

search of the party under Kicking Bear and Short Bull. (War, 16.)

Among those who surrendered were about 70 refugees from the bands of Sitting Bull and Hump. (G. D., 39.) No exact account of the dead

could be made immediately after the fight, on account of a second attack by another party of Indians coming up from the agency. Some of the

dead and wounded left on the field were undoubtedly carried off by their friends before the burial party came out three days later, and of

those brought in alive a number afterward died of wounds and exposure, but received no notice in the official reports. The Adjutant-

General, in response to a letter of inquiry, states that 128 Indians were killed and 33 wounded. Commissioner Morgan, in his official report,

makes the number killed 146. (Comr., 36.) Both these estimates are evidently too low. General Miles, in his final report, states that about

200 men, women, and children were killed. (War, 17.) General Colby, who commanded the Nebraska state troops, says that about 100 men

and over 120 women and children were found dead on the field, a total of about 220. (Colby, 4.) Agent Royer telegraphed immediately after

the fight that about 300 Indians had been killed, and General Miles, telegraphing on the same day, says, "I think very few Indians have

escaped." (G. D., 40.) Fifty-one Indians were brought in the same day by the troops, and a few others were found still alive by the burial

party three days later. A number of these afterward died. No considerable number got away, being unable to reach their ponies after

the fight began. General Miles states that 98 warriors were killed on the field. (War, 18.) The whole number killed on the field, or who

later died from wounds and exposure, was probably very nearly 300.

According to an official statement from the Adjutant-General, 31 soldiers were killed in the battle. About as many more were wounded,

one or two of whom afterward died. All of the killed, excepting Hospital Steward Pollock and an Indian scout named High Backbone,

belonged to the Seventh cavalry, as did probably also nearly all of the wounded. The only commissioned officer killed was Captain Wallace.

He received four bullet wounds in his body and finally sank under a hatchet stroke upon the head. Lieutenant E. A. Garlington, of the

Seventh cavalry, and Lieutenant H. L. Hawthorne, of the Second artillery, were wounded. (War, 19.) The last-named officer owed his life

to his watch, which deflected the bullet that otherwise would have passed through his body.

Below is given a complete list of officers and enlisted men who were killed, or died of wounds or exposure, in connection with the Sioux campaign. The statement is contained in an official letter of reply from the Adjutant-General's office dated May 26, 1894. Unless otherwise noted all were of the Seventh cavalry and were killed on December 29, the date of the battle of Wounded Knee. In addition to these, two others, Henry Miller, a herder, and George Wilhauer, of the Nebraska militia, were killed in the same connection. With the 6