon as the Indians had left her she hitch up her oxen and started off again. As when she had gone a distance she looked back and the other Indians had arrived and took her a short time till the house was burned down beside several stacks of wheat from there they started to John Eklund house in the same Sec. and also burned that up. The next place they visited was Erick Johnson's but Erick Johnson with family had left their house and was going away a distance when they saw Indians coming after them. Mr Johnson tied his team to a fence and went with his family into the grass and hid themselves in two groups Mr. Johnson and his son in one and Mr Johnson and three

of the children in the other, before very long the Indians had arrived to the team and made a visit in the wagon and took Erick Johnson's horse and rode back to the house and visited that and then left their horses with the wagon at the time the Indians had gone so the house Mr Johnson was up and had the harness, and when the Indians came back they saw some one had been there so they concluded to visit in the long grass about there and soon found the place where Mrs Johnson and her children had hid themselves and at once they commenced shooting right amongst that unfortunate little flock and Mrs Johnson was killed instantly besides her little baby Mrs Johnson was about 35 years old when the Indians was through shooting they went up to the place and found a boy by name of Pete entirely unhurt - They Indians asked him if he thought his sister a girl about 13 years old was dead and he of course did not understand but said he thought not, so they took her and dragged her several rods and left her in a miserable condition but got well again after a while, at the same time they asked that boy Pete who was unhurt to go with them and he did not want only a few rods when one of the Indians turned back and fired at him and the boy fell dead to the ground, when that was done the Indians started towards Lars Salomonson their family had also hid themselves out in the grass, the Indians also visited the house ~~thoroughly~~ thoroughly, and took the stock out of the house and ~~through~~ through ~~threw~~ it in the ground, and in their flock was a few dollar bill which they picked up and put in their pockets they also took double gun birds some clothing and their pick five or three stacks of wheat - Mr Salomonson said that these Indians had been here before but that in a peaceable condition

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when Indians left their place and continuing going north
one of Lars Salomonsons boys ^{by name of John} ~~without~~ running in the grass
and an Indian put a ball throw his right hand
John was found later by some one who had brought him
to Laseur & a doctor and after ^{days} ~~after~~ search he was
found by some ^{one} who know him and consequently was
forwarded to his parents again. So the Indians went
on again and a man by name of Lars Olson was seen of
a little distant riding horseback with one of Lars Salomonsons
children on the horse back. The Indians called at him
halt but Olson did not took any interest in the
Indians conversation but went on as fast as the horse
could go, the Indians open fire at him and a ball
went throw the horse neck but without any danger
then a man was seen on the road who got hold of
the horse tail and with a horse swiftness rode on ^{horse} ~~the~~ tail
so fast as the horse could go it. There was no fear
north in our town as we think the Indians went
here the Indians also stopped a while and ~~looked~~ looked like
they had a consultation in what direction they should start
So they went south till they got to Al Lofthus
farm in Sec 22 in New Sweden here they made ready
to camp over night and went throw the house all over
and was out around the stables and found a hog belonging to
Mr Lofthus which they killed and had of it ^{for} supper
and breakfast for the next morning. The Indians
took several things from in the house, took all the bedclothes
they found and clothing and so they started of in a southerly
direction towards Swan Lake which was the last time
any Indians had been here so far as known.
We leave the Indians now and go to St Peter and see
what has been of the many ~~Citizens~~ inhabitants from their
town and found the people packed in in ware house and
Court house the best it could be done.

No 2

With the lightning ~~light~~ ^{lightning} ~~light~~ ^{light} the report of the
massacre had been known & H Snelling and
Company of Soldiers had arrived at St Peter under
Command of Capt Skers. The company went
up to Scandian Grove the same evening with
Mr Thorsen and camped over night at the Swedish
Church. The next morning Mr Thorsen made a motion
that the Company should recognize the prairie
but the Capt said that he could not do it
for want of order and ammunition. The Comp
staid out here that day also but nothing
disturbing was heard and consequently they went
back again. Then a Company of Farmers was
organized amounting in all about 80 men. Now
had arrived a lot of old muskets and some ammunition
so that our farmers was more brave now than ever.
Mr Ljungdahl was the Capt, and Mr Thorsen
the quartermaster. So the Comp, started towards
the Scandian Grove which is in Lake Prairie
but soon as they saw a man or a woman any where
on the road they thought it was an Indian, so the
Company went on till they came to the Swedish
Church near the line between New Sweden &
Lake Prairie here our Company stopped over night
but every thing was quiet, when it was found
that the Indians had left them our soldiers
went & walk and build them some a kind of
fort. There was about 500 ft square and seven feet
high.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

built from upbroken sods with some timber
The walls was about 4 ft in the bottom and
pointed up towards the top not quite ~~to~~
it was also left holes open for shooting out
on all sides, but fortunately this fort was
not used It was built on Swan Point farm
in New Sweden in Dec 13 T. 111 R. 28
When the Indians was not heard from any more
every one went to his old work again with
a deep impression over the Indians who had
destroyed life and property from this community

As it has already been seen that I am a poor
writer I wish you would ^{please} write it over so it
get a little better shape I have been delayed so much
with this writing so it is probably late. If these
sketches suit you for your history I expect to
be remembered with a copy thereof

Yours truly O. P. Quist

Worland

McClellan Co

Minn

DEFECTIVE PAGE

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To _____ Assessor

of the Town of _____

in the County of _____

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County Auditor.

In answer to the four items concerning the Sioux
Massacre I can only state the following

Item first

There where two white persons killed in our town
both Germans and Brothers names ^{and Christopher Apelbaum} John they where
not residents of our town at the time they where both
from the town of Granby known at present as the
town of Brighton all the above named towns
situated in the County of McLeod

Item Second

I don't know of any Indians or Half-breeds
killed in our town at during the Massacre

Item Third

There where some raiding bands of Indians marauding
in our town their ~~camp~~ camping places and a
dwelling house where they stayed certain nights where
discovered and seen by George A. McLeod Captain of
the Scouts in the vicinity where the two above named men
were killed

Item Fifth

About the destruction of property in our town during said
massacre I can state no correct amount no property was
burned or driven away by the Indians yet a great deal
of property such as grain and other crops was lost
as they had to rot in the fields as people could not

and dared not to venture out of the City of St Peter
and take care of it so the Crops where left to take care
of itself and as much as I can could find out about the
damages deriving from said consequences amounts to
something about four or five thousand dollars

John McLeod Assessor of the Town
of Traver

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To _____ Assessor

of the Town of Harborton

in the County of [Nicollet]

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows:

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County Auditor.

Daniel Zeller	Damage	\$ 400
Joseph Windinger	-	800
George Grün	-	400
Gottlieb Wager	-	300
Michael Ramveiler	-	200

Xavier Zoller Damage \$ 400
Joseph Windingen - 800
George Grinn - 400
Gottlieb Wager 300
Michael Ramweiler 200

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0590

POPE COUNTY

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To Am. C. Brown Assessor

of the Town of Grave Lake

in the County of Pope

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows :

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M. W. Allen

County Auditor.

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To Wm E. Brown Assessor

of the Town of Grange Lake

in the County of Pope

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows:

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M. W. Hallan
County Auditor.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0593

James B. Van Eaton, of the Town of Grove Lake,
was killed by the Sioux Indians, between his home in
the north east end of this township, and Gethys grove
in the town of Raymond. Everything he had, was
destroyed - beds and household furniture, and house
burned; and some cattle and hogs were killed. —
This was in August, A.D., 1862. —

I get this from some parties here who were well
acquainted with him, but cannot say certain whether
he was killed in this town, or in the town of Raymond
in Stearns Co.

Wm. L. Brown
Assessor

Grove Lake
Pope Co
Minn
June 28th 1881

Creditors Office, Pope Co. Minn. July 5th 1881

Secretary Historical Society
St Paul

Dear Sir

The above is the only case of murder
by the Indians in 1862 in this county, as far
as I am able to ascertain.

Yours Truly
Mel Wallan
Cred.

Massacres in Pope Co

1862

WATONWAN COUNTY

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To Niles Thompson Assessor
of the Town of Long Lake,
in the County of Ortmonau

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows :

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FOURTH.—State estimated amount and kind of property destroyed in said town during said years.

FIFTH.—State any incidents of interest connected with the foregoing.

As the above information is to be furnished to the Historical Society, you are earnestly requested to make diligent enquiry on above subjects, entering into detail as much as practicable, in order that a full record of what your locality suffered may be preserved. If you can procure any contributions in writing from persons cognizant of facts of interest in these matters, you can forward the same to me with your answers to above questions, and they will be sent to the Historical Society. You will endeavor to interest the inhabitants of your town in the above so that by public consultations, or otherwise, full and exact data will be supplied.

George Anderson
County Auditor.

Town of Long Lake

Killed by the Sioux in the Spring of 1863
was Ole Palmerson ages about 28 years

Sunder Palmerson - 29 also Gabriel Ellingson 27
one 12 year old Boy Christian Christensen. and
his Brother ^{John Christensen} 3 years old and Mother Martha Jorgensen
also the Father Simon Jorgensen those 3 were wounded
the little Boy & his Mother were Raped & down
& sufficed dead the Father Simon Jorgensen was
shot through the thigh

Mrs. Berte Salomon was also shot through the thigh
one Soldier wounded also one killed names unknown.

all were Norwegians

taken away by the Sioux were 4 Horses worth
about \$600 quite a lot of Cattle were killed
the whole amount strayed about \$1400

it was supposed that the Indians carried in
this Raid 20 about 30 as far as known all
escaped unhurt

DEFECTIVE PAGE

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To Frank J. Gore Assessor
of the Town of Madelia,
in the County of Watson

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of each Town Assessor to furnish to the County Auditor, at the time of returning his assessments in the year 1881, in writing, all possible attainable information as to the number, names and ages of white persons killed and wounded by the Sioux, (stating each separately,) and amount of property destroyed in his township during the massacre and raids of 1862, and the succeeding years, also the names and the number of the Indians thus engaged, so far as known, and what ones, if any, were killed and wounded; giving in each instance as to both whites and Indians, time and place and any incidents of interest."

You are accordingly notified to report to me, in writing, when you return your assessment, after diligent enquiry as the result of the best attainable information answers to the following questions:

FIRST.—How many and what white persons were killed and what ones wounded by the Indians, in the present limits of your town, in 1862, and succeeding years?

Give names, sex, ages, times and places as far as practicable, and distinguish the killed from the wounded.

SECOND.—What Indians and Half-breeds were killed and what ones wounded in said limits during said time. Identify names, times and places, as far as possible.

THIRD.—Identify the Indians and Half-breeds engaged in any outrages in said town, by name or otherwise, and give estimated numbers, distinguishing as far as possible the different raids, &c.

FOURTH.—State estimated amount and kind of property destroyed in said town during said years.

FIFTH.—State any incidents of interest connected with the foregoing.

As the above information is to be furnished to the Historical Society, you are earnestly requested to make diligent enquiry on above subjects, entering into detail as much as practicable, in order that a full record of what your locality suffered may be preserved. If you can procure any contributions in writing from persons cognizant of facts of interest in these matters, you can forward the same to me with your answers to above questions, and they will be sent to the Historical Society. You will endeavor to interest the inhabitants of your town in the above so that by public consultations, or otherwise, full and exact data will be supplied.

George H. Munsell
County Auditor.

Sept. 16th - 1862

Mrs Mary Patterson Killed
Ernesty " "
John F. " "

Two Children taken to Yellow Medicine
Recaptured by Gen. H. H. Sibley about the
24th of Sept - 1862

Property lost - Halse Palmer one 4 yr old steer
Thomas Rutledge 1 cow
Perome Patterson 4 oxen
" " 8 cows
Theodore Seesh 2 4 yr old steers

DIRECTIONS TO ASSESSOR under the Law Relative to
Statistics Concerning the Sioux Massacre.

To Vatta Benson Assessor
of the Town of Rosendale,
in the County of Watonwan.

The law passed March 7, 1881, provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of each Town Assessor to furnish to the County Auditor, at the time of returning his assessments in the year 1881, in writing, all possible attainable information as to the number, names and ages of white persons killed and wounded by the Sioux, (stating each separately,) and amount of property destroyed in his township during the massacre and raids of 1862, and the succeeding years, also the names and the number of the Indians thus engaged, so far as known, and what ones, if any, were killed and wounded; giving in each instance as to both whites and Indians, time and place and any incidents of interest."

You are accordingly notified to report to me, in writing, when you return your assessment, after diligent enquiry as the result of the best attainable information answers to the following questions:

FIRST.—How many and what white persons were killed and what ones wounded by the Indians, in the present limits of your town, in 1862, and succeeding years?

Give names, sex, ages, times and places as far as practicable, and distinguish the killed from the wounded.

SECOND.—What Indians and Half-breeds were killed and what ones wounded in said limits during said time. Identify names, times and places, as far as possible.

THIRD.—Identify the Indians and Half-breeds engaged in any outrages in said town, by name or otherwise, and give estimated numbers, distinguishing as far as possible the different raids, &c.

FOURTH.—State estimated amount and kind of property destroyed in said town during said years.

FIFTH.—State any incidents of interest connected with the foregoing.

As the above information is to be furnished to the Historical Society, you are earnestly requested to make diligent enquiry on above subjects, entering into detail as much as practicable, in order that a full record of what your locality suffered may be preserved. If you can procure any contributions in writing from persons cognizant of facts of interest in these matters, you can forward the same to me with your answers to above questions, and they will be sent to the Historical Society. You will endeavor to interest the inhabitants of your town in the above so that by public consultations, or otherwise, full and exact data will be supplied.

George Anderson
County Auditor.

a male white Mare 41 years of age

Ole Jorgensen was wounded by the Sioux Indians by a Bullet shot in the head and one in the right shoulder. The Indians was at that time ransacking a house on the west side of the river and then two Indians came across the river where I and Knudt Knudsen was looking for Horses and as we saw the Indians I run for a slough where there was some tall grass and hid there in the water while the Indians where hunting in the tall grass as I could here him walking and talking several times but I was not discovered so I laid there until night before I would dare to go back again. I was wounded before reaching the said slough. It was in September of 1862 I lost one Horse there was taken away by the Indians and one cow there was killed by said Indians.

Jacob Tarulsen lost about ten tons of Hay it was cut and cocked up and he had to leave it on the account of the Indians and the Prairie fire run over it and burnt it.

Knudt Larsen lost 3 Horses there was taken away by the Indians.

Ole Madsen 15 years Old a male singel was shot and killed by the Sioux Indians on the 17th day of May A.D. 1864 between 11 and 12 o'clock at night.