

<b>Chronology of the Dakota Conflict (Rev 9/1/2010)</b>		
July 23, 1851		In the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux, Two bands of Dakota cede to the U.S. lands in southwestern portions of the Minnesota Territory (as well as portions of Iowa and South Dakota) for \$1.665 million in cash and annuities.
August 5, 1851		In the Treaty of Mendota, Two other band of Dakota cede to the U.S. lands in southeastern portions of the Minnesota Territory for \$1.41 million in cash and annuities.
Summer, 1851		7,000 Dakota are moved to two reservations bordering the Minnesota River in southwestern Minnesota.
Spring, 1857		A renegade band of Dakota kill forty Americans in northwest Iowa in what is called "the Spirit Lake Massacre."
1858-1860		The Dakota cede additional land on the north bank of the Minnesota River, reducing the size of their reservation.
August, 1862		Annuity payments are late and rumors circulate that payments, if they will be made at all, will not be in the customary gold because of the ongoing Civil War. Dakota plan to demand that future annuity payments be made directly to them, rather than through traders. Traders, learning of plan, refuse to sell provisions on credit, despite widespread hunger and starvation on the reservation. At a meeting called by Indian Agent Thomas Galbraith to resolve the impasse, Andrew Myrick, spokesman for the traders, says: "So far as I am concerned, if they are hungry, let them eat grass."
August 17, 1862	Sunday	Four Dakota kill five settlers in Acton near Litchfield. Councils are held among the Dakota on whether to wage war. Despite deep divisions on the issue, war is the chosen course. Leavenworth: Neighbor girl (Eliza Weeks) brought word of Indian trouble. Mrs. Lambrick and Eliza Hills got a team and went to Eliza's sisters cabin in Home township (?) distance of 5-6 miles. In the afternoon an Indian, White Pigeon came to the sister's house. Stayed until morning. In this home also was Harry Thom as and Margaret Hinton. Five whites are killed this day.
August 18, 1862	Monday	7:00 am Attack begins at Lower Sioux 9:00 am Captain Marsh leaves Ft. Ridgely to go to Lower Sioux Agency Leavenworth: Morning: Eliza Hills and Mrs. Lambrick returned to the Hills homestead. James Hills went to the Van Gilders to help stack (1 ½ miles away) Afternoon: Margaret Bloom comes to the Hills house and tells them that the Indians are killing people. Eliza Hills takes Henry and Dell (3) and go to where her husband James is working (Van Gilder). All the neighbors gather at Henshaws. Mr. Henshaw takes Eliza Hills, the children, and Mrs. Harrington (daughter of his niece) and her two young children in a wagon for Eliza's Hills (She was a Thomas—so was this the Ralph Thomas family on the Cottonwood (map) people who lived along the Cottonwood. Thomas Hills, carrying a shotgun walked. Behind them Philip Kirby and his wife, 3 children, neighbors were in a wagon belong to Henshaw. After a mile, 15 Indians came from the southwest. Indians came between the two teams. They attacked the Henshaw wagon, women fled into a slough and hid. Evening:

		<p>Mr. Jackson and son came to the home of Elijah Whiton and told them the Indians had murdered a family on the Minnesota River</p> <p>Morning: a recruiting party for the Civil War leaves New Ulm and is ambushed some 8 miles from NU; 50 settlers also killed in Milford.</p> <p>Frances Patoile, hearing of the attack takes a wagon and drives to within 10 miles from New Ulm with Mary Anderson, Mattie Williams, and Mary Schwandt are ambushed by Dakota, returning from attacks on Milford, men are killed, Schwandt, Anderson, and Williams taken captive.</p> <p>12:00 n Marsh arrives at Redwood Ferry and the ambush begins</p> <p>Thirteen families near Sacred Heart hear about the uprising and come together at the Kitzman house (Flora township). Leave for Ft. Ridgely at 8:00 pm</p> <p>4:00 pm Fighting continues at the Redwood ferry as soldiers try to escape</p> <p>10:00 pm survivors from Marsh's troop return to Ft. Ridgely.</p> <p>Seventy whites are killed this day.</p>
August 19, 1862	Tuesday	<p>Minnesota Governor Ramsey appoints Col. Henry Sibley to command American volunteer forces.</p> <p>4:00 am Flandrau receives word at his home in St. Peter that the Indians are on the warpath.</p> <p>The Krieger Sacred Heart group is halfway to Ft. Ridgely when Indians convince them to return.</p> <p>Dawn: Whites led by John Otherday leave Yellow Medicine</p> <p>Indian Council meets west of Fort Ridgely.</p> <p>Lieutenant Sheehan arrives at fort Ridgely</p> <p>Leavenworth: 2 pm: Word reaches New Ulm that a group of farmers near Cottonwood had been surrounded by Indians, about one mile from New Ulm</p> <p>2:30 pm. Louis Theobald and a group of 16 men from New Ulm leave New Ulm to warn and rescue the settlers in Leavenworth and Cottonwood townships. ("Leavenworth Expedition")</p> <p>3:00 pm" E.F. Brunk and his men are sent out after Theobald.</p> <p>Missionaries leave Hazelwood</p> <p>1:00 pm a group of 18 from Nicollet and St. Peter arrive in New Ulm</p> <p>Private Sturgis arrives at Fort Snelling with news that the Dakota are attacking settlers</p> <p>Krieger/Sacred Heart party return to Sacred Heart and are massacred near the Krieger home.</p> <p>Some Leavenworth refugees get safely into New Ulm.</p> <p>3:00/4:00 pm a party of 100 Indians appears outside NU and battle begins</p> <p>Around 3:00 pm the Leavenworth rescue party divides into two groups. The second group, driving into New Ulm around 4 is ambushed by the Indians as they enter New Ulm and all but one are killed.</p> <p>Emily Pauley is killed on the street opposite the Dakota Hotel.</p> <p>9:00 pm Flandrau arrives in New Ulm with his 125 volunteers</p> <p>Fifteen whites are killed.</p>
August 20, 1862	Wednesday	<p>7:00 am The Shetek massacre begins at Myers' cabin; he is not harmed and he and his family flee. The settlers flee to the Wright cabin and remain there until noon. They then get into a wagon and drive east, stopping at Slaughter Slough where they are attacked.</p>

		<p>They surrender around 4:00 and many are killed and 12 are taken captive.</p> <p>Myers, Everet, and Bently from Shetek flee to New Ulm. Pass by Brown's house, get to Leavenworth in the evening.</p> <p>Justina Krieger begins 12 day wandering toward Ft. Ridgely.</p> <p>In Kandiyohi and Swift county Indians kill 14 settlers, mostly Scandinavian.</p> <p>Noon: Slaughter Slough killing (Shetek).</p> <p>Noon: Dakota attack Fort Ridgely, but the Fort is successfully defended.</p> <p>Evening: a group of Mankato volunteers arrives in New Ulm Twenty-eight whites are killed.</p>
August 21, 1862	Thursday	<p>Attacks on Big Stone Lake, Ortonville, Eagle Lake, and other areas</p> <p>Morning: a party of 140 under George Tousley sets out to rescue a group of 11 hiding in a ravine near Leavenworth.</p> <p>Mrs. Eastlick meets the mail carrier from Sioux Falls and they continue on to New Ulm. Arrive at Dutch Charlies at 4:00.</p> <p>Myers, Bently, and Everet (from Shetek) start for New Ulm; they arrive at Leavenworth in lat afternoon.</p> <p>Leavenworth: 4:00 pm Whitons see Indians coming in the direction of Heydick's house; Heydick jumps into a ditch and hides; Whitons flee their home for the woods; Elijah Whiton goes to the house of his brother Luther. 8:00 pm: Whiton family starts for New Ulm, walking all night; Heydick leaves ditch and gets to New Ulm; midnight: Whiton family passes the bodies of the Blum family lying on the side of the road.</p> <p>Nearly night: Tousley party comes to 4 miles from Leavenworth.</p> <p>1:00 am Tousley party returns to New Ulm Three whites are killed</p>
August 22, 1862	Friday	<p>A company of 150 militia under Captain Tousley leave New Ulm to search the Leavenworth area for survivors. They find Mrs. Covill's group but the other settlers are either gone or dead.</p> <p>Refugees in Ridgely swell to 300</p> <p>10:00 am. Mrs. Eastlick and the mail carrier meet up with Mrs. Hurd and her two sons, Merton and Johnnie. They reach Brown's house (in two days? See below)</p> <p>Leavenworth: Elijah Whiton returns home to find his family gone; Goes to the woods and remains; Whiton family arrives in New Ulm</p> <p>Myers, Bently and Everet leaven Leavenworth, hear cannons from New Ulm, and they go on to Mankato.</p> <p>Noon: second attack on Ft. Ridgely.</p> <p>Riggs party reaches Ft. Ridgely but continues down river</p> <p>Sibley arrives at St. Peter, ignores call for help from NU</p> <p>Midnight: The Tousley company returns to New Ulm. Two whites are killed</p>
August 23, 1862	Saturday	<p>9:30 am Indians emerge from timber 2.5 miles above New Ulm, other Indians come down to the Red Stone Ferry 75 men detailed (Huey) across the river; unable to return to NU. Later met up with Captain Cox.</p> <p>10:00 Attack on New Ulm begins About 650 Dakota attack New Ulm a second time. Most buildings in the town are burned. Although 34 die and 60 are wounded, the town is successfully defended.</p> <p>1:00 Dodd's charge toward the south part of New Ulm killed</p>

		<p>3:00 Flandrau charges the south part of town and drives the Indians back.</p> <p>Leavenworth: Elijah Whiton continues to search for his family, then starts for New Ulm; night: Elijah Whiton comes upon a camp of Indians.</p> <p>Sibley orders E. St. Julian Cox to go to New Ulm.</p> <p>Seven whites are killed.</p>
August 24, 1862	Sunday	<p>AM: sporadic attacks by Indians—the cattle breastwork tried and fails</p> <p>10:00 n Captain Cox arrives with reinforcements and remnants of Huey's group</p> <p>Leavenworth: morning: Elijah Whiton comes upon William Duly near the Lone Cottonwood Tree; Whiton and Duly continue to the Thomas house in Milford. Two Indians came to the house and Whiton was killed; Duly hid and later escaped; night: Duly arrives in New Ulm.</p> <p>PM: Flandrau makes decision to evacuate New Ulm</p> <p>Shetek Refugees (Ireland, Mrs. Hurd, Mrs. Eastlick and her sons) reach Brown's place, probably in morning. The mail carrier goes to scout what is happening in New Ulm.</p> <p>William Duley of Shetek reaches New Ulm (night)</p> <p>Thirteen whites are killed</p>
August 25, 1862	Monday	<p>10:00 am About 2,000 New Ulm refugees (mostly women, children, and wounded men) load into 153 wagons or set off on foot for Mankato, thirty miles away.</p> <p>6:00 brief stop at Judson by the evacuees</p> <p>Sibley remains at St. Peter waiting for more men and supplies; send Captain Joseph Anderson to New Ulm.</p> <p>Evening: refugees reach Mankato</p>
August 26, 1862	Tuesday	<p>Captain Anderson arrives in New Ulm; leaves the deserted town.</p> <p>Lower Agency Indians move up-river to Yellow Medicine</p> <p>Two whites are killed</p>
August 27, 1862	Wednesday	<p>Cavalry (McPhail) arrive at Fort Ridgely with news that Sibley is approaching</p> <p>The mail carrier who had escorted the Shetek survivors returns from his scouting mission to New Ulm and says that New Ulm is surrounded by Indians (which wasn't true). He hides them in a thicket near the Brown house. They stay in the Brown house for nine days.</p>
August 28, 1862	Thursday	<p>Sibley and 1500 troops arrive at Ft. Ridgely</p> <p>The council of Indians at the Upper Agency prepare the September strategy</p>
August 29, 1862	Friday	<p>Captain Jerome Dane comes from Lake Crystal to occupy the deserted New Ulm.</p> <p>First townspeople (Kiesling, et al) return to New Ulm</p>
August 30, 1862	Saturday	
August 31, 1862	Sunday	<p>Captain Grant (Anderson, Brown) leaves Ft. Ridgely (9:30 am) to find the Indians and bury the dead settlers/soldiers. Captain Grant's troops camp near Redwood Ferry.</p>
September 1, 1862	Monday	<p>Justina Krieger is rescued by the Grant's burial party from Ft. Ridgely.</p> <p>Little Crow and Mankato/Red Leg/Gray Bird/Big Eagle lead two groups of Dakota—one down the south side of the Minnesota River</p>

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		(Mankato, et al.) and one up to the Big Woods (Little Crow) Grant and Brown make camp at Birch Coulee Two whites are killed
September 2, 1862	Tuesday	Indians attack before dawn. Battle of Birch Coulee (near Morton), American troops suffer their greatest casualties of the war. Justina Krieger survives the Birch Coulee battle. Little Crow's group divides into two bands near Acton Six whites are killed
September 3, 1862	Wednesday	Relief party from Ft. Ridgely reaches Birch Coulee around noon. Captain Strout and B Company (9 <sup>th</sup> Regiment) attacked at Acton by the two bands; retreat to Hutchinson Settlers near Courtland are attacked and killed 25 <sup>th</sup> Wisconsin stops at Cambria Two whites are killed
September 4, 1862	Thursday	Hutchison (Little Crow), Forest City (Walk Under the Stones) raided.
September 5, 1862	Friday	Little Crow returns to Yellow Medicine Agency. One white killed
September 6, 1862	Saturday	Major General John Pope, having recently lost the Battle of Bull Run, is appointed commander of U.S. troops in the Northwest, charged with suppressing the Dakota uprising. One white killed
September 7, 1862	Sunday	One white killed
September 8, 1862	Monday	
September 9, 1862	Tuesday	
September 10, 1862	Wednesday	One white killed
September 11, 1862	Thursday	
September 12, 1862	Friday	
September 13, 1862	Saturday	
September 14, 1862	Sunday	
September 15, 1862	Monday	
September 16, 1862	Tuesday	
September 17, 1862	Wednesday	
September 18, 1862	Thursday	Sibley's troops (1600) start toward Yellow Medicine. Indians debate killing or surrendering captives
September 19, 1862	Friday	
September 20, 1862	Saturday	
September 21, 1862	Sunday	One white killed
September 22, 1862	Monday	Sibley's column camps for night near Wood Lake, four miles from Yellow Medicine Captives are taken into the camp of the friendly Indians Five whites are killed
September 23, 1862	Tuesday	The battle of Wood Lake is a decisive victory for American troops. While the Wood Lake fighting is in progress, Dakota opposed to continuation of the war take control of 269 American captives held near the Chippewa River. Two whites are killed

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September 24, 1862	Wednesday	Little Crow and hundreds of Indians depart for Canada, Devils Lake, or western plains
September 25, 1862	Thursday	
September 26, 1862	Friday	"Friendlies" release American captives. Col. Sibley enters Dakota camp and takes 1200 Dakota men, women, and children into custody. Over the next weeks, and additional 800 Dakota will surrender to American forces.
September 27, 1862	Saturday	
September 28, 1862	Sunday	Sibley appoints a five-member military commission to "try summarily" Dakota for "murder and other outrages" committed against Americans. 5 trials
September 29, 1862	Monday	0 trials
September 30, 1862	Tuesday	0 trials
October 1, 1862	Wednesday	0 trials
October 2, 1862	Thursday	0 trials
October 3, 1862	Friday	3 trials
October 4, 1862	Saturday	Sibley breaks up the Dakota Indian camp and soldiers march the Indians to the Yellow Medicine agency to harvest the crops More Dakota come into Sibley's camp (Camp Release) and surrender. 4 trials
October 5, 1862	Sunday	3 trials
October 6, 1862	Monday	13 trials
October 7, 1862	Tuesday	More Dakota (37 lodges) surrender to Sibley at Camp Release 1 trials
October 8, 1862	Wednesday	0 trials
October 9, 1862	Thursday	0 trials
October 10, 1862	Friday	More Dakota (40 lodges, 90 men) surrender to Sibley at Camp Release 0 trials
October 11, 1862	Saturday	Sibley puts Lt. Col William Marshall in command of an expedition to secure Dakota Indians between Lake Travers and the Coteau des Prairies. Brown goes with him. 0 trials
October 12, 1862	Sunday	Indians at the Upper Agency are marched to Lower Agency?? 0 trials
October 13, 1862	Monday	0 trials
October 14, 1862	Tuesday	At President Lincoln's cabinet meeting, the ongoing Dakota trials are discussed. Lincoln and several cabinet members are disturbed by General Pope's report on the trials and planned executions, and move to prevent precipitous action. 0 trials
October 15, 1862	Wednesday	Remainder of Indians at Camp Release and the Indians from Upper Agency are united at Lower Agency 5 trials

October 16, 1862	Thursday	Shetek victims are buried near Slaughter Slough The Shetek captives taken into Dakota reach the Missouri River after a 500 mile march for two months. 3 trials
October 17, 1862	Friday	General Pope tells Sibley that "the President directs that no executions be made without his sanction." Sibley reports that 128 Dakota are at Camp Release (123 prisoners) and 269 (236 prisoners) are at Yellow Medicine. Sibley sends Company B (6 <sup>th</sup> Regiment) and others to Lac qui Parle to capture a group of Dakota; 22 men, 22 women, and 23 children are taken to join the others at Yellow Medicine. 21 trials
October 18, 1862	Saturday	27 trials
October 19, 1862	Sunday	38 trials
October 20, 1862	Monday	15 trials
October 21, 1862	Tuesday	0 trials
October 22, 1862	Wednesday	Marshall returns from his expedition to the Dakota Territory with captives: 100 women and children and 39 men 0 trials
October 23, 1862	Thursday	0 trials
October 24, 1862	Friday	0 trials
October 25, 1862	Saturday	Sibley moves his army and the prisoners to the Lower Sioux Agency 0 trials
October 26, 1862	Sunday	0 trials
October 27, 1862	Monday	16 trials
October 28, 1862	Tuesday	26 trials
October 28, 1862	Wednesday	37 trials
October 30, 1862	Thursday	35 trials
October 31, 1862	Friday	Shetek victims are reburied at the present site of the monument. Captain Starkey assisted by William Duley, Thomas Ireland, Charles Hatch and Smith. 22 trials
November 1, 1862	Saturday	43 trials
November 2, 1862	Sunday	40 trials
November 3, 1862	Monday	30 trials
November 4, 1862	Tuesday	1 trial
November 5, 1862	Wednesday	Trials of the Indians ends 3 trials
November 6, 1862	Thursday	
November 7, 1862	Friday	1700 women and children begin the march to Ft. Snelling from the Lower Agency
November 8, 1862	Saturday	
November 9, 1862	Sunday	The 303 condemned Dakota are moved from the Lower Agency to Camp Lincoln, near Mankato. While passing through New Ulm, the captives are attacked by an angry mob. A few Dakota are killed

		and some injured.
November 10, 1862	Monday	Pope forwards to the President names of those condemned. Lincoln asks for "a full and complete record of their convictions" and "a careful statement" indicating "the more guilty and influential of the culprits."
November 11, 1862	Tuesday	Indians marching to Ft. Snelling are attacked at Henderson
November 12, 1862	Wednesday	
November 13, 1862	Thursday	
November 14, 1862	Friday	Negotiations with the captors of the Shetek group are held, resulting in the captives released near Pierre?
November 15, 1862	Saturday	Pope forwards records of the trials to President Lincoln, together with a letter urging Lincoln to authorize execution of all of the condemned and warning of mob violence if the executions did not go forward.
November 16, 1862	Sunday	
November 17, 1862	Monday	
November 18, 1862	Tuesday	
November 19, 1862	Wednesday	
November 20, 1862	Thursday	
November 21, 1862	Friday	
November 22, 1862	Saturday	
November 23, 1862	Sunday	
November 24, 1862	Monday	
November 25, 1862	Tuesday	
November 26, 1862	Wednesday	
November 27, 1862	Thursday	
November 28, 1862	Friday	
November 29, 1862	Saturday	
November 30, 1862	Sunday	The ransomed Shetek captives reach Fort Randall
Late November, 1862		Rev. Riggs and Bishop Whipple urge clemency for Dakota involved in battles and executions only for those proven to have committed rape or killed women or children.
December 1, 1862	Monday	President Lincoln estimates white casualties at not less than 800
December 2, 1862	Tuesday	
December 3, 1862	Wednesday	
December 4, 1862	Thursday	Several hundred civilians, armed with hatchets, clubs, and knives, attack the camp where the condemned Dakota are being held, but are surrounded and disarmed by soldiers.
December 5, 1862	Friday	
December 6, 1862	Saturday	President Lincoln issues an order allowing only 39 of the planned 300 executions to go forward. The execution of one additional condemned man is suspended later after new evidence casts doubt upon his guilt.

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December 7, 1862	Sunday	
December 8, 1862	Monday	
December 9, 1862	Tuesday	
December 10, 1862	Wednesday	
December 11, 1862	Thursday	
December 12, 1862	Friday	
December 13, 1862	Saturday	
December 14, 1862	Sunday	
December 15, 1862	Monday	
December 16, 1862	Tuesday	One white killed
December 17, 1862	Wednesday	
December 18, 1862	Thursday	
December 19, 1862	Friday	
December 20, 1862	Saturday	
December 21, 1862	Sunday	
December 22, 1862	Monday	
December 23, 1862	Tuesday	
December 24, 1862	Wednesday	The 38 condemned Dakota are allowed to meet with their families for the last time.
December 25, 1862	Thursday	
December 26, 1862	Friday	At 10 a.m., the condemned, singing and chanting Dakota songs, are led to the scaffolds in Mankato. Three drumbeats signal the moment of execution, the crowd cheers. Bodies are buried in a single grave on the edge of town.
December 27, 1862	Saturday	
December 28, 1862	Sunday	
December 29, 1862	Monday	
December 30, 1862	Tuesday	
December 31, 1862	Wednesday	
January 1, 1862	Thursday	The ransomed Shetek captives reach Yankton.
April, 1863		Congress enacts a law providing for the removal of Dakota bands from Minnesota. Most of the Dakota community will be moved to South Dakota. The convicted prisoners who were not executed are moved to Camp McClellan near Davenport, Iowa.
March 22, 1866		President Andrew Johnson orders release of the 177 surviving prisoners.
July 3, 1863		Little Crow shot near Hutchinson