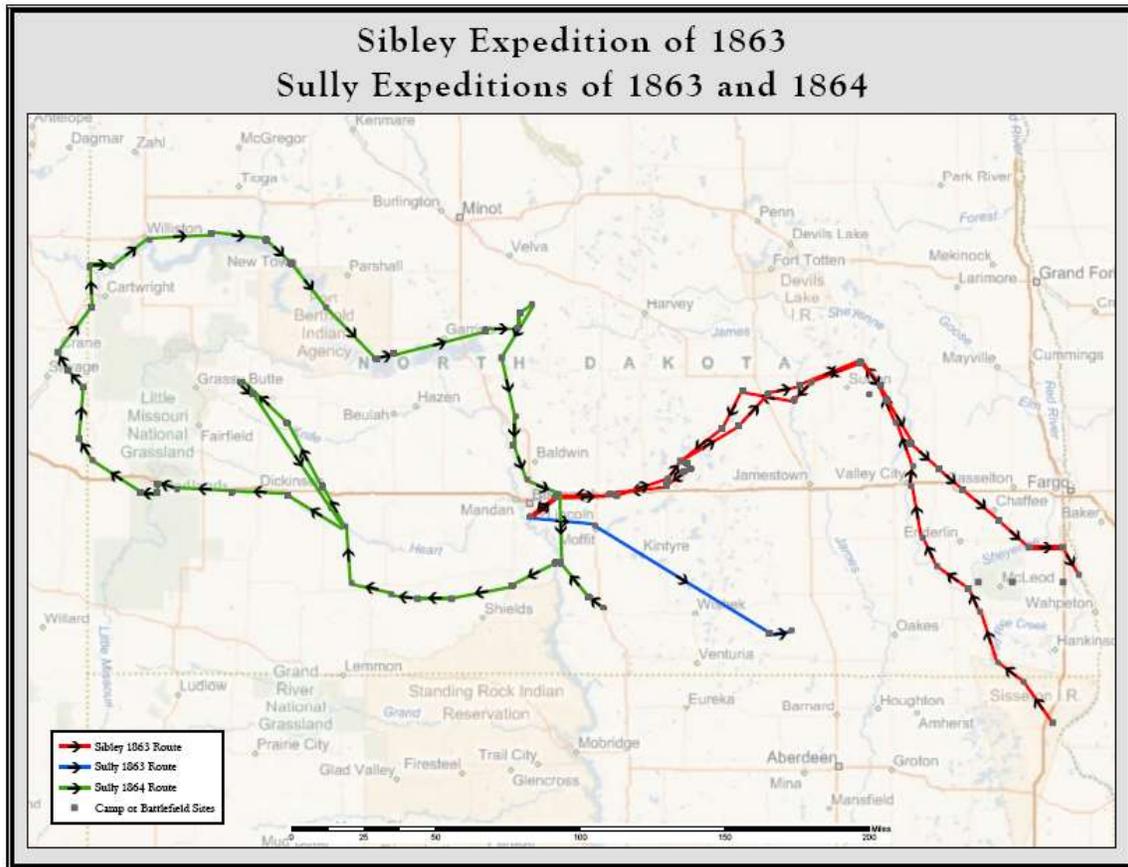


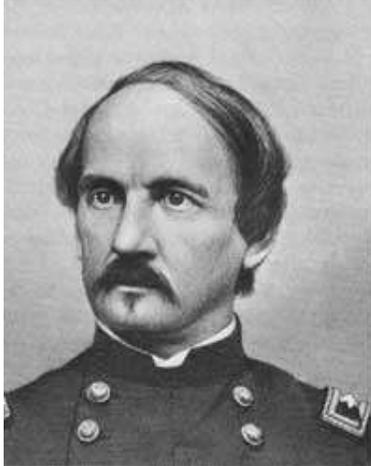
**Report for Senate Bill 2309: Review of Potential Developments to
Sibley and Sully Battlefields and Trails into a Series of Cultural History
and Wildlife Recreation Areas**



Presented: August 27, 2010

Prepared by:

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General Sibley



General Sully



Two Bears



Sitting Bull

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|---|
| Page 3 | Table of Contents |
| Page 5 | Senate Bill No. 2309 |
| Page 6 | Executive Summary |
| Page 12 | The Need |
| Page 12 | The Opportunity |
| Page 12 | Political Challenges |
| Page 13 | Public Benefits |
| Page 15 | Timing |
| Page 15 | Overview of the Projects |
| Proposal I: Sibley Trail of 1863 and Associated Battlefields | |
| Page 18 | A Brief History |
| Page 23 | Proposed Acquisitions |
| Page 24 | Proposed Assessments, Upgrades, and Construction |
| Page 25 | Summary of Potential Expenses Relating to the Development of the Sibley Battlefields and Trails of 1863. |

Proposal II: Sully Trail of 1863 and Whitestone Battlefield

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Page 73 | A Brief History |
| Page 76 | Proposed Acquisitions |
| Page 76 | Proposed Assessments, Upgrades, and Construction |
| Page 77 | Summary of Potential Expenses Relating to the Development of the Sully Trail and Whitestone Battlefield of 1863. |

Proposal III: Sully Expedition of 1864 and Associated Battlefields

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Page 84 | A Brief History |
| Page 87 | Proposed Acquisitions |
| Page 87 | Proposed Assessments, Upgrades, and Construction |
| Page 87 | Summary of Potential Expenses Relating to the Development of the Sully Expedition of 1864. |
| Page 131 | References |

Report for Senate Bill 2309:

**Review of Potential Developments to Sibley and Sully Battlefields and
Trails into a Series of Cultural History and Wildlife Recreation Areas**

26 July 2010 (Draft)

90954.0100

Sixty-first

Legislative Assembly **SENATE BILL NO. 2309**

of North Dakota

Introduced by

Senators Potter, Anderson, Heckaman

Representatives DeKrey, Kaldor, Wall

A BILL for an Act to provide for a study of linking and improving public sites along the Sibley and Sully historic trails for historical education, heritage tourism, and access for public hunting.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

SECTION 1. STUDY OF LINKING AND IMPROVING PUBLIC SITES ALONG THE SIBLEY AND SULLY HISTORIC TRAILS. The parks and recreation department, state historical society of North Dakota, game and fish department, and the tourism division of the department of commerce shall conduct a study of the feasibility and desirability of linking and improving a series of public sites along the Sibley and Sully historic trails for purposes of historical education, heritage tourism, and access for public hunting. The parks and recreation department shall serve as the lead agency for the study and report the findings and recommendations of the study to the legislative council by September 1, 2010.

Executive Summary

Each summer the mystique of the Little Bighorn Battle draws about 450,000 tourists from around the world to Little Bighorn National Battlefield and the town of Hardin, MT. A similar mystique lies dormant, waiting to be discovered in North Dakota. By comparison to other conflicts between the US military and American Indians, the battles fought in what is now North Dakota were very large. After the Sioux Uprising of 1862 in Minnesota, two punitive expeditions were planned for the summer of 1863 into what is now North Dakota. General Henry H. Sibley's expedition of 1863 involved more than 4,000 men. On July 24, 1863, 2,300 mounted soldiers clashed with a camp of more than 5,000 Sioux during the battle of Big Mound. This clash turned into a running battle that lasted until July 29th when most of the Indians had safely crossed the Missouri River south of what is now Bismarck.

Frustrated by long delays, General Alfred Sully's expedition of 1863, consisting of several thousand troops, reached Sibley's abandoned camp south of Bismarck in late August. Believing the Sioux had re-crossed the Missouri River and were hunting to the southeast, Sully's expedition went on a forced march in that direction. On September 3rd, Sully's troops attacked the Yanktonai hunting camp of Chief Two Bears. The Battle of Whitestone Hill resulted in the loss of 20 soldiers and 100 to perhaps 350 Indians. It is now believe that few if any of the Indians attacked at Whitestone Hill were involved in the in Minnesota uprising of 1862 or the battles with Sibley expedition in July of 1863.

In 1864 Sully led another expedition of 2,200 troops into western North Dakota and eastern Montana. On July 28, 1864 about 1,500 of these troops attacked a combined village of perhaps 1,800 lodges and 6,000 Sioux warriors along the southern slopes of the Killdeer Mountains. Among the Sioux watching the events unfold was a young chief named Sitting Bull. The Sioux had never witnessed the destructive power of field cannon before and stood their ground. Indian losses that day near the Killdeer Mountains have been estimated to range from totaled 150 to 200. Two members of Sully's forces were also killed on the 28th with an additional three soldiers killed the following night. As the expedition proceeded west through the badlands on route to the Yellowstone; skirmishes continued between the thousands of enraged Sioux warriors and General Sully's combined forces of 2,200 soldiers, and an 800 person immigrant train heading to the Idaho goldfields. Hostilities peaked August 8th and 9th in what is now referred to the Battle of the Badlands. Again, perhaps several hundred Indians died in this battle, primarily due to cannon fire.

In total the expeditions of 1863 and 1864 resulted in the losses of hundreds of lives, and solidified antagonism of the Indians towards the US military. This antagonism was particularly intense for those Sioux that had played no part in the Minnesota Uprising of 1862. As a result these North Dakota battlefields were pivotal in changing the course for events between the US military, European immigrants, and several of the Indians tribes of the northern Great Plains for decades to come.

Today more than 400,000 tourists pass through North Dakota each summer on Interstate 94, literally within a few miles of the three proposed Sibley and Sully Trails of

1863-1864. The following proposals describe three project areas which hold great historical significance as well as excellent wildlife habitat and hunting opportunities.

By working cooperatively with the North Dakota State Parks & Recreation Department, North Dakota Game and Fish Department, and North Dakota State Historical Society, to preserve our states cultural heritage we may also be able to add perhaps 47,000 acres of premium wildlife habitat to the public land base that is open to hunting and public recreation.

These parks/wildlife management areas would provide a balanced and sensitive interpretation of historical events, and not just showcase U.S. military prowess. Additionally, North Dakota will be opening the door to millions of dollars of currently untapped matching foundation funds. Success with this project would not only provide economic benefits from tourism to small rural communities, it could demonstrate that there are economic incentives for maintaining and developing wildlife habitat.

There is a degree of urgency in acting now to enhance and preserve these areas. Energy development is rapidly changing the landscape of North Dakota. The following proposals are based upon four premises: (1) there is a need and desire to develop our states' energy resources, particularly renewable resources, (2) this development should be coordinated with other state resources, (3) some areas hold intrinsic cultural and natural values that are not necessarily compatible with other land use practices, and (4) in a state that is about 95% in private ownership many of the areas that hold important cultural and natural history significance are on private land.

This proposal should not be considered a "takings issue" as it would be voluntary and provide monetary compensation to landowners to put their land into a preservation

status. Specific landowners would be given the opportunity to participate, but would not be mandated to enter into any agreements. The primary agency for management of these lands would most likely be North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department. Or perhaps these lands could be managed jointly by North Dakota State Parks & Recreation Department, North Dakota Game and Fish Department, and North Dakota State Historical Society as public uses areas. A self-guided auto or bicycle route following the Sibley and Sully Trails could weave through 25 counties and connect these historic campsites. In this way much of the states' unique history and natural beauty could be showcased. If all acquisitions and improvements were adopted, the total projected cost of the three projects is estimated to be \$32 to \$35.9 Million.

Estimated costs for the three projects are listed below. Summary of potential expenses relating to the development of the three proposals are given at the end of the project proposals. It is believed that nongovernment agencies would be very interested in assisting with the costs of land purchases and/or long-term easements.

Again, these historical parks or preserves would provide a balanced and sensitive interpretation of historical events, and not just showcase U.S. military prowess. Perhaps the development of these historic sites could help bring about better communication and reconciliation between our Native American communities and whites in North Dakota. These trails also hold the potential for cooperative projects with the adjoining states of Minnesota, South Dakota, and Montana. Success with this project would not only provide economic benefits from tourism to small rural communities, it could demonstrate that there are economic incentives for maintaining native prairie, developing wildlife habitat, and provide additional public hunting opportunities.

Currently, many of these areas may soon be converted to other uses that would preclude them from serving as historic and natural preserves. Wind energy development projects are expanding across the state, particularly near Projects I and II (Sibley and Sully Trails of 1863), and oil and gas development near Project III (Sully Trail of 1864). Additionally, recreational land is becoming more and more sought after in the state. Although other approaches to increasing public access may also be valuable options, delay on inclusion and implementation of the following project areas may preclude any future purchase options. Perhaps a tentative goal for completion of the projects could be the 150th anniversary of these historic events (i.e., 2013 and 2014).

North Dakota is now entering an era when a great deal of “tinkering” will be done across the landscape of the entire state. Aldo Leopold, the father of Wildlife Management, once said “the first rule of an intelligent tinkerer is to keep all the pieces”. Hopefully the above mentioned proposal, or aspects contained within, will assist the state in keeping some of the most valuable pieces of North Dakota’s landscape intact for future generations.

| Project | Informational and Trail Signs | Land Purchases and Easements | Total Cost |
|---|---|--|---------------------------|
| Sibley Expedition of 1863 | \$250,000 to \$300,000 Three Battlefields 650 Miles of Trail | \$7.2 to \$11.2 Million (9,800 to 15,000 acres) | \$7.6 to 11.5 Million |
| Sully Expedition of 1863 | \$71,000 One Battlefield 135 Miles of Trail | \$12.3 Million (16,400 acres) | \$12.4 Million |
| Sully Expedition of 1864 | \$300,000 Two Battlefields 900 Miles of Trail | \$11.7 Million (15,600 acres) | \$12 Million |
| Grand Total for All Three Projects | \$621,000 to \$671,000 Six Battlefields 1685 Miles of Trail | \$30.8 to \$35.2 Million (41,800 to 47,000 acres) | \$32 to \$35.9 Million |

The Need

The landscape of North Dakota is rapidly changing with the expansion of energy development. Limited availability of public land threatens the future of outdoor recreation and hunting in North Dakota. This is particularly true for young hunters who have limited time and resources to travel around and get permission from the private landowners that control access to 95% of the land in the state.

The Opportunity

Through cooperative management between state agencies, North Dakota has a unique opportunity to preserve our cultural heritage, and secure access to 41,000 to 47,000 acres of land for hunting and other outdoor recreational activities. To be successful, however, a number of social and political realities need to be taken into consideration.

Political Challenges

Historically, it has been very difficult to purchase land or obtain long-term leases in North Dakota for public use. Local concerns about public ownership of lands often include:

1. Taking land out of production and potentially reducing money coming into the local economy.
2. Loss of tax base for the local economy (acquired land may be subject to Payment in Lieu of Taxes [PILT] Payments to counties).

3. Problems with land management and weed control.
4. Limiting future development options.
5. Loss of local control of the land.

Political concerns include:

1. That the land is being purchased from a willing seller.
2. That there is local support for the project.
3. That there is usually a 25% match of nonfederal funds needed when using federal grants.
4. That the NEPA process be followed when using federal funds.

Public Benefits

When all the political challenges are taken into consideration; lands secured with public funds must be able to service and appeal to a broad spectrum of North Dakota's citizens, have strong bipartisan support at both the state and federal levels of government, and be truly unique in historic and natural character. The following projects specifically appeal to the demands listed above. By incorporating an historical aspect to these projects, we will be able to:

1. Diversify our support among North Dakotans. A project that embraces both our cultural and natural heritage will receive support from nearly all segments of society.

2. Provide a direct economy benefit (i.e., tourism) for the local communities. Based upon the most data available (US Travel Association Report, 2007), North Dakota ranks 49th as a tourist destination; yet tourism ranks as the third biggest industry in the state. Ecotourism and cultural sites in North Dakota hold tremendous growth potential. These sites could serve as important new seasonal destinations for the state's developing tourist industry. Much of this industry has been built around various aspects of the "Old West".

3. Draw upon a wider variety of sources for matching funds. These partnerships would include our more "traditional" sources for matching funds (e.g., Coteau Prairie Protection Project of Ducks Unlimited, Wetland Trust, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Nature Conservancy), as well as a number of funding sources that to date have not been approached (e.g., Pew Charitable Trust, Conservation Fund, Army Historical Foundation). **It should be noted that in 1999 the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Alliance, a nonprofit organization dedicated to reinvigorating the hunting and angling community, was established with a \$2.3 million grant from the Pew Foundation. Additionally, when the Bureau of Land Management received funding from the Conservation Fund to purchase the Schnell Ranch, they were told that they normally do not like to fund projects for less \$1 million. In the case of the Schnell Ranch they made an exception and wrote the check for "just" \$330,000.** In short, these must be **BIG** projects for consideration by nationally known foundations.

4. Better coordinate our efforts with other state agencies receiving federal funds (e.g., ND Parks & Rec., State Historical Society). This is one of the strategies encouraged by North Dakota Game and Fish Department planning documents, and is a federal

requirement for some federal funding sources. Finally, these projects hold the potential for development of an interstate trail system with Minnesota, South Dakota, and Montana.

Timing

Currently, many of these areas may soon be converted to other uses that would preclude them from serving as historic and natural preserves. Wind energy development projects are expanding across the state, particularly near Projects I and II (Sibley and Sully Trails of 1863), and oil and gas development near Project III (Sully Trail of 1864).

Additionally, recreational land is becoming more and more sought after in the state.

Although other approaches to increasing public access may also be valuable options, delay on inclusion and implementation of the following project areas may preclude any future purchase options. Perhaps a tentative goal for completion of the projects could be the 150th anniversary of these historic events (i.e., 2013 and 2014).

Overview of the Projects

In many ways the military expeditions of Generals Sibley and Sully of 1863-1864 were far more involved, and perhaps more costly in the extent of lives lost, when compared to Custer's 1876 expedition to the Little Bighorn, or many other Indian battles of the late 1800s. However, the Sibley and Sully campaigns have largely been lost to the historic and cultural memories of most Americans. These battles were historically significant because they ushered in a 27-year-long period of armed conflict on the northern Great Plains. Additionally, they are officially considered Civil War battlefields due to the time

period involved. Finally, a retrospective interpretation of these events may help both our Native American and white citizens deal more effectively with events of the past.

Each year the mystique of Custer draws about 450,000 tourists from around the world to the little town of Hardin, MT. A similar mystique lies dormant, waiting to be discovered in North Dakota. More than 400,000 tourists pass through North Dakota each summer on Interstate 94, literally within a few miles of these proposed project areas. Tourism associated with these sites during the summer would provide an immediate economic benefit to the small rural communities of Medina, Tappen, Dawson, Steele, Driscoll, Richardton, and Medora. Once these projects are established as tourist destinations, we believe the communities of Kulm and Killdeer would also see a substantial increase in visitorship by tourists. Additionally, these areas provide a diverse selection of waterfowl, grouse, deer, and elk hunting opportunities.

The key is these sites along this trail system must be large enough to warrant more than the casual glance that the average roadside historical marker receives from a tourist. They need to provide the visitor with the type of natural vistas that Sibley and Sully would have seen nearly 150 years ago (i.e., also a large enough area that would also warrant a parent's time to bring a young hunter out for a dove, duck or grouse shoot). And, in time some areas may need to be accompanied by state-of-the-art interpretative centers (e.g., similar to the Lewis & Clark Visitors Center).

These proposed projects may at first impression be considered grandiose and a lot of work. As Henry Ford once said "opportunity usually comes in disguise - - - wearing overalls." Yes, these projects will be a lot of work. However, if we can show that

providing large blocks of public land for recreational use can have real economic value to a community, perhaps we can open the door for additional land acquisitions and easements. The North Dakota Game & Fish Department should be actively engaged in the process of developing new recreational facilities in the state to insure that hunting will be allowed where ever practicable and warranted. In the 1970s, the states of Michigan and Wisconsin became actively engaged in how the Apostle Islands and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshores were chartered by the National Park Service. As a result, hunting and fishing are allowed in these National Parks. Hunting was apparently not pressed as an issue with the development of Theodore Roosevelt National Park. As a result, hunting is not permitted and we are now annually dealing with wildlife management challenges in this park.

Proposal I: Sibley Trail of 1863 and Associated Battlefields.

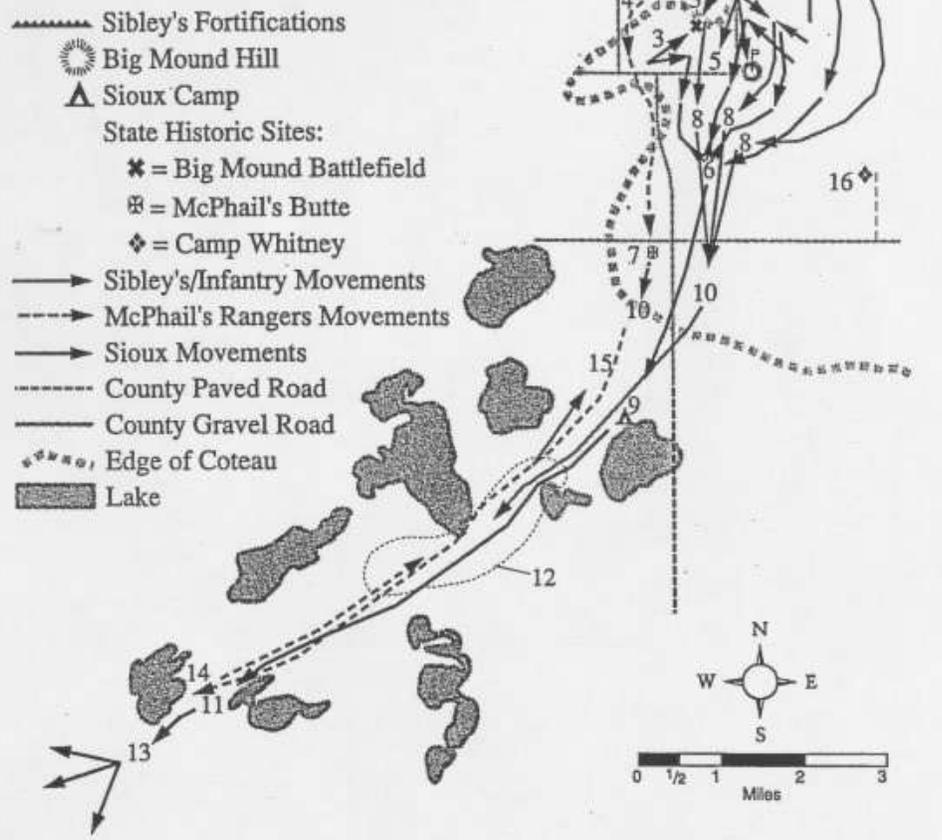
A Brief History:

Following the Sioux uprising of 1862 in Minnesota, General Sibley led a military expedition consisting of three infantry and six cavalry companies (i.e., ~4,000 men) overland into the Dakota Territory. On July 24, 1863 Sibley's men were approached by a small group of Sioux Indians requesting a parley. This party of Indians was part of a hunting camp located four miles to the south. This hunting camp consisted of several groups, but was primarily composed of members of Standing Bull's band. On a low hill, 10 miles north of what is now the town of Tappen, Dr. Josiah Weiser with his small cadre of officers rode out to meet the assembled group of Indians (Figure 1).

As the talks started, Dr. Weiser was shot and killed by a young warrior of Inkpaduta's band (Inkpaduta was a Wahpekute chief involved in the 1862 Minnesota Uprising). The result of this rash act was a six-day running battle, extending over 60 miles, primarily between about 1,500 Indians and six companies of cavalry (Figures 2 and 3). Hostilities ended on July 29 when the last members of the village abandoned most of their belongings and crossed the Missouri River near what is now Sibley Park on the south side of Bismarck. Sibley had planned to meet General Sully at this approximate location as part of pincer movement against the Indians. Delayed by low water conditions on the river, General Sully's troops did not show. On August 1 Sibley's troops started the long march back to Minnesota. In total the expedition covered 939 miles.

Between June 30 and August 21, 1863 Sibley's troops camped at about 40 different sites during his military expedition into what is now North Dakota. Twelve of these campsites are currently state historic sites, but offer little if any recreational value to the public. As a necessity for horses and livestock, these campsites were all located near water. Often campsites were located directly between two large lakes or wetlands. This was done to reduce the potential number of directions from which night attacks by hostile Indians could originate. As a result, many of these camp sites are now often located adjacent to excellent wildlife habitat.

Big Mound Battlefield - July 24, 1863 -



- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sibley's approach. 2. Camp fortifications. 3. Initial parley ends in Dr. Weiser's death ✖. 4. McPhail's Rangers swing west around the Sioux. 5. Infantry deploys from camp/Sioux retreat. 6. Sioux concentrate on central plateau. 7. McPhail arrives at butte # southwest of Sioux. 8. Infantry flanks Sioux on north and northeast. 9. Sioux retreat to village. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. McPhail and infantry reach edge of coteau. 11. Sioux retreat southwest to Dead Buffalo Lake vicinity. 12. Infantry pursues Sioux until dark—prepare to camp. 13. Sioux reach Dead Buffalo Lake and disperse. 14. McPhail reaches Dead Buffalo Lake and returns to temporary camp. 15. McPhail and infantry return to original camp. 16. Next day's camp at Camp Whitney ♦. |
|---|--|

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the Big Mound (24 July 1863), and Dead Buffalo Lake (26 July 1863) Battlefields (Source: Snortland (ed.) 1996. A Traveler's Companion to North Dakota State Historic Sites).

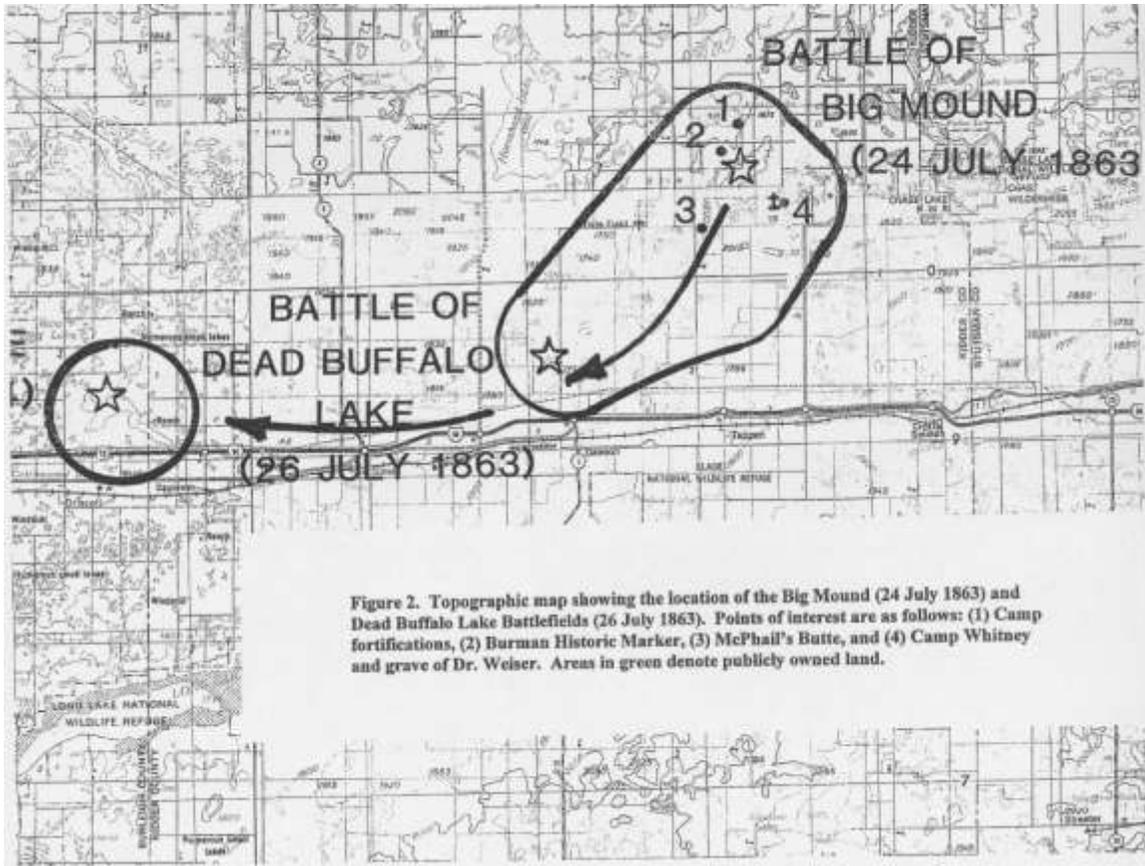


Figure 2. Topographic map showing the location of the Big Mound (24 July 1863) and Dead Buffalo Lake Battlefields (26 July 1863). Points of interest are as follows: (1) Camp fortifications, (2) Burman Historic Marker, (3) McPhail's Butte, and (4) Camp Whitney and grave of Dr. Weiser. Areas in green denote publicly owned land.

Figure 3. Topographic map showing the location of the Stony Lake Battlefield (28 July 1863) and skirmish points up to the Missouri River. Points of interest are as follows: (5) Apple Creek Camp and grave of Corporal John Platt, and (6) approximate location where Sioux abandon supplies and crossed the Missouri River, and graves of Lieutenant Beaver and Private Miller.



Proposed Acquisitions:

This proposal suggests that funds be used to purchase and develop portions of this extended battlefield and native prairie associated with camp sites along the Sibley trail for the purpose of historical preservation of a culturally significant natural area.

Emphasis would focus on lands not currently cropped (i.e., native prairie, wetlands, and pastured grasslands). Acquisitions north of Tappen should encompass the fortifications along the shore of Kunkel Lake, Burman Historical marker, Dr. Weiser's grave, and McPhail's Butte. These acquisitions could tie together McPhail's Wildlife Management Area (WMA), Kleiters Slough Waterfowl Production Area (WPA), and some state school land. In total, perhaps as much as 17 sections (~11,000 acres) of currently held and acquired land could be blocked up (Figure 2). Additional acquisitions between Tappen and Bismarck may include the purchase of 2 to 4 sections of land that encompass the Dead Buffalo Lake and Stoney Lake Battlefields, and the July 28 campsite and Corporal John Platt grave along Apple Creek (i.e., westbound I94 rest area, immediately across the road from Henderson WMA) (Figure 3). Again, acquisitions would only be from willing sellers. We would propose that hunting be allowed on all newly acquired lands where deemed appropriate.

Additionally it is proposed funds be used to purchase up to 1 square mile (640 acres) of native prairie, wetlands, and pastured grasslands around each campsite available from willing sellers. In total this could involve up to about 30 or more sites (~9000 to perhaps ~11000 acres). We would suggest that public hunting be allowed on all new land purchases. Much of this area supports waterfowl densities of 60 to 100 nesting pairs per

square mile. We believe this acquisition would meet the goals of the Prairie Protection Project of Ducks Unlimited. Grouse and deer numbers in the area are also good.

Proposed Assessments, Upgrades and Construction:

Carry out an archaeological assessment of the battlefields and campsites. Upgrade facilities and displays at Fort Abercrombie State Park. Provide signage along the route for self-guided tours and promote as a scenic byway and designated bike trail. Construct parking lots and provide interpretative signs that present the history of the campsite and natural history of the northern Great Plains. Future goals may include construct of new interpretative centers, near Medina and Steele that provides an historical overview of the battles, and natural history of the northern Great Plains. These two centers would not only capture both east and west bound tourists, the facility in Medina could also service the Chase Lake Project area and the unfulfilled hopes of people raised by the Chase Lake Wetland Interpretative Center. A third interpretive center could also be developed on the state owned land along the Missouri River south of Bismarck where the battle ended. Develop interpretative walking trails on the battlefield. Upgrade facilities at Sibley Park and possibly include state prison farm as part of the project.

Summary of Potential Expenses Relating to the Development of the Sibley Battlefields and Trails of 1863:

The following is a brief summary of the estimated initial costs. Figure 8 shows the general course of the Sibley Trail of 1863. Figure 9 shows just the campsites and battlefield of the Sibley trail, as well as the route of self-guided auto and bike trail. Figures 10 to 48 provide maps of the general area Campsites and battlefields.

Archaeological Assessments where needed: Cost Undetermined.

Self-guided Auto and bike Route: It is estimated that the cost of each road sign would \$15 each with an additional cost of \$5 per sign for mileage and labor. The total length of the route is estimated to be about 650 miles. If signs are place at an average interval of 3 miles, the total cost for marking the route would be about \$4,500. Upgrading and providing interpretive kiosks at 30-35 campsites (\$5000 per site includes signs, installation and dirt work) and five battlefield sites (\$15,000), and updated information about the trail at Fort Abercrombie State Park (\$50,000); the total cost for road signs, informational kiosks and updating current facilities is estimated to be between \$275,000 and \$300,000.

Land Purchases and Easements: The location and size of proposed acquisitions around campsites and battlefields is summarized in Table 1. It is assumed that the fair market value and cost of land surveys could average as high as \$750 per acre. The total proposed land acquisition would be approximately 9800 acres. Therefore the total cost of land purchases could be as much as \$7.35 million. If additional lands were purchased around battlefields, perhaps as much a total of 15,000 acres could be involved in total acquisitions (\$11.25 million). It is believed that federal grants and contributions from non government organizations could significantly reduce the cost to the state. OMB costs would include fencing and weed control.

| Category | Estimated Cost | Value to Project |
|---|---|---|
| Archaeological Assessments | Undetermined | Assure Historical Accuracy and compliance with Federal laws. |
| Self-guided Auto and Bike Trails | \$250,000 to \$300,000 | Educate the public as to the historical significance of the sites. |
| Land Purchases and Easements | \$7.35 to \$11.25 Million (Note: It is believed that a significant portion of the cost for land purchases could be raised from NGO's). | Preserve the historical integrity of the site, provide visitors with a destination for their trip, and provide recreational opportunities for the public |
| Total | \$7.7 to \$11.5 Million | |

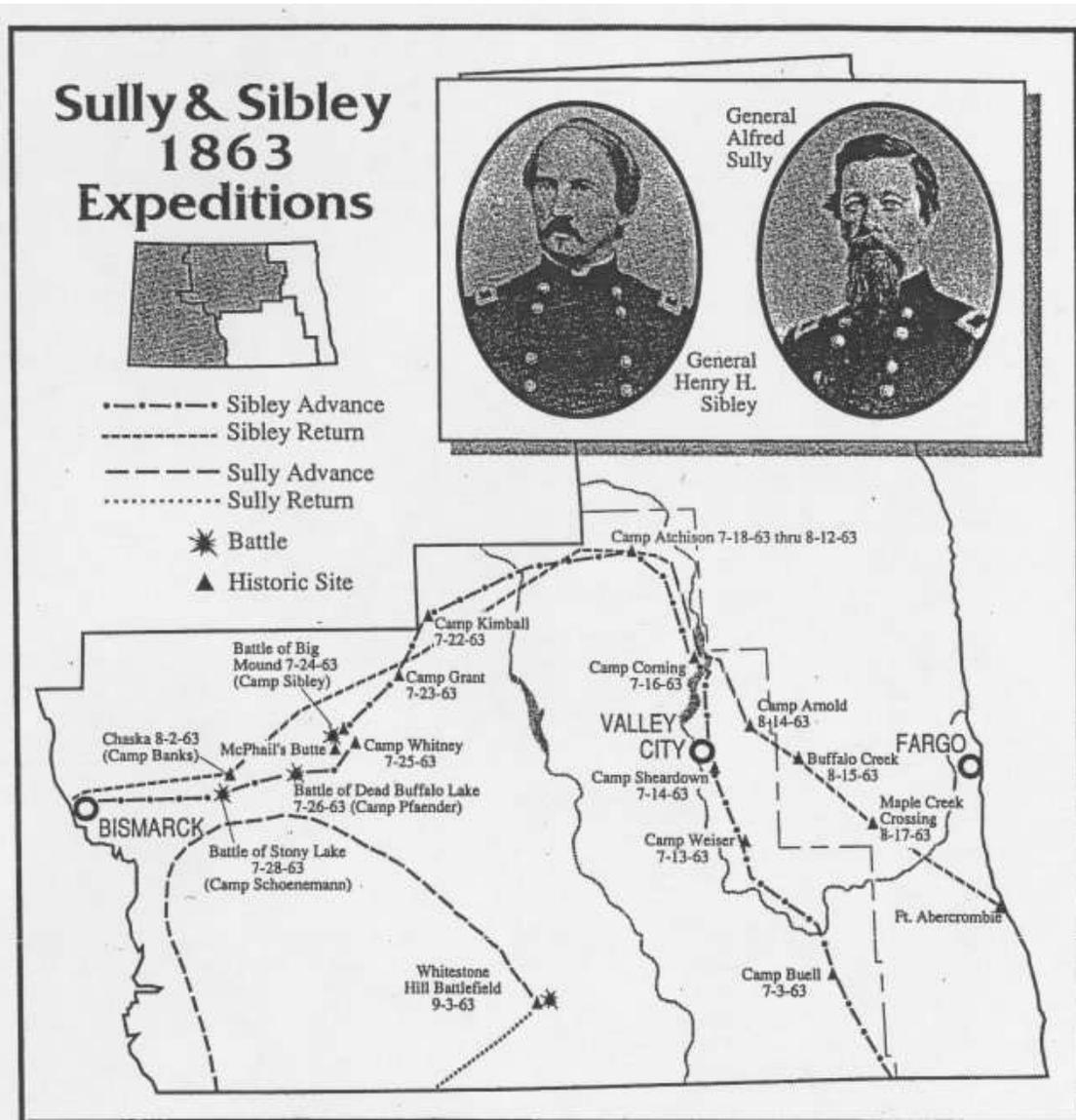


Figure 8. Map showing the routes of Generals Sibley and Sully during the summer of 1863 (Source: Snortland (ed.) 1996. *A Traveler's Companion to North Dakota State Historic Sites*).

Table 1. Summary of location and size of potential land acquisitions around Sibley Trail campsites and battlefields. Camp number corresponds to the numbers on the map of the expedition (Figure 9) (Source: Kudelka (2003) and Snortland (ed.) (1996)).

| Camp Name (Number) | County | Section | Township | Range | Potential Acquisitions (acres) |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------|--------------|---|
| 1. Parker | Sargent | 32 | 130 | 53 | 160 |
| | East end of Tewaukon NWR | | | | |
| 2. Buell | Sargent | 9 | 132 | 54 | 400 |
| | (Currently in PLOTS next to Storm lake NWR) South shore of Storm Lake | | | | |
| 3. Hayes | Ransom | 36 | 134 | 55 | 480 |
| | (Mostly Native Prairie and riparian woodlands) Dug defensive trenches | | | | |
| 4. Wharton | Ransom | 19 | 135 | 56 | 480 |
| | (Mostly riparian and native vegetation) East side of Sheyenne River | | | | |
| 5. Weiser | Barnes | 33 | 137 | 57 | 160 |
| | (Mostly native prairie and pasture next to Storhoff WPA) | | | | |
| 6. Sheardown | Barnes | 35 | 140 | 58 | 40 |
| 7. Smith | Barnes | 30 | 141 | 57 | 160 |
| | (Mostly wetlands next to Valley City WMA) | | | | |
| 8. Corning | Barnes | 7 | 143 | 58 | 320 |
| | (Mostly Wetlands near Barnes County WMA) | | | | |
| 9. Pope | Griggs | 4 | 145 | 59 | 320 |
| | (Mostly Wetlands and Pasture near PLOTS land) | | | | |
| 10. Atchison | Griggs | 29 | 147 | 60 | 80-480 |
| | Base camp NE shore of Lake Sibley. Graves of George E. Brent and Samuel Wannamaker. (mostly pasture and wetlands next to Sibley Lake NWR) | | | | |
| 11. Forbes | Foster | 33 | 146 | 63 | 160 |
| | Visited by ~300 Meti from the west (Mostly Wetlands and pasture) | | | | |
| 12. Olin | Foster | 33 | 145 | 64 | 80 |
| | (Riparian wetlands and grasslands on north end of Arrowwood NWR) | | | | |
| 13. Kimball | Foster | 16 | 145 | 67 | 320 |
| | (Mostly Wetlands next to State School lands) | | | | |

Table 1 (Continued).

| | | | | |
|--|-------|-----|----|-----|
| 14. Grant Stutsman | 24 | 143 | 69 | 640 |
| (Mostly wetlands and pasture next to PLOTS land) | | | | |
| 15. Sibley Kidder | | 141 | 71 | 320 |
| Big Mound Battle and Grave of Dr. Weiser NW1/4 Sec. 24, T141-R71. Dug defensive trenches. Kunkel Lake (Mostly Pasture and Wetlands) | | | | |
| 16. Whitney Kidder | 5 | 141 | 70 | 640 |
| 17. McPhail Butte | 4 | 140 | 71 | 640 |
| Historic Site (Native Prairie and Wetlands) | | | | |
| 18. Pfaender Kidder | 33 | 140 | 72 | 640 |
| (Mostly Wetlands) Battle of Dead Buffalo Lake south shore of lake. Burned Indian camp. | | | | |
| 20. Schoenemann Burleigh 8&18 | | 139 | 75 | 480 |
| (Mostly Native Prairie and Riparian wetlands) Battle of Stony Lake fought on 7/28 about one mile to the NE. Associated with PLOTS land. | | | | |
| 21. Stees Burleigh | 24? | 139 | 79 | 300 |
| Along Apple Creek Grave of Corp. John Platt. North of Henderson WMA and next to west bound rest area along I94. | | | | |
| 22. Slaughter Burleigh | 28 | 138 | 80 | |
| Above mouth of Apple Creek Graves of Lt Beaver and Pvt. Nicholas Miller (E1/2, Sec. 27, T138, R80) Next to COE land, Sibley Park and State Prison Farm. | | | | |
| 24. Braden Burleigh | 19? | 139 | 78 | 160 |
| (Mostly Native Prairie and Riparian wetlands) (NE of Henderson WMA). | | | | |
| Banks Burleigh | ?? | 139 | 75 | 160 |
| Scout Chaska Historic Site SW1/4 Sec. 34 140-75 (Chaska dies at this camp site) just north of probable Camp Site | | | | |
| 25. Kennedy Kidder | ?? | 140 | 72 | 0 |
| 26. Williston Kidder | ?? | 141 | 71 | 0 |
| Kunkel Lake? | | | | |
| 27. Gilfillan Stutsman | 13 | 143 | 68 | 640 |
| (Mostly Native Prairie, Pasture and Wetlands) | | | | |
| 28. Hall Foster | 23&24 | 145 | 66 | 160 |

| | | | | |
|--|----|--------|-----|-----|
| 29. Carter Foster | 2 | 145 | 64 | 160 |
| (Mostly Native Prairie and riparian wetlands along western side of section) | | | | |
| 10. Atchison Griggs | 29 | 147 | 60 | 0 |
| Col. McPhail's Detachment heads south | | | | |
| 30. Burt Griggs | 35 | 145 | 59 | 160 |
| (Mostly Wetlands and Pasture) | | | | |
| 31. Libby Barnes | 13 | 142 | 58 | 200 |
| Graves of Kristian Peterson | | | | |
| 32. Arnold Barnes | 34 | 141 | 56 | 160 |
| Historic site NE1/4 Sec. 32, T141, R56 (two miles west of actual camp). Two Graves | | | | |
| 33. Stevens Cass | 2 | 139 | 55 | 160 |
| East bank of Maple River. | | | | |
| 34. Ambler Cass | 36 | 138 | 53 | 160 |
| Near Maple River Historic site | | | | |
| 35. Chase Richland | ?? | NE136 | 51 | 0 |
| Along banks of Sheyenne River west of Kindred | | | | |
| 36. Edgerton Richland | ?? | NW136? | 49? | 0 |
| One days march from Fort Abercrombie. Perhaps along the Wild Rice River? | | | | |
| 37. Hackett Richland | 4 | 134 | 48 | 0 |
| At or adjacent to Fort Abercrombie | | | | |
| North Dakota Detachment Campsites: | | | | |
| 38. Libby Richland | ?? | 134 | 49 | 0 |
| Five miles west of Fort Abercrombie across Wild Rice River. Detachment from Camp Hayes | | | | |
| 39. Tattersall Richland | ?? | 134 | 52 | 0 |
| 10 miles NW of Wyndmere | | | | |
| 40. Wilson Ransom | ?? | 134 | 54 | 0 |
| A few miles east of Camp Hayes on west bank of Sheyenne River | | | | |
| 41. Rusten Griggs | 23 | 145 | 60 | 0 |
| McPhail's detachment headed south from Camp Atchison towards Fort Ransom and Stirum. on 8/24 camped at Big Stone lake in MN and returned to Fort Ridgely on 9/1. | | | | |

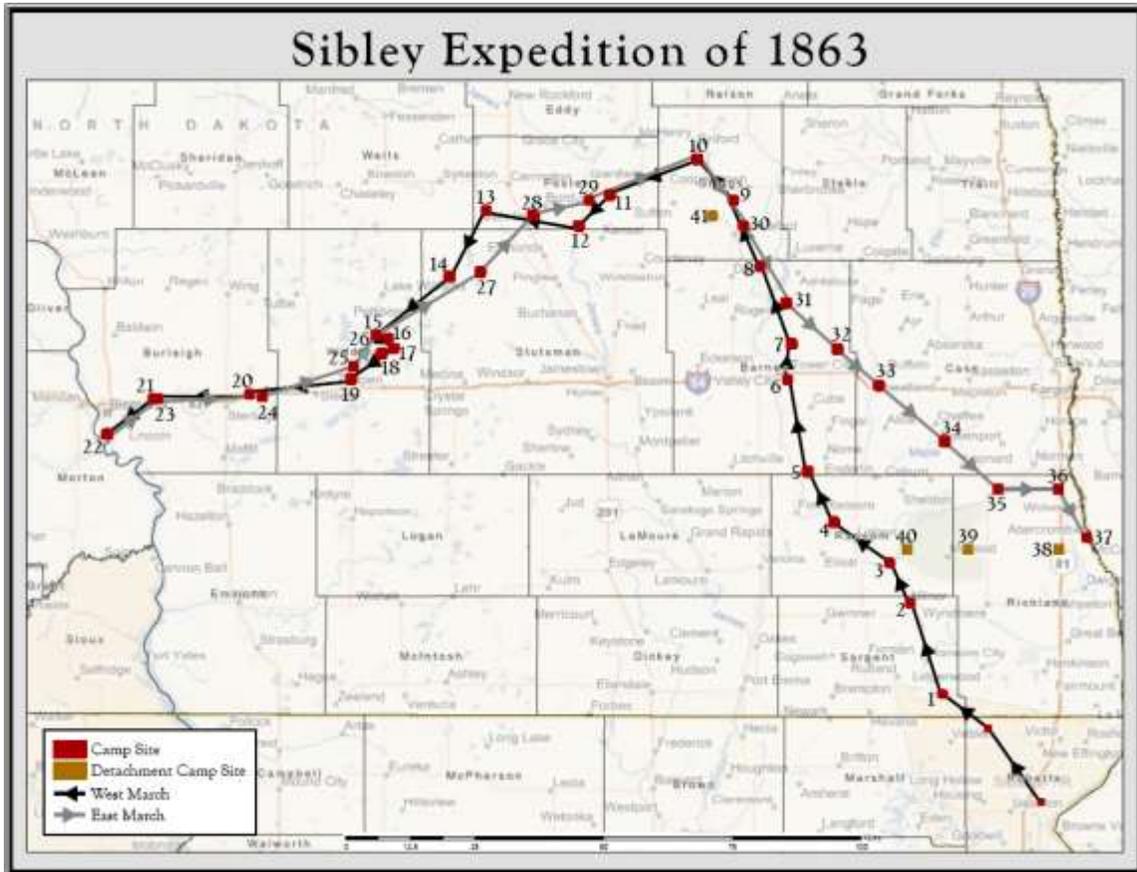


Figure 9. Location of Sibley’s 1863 Expedition campsites and battlefields located within present day North Dakota. Name of campsites and battlefields, legal description, and acreage of potential acquisitions are given in Table 1.

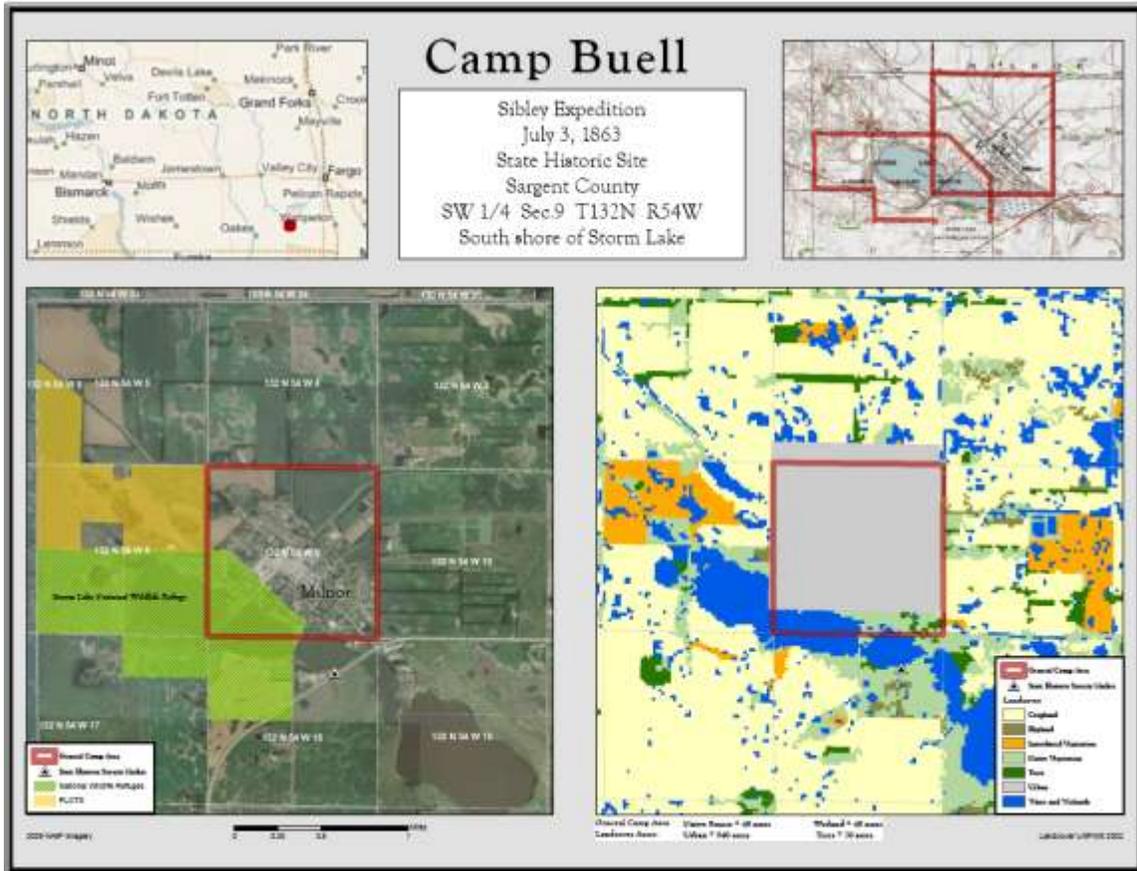


Figure 11. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Buell, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

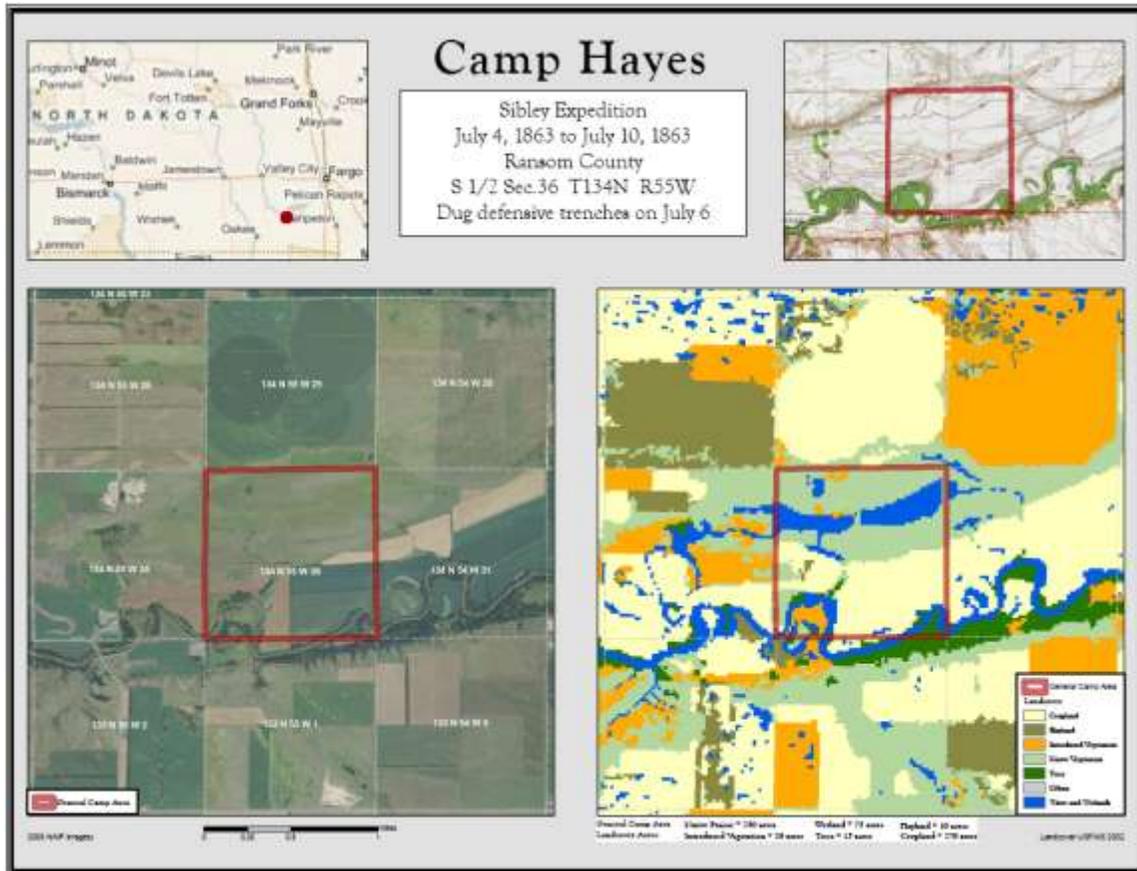


Figure 12. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Hayes, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

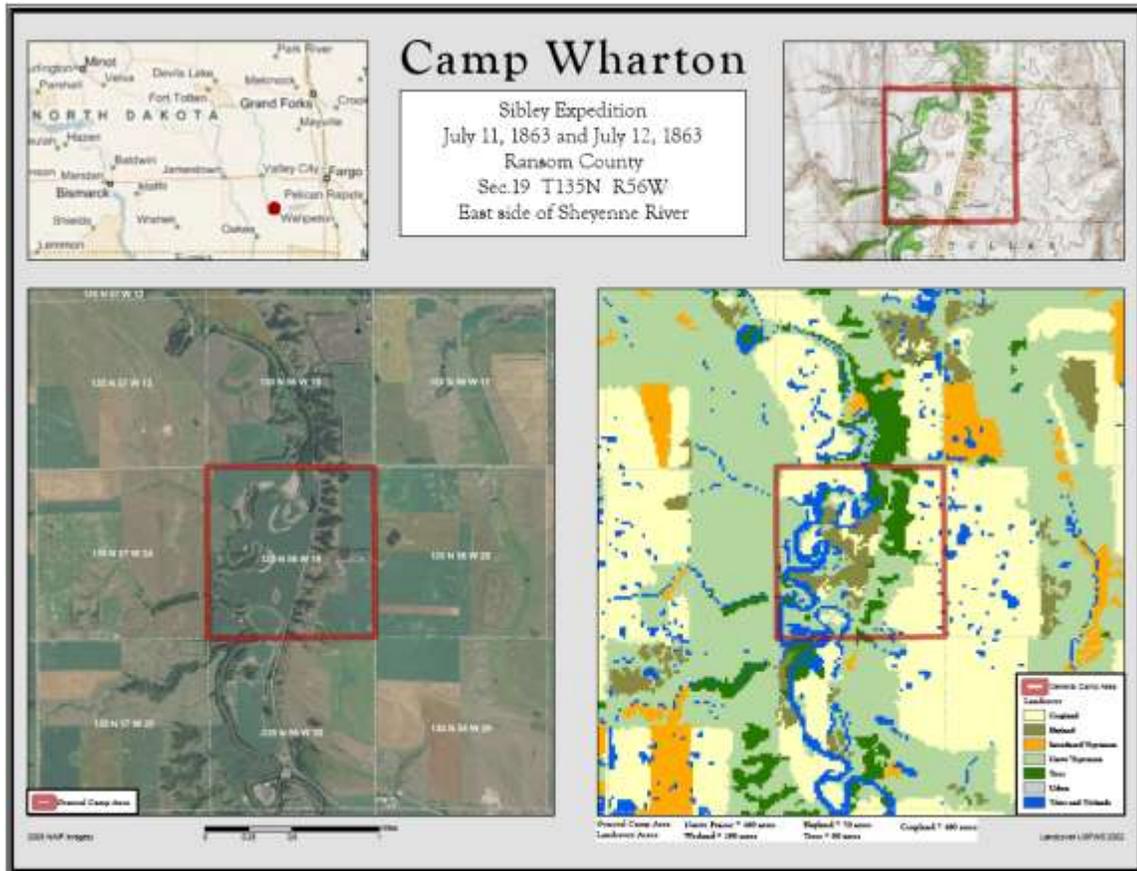


Figure 13. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Wharton, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

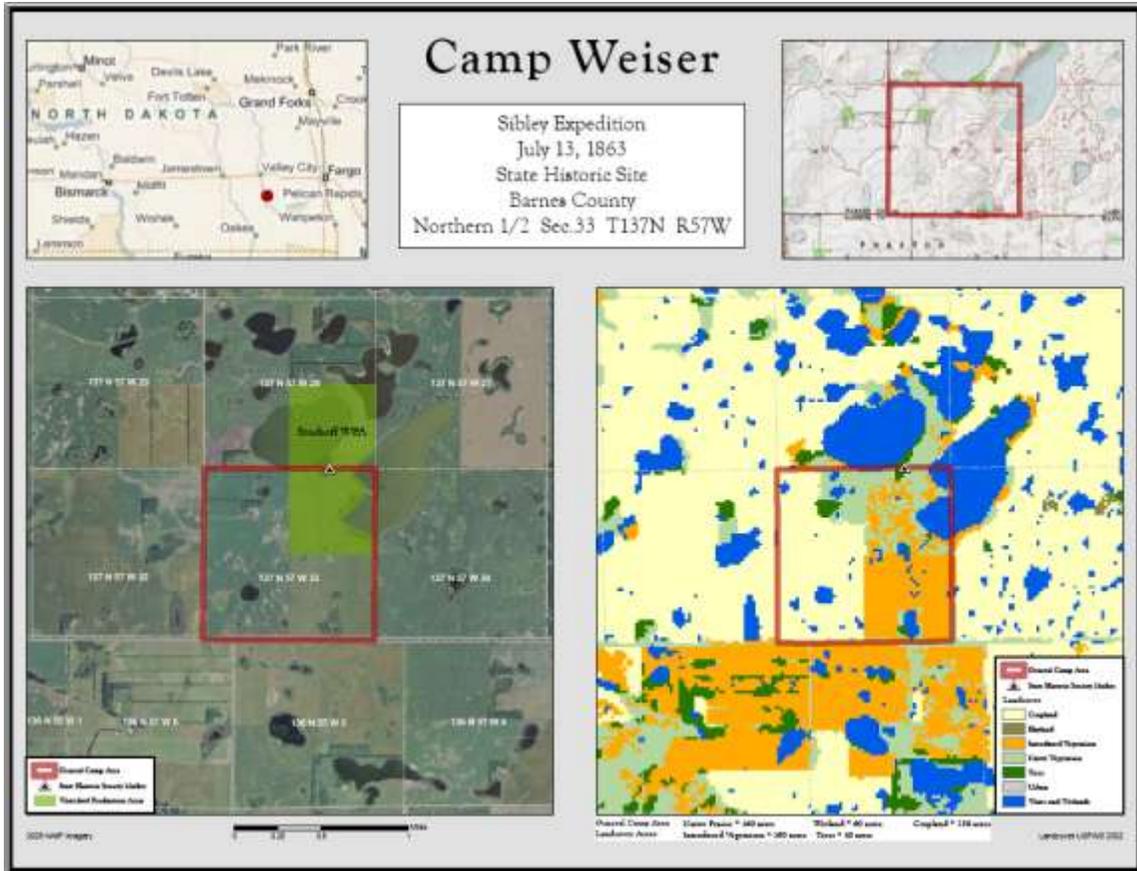


Figure 14. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Weiser, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

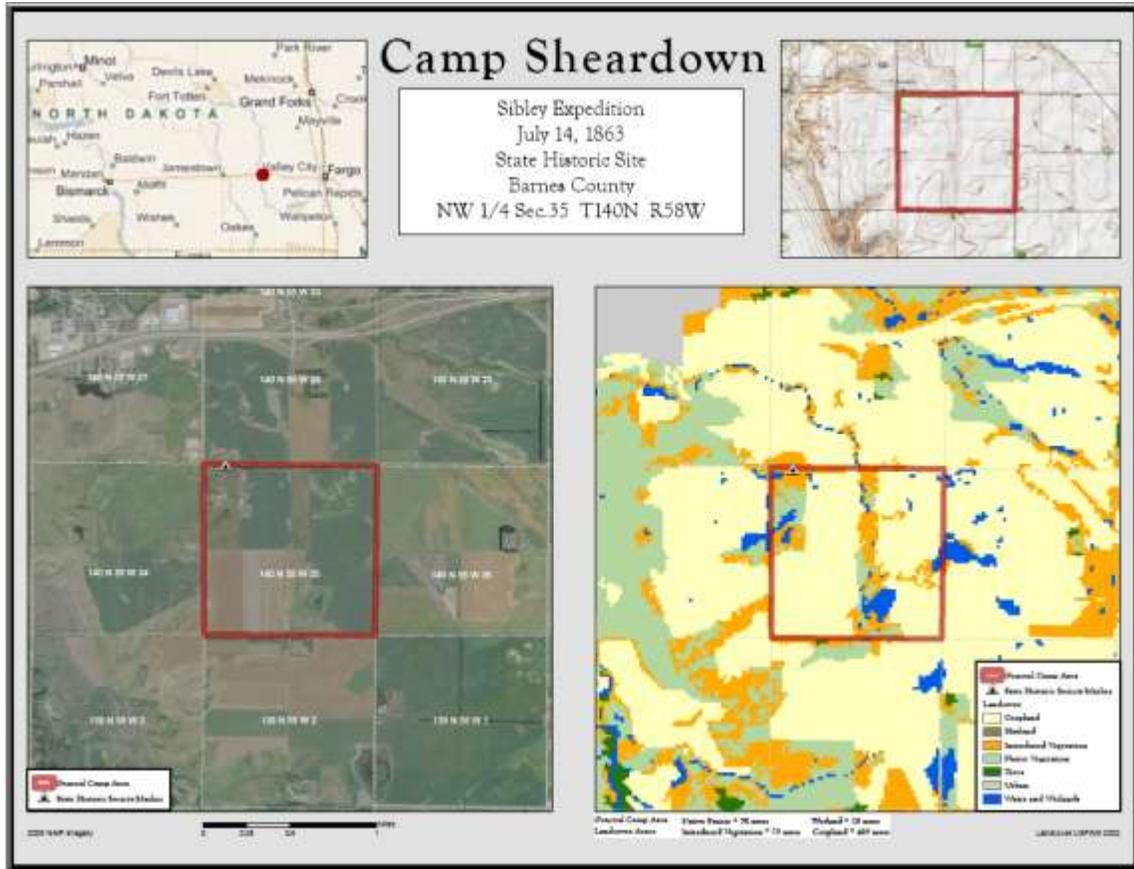


Figure 15. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Sheardown, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

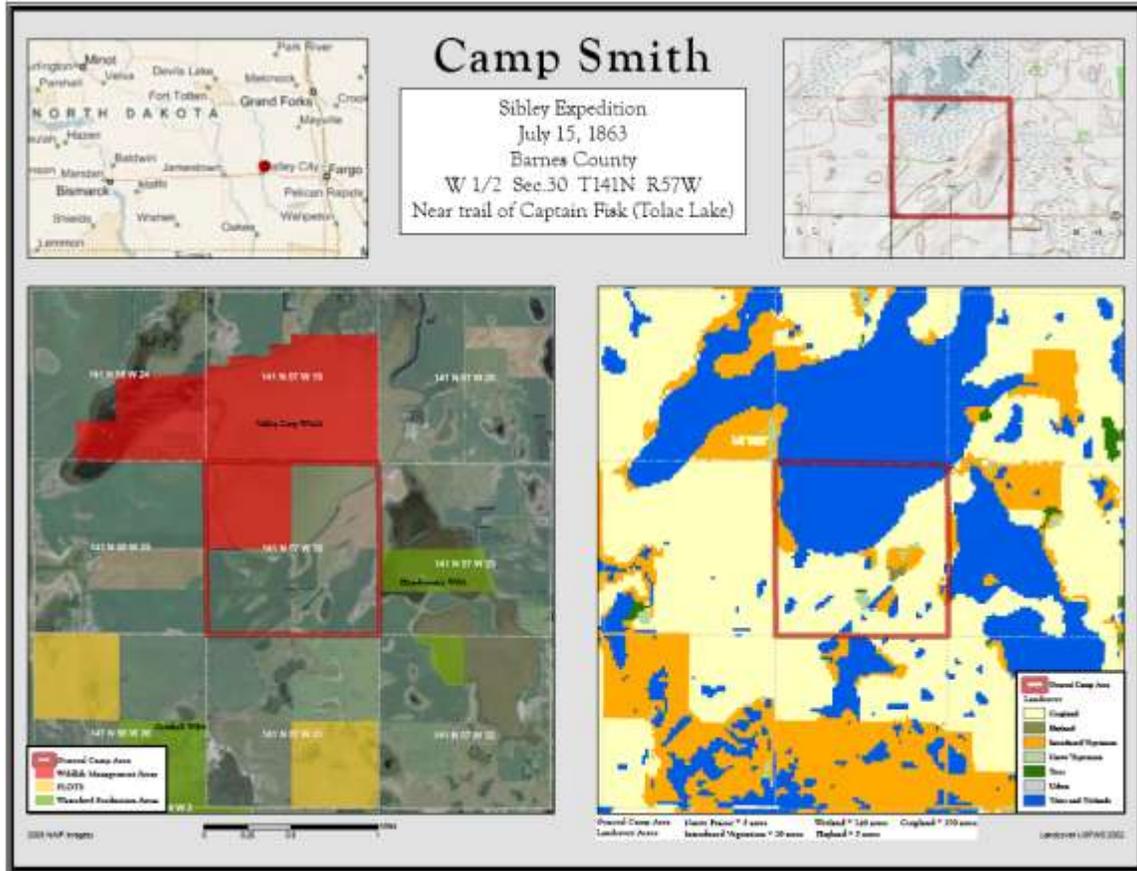


Figure 16. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Smith, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

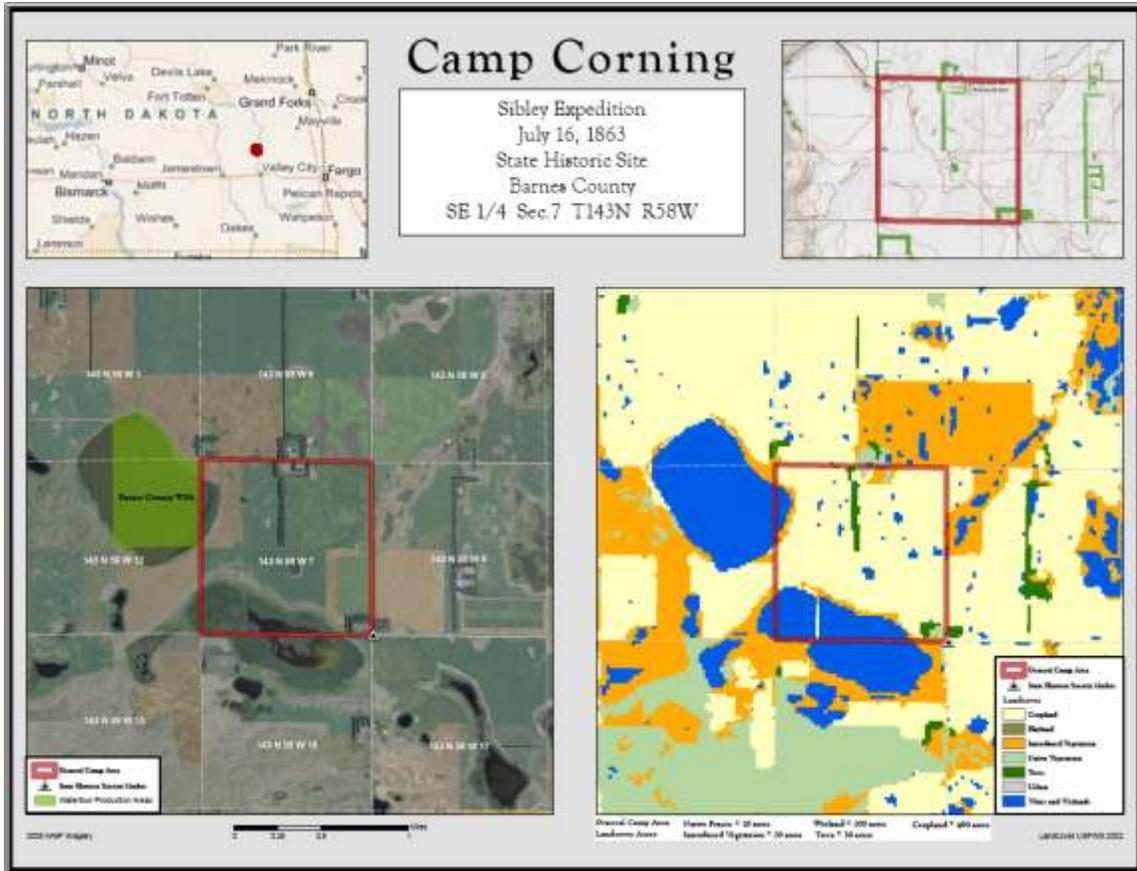


Figure 17. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Corning, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

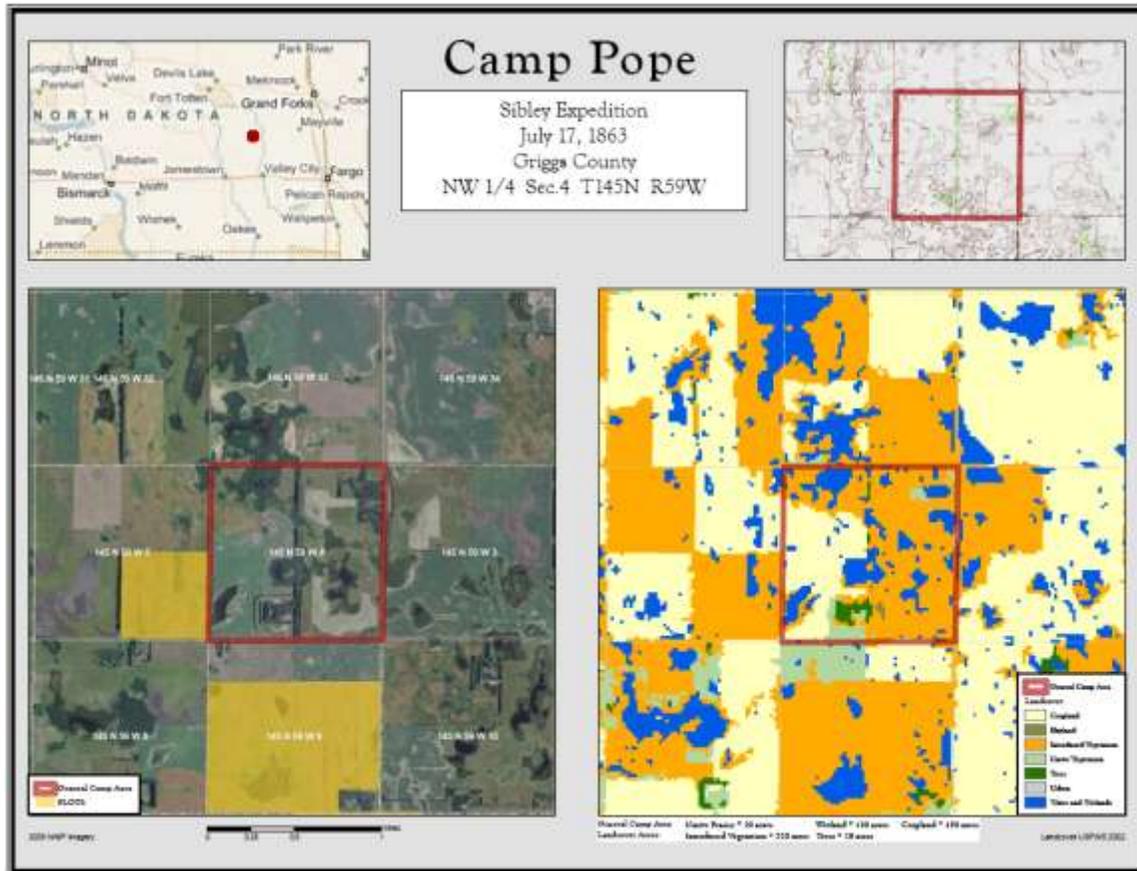


Figure 18. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Pope, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

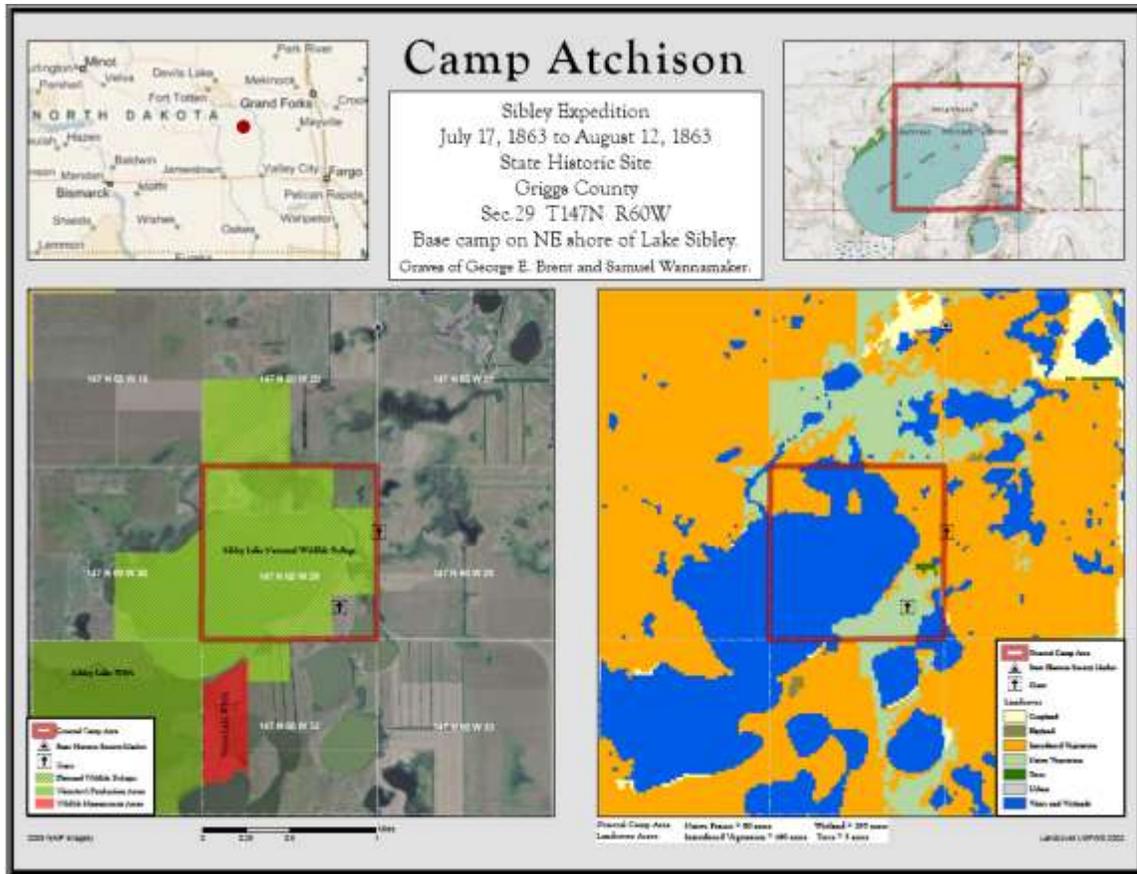


Figure 19. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Atchison, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

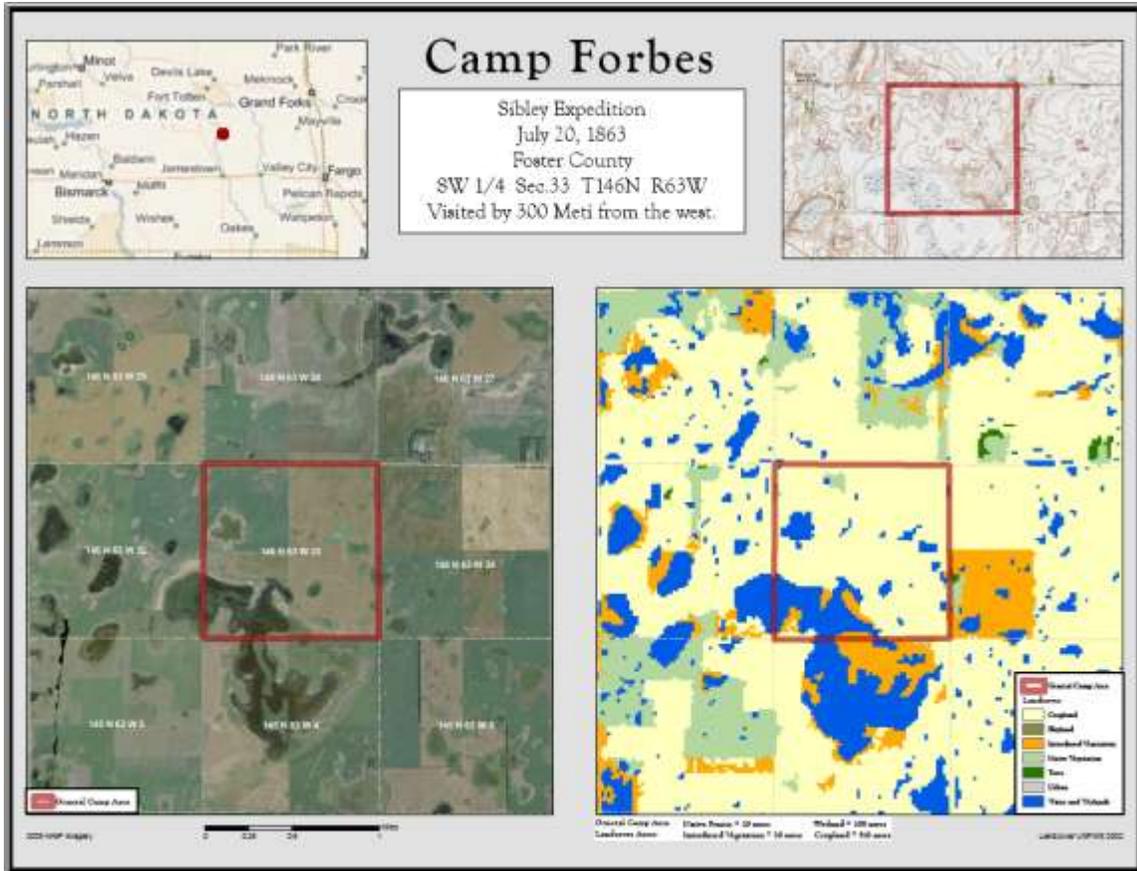


Figure 20. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Forbes, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

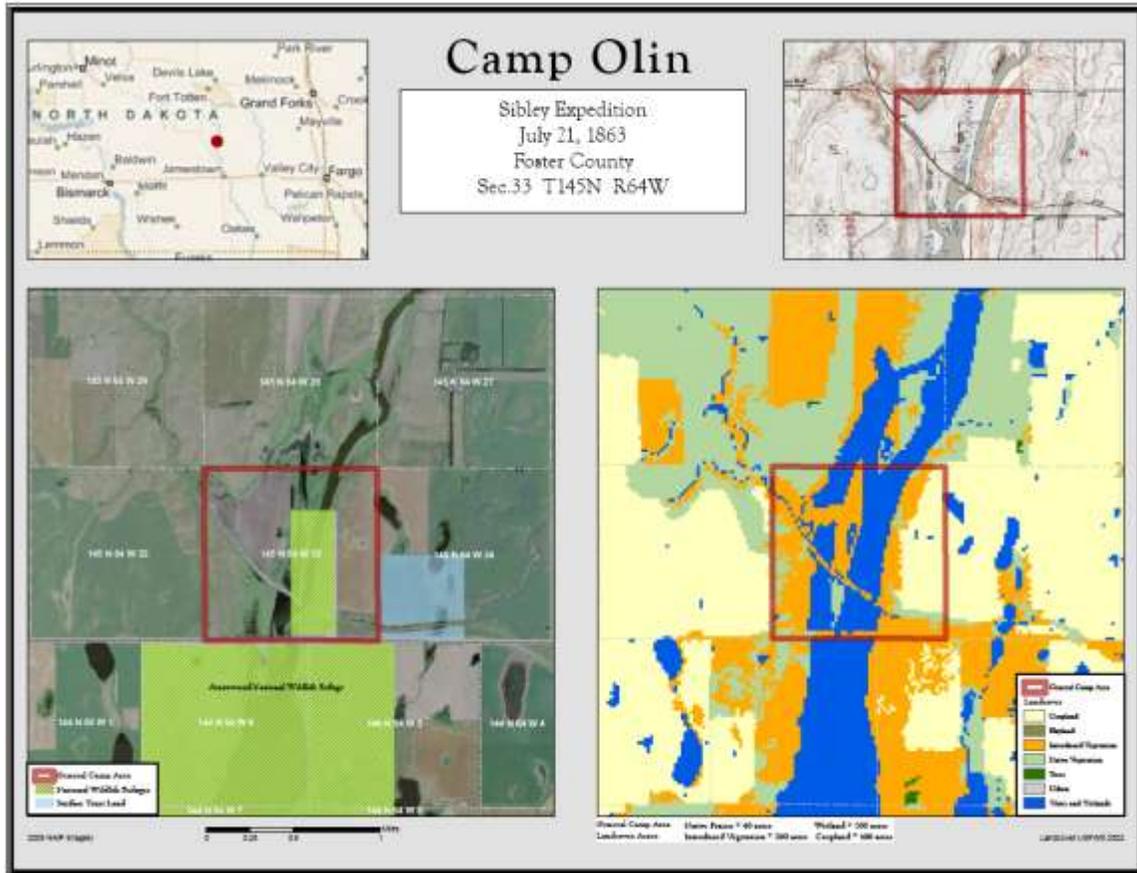


Figure 21. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Olin, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

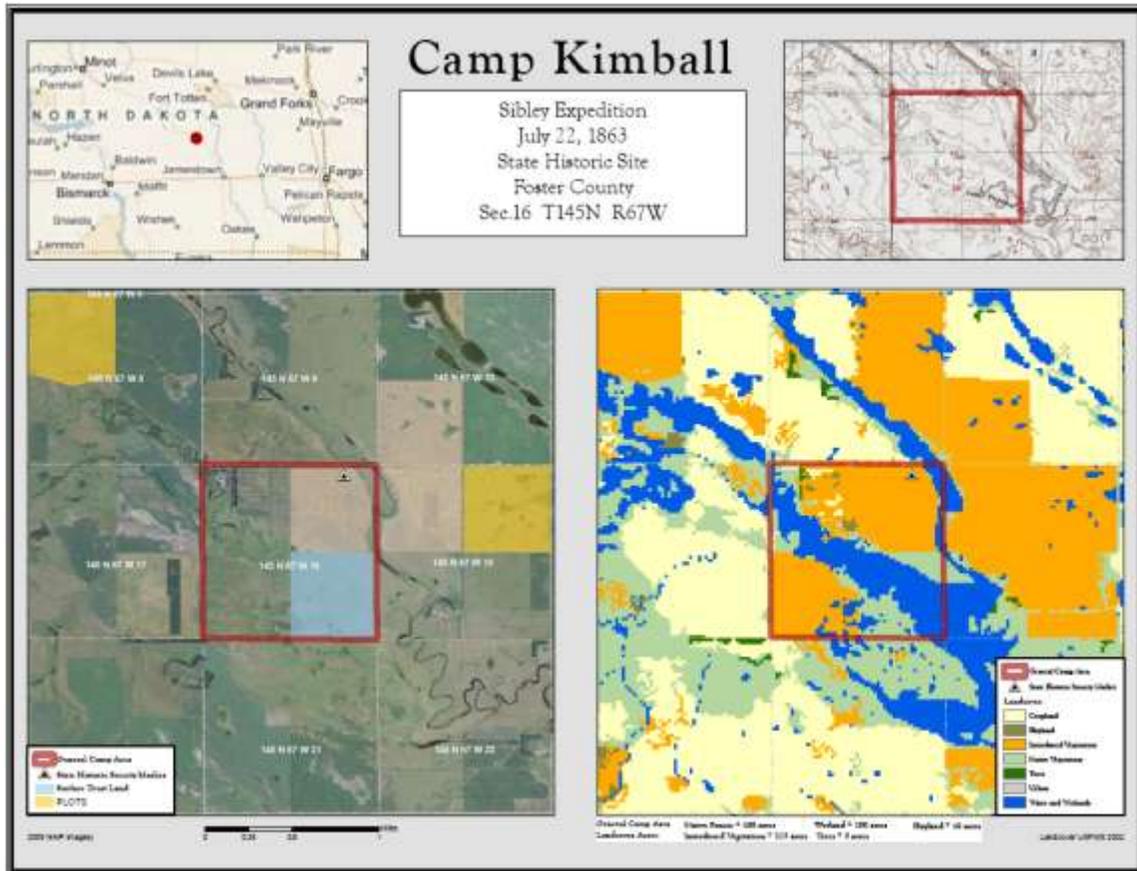


Figure 22. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Kimball, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

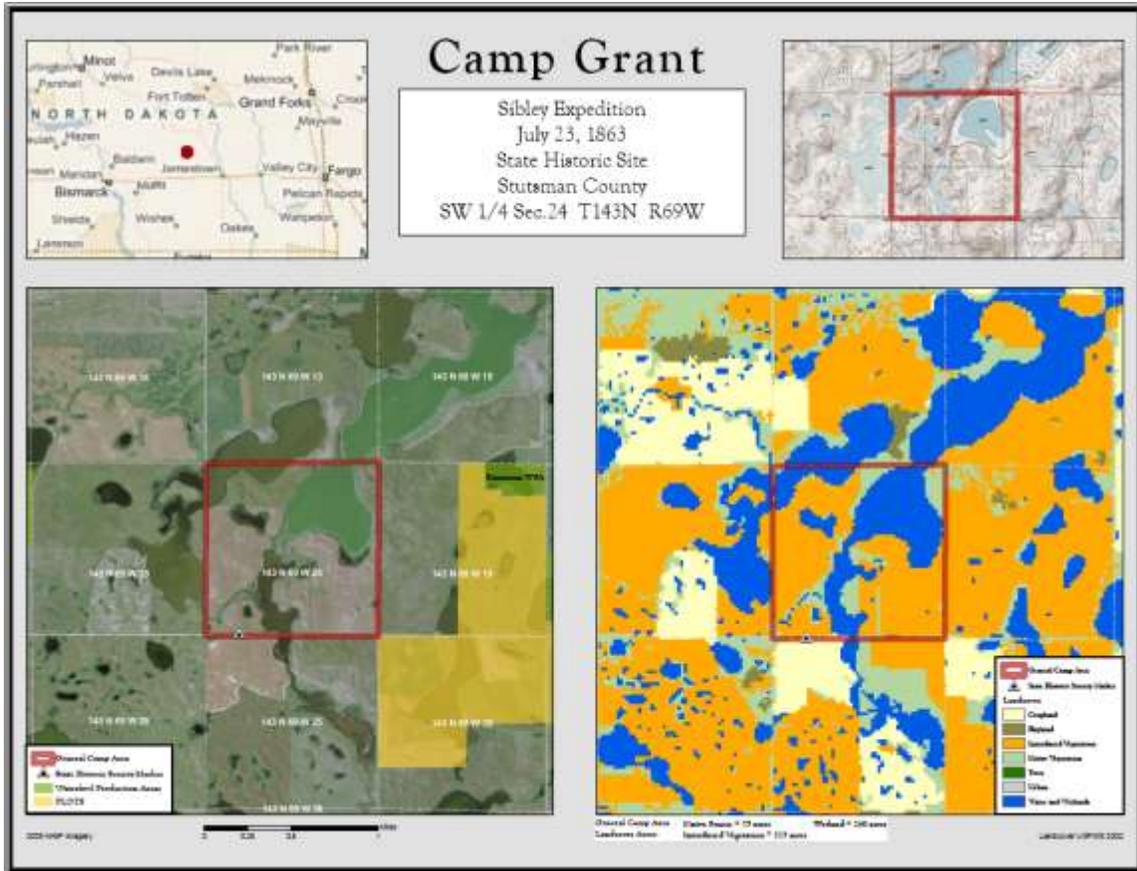


Figure 23. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Grant, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

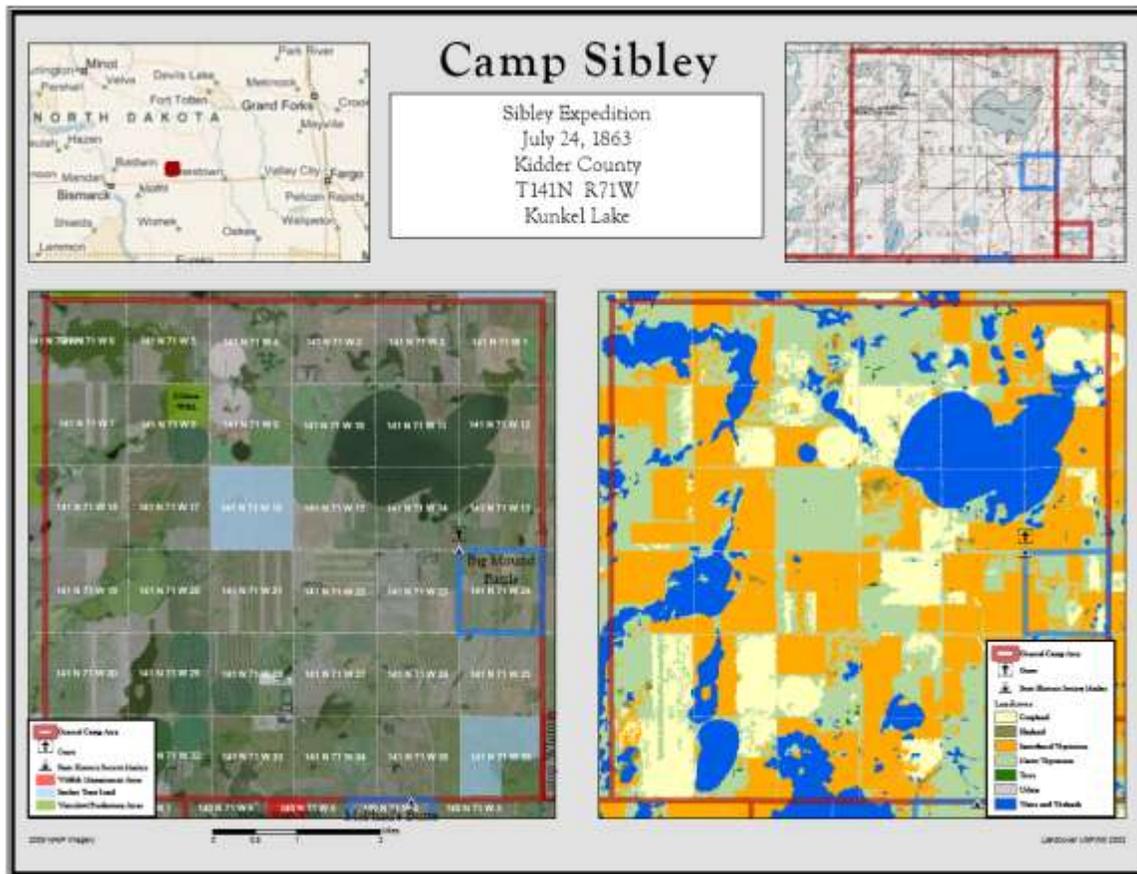


Figure 24. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Sibley, Sibley Expedition of 1863. The exact location of Camp Sibley is not known. Defensive trenches were believed to have been dug along southern shore of Kunkel Lake. Grave of Dr. Weiser, McPhail's Butte and Big Mound Battlefield also in the area.

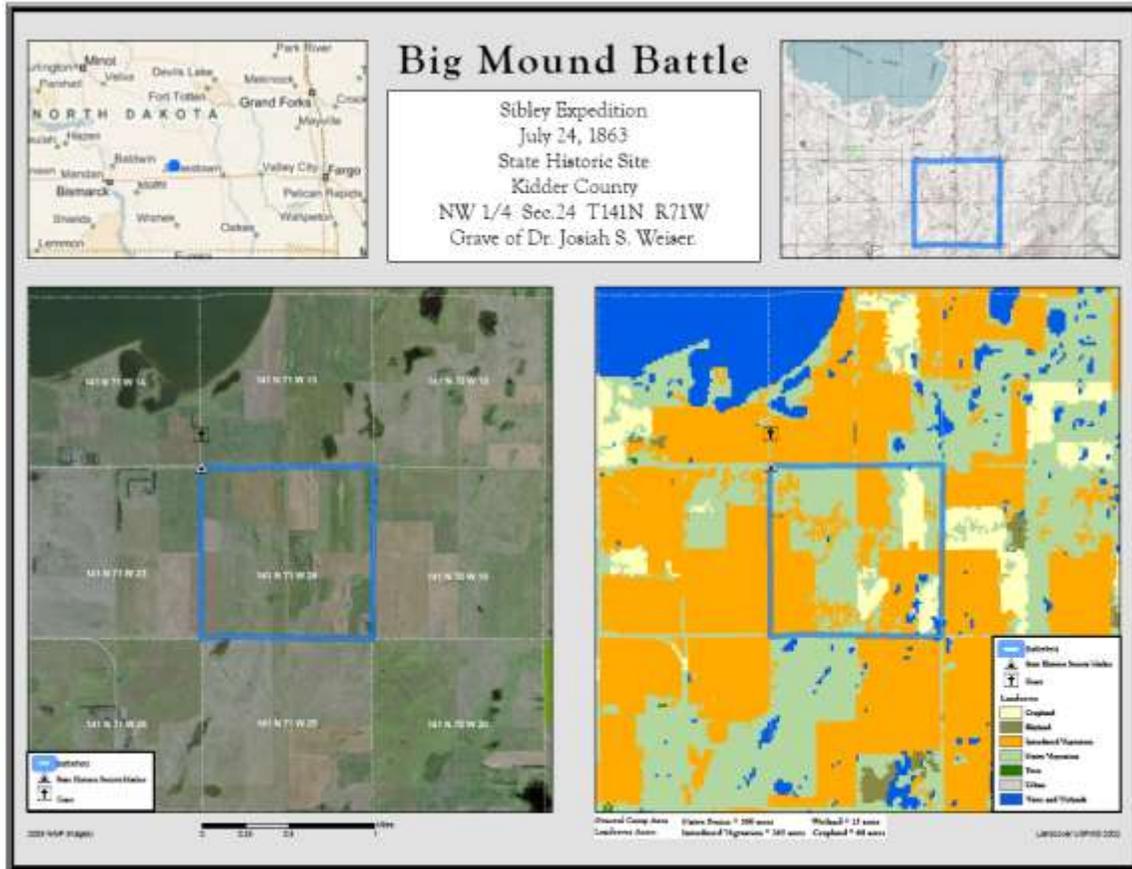


Figure 25. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Big Mound Battlefield, Sibley Expedition of 1863. The exact location of Camp Sibley is not known. See Figure 1 for diagram of the Big Mound Battle. Grave of Dr. Weiser, McPhail's Butte, and Camp Sibley are also in the area.

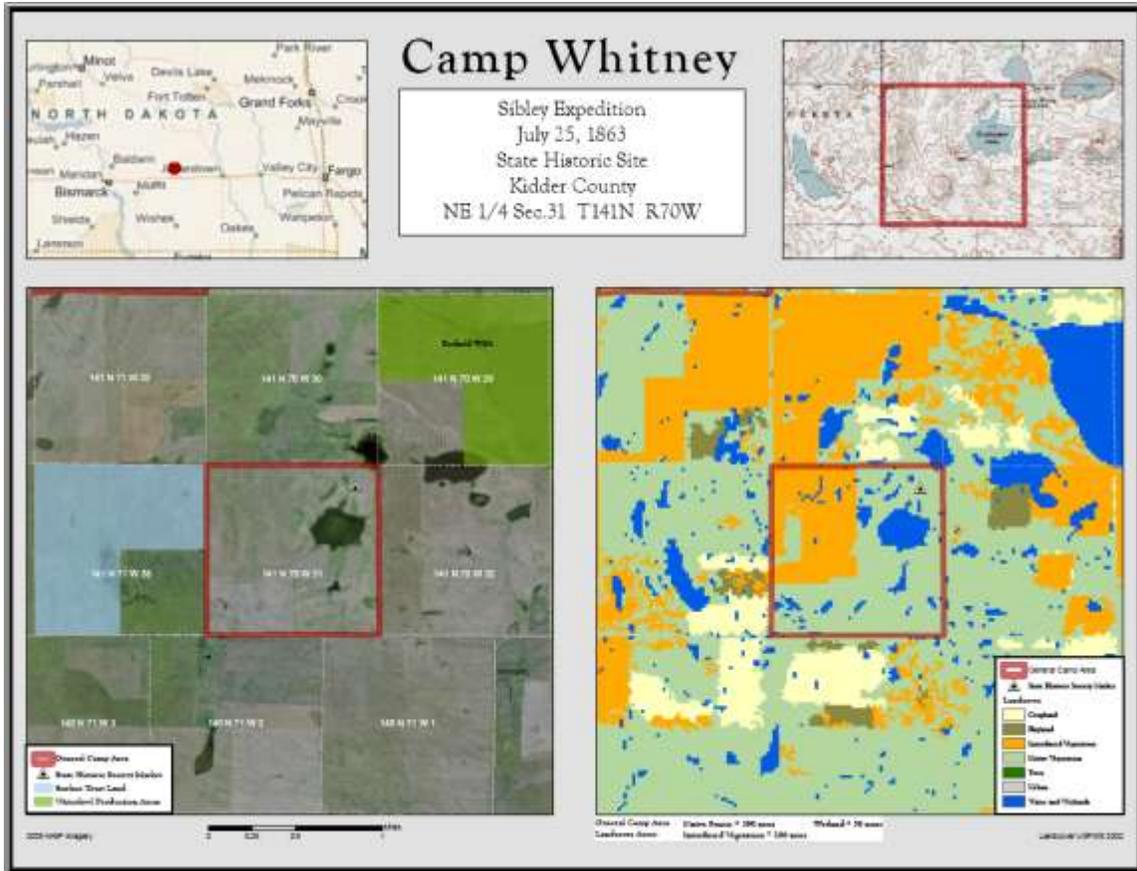


Figure 26. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Whitney, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

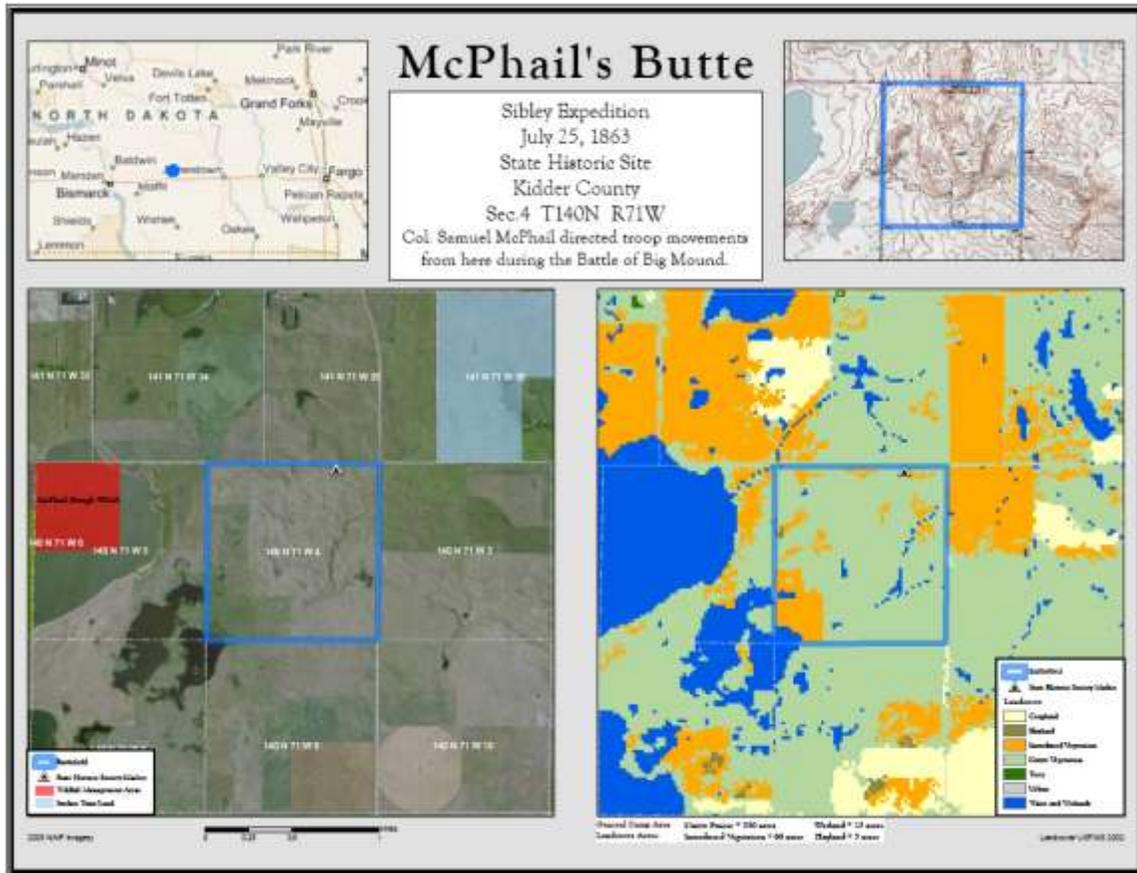


Figure 27. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Big Mound Battlefield, Sibley Expedition of 1863. See Figure 1 for diagram of the Big Mound Battle. Grave of Dr. Weiser and Camp Sibley are also in the area.

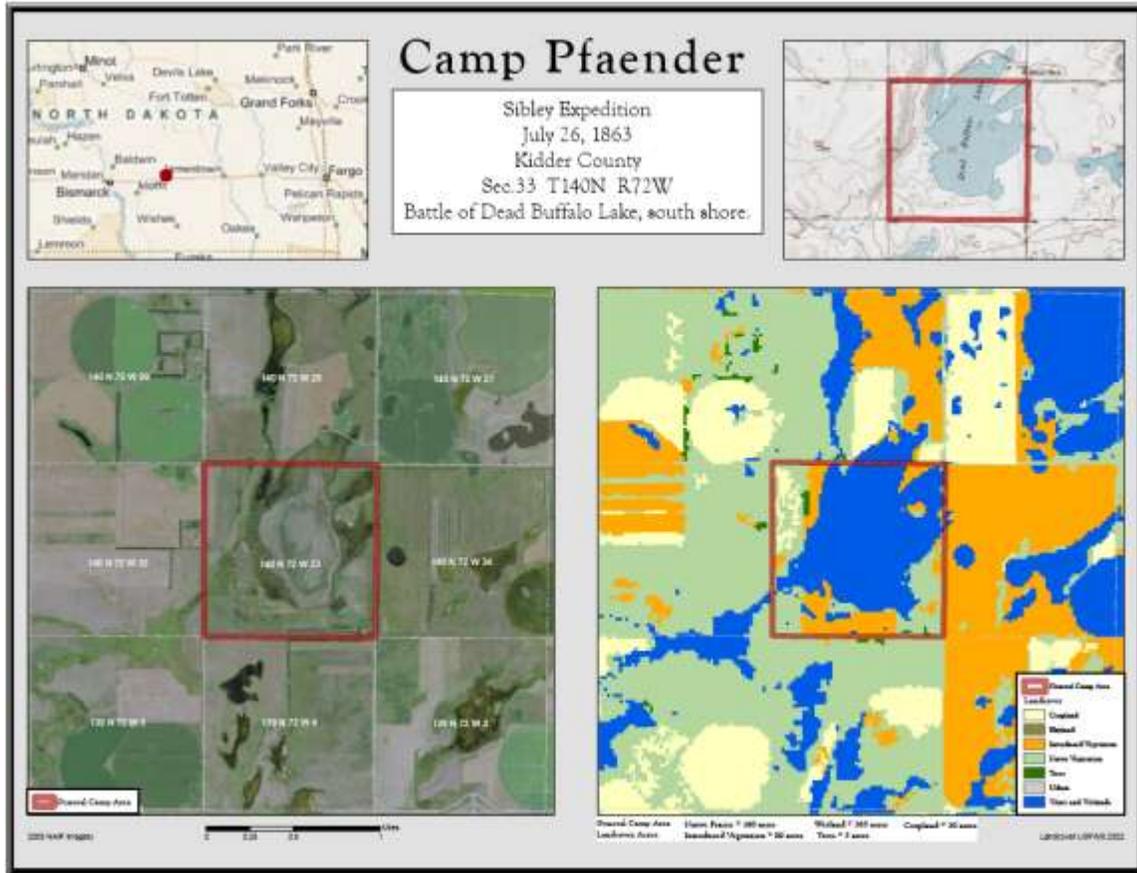


Figure 28. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Pfaender, Sibley Expedition of 1863. See Figures 1, 2 and 3 for diagram of the Battle of Dead Buffalo Lake and the running battle that followed.

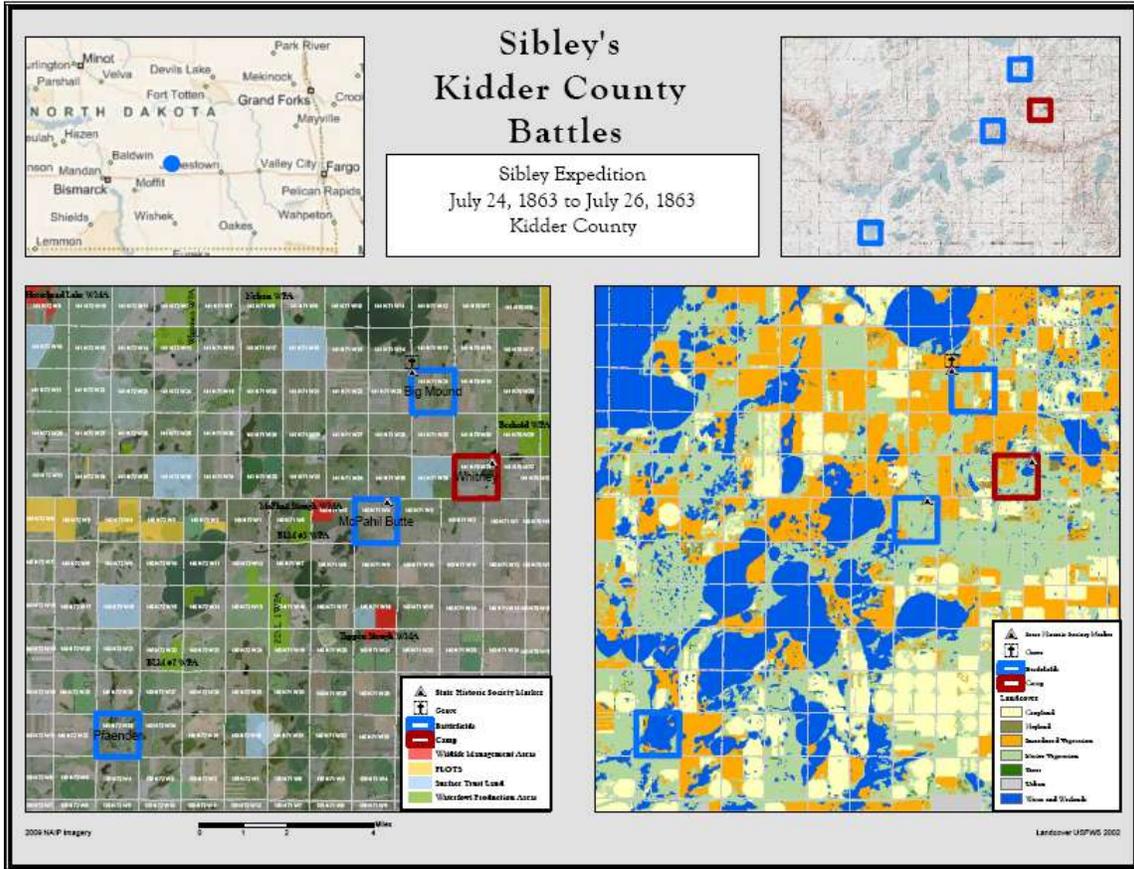


Figure 29. Maps summarizing the general distribution, location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sibley's initial hostilities with the Sioux on July 24-26, 1863. See Figures 1, 2 and 3 for diagram of the Battle of Dead Buffalo Lake and the running battle that followed.

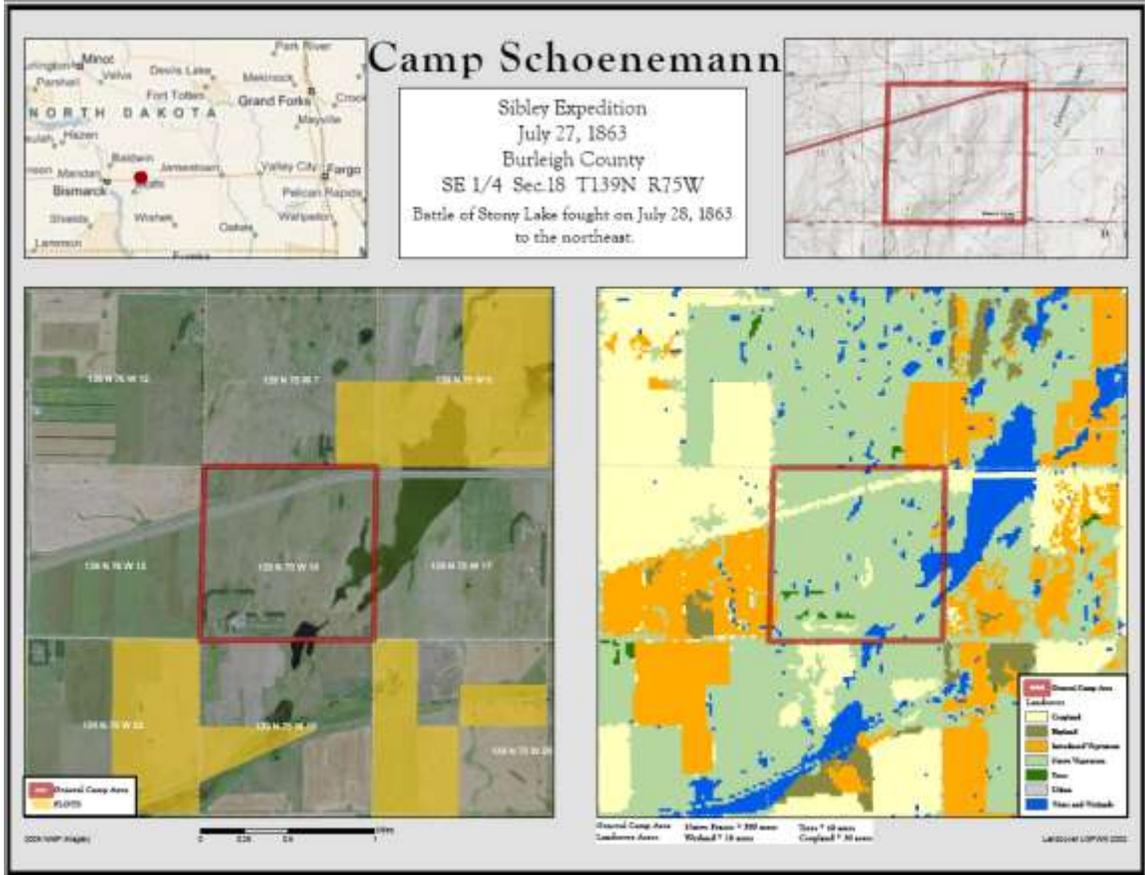


Figure 30. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Schoenemann, Sibley Expedition of 1863. See Figures 1, 2 and 3 for diagram of the Battle of Stony Lake and the running battle that followed.

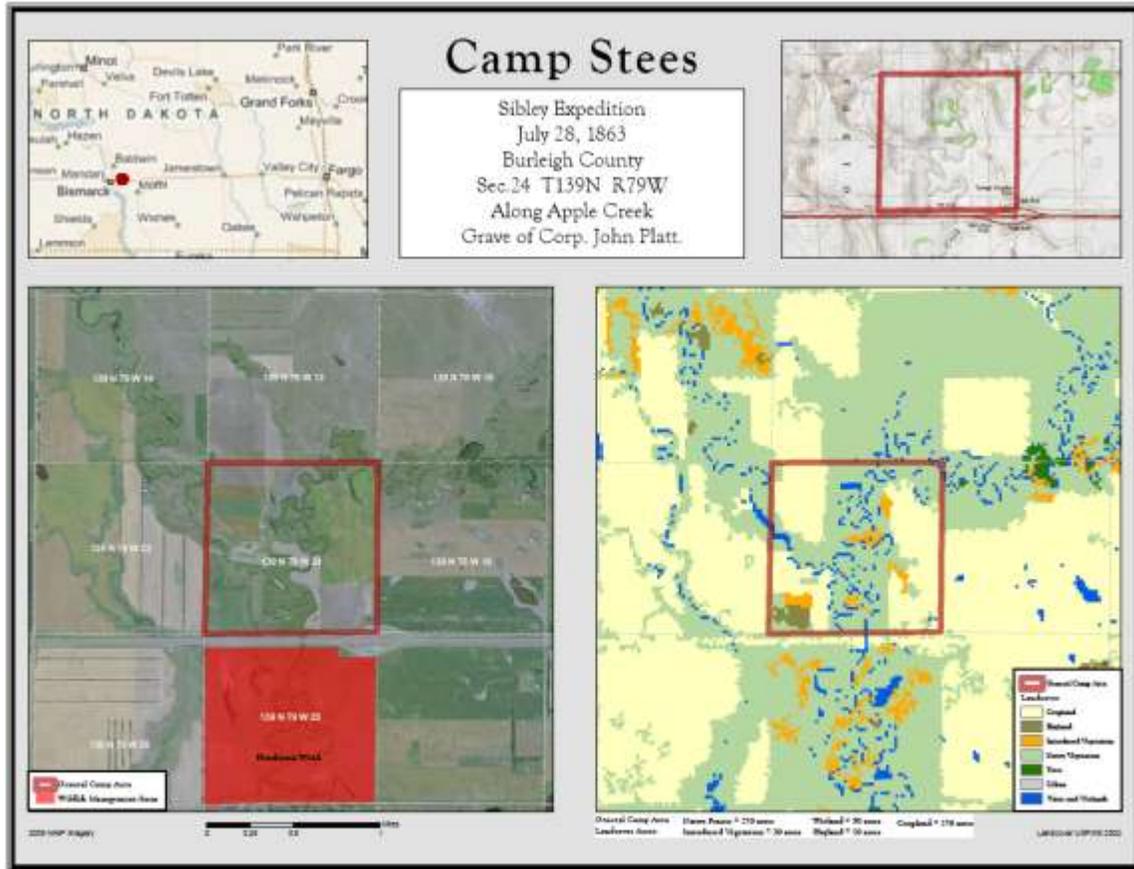


Figure 31. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Stees, Sibley Expedition of 1863. The grave of Corp. John Platt was located in the central portion of the section.

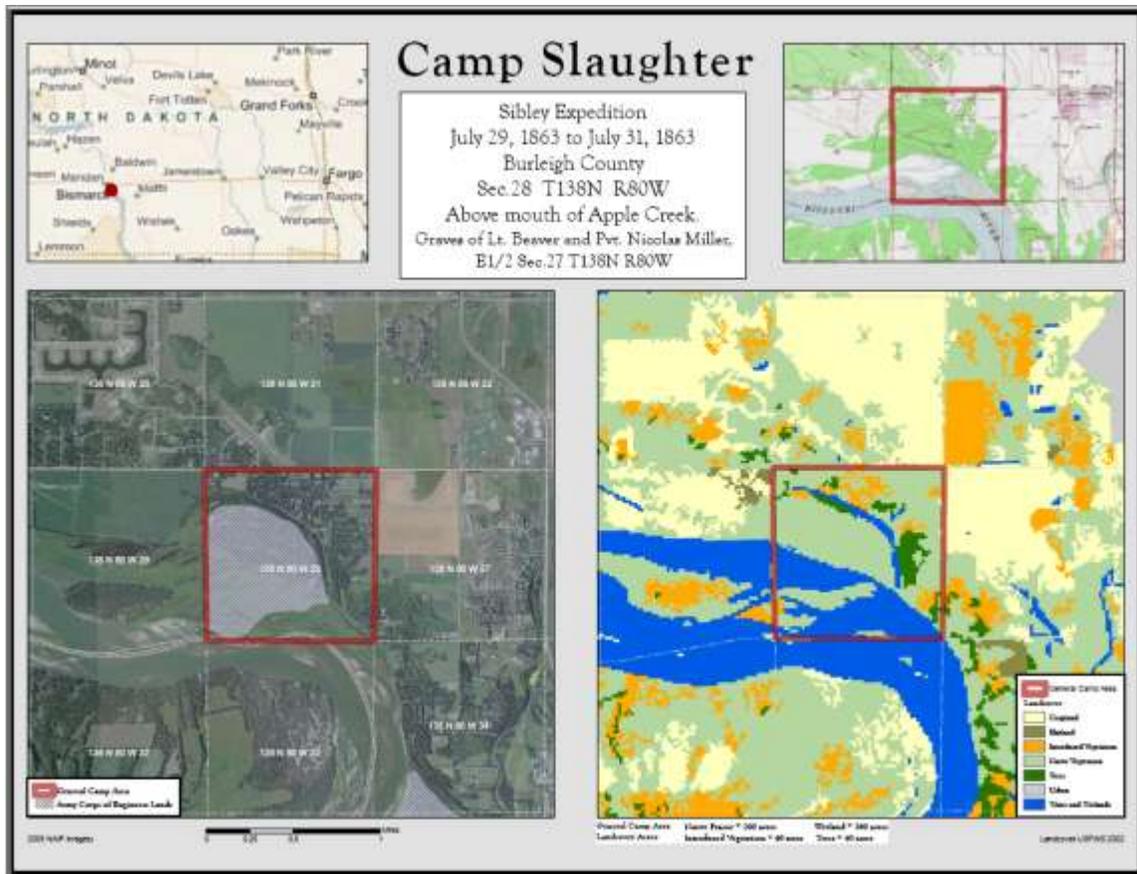


Figure 32. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Slaughter, Sibley Expedition of 1863. The battle ended along this general area of the Missouri River as the Sioux crossed the river and Sibley's expedition could not follow. The graves of Lt. Beaver and Pvt. Miller are located to the east in the yard of a Bismarck resident.

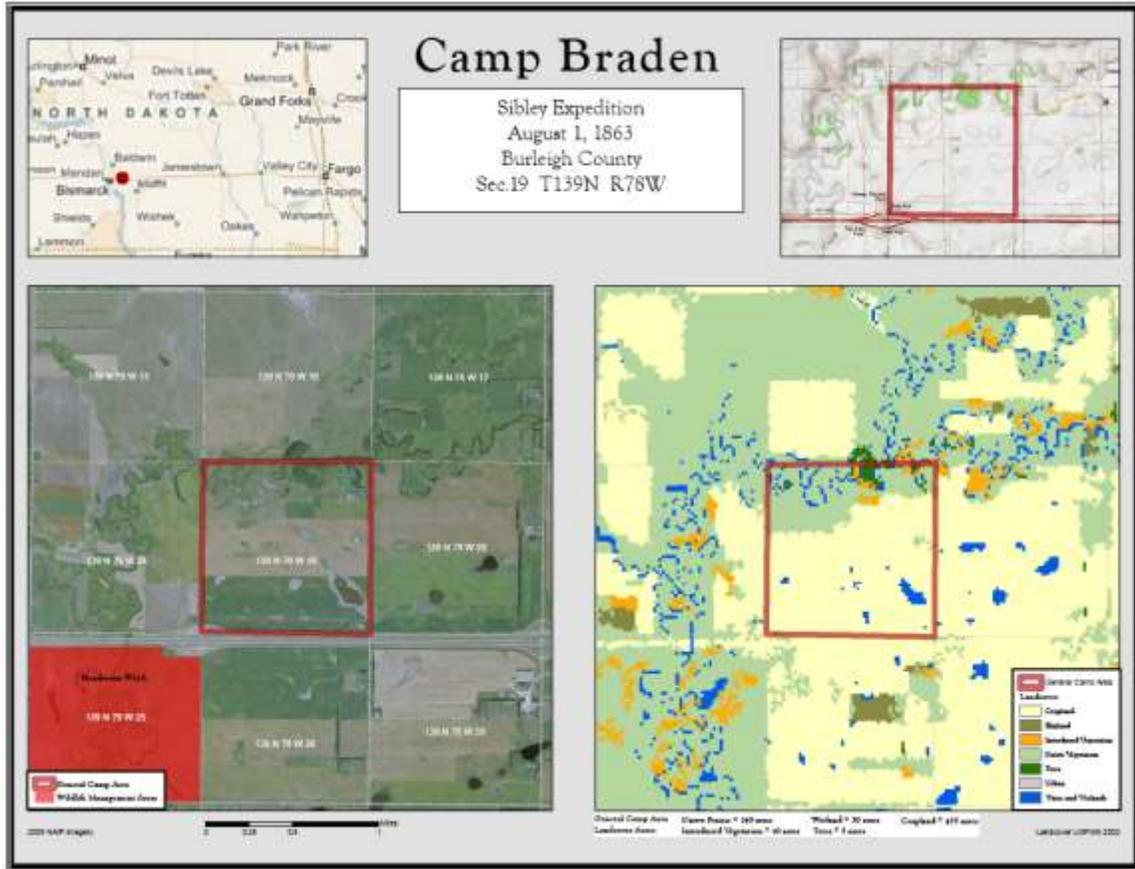


Figure 33. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Braden, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

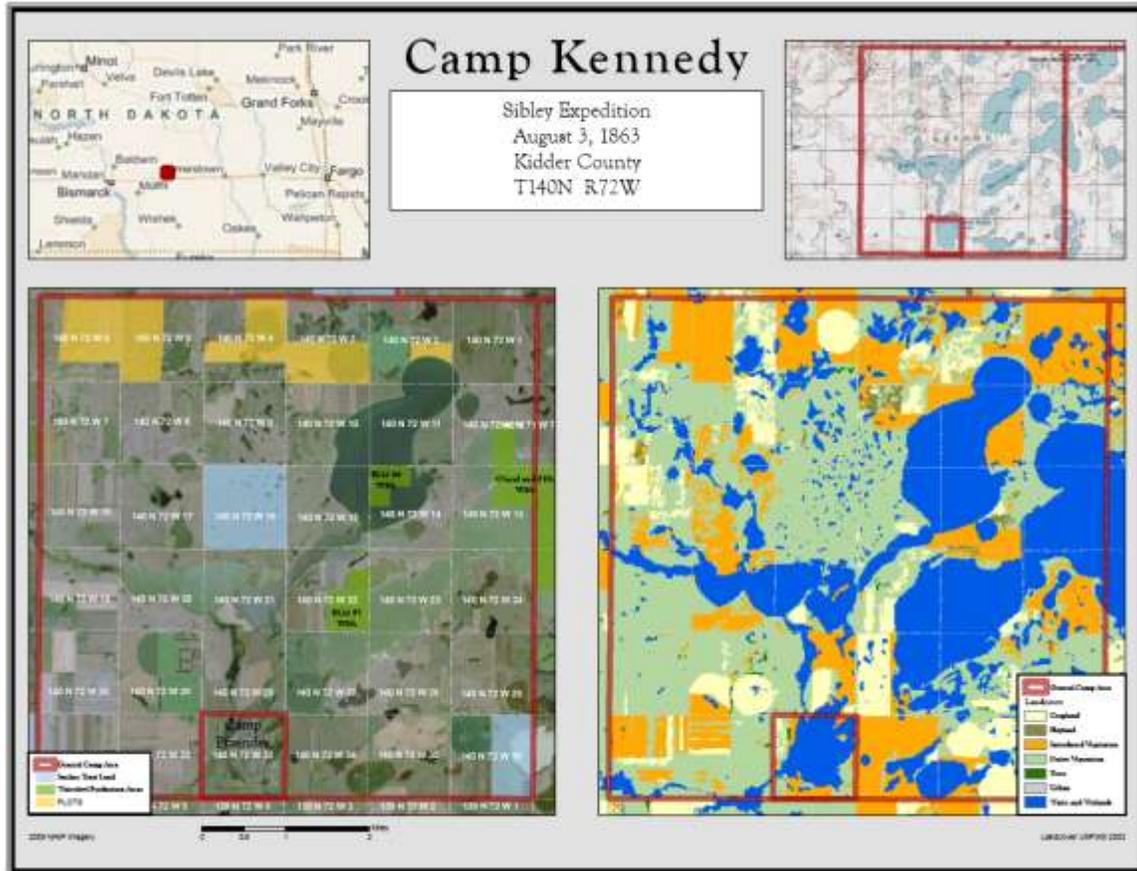


Figure 34. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Kennedy, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

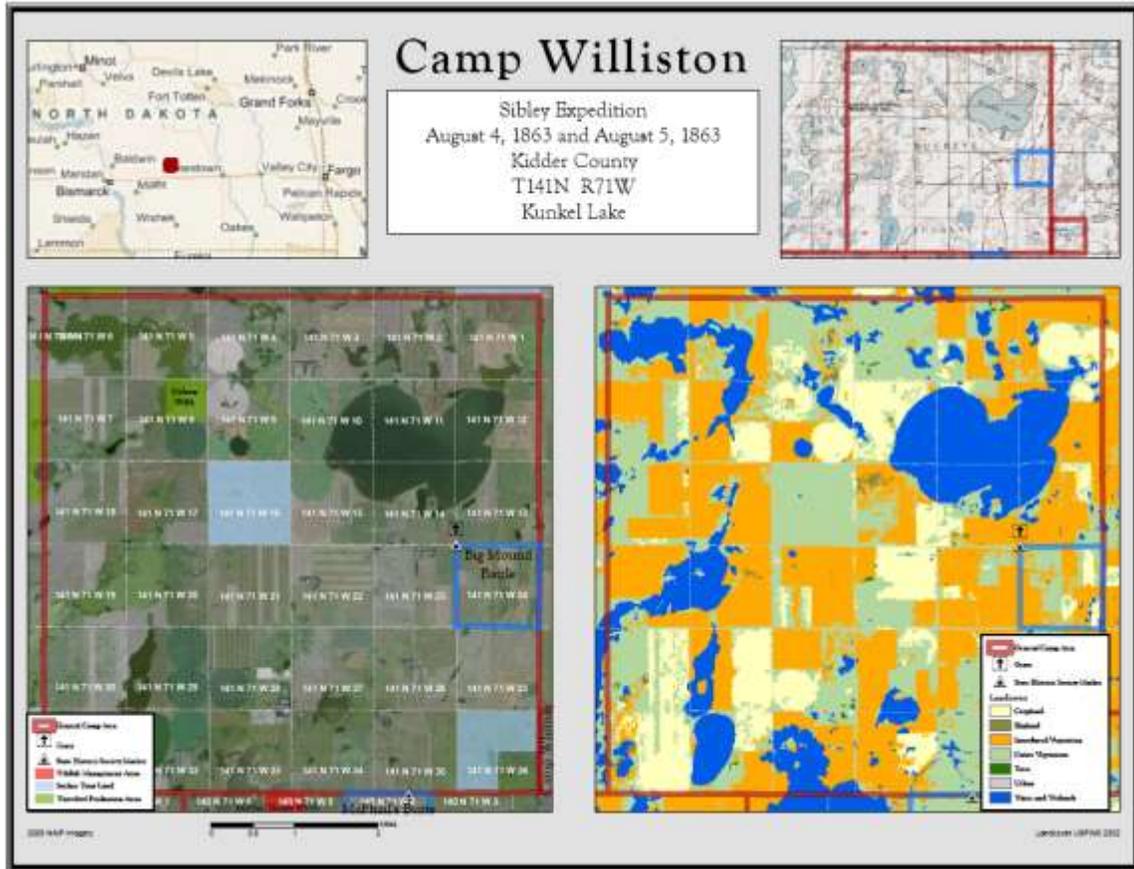


Figure 35. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Williston, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

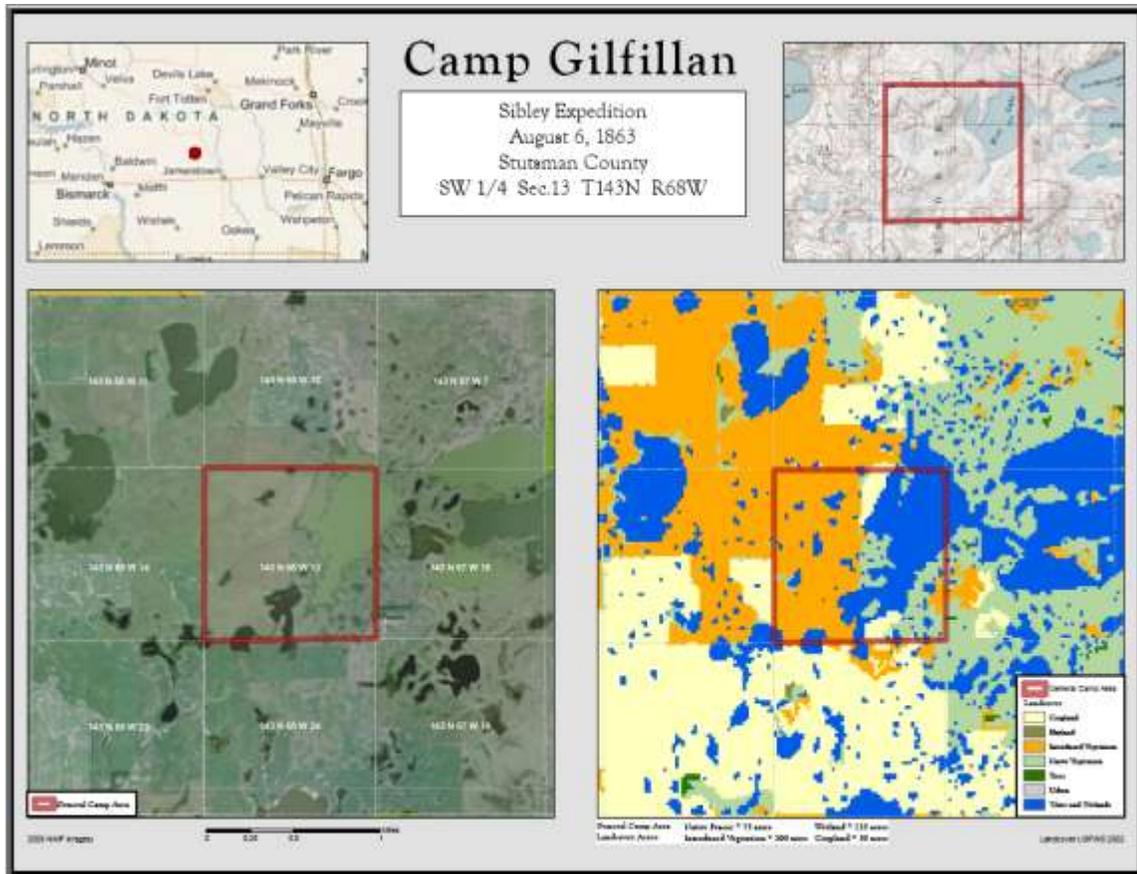


Figure 36. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Gilfillan, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

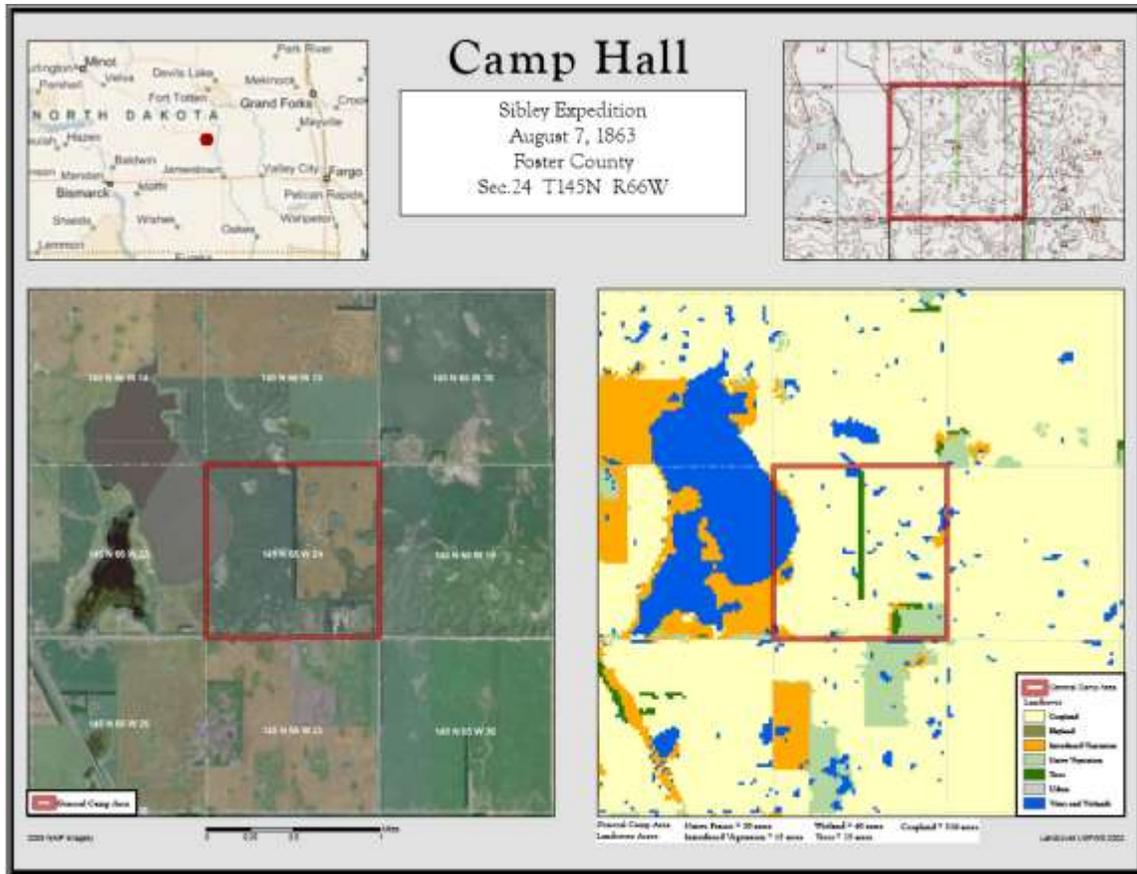


Figure 37. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Hall, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

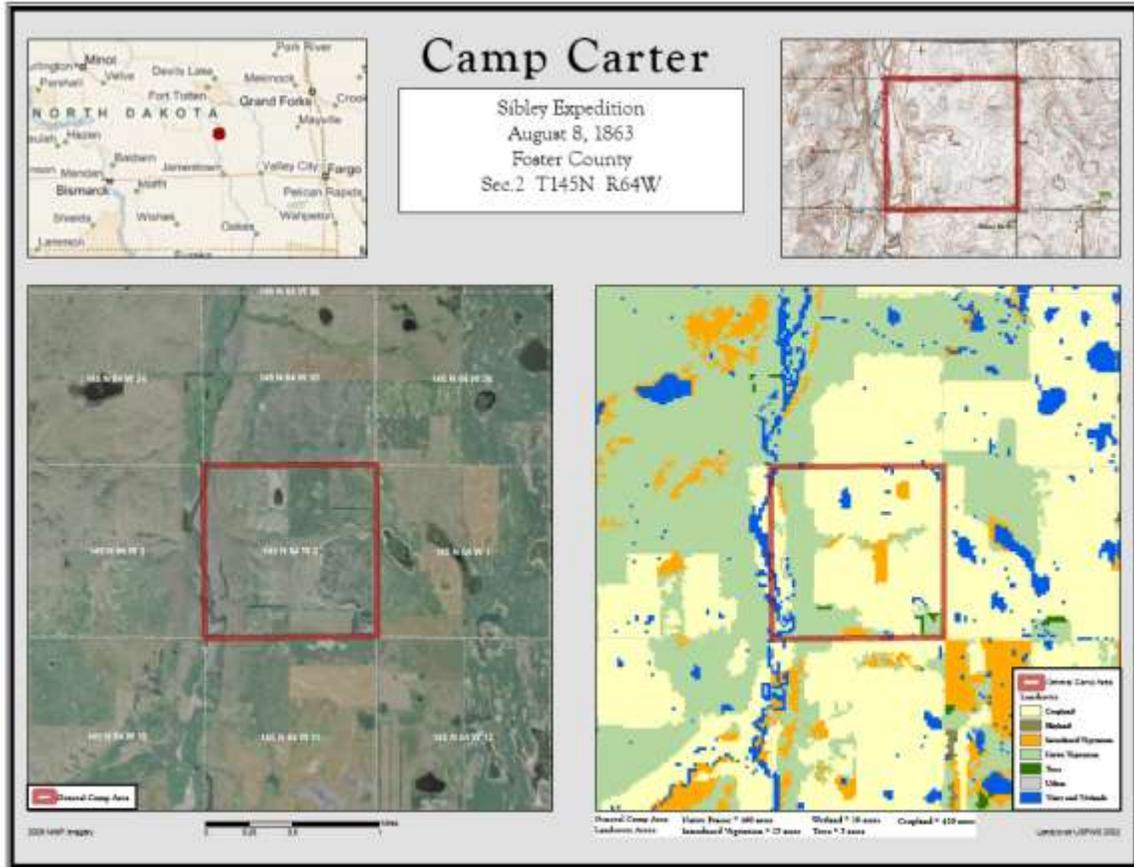


Figure 37. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Carter, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

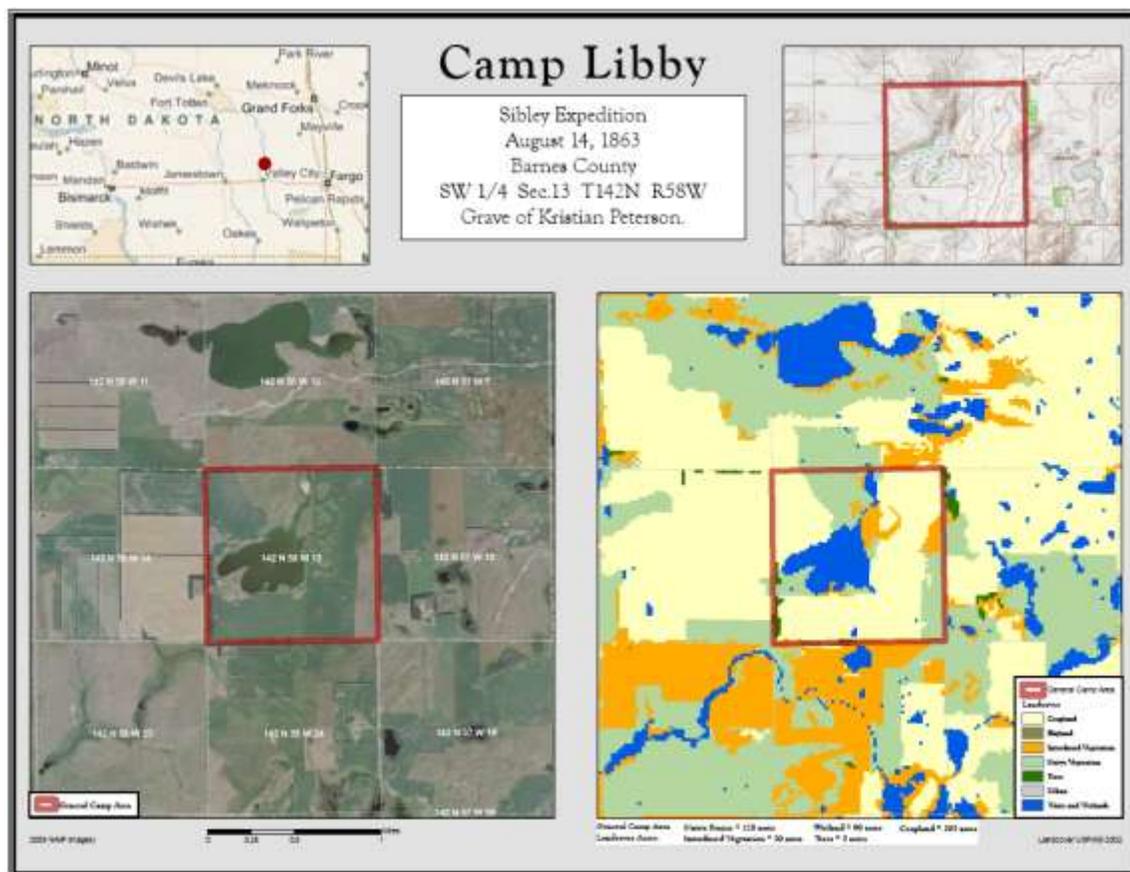


Figure 38. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Libby, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

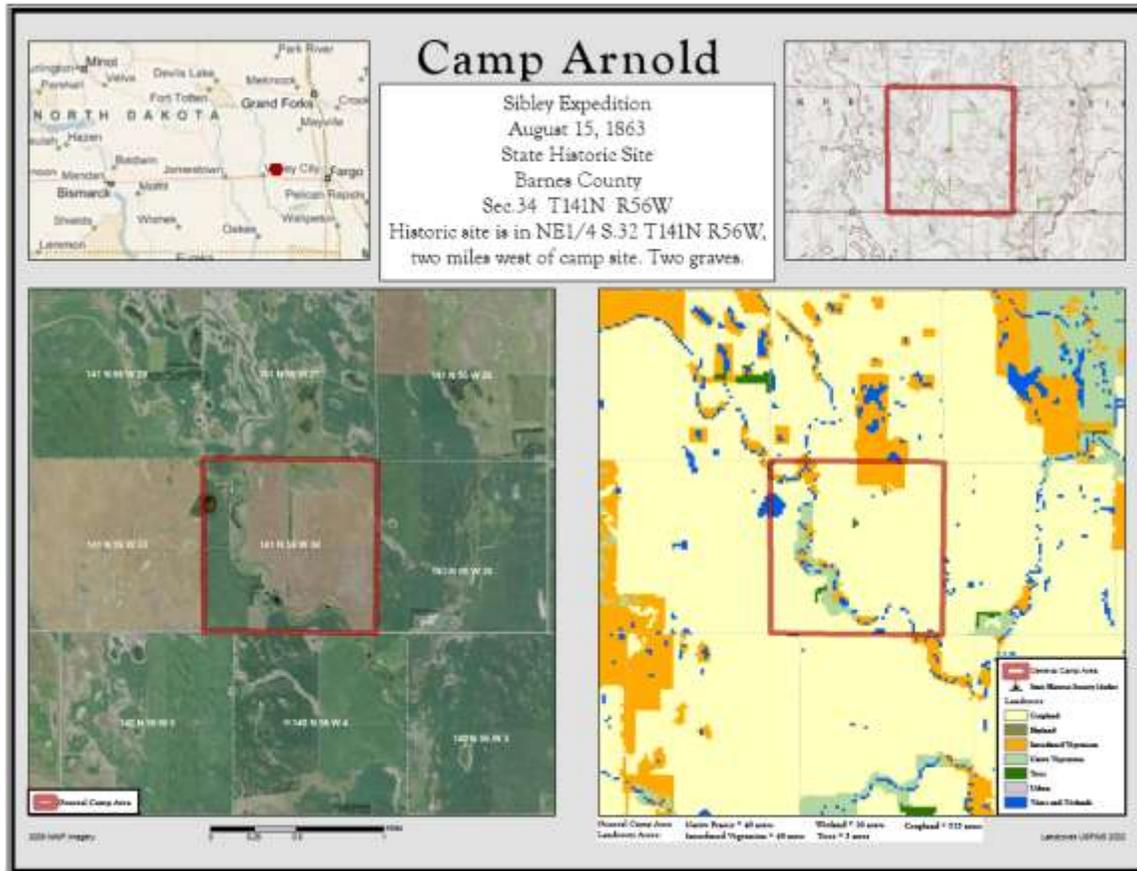


Figure 39. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Arnold, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

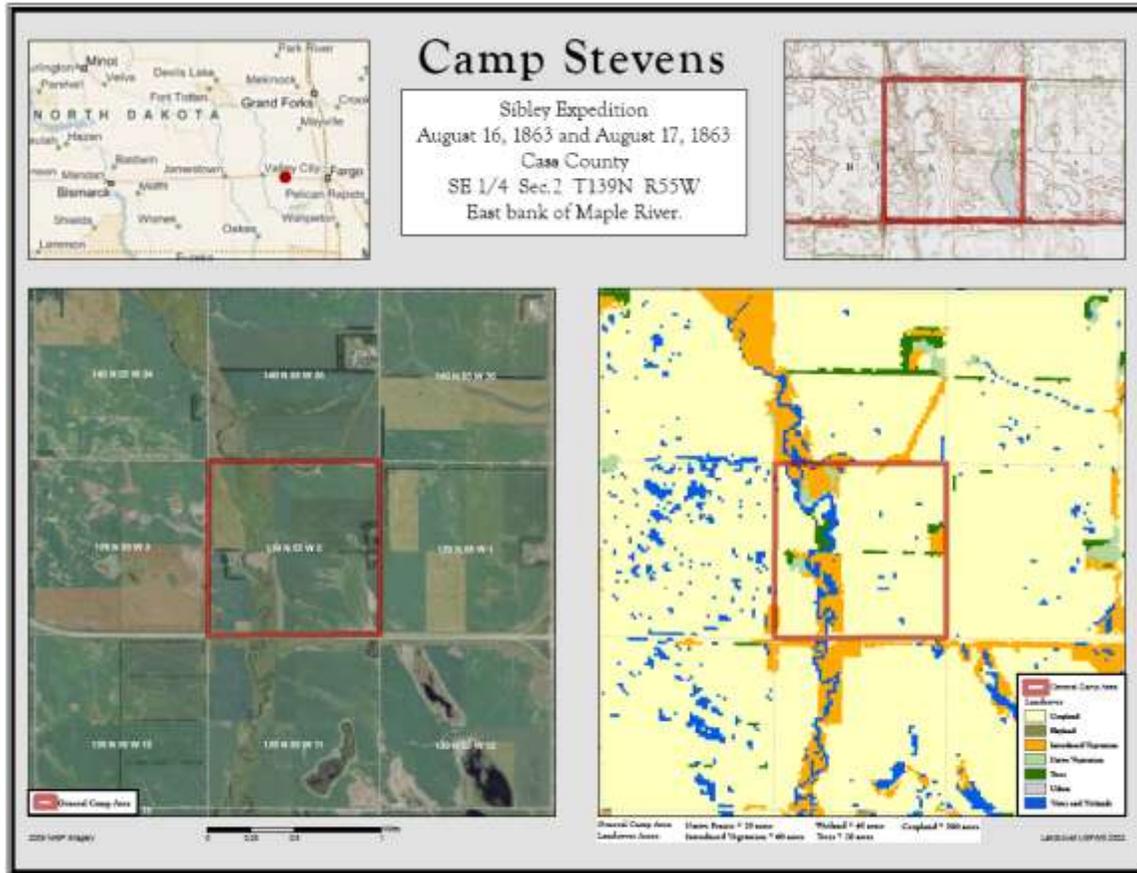


Figure 40. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Stevens, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

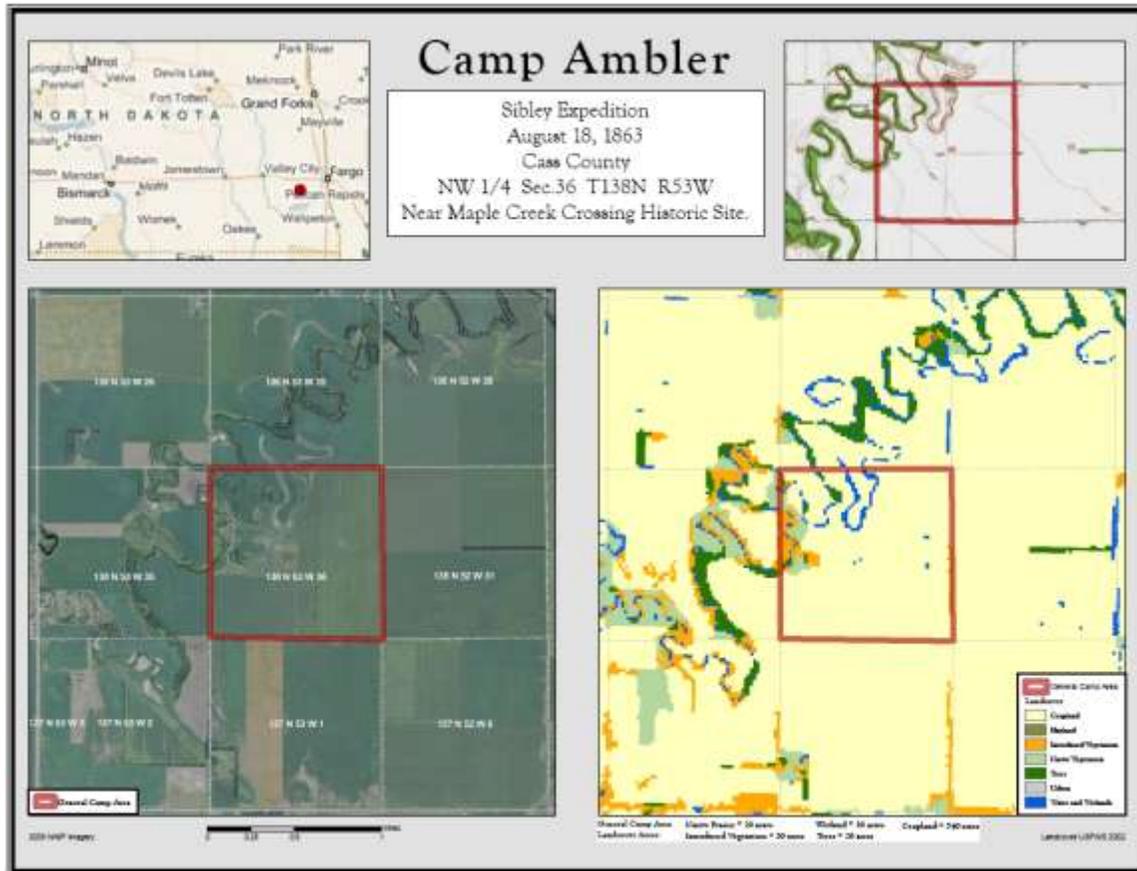


Figure 41. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Ambler, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

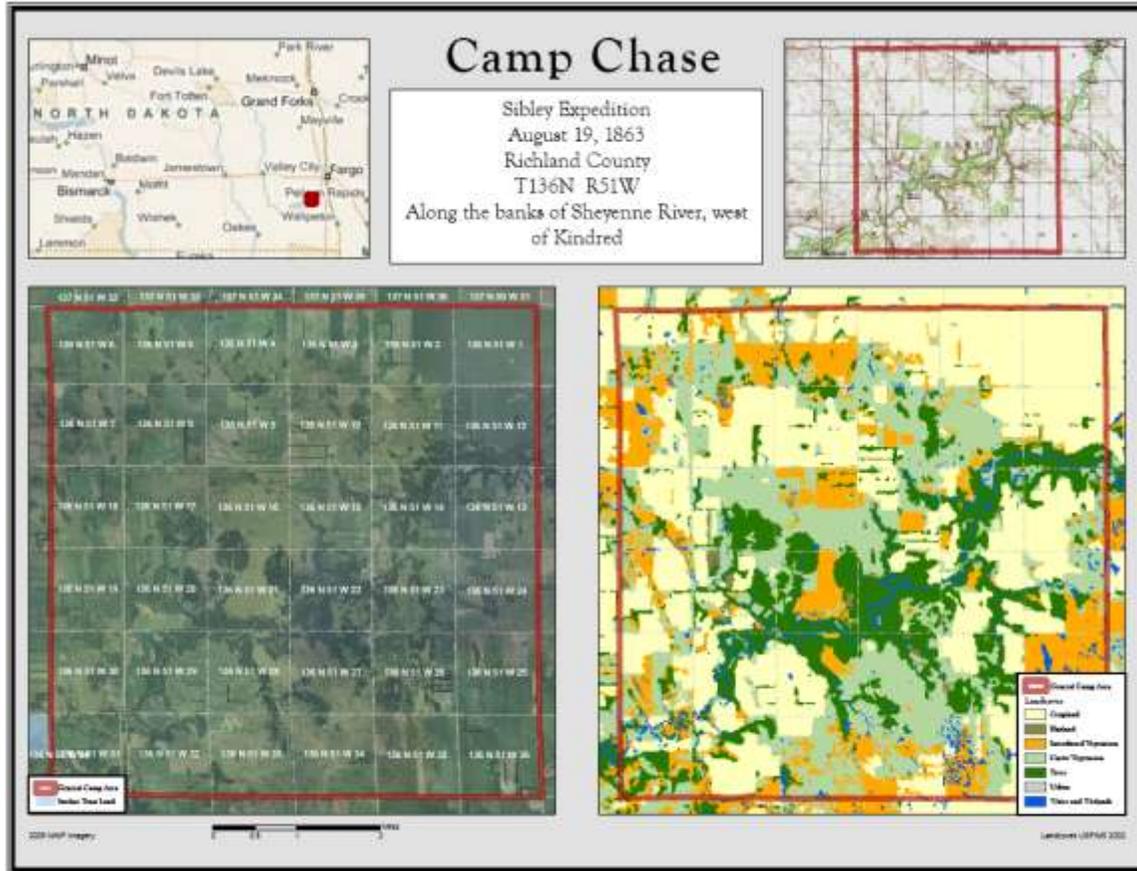


Figure 42. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Camp Chase, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

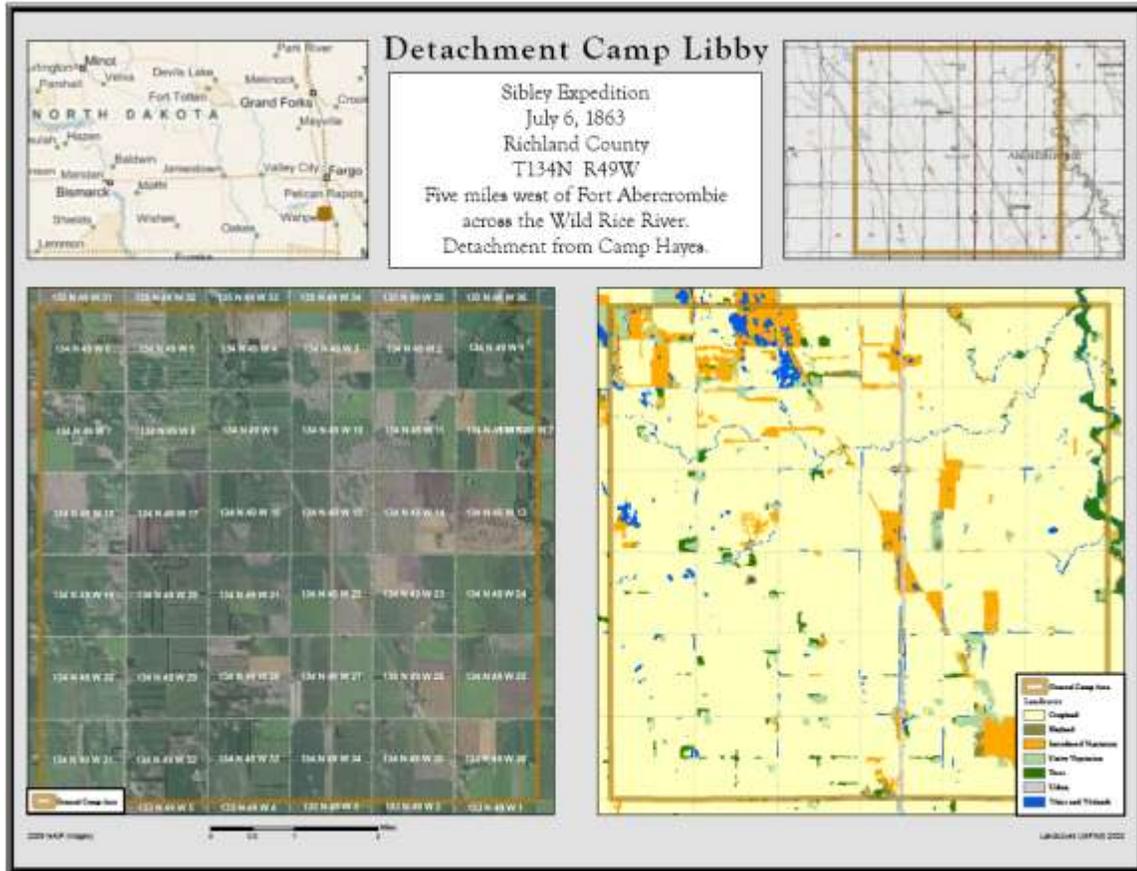


Figure 45. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Detachment Camp Libby, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

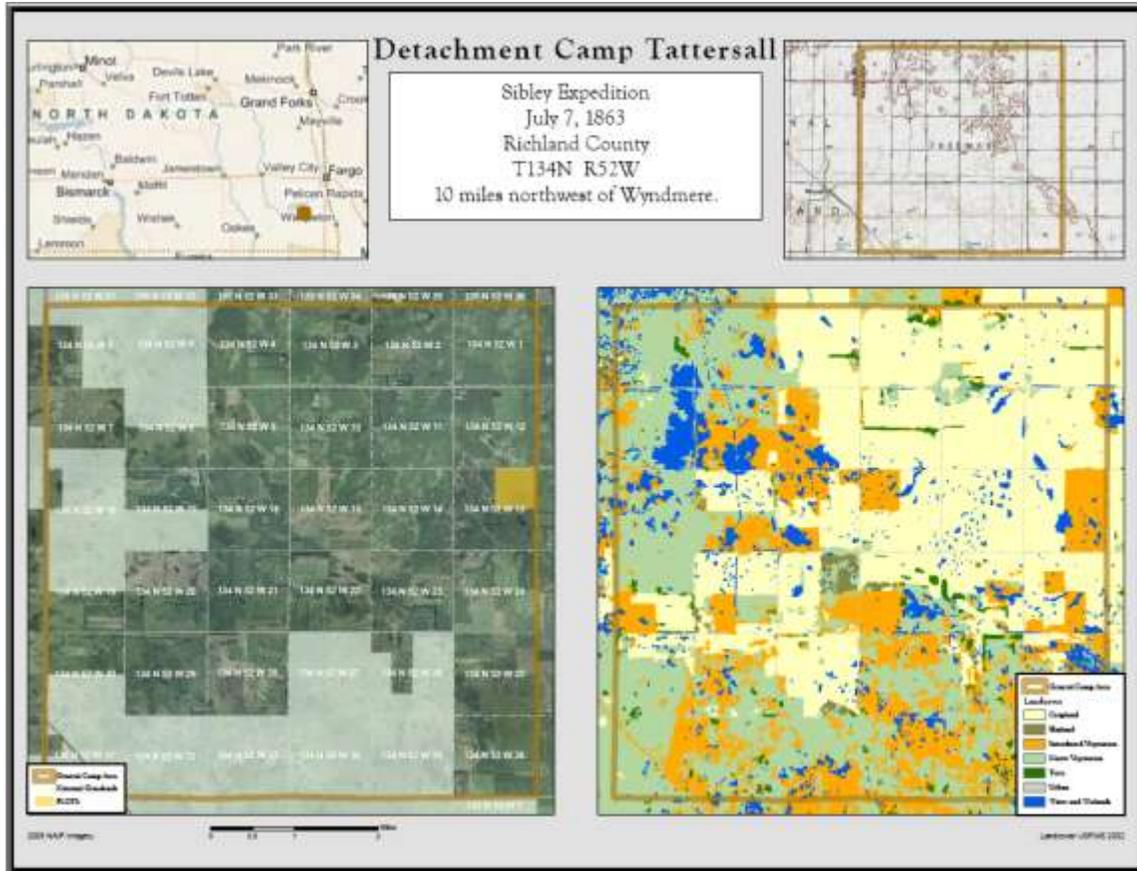


Figure 46. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Detachment Camp Tattersall, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

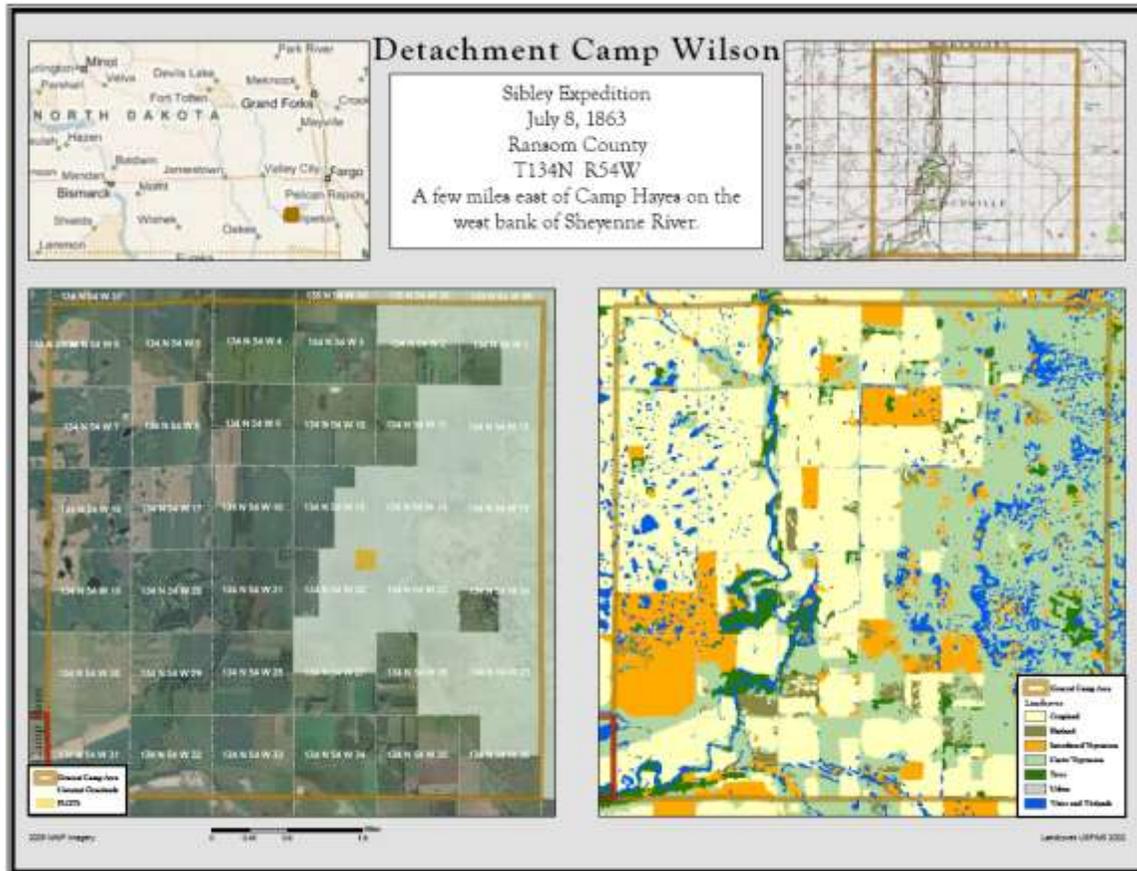


Figure 47. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Detachment Camp Wilson, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

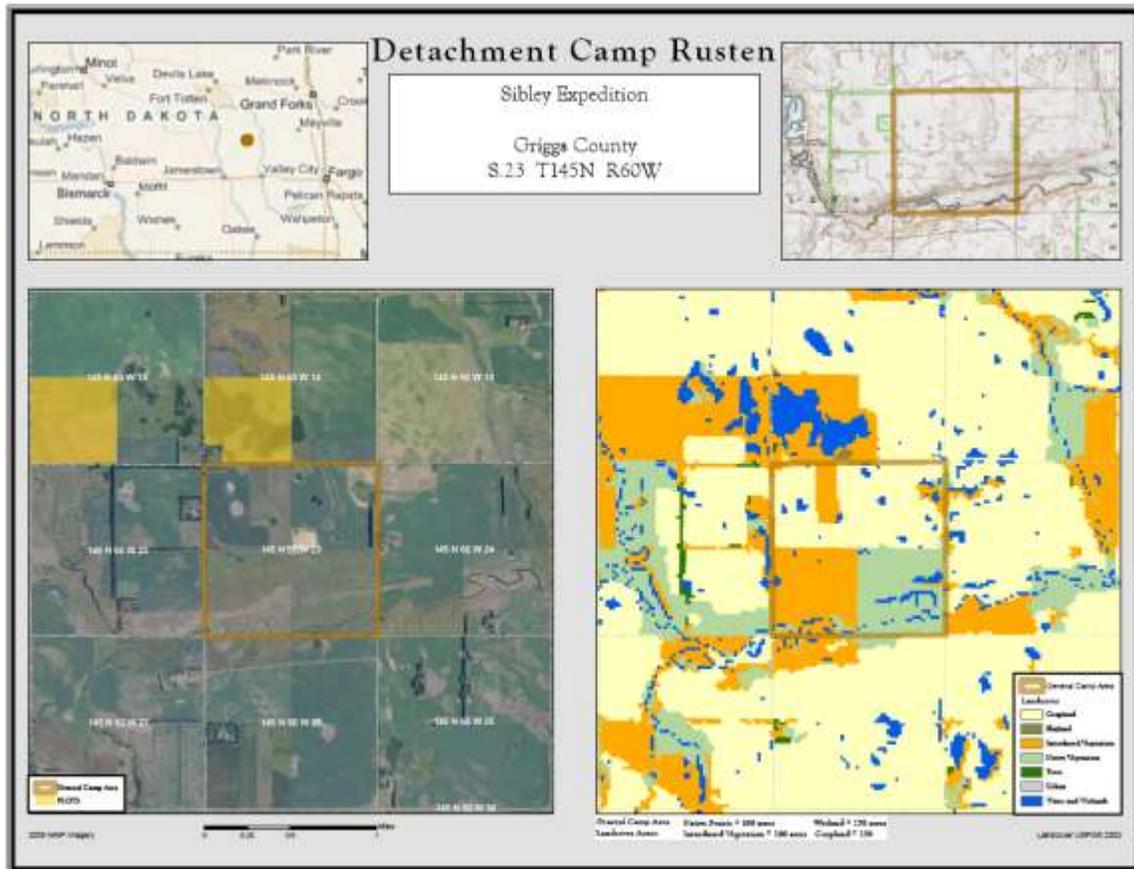


Figure 48. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Detachment Camp Rusten, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

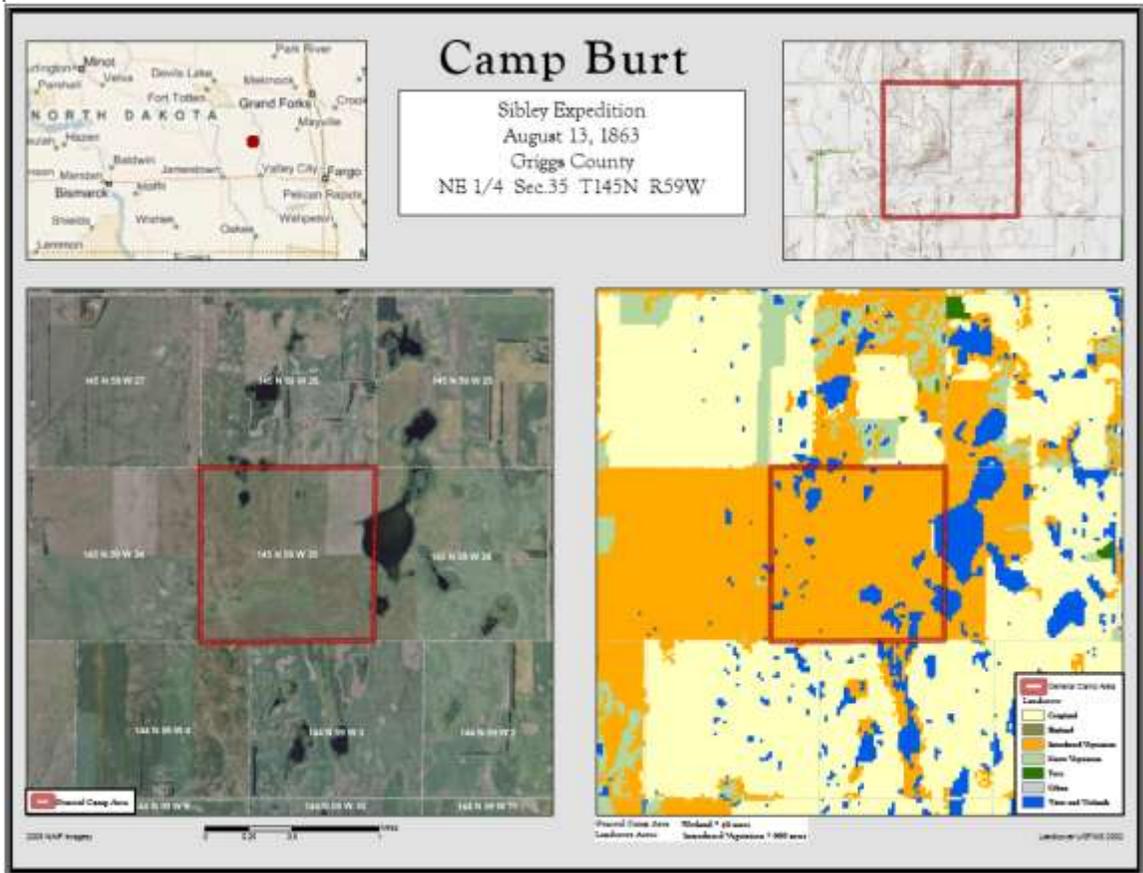


Figure 49. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Detachment Camp Burt, Sibley Expedition of 1863.

Proposal II: Sully Trail of 1863 and Whitestone

Battlefield.

A Brief History:

After a six-day running battle (July 24-29, 1863) that extended over a distance of 60 miles Sibley's troops were exhausted (see the historical brief provided with Proposal I). The original plan was for General Alfred Sully's troops to join Sibley's men near what is now Bismarck. General Sully was to come up the Missouri River by boat. An effort was made by Sibley's scouts to find Sully's whereabouts, but by August 1 General Sibley started the long march back to Minnesota. After long delays, due to low water conditions, Sully's men did not reach the rendezvous site until late August. Captured informants told of Sibley's battles and reported that the Sioux had recrossed to the east side of the Missouri River. Believing that the main body of Indians now lay to the southeast, Sully pressed his men to march in that direction.

On the afternoon of September 3, 1863 a large hunting camp (300 to 600 lodges) of Yankonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfoot Sioux was discovered by a forward battalion of the Sully's troops scouting the area. After initial talks broke down the Indians began to break-camp and leave. The Sioux did not realize that the main column of Sully's troops was approaching until they were within a mile of the camp. At this point panic swept the village with most of the Indians attempting to flee down a ravine to the east. Sully's troops immediately attacked the camp from three directions and a fierce battle raged until

after dark (Figure 50). A total of 22 soldiers were killed in the fight (many of these casualties are believed to be the result of cross-fire from other soldiers). Estimates of Indian losses range from 100 to 350 killed.

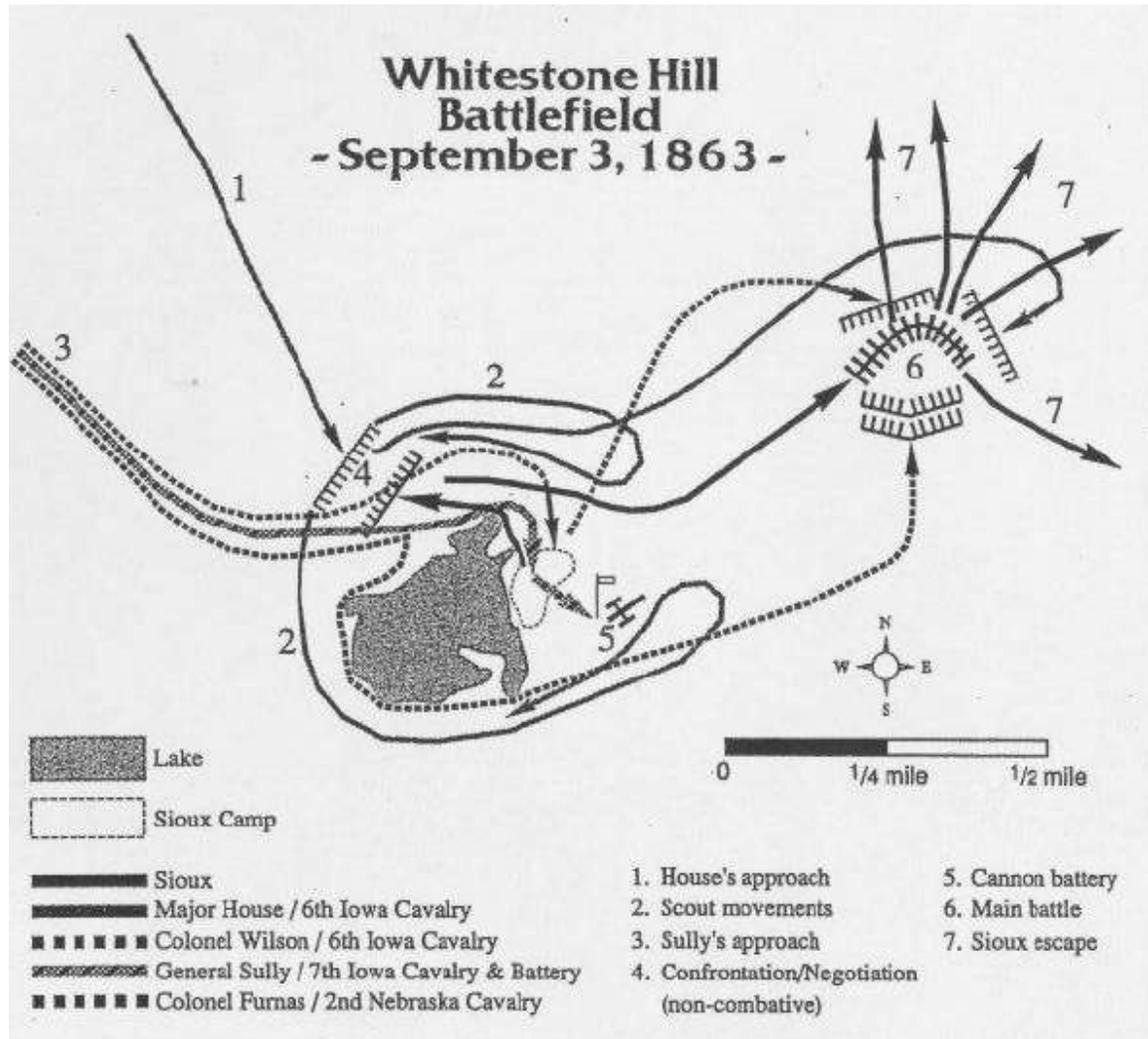


Figure 50. Schematic diagram of the Whitestone Hill Battlefield (September 3, 1863). The graves of soldiers killed in the battle are located on top of Whitestone Hill (6) (Source: Snortland (ed.) 1996. A Traveler's Companion to North Dakota State Historic Sites).



Figure 51. Topographic map showing the general location of the Whitestone Hill Battlefield.

Proposed Acquisitions:

We would propose that funds be used to purchase and develop portions of this extended battlefield and campsites for the purpose of historical preservation of a culturally significant natural area. Additionally, we would suggest that hunting be allowed on all newly acquired lands where deemed appropriate.

Acquisitions should focus on the large block of native prairie surrounding the camp site and battlefield. The potential boundaries of the project area could encompass as much as 25 square miles (16,000 acres) (Figure 51). This area contains one of the largest blocks of native prairie in the region and is dotted by thousands of small wetlands. This project could block up a number of small scattered Waterfowl Production Areas. US Fish and Wildlife Service thunderstorm maps rank this area as having some of the highest duck nesting densities found in the state (i.e., 80 to 100+ nesting pairs per square mile). We believe this acquisition would meet the goals of the Prairie Protection Project of Ducks Unlimited. Grouse and deer numbers are also good in this area.

Proposed Assessments, Upgrades and Construction: Carry out an archaeological assessment of the battlefield. Construct a new interpretative center in Kulm that presents the history of the battlefield and natural history of the northern Great Plains. This interpretative center could be an addition to the current US Fish and Wildlife Facility in Kulm. Develop interpretative walking trails on the preserve. Upgrade facilities at Whitestone Park.

Summary of Potential Expenses Relating to the Development of the Sully Trail and Whitestone Battlefield of 1863:

The following is a brief summary of the estimated initial costs. Figure 8 shows the general course of the Sully Trail of 1863. Figure 52 shows general route and just the currently known campsites of Sully's expedition, Whitestone Battlefield as well as the route of a self-guided auto and bike trail. Figures 53 to 56 provide maps of the general area Campsites and battlefield.

Archaeological Assessments where needed: Cost Undetermined.

Self-guided Auto and bike Route: It is estimated that the cost of each road sign would \$15 each with an additional cost of \$5 per sign for mileage and labor. The total length of the route is estimated to be about 135 miles. If signs are place at an average interval of 3 miles, the total cost for marking the route would be about \$900. Upgrading and providing interpretive kiosks at 3 known campsites (\$5000 per site includes signs, installation and dirt work) and Whitestone Battlefield site (\$50,000), and updated informational signs about the trail in Kulm (\$5,000); the total cost for road signs, informational kiosks and updating current facilities is estimated to be about \$71,000.

Land Purchases and Easements: The location and size of proposed acquisitions around campsites and battlefields is summarized in Table 1. It is assumed that the fair market value and cost of land surveys could average as high as \$750 per acre. The total proposed land acquisition could be approximately 16,400 acres. Therefore the total cost of land purchases could be as much as \$12.3 million. It is believed that federal grants

and contributions from non government organizations could significantly reduce the cost to the state. OMB costs would include fencing and weed control.

| Category | Estimated Cost | Value to Project |
|---|--|---|
| Archaeological Assessments | Undetermined | Assure Historical Accuracy and compliance with Federal laws. |
| Self-guided Auto and Bike Trails | \$71,000 | Educate the public as to the historical significance of the sites. |
| Land Purchases and Easements | \$12.3 Million (Note: It is believed that a significant portion of the cost for land purchases could be raised from NGO's). | Preserve the historical integrity of the site, provide visitors with a destination for their trip, and provide recreational opportunities for the public |
| Total | \$12.4 Million | |

Table 2. Summary of location and size of potential land acquisitions around Sully Trail campsites and battlefields for the 1863 Expedition. Camp Sites in bold are State Historic Sites. Camp numbers corresponds numbers on the camp of the expedition (Sources: Anonymous. (1976), and Snortland (1996)).

| Camp Name (Number) | County | Section | Township | Range | Potential Acquisitions (Acres) |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| Sibley's Camp | Burleigh | 28 | 138 | 80 | |
| Long Lake | Burleigh | 8? | 137 | 76 | 320 |
| Camp No. 33 | McIntosh | 24 | 131 | 67 | 80 |
| Whitestone Battlefield | Dickey | 17 | 131 | 65 | 16,000 |

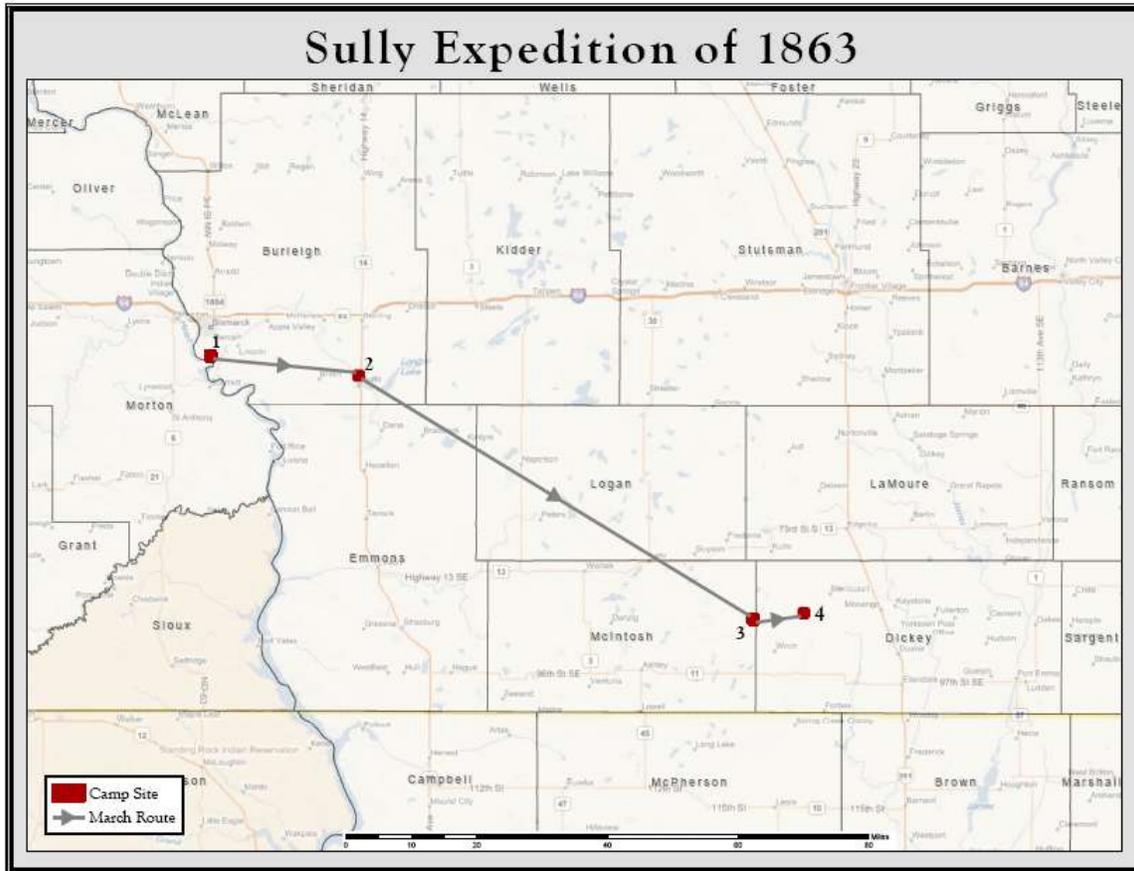


Figure 52. Map of Sully’s 1863 Expedition known campsites and Whitestone Battlefield within present day North Dakota. Number of campsites and battlefield, legal description, and acreage of potential acquisitions are given in Table 2.

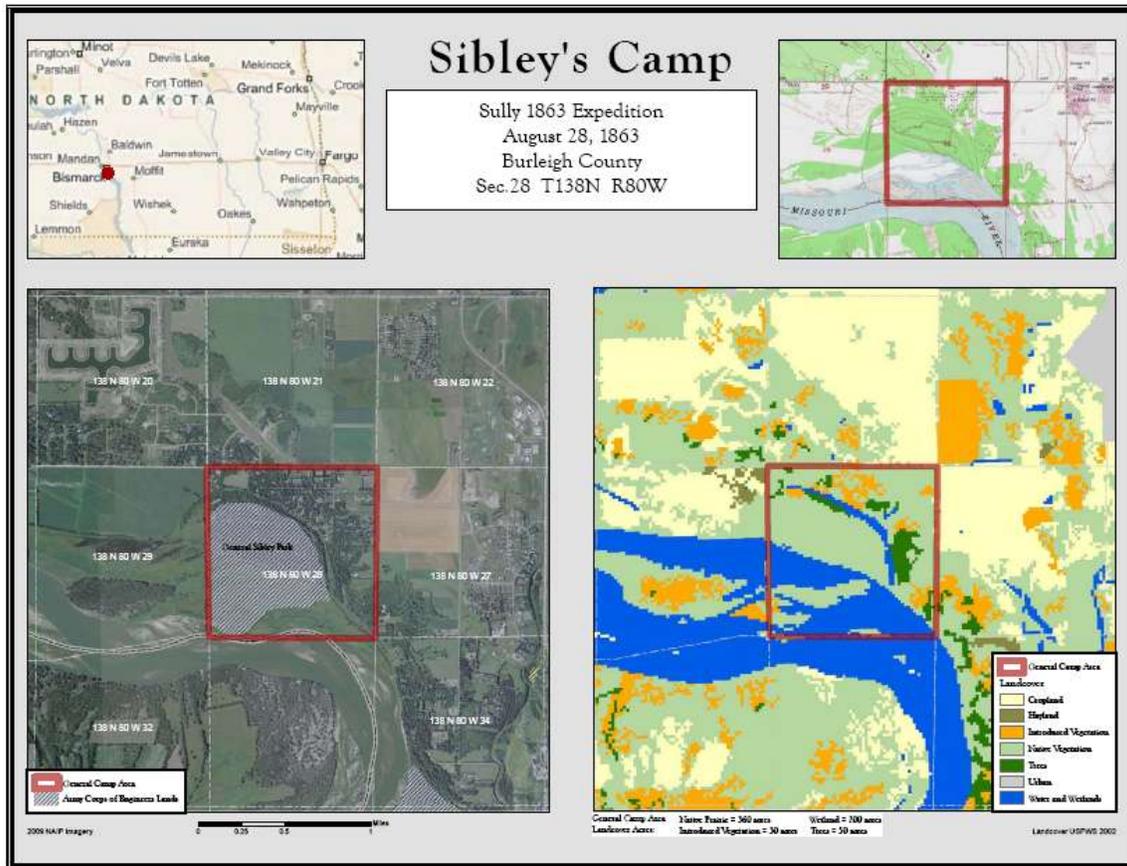


Figure 53. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features where in late August, 1863 Sully found Sibley's abandoned expeditionary camp in Burleigh County, North Dakota.

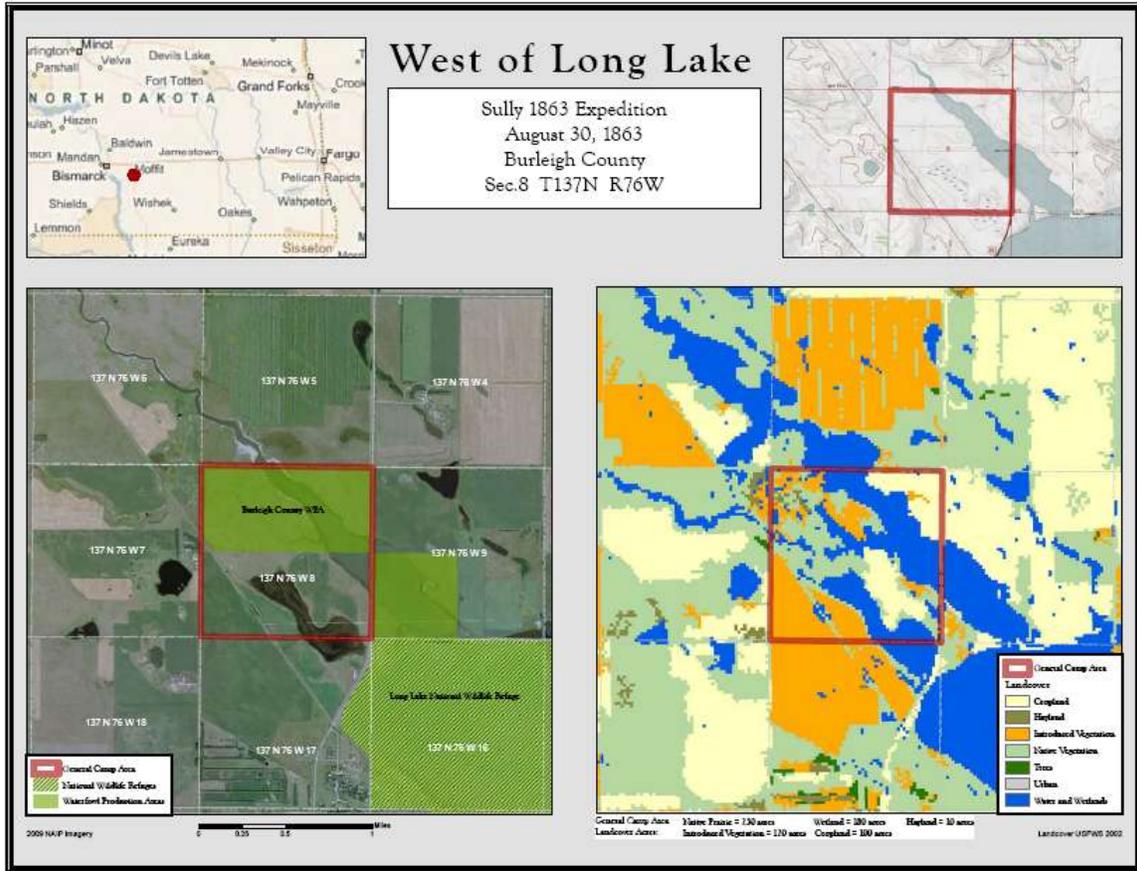


Figure 54. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's August 30, 1863 camp in Burleigh County, North Dakota.

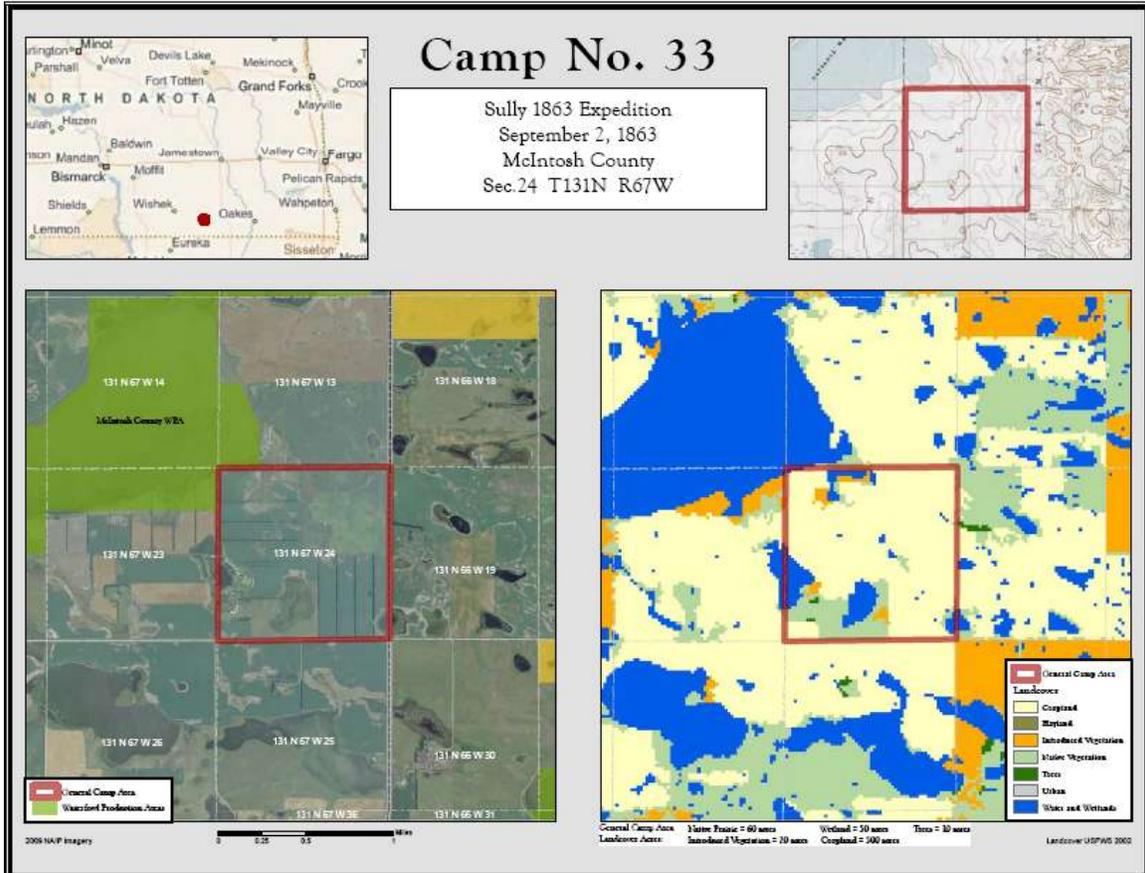


Figure 55. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's September 2, 1863 camp in McIntosh County, North Dakota. At this camp Sully received word that Major House had made contact with a large village of Sioux to the east.

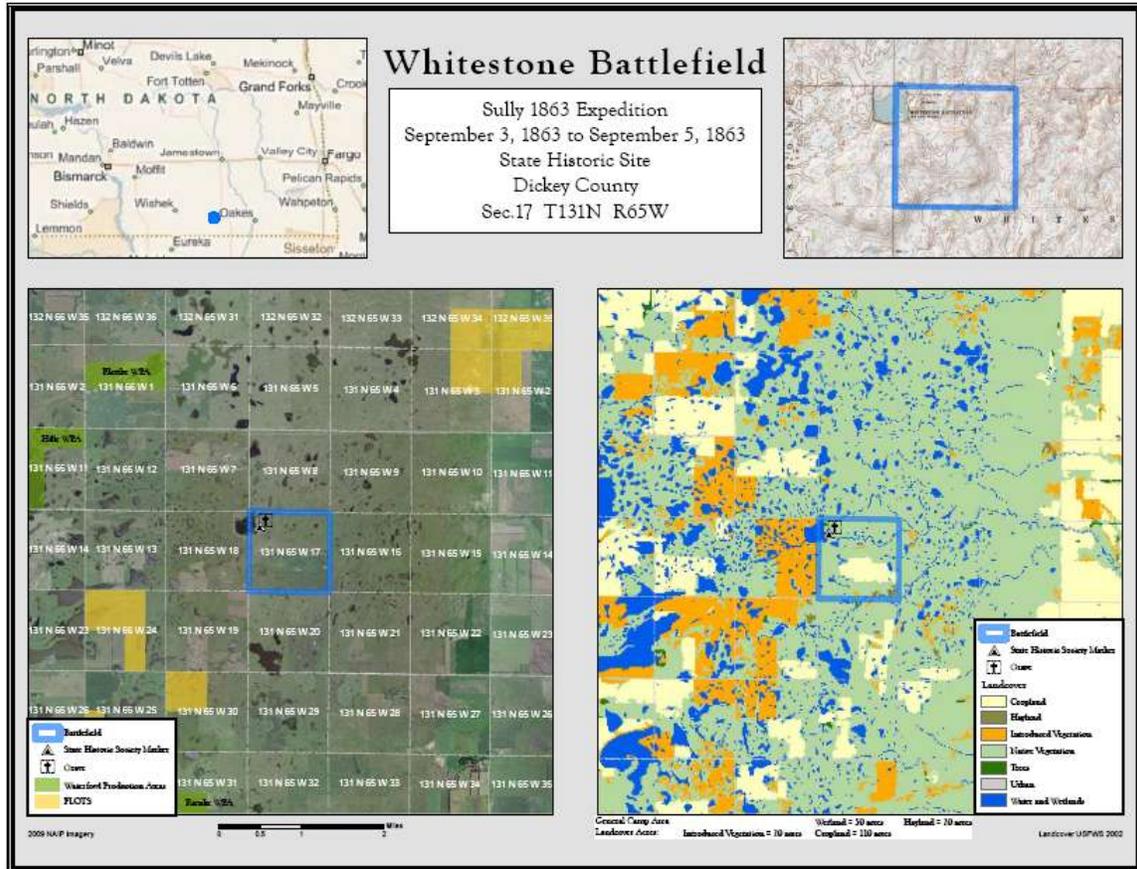


Figure 56. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of the general area around the Whitestone Battlefield in Dickey County, North Dakota

Proposal III: Sully Trail of 1864 and Killdeer

Battlefield.

A Brief History:

As an extension of his 1863 campaign, General Sully pursued the Sioux into what is now western North Dakota during the summer of 1864. Sully's efforts in 1864 were impeded by orders to accompany a wagon train of immigrants heading to the newly discovered gold fields of Montana. The expedition's scouts reported a large encampment of Sioux near Killdeer Mountain, 50 miles to the north. Leaving about 400 soldiers to protect the immigrant wagon train along the Heart River (i.e., Heart River Corral Camp about 20 miles southeast of Richardton), Sully led the main body of his command north towards the Killdeer Mountains. On July 28, General Sully, with 2,200 troops and several artillery batteries attacked a large trade village (estimated to be 1,600 to 1,800 lodges) of Teton, Yanktonai, and Dakota Sioux. As the village was attacked and shelled with artillery fire, the Indians retreated up into the forested slopes of the Killdeer Mountains (Figures 57 and 58). Five soldiers were killed in the conflict. Indian losses were unknown, but thought to be considerable.

After the battle Sully pushed his troops on to cross the Little Missouri badlands south of present day Medora in order that they rendezvous with the steamboats Chippewa Falls and Alone on the Yellowstone River near present day Glendive, Montana.

Although less decisive than the Whitestone battle of 1863; this engagement galvanized the distrust of the Teton Sioux towards the military and white settlers. The Teton Sioux had played no part in the Minnesota Uprising of 1862. The fall-out from this battle would have dramatic implications for the US Cavalry in the years to come.

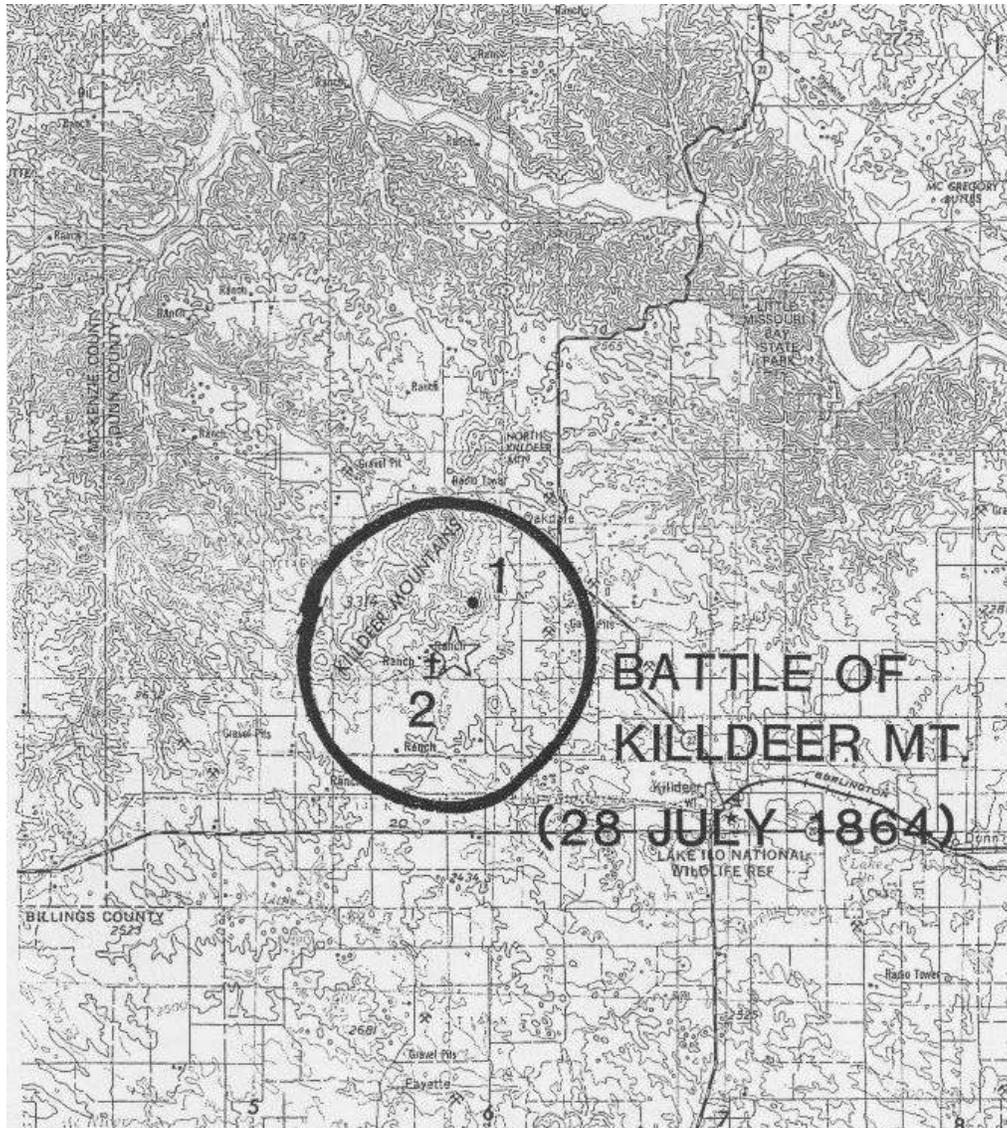


Figure 57. Topographic map showing the location of the Killdeer Mountain Battlefield (28 July 1863). Points of interest include (1) The Medicine Hole, and (2) graves of Private Austin and Sergeant Northrup who were killed in battle.

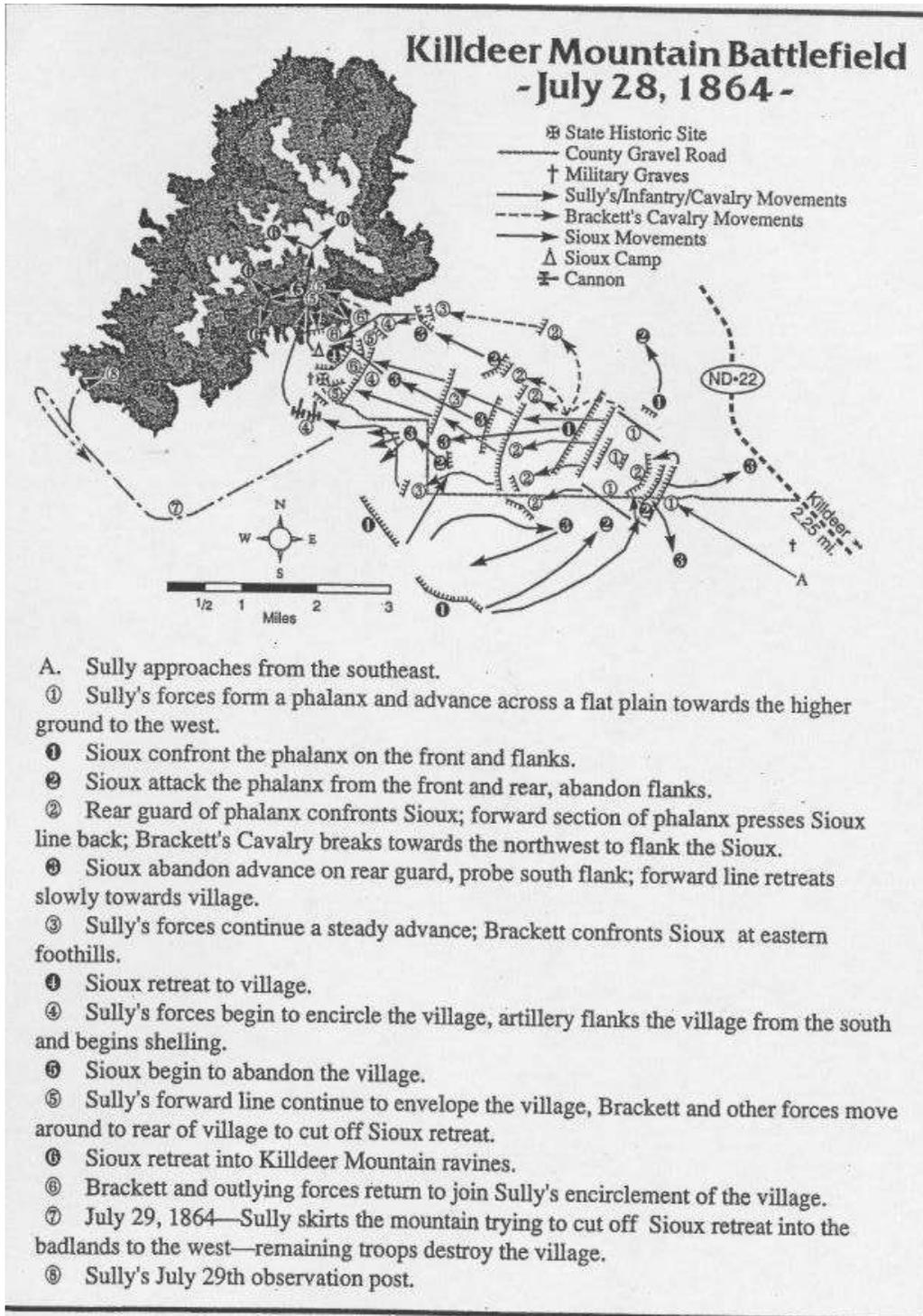


Figure 58. Schematic diagram of the Killdeer Mountain Battlefield (28 July 1864)

(Source: Snortland (ed.) 1996. A Traveler's Companion to North Dakota State Historic Sites).

Proposed Acquisitions:

We would propose that funds be used to purchase native prairie near camp sites as well as purchase and develop portions of the Killdeer Mountain battlefield for the purpose of historical preservation of a culturally significant natural areas. Additionally, we would propose that hunting be allowed on all newly acquired lands where deemed appropriate.

The potential boundaries of the battlefield could encompass 7 to 11 sections (5,000 to 7,000 acres) (Figure 57). This area abuts the Killdeer WMA and important elk range. If possible the area around the, graves, primary battlefield, The Medicine Hole on top of the Killdeer Mountain, and the section of land surrounding the Heart River Corral site should be acquired. We believe a natural partnership could be found with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and other NGOs regarding the purchase of these lands.

Proposed Assessments, Upgrades and Construction:

Carry out an archaeological assessment of the battlefield. Construct a new interpretative center, either in Killdeer or at the battlefield that presents the history of the battlefield and natural history of the northern Great Plains. Develop interpretative walking trails on the preserve. Upgrade facilities near the grave sites.

Summary of Potential Expenses Relating to the Development of the Sully Battlefields and Trails of 1864:

The following is a brief summary of the estimated initial costs. Figure 8 shows the general course of the Sully Expedition of 1864. Figure 59 shows just the campsites and battlefield of the Sibley trail, as well as the route of self-guided auto and bike trail. Figures 60 to 97 provide maps of the general area Campsites and battlefields.

Archaeological Assessments where needed: Cost Undetermined.

Self-guided Auto and bike Route: It is estimated that the cost of each road sign would \$15 each with an additional cost of \$5 per sign for mileage and labor. The total length of the route is estimated to be about 900 miles. If signs are place at an average interval of 3 miles, the total cost for marking the route would be about \$18,000. Upgrading and providing interpretive kiosks at 41 campsites (\$5000 per site includes signs, installation and dirt work) and Killdeer battlefield sites (\$25,000), and updated information about the trail in Killdeer and Medora (\$50,000); the total cost for road signs, informational kiosks and updating current facilities is estimated to be about \$300,000.

Land Purchases and Easements: The location and size of proposed acquisitions around campsites and battlefields is summarized in Table 1. It is assumed that the fair market value and cost of land surveys could average as high as \$750 per acre. The total

proposed land acquisition would be approximately 15,600 acres. Therefore the total cost of land purchases could be as much as \$11.7 million. It is believed that federal grants and contributions from non government organizations could significantly reduce the cost to the state. OMB costs would include fencing and weed control.

| Category | Estimated Cost | Value to Project |
|---|--|---|
| Archaeological Assessments | Undetermined | Assure Historical Accuracy and compliance with Federal laws. |
| Self-guided Auto and Bike Trails | \$300,000 | Educate the public as to the historical significance of the sites. |
| Land Purchases and Easements | \$11.7 Million (Note: It is believed that a significant portion of the cost for land purchases could be raised from NGO's). | Preserve the historical integrity of the site, provide visitors with a destination for their trip, and provide recreational opportunities for the public |
| Total | \$12 Million | |

Table 3. Summary of location and size of potential land acquisitions around Sully Trail campsites and battlefields for the 1864 Expedition. Camp Sites in bold are State Historic Sites. Camp numbers corresponds numbers on Figure 59 the camp locations for the expedition [Sources: Kingsburg (1896), Pfaller (1964),and Snortland (ed.) (1996)].

| Camp Name | County | Section | Township | Range | Potential Acquisitions (Acres) |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------|----------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Near Linton Emmons | 6 | 132 | 76 | 320 |
| 2. | Emmons | 15 | 133 | 77 | 480 |
| 3. | Emmons | 13 | 135 | 79 | 0 |
| 4. | Ft. Rice Morton | 15 | 135 | 79 | 320 |
| 5. | Morton | 30 | 134 | 81 | 640 |
| 6. | Grant | ?? | 133 | 85 | 320 |
| 7. | Grant | ?? | 133 | 87 | 320 |
| 8. | Grant | 12? | 133 | 89 | 480 |
| 9. | Hettinger | ?? | 134 | 91 | 480 |
| (West of New Lipzig along north branch of Cannonball River) | | | | | |
| 10. | Heart River Corral Stark | 10 | 137 | 91 | 160 |
| 11. | Stark | 32? | 140 | 92 | 640 |
| 12. | Dunn | 10 | 143 | 94 | 320 |
| 13. | Killdeer Mt Battle Field Dunn | 33 | 146 | 96 | 7,000 |
| 14. | Dunn | 19? | 145 | 95 | 320 |
| 10. | Heart River Corral Stark | 10 | 137 | 91 | (See Above) |
| 15. | Gladstone Stark | 17 | 139 | 94 | 160 |
| 16. | South Heart Stark | 12 | 139 | 98 | 0 |
| 17. | Painted Canyon Billings | 2 | 139 | 101 | 0 |
| 18. | Medora Billings | 27 | 140 | 102 | 0 |
| 19. | Sully Campground. | 10 | 139 | 102 | 0 |
| 20. | Waterhole Campsite | 10 | 139 | 103 | 0 |
| (Battle of the Badlands, USFS Historic Site) | | | | | |
| 21. | Golden Valley | 17 | 141 | 105 | 160 |
| 22. | Montana | 20 | 16 | 60 | |
| 23. | Montana | 12 | 19 | 60 | |
| 24. | Montana | 6 | 20 | 59 | |
| 25. | Montana | 34 | 21 | 58 | |

8 miles below Brazeau's House near mouth of Shadwell Creek

Table 3. (Continued) Sully Campsites in North Dakota:

| | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| 26. | McKenzie? | 20? | 150 | 104 | 0 |
| 27. | Ft. Union Williams | 7 | 152 | 104 | 0 |
| 28. | Williams | 9 | 152 | 103 | 200 |
| 29. | Williams | 30 | 154 | 100 | 0 |
| 30. | Williams | 30 | 154 | 100 | 600 |
| 31. | Williams | 15? | 154 | 97 | 0 |
| 32. | Mountrail | 26 | 154 | 94 | 80 |
| 33. | Mountrail | 2 | 152 | 93 | 0 |
| 34. | Mountrail | 23 | 150 | 91 | 0 |
| 35. | McLean | 20 | 147 | 88 | 0 |
| 36. | McLean | 8 | 147 | 87 | 320 |
| 37. | Snake Cr. McLean | 36 | 149 | 82 | 0 |
| 38. | McLean | 36? | 149 | 80 | 320 |
| 39. | Camp Lake McLean | 36? | 150 | 80 | 200 |
| 40. | Dogden Butte McLean | 15 | 150 | 79 | 640 |
| 41. | McLean | ?? | 147 | 81 | 0 |
| 42. | Burleigh | 36? | 144 | 81 | 0 |
| 43. | Burleigh | 20? | 140 | 80 | 640 |
| 44. | Burleigh | 18? | 139 | 78 | 480 |
| 45. | Emmons | 13 | 135 | 79 | 0 |
| 46. | Ft. Rice Morton | 15 | 135 | 79 | (See Above) |

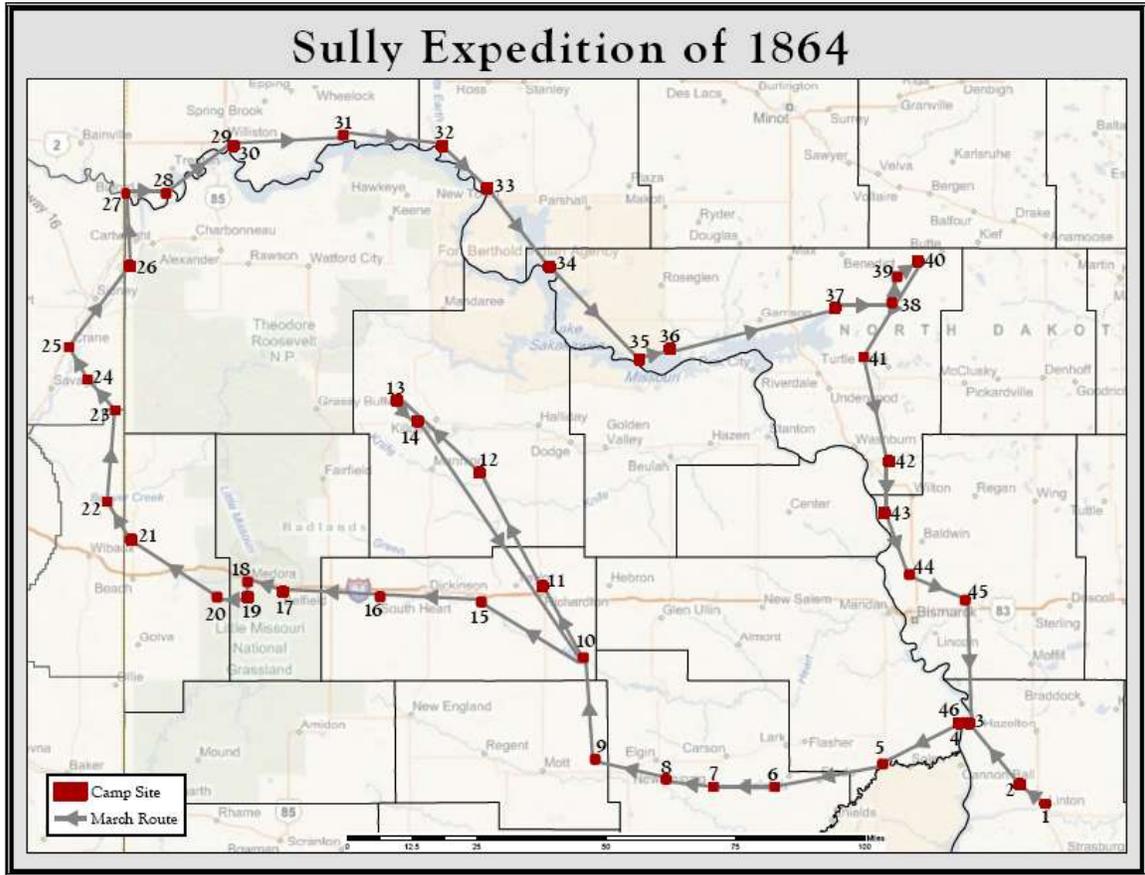


Figure 59. Map of Sully’s 1864 Expedition campsites and battlefields within present day North Dakota. Number of campsites and battlefields, legal description, and acreage of potential acquisitions are given in Table 3.

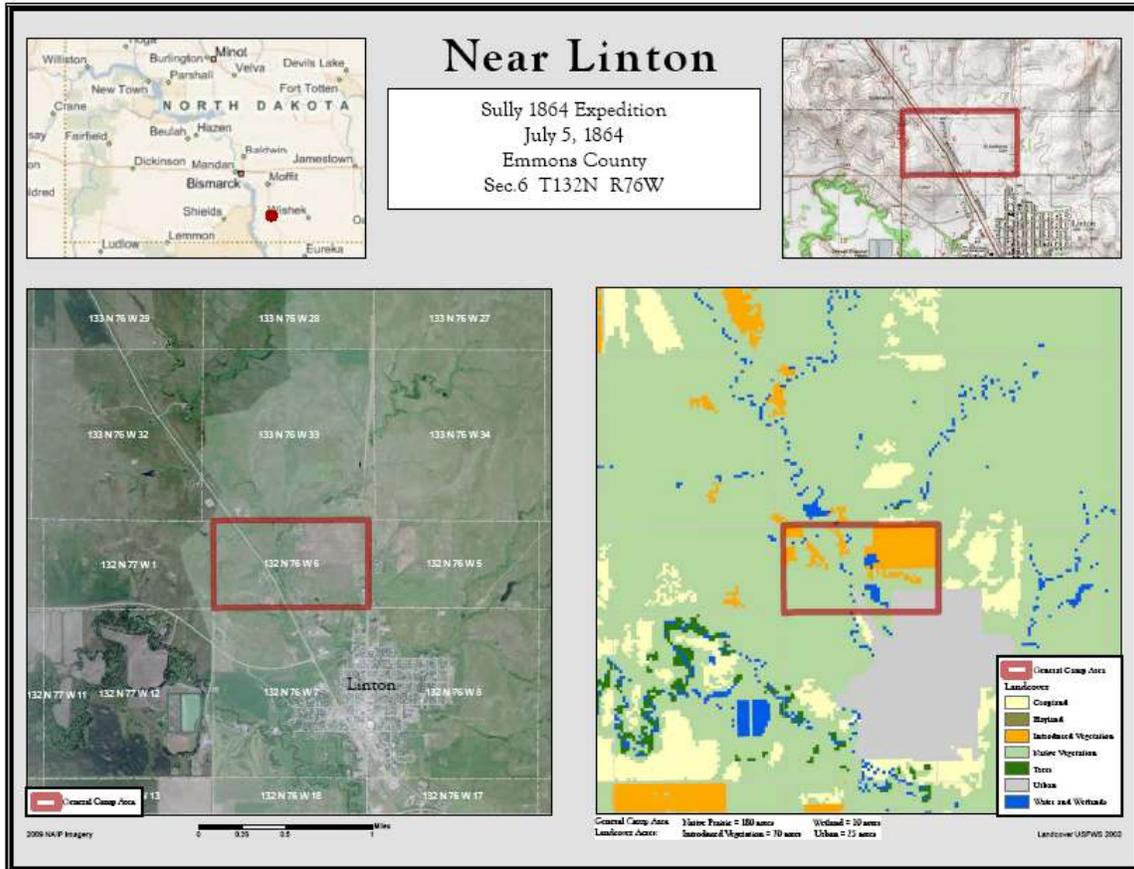


Figure 60. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully’s July 5, 1864 expedition camp near Linton, North Dakota.

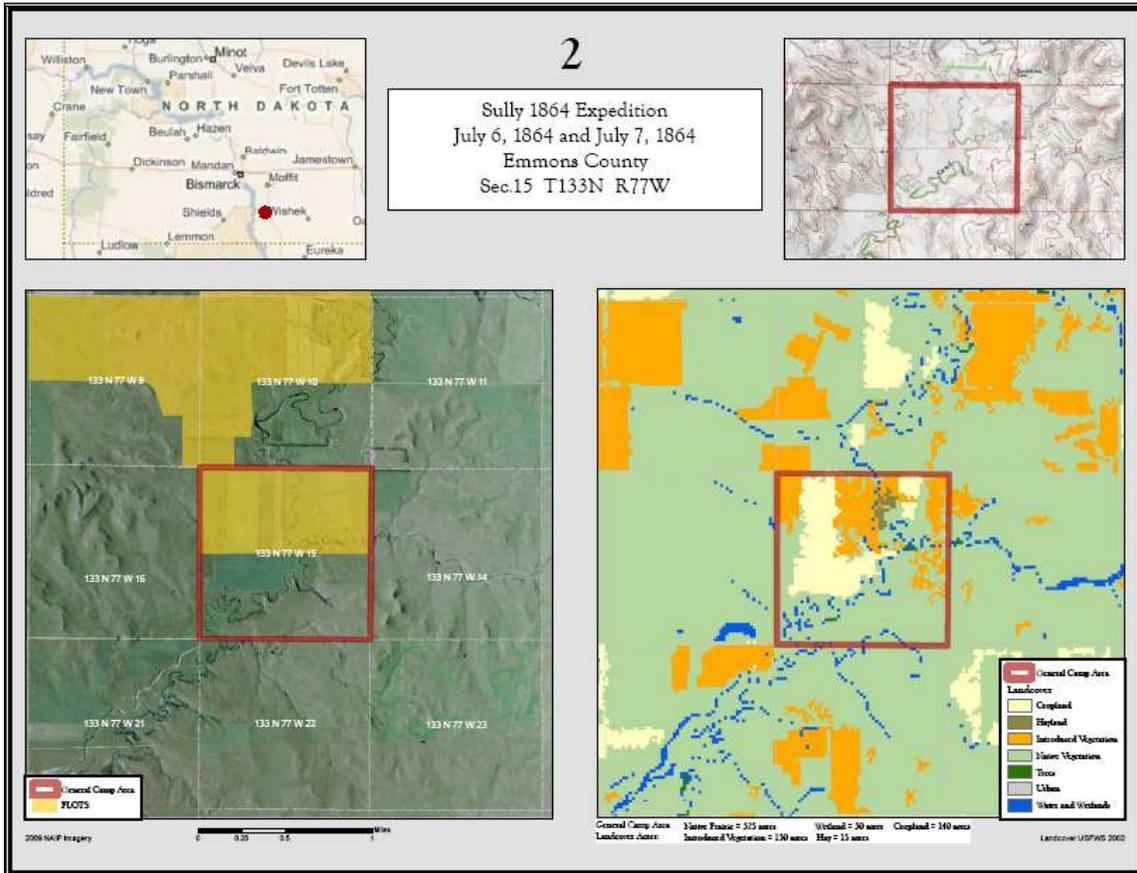


Figure 61. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's July 6-7, 1864 expedition camp north of Linton, North Dakota.

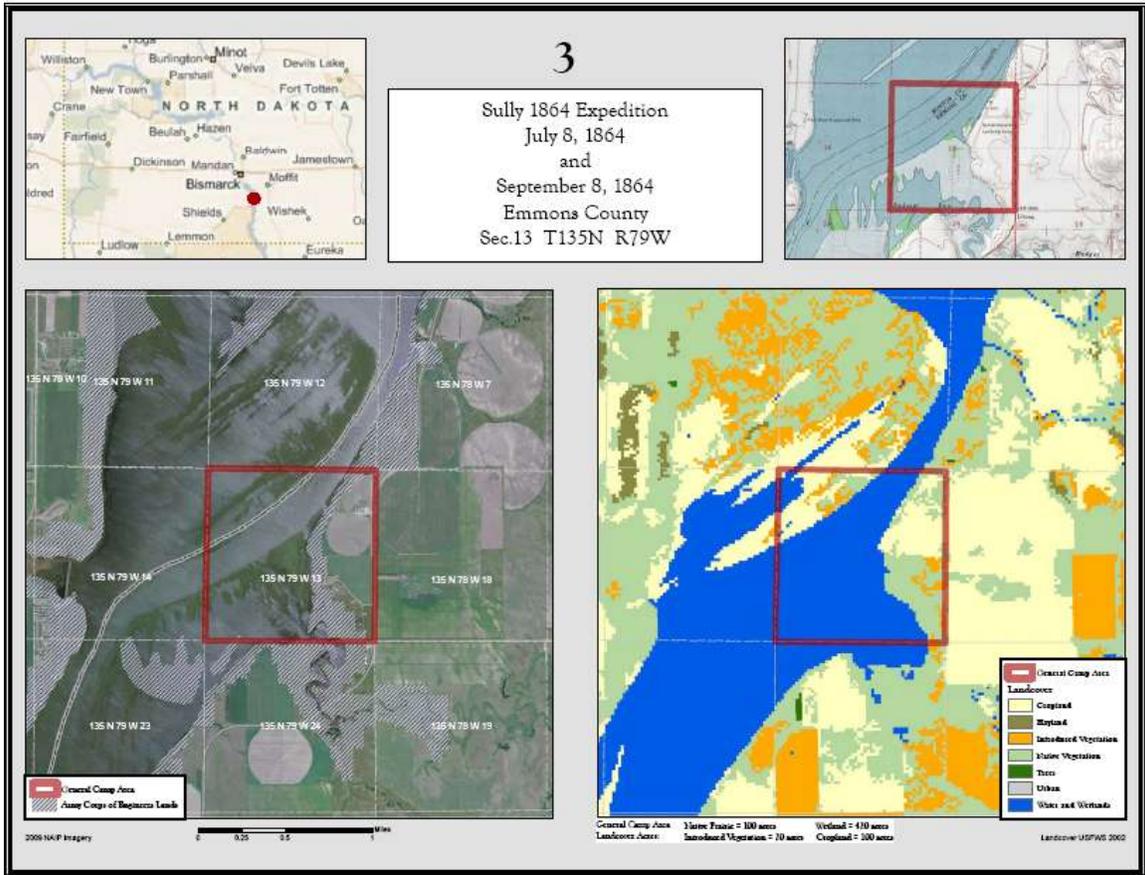


Figure 62. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully’s July 8, 1864 expedition camp in Emmons County, North Dakota.

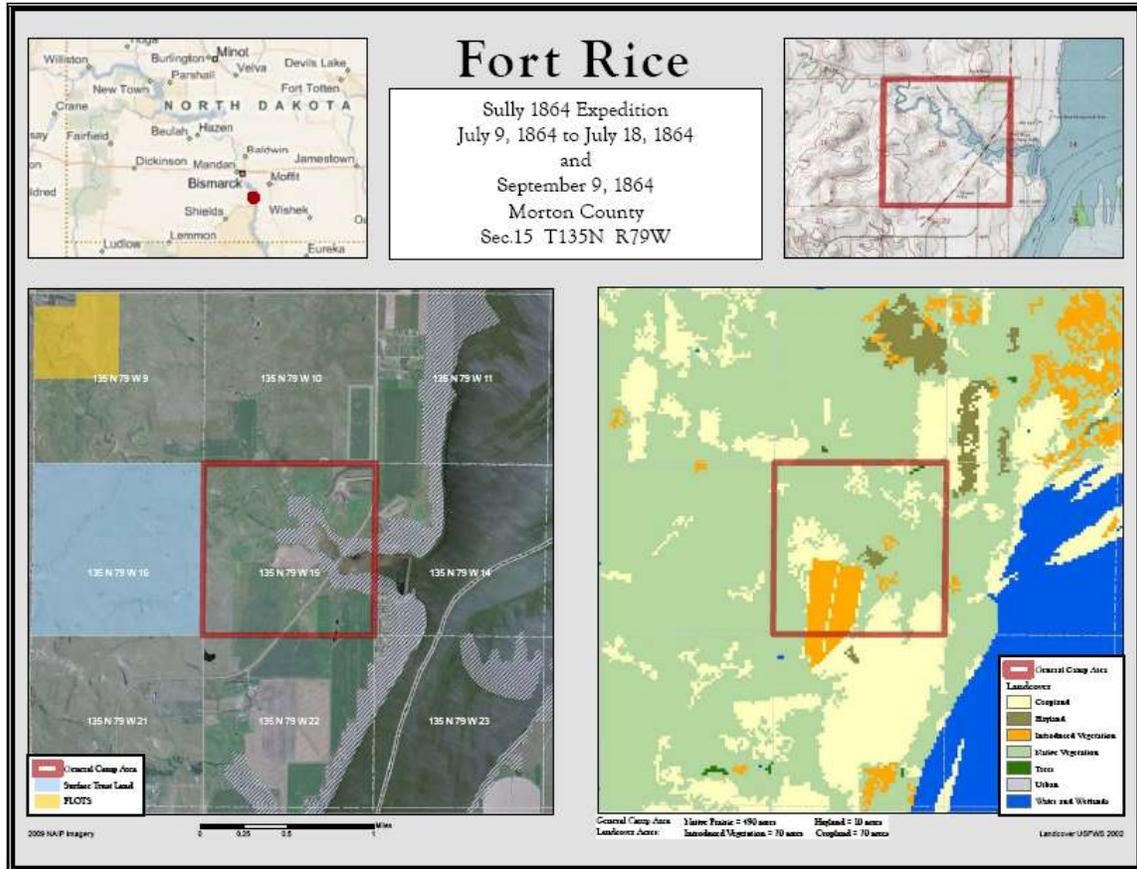


Figure 63. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's July 9-18, 1864 expedition camp at Fort Rice, North Dakota.

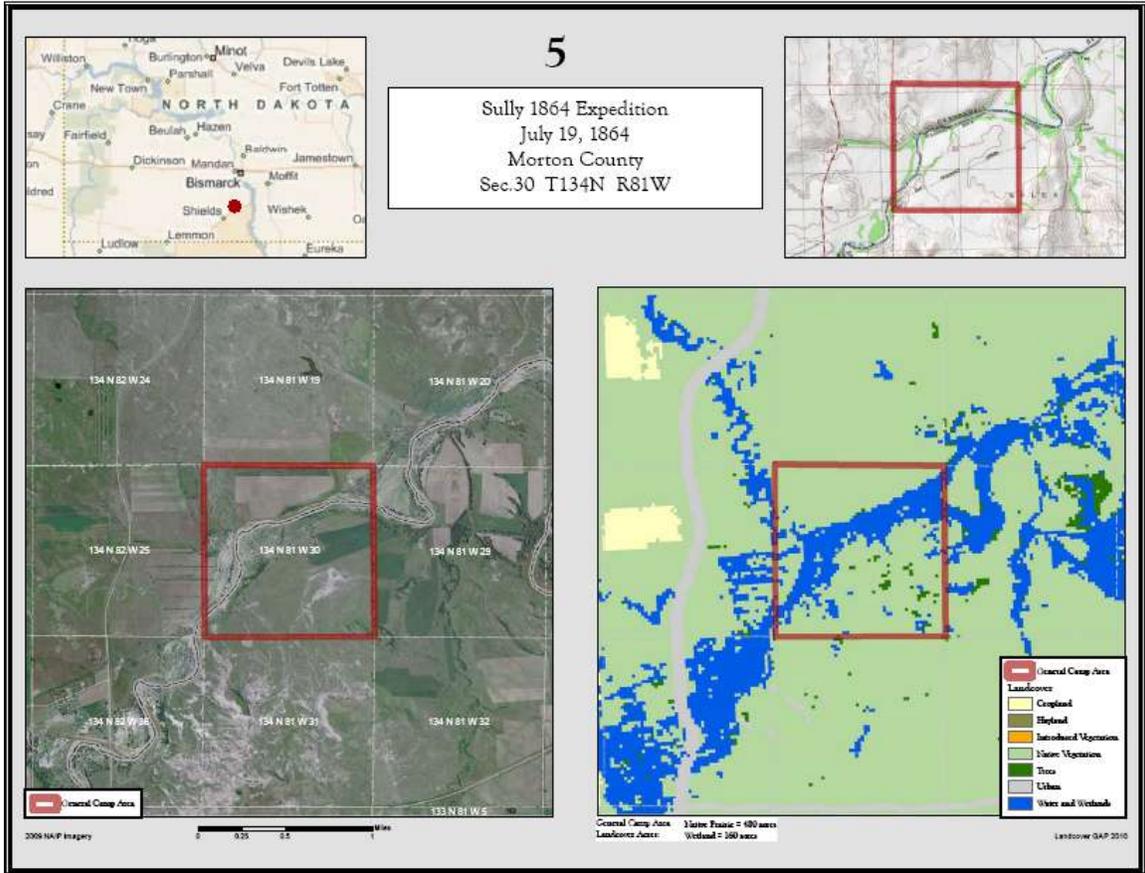


Figure 64. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's July 19, 1864 expedition camp in Morton County, North Dakota.

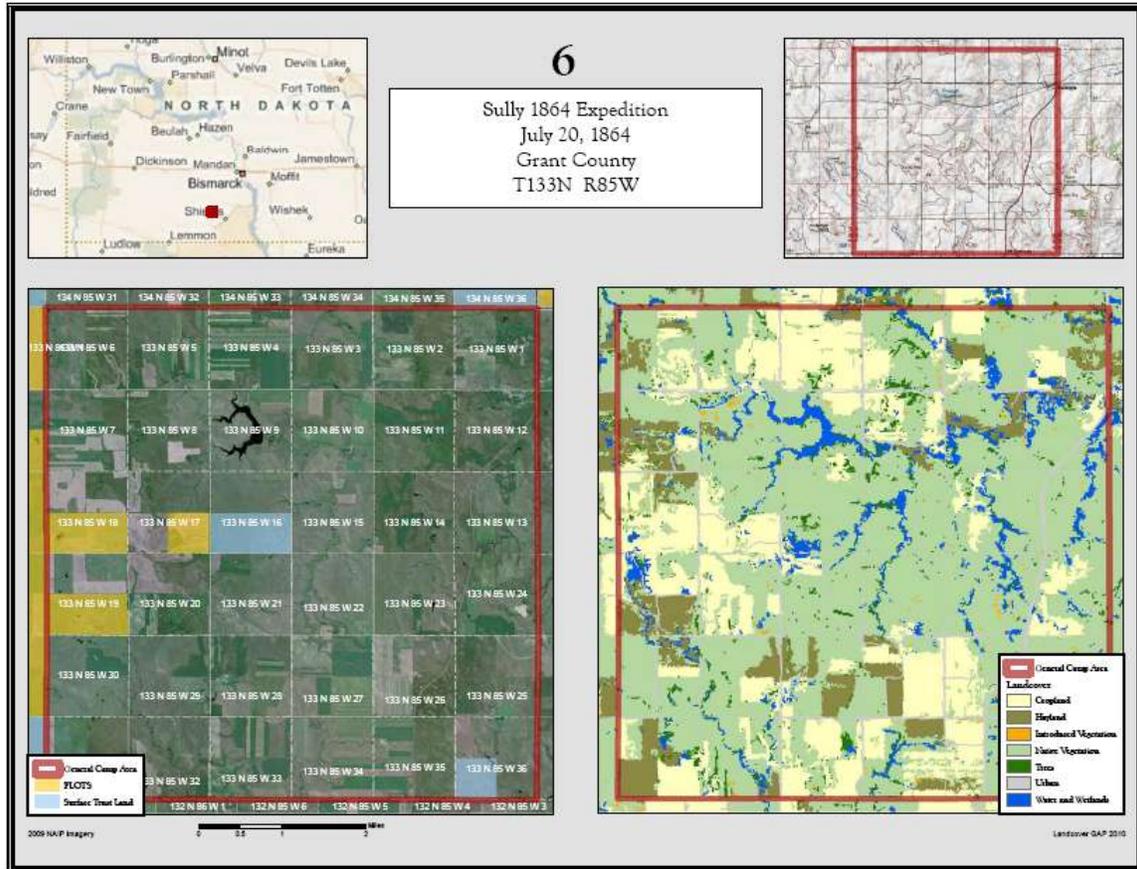


Figure 65. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's July 20, 1864 expedition camp in Grant County, North Dakota.

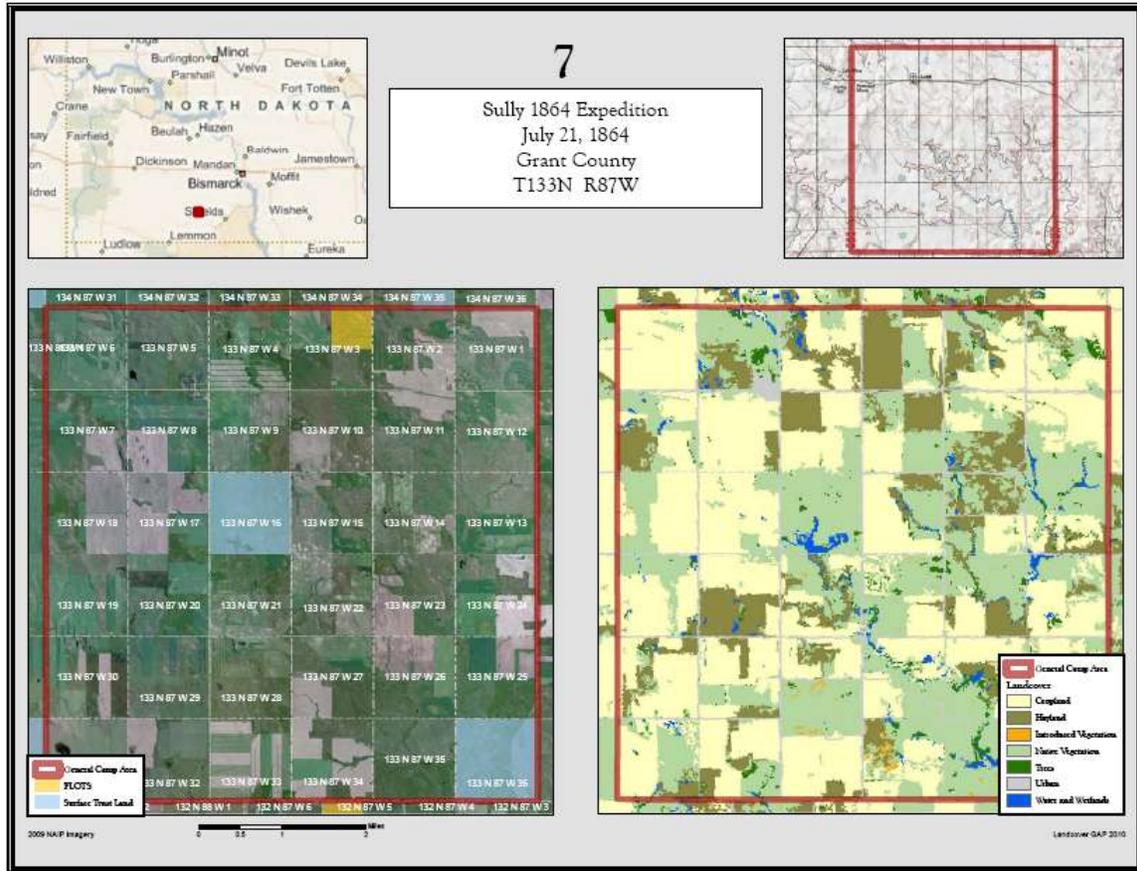


Figure 66. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's July 21, 1864 expedition camp in Grant County, North Dakota.

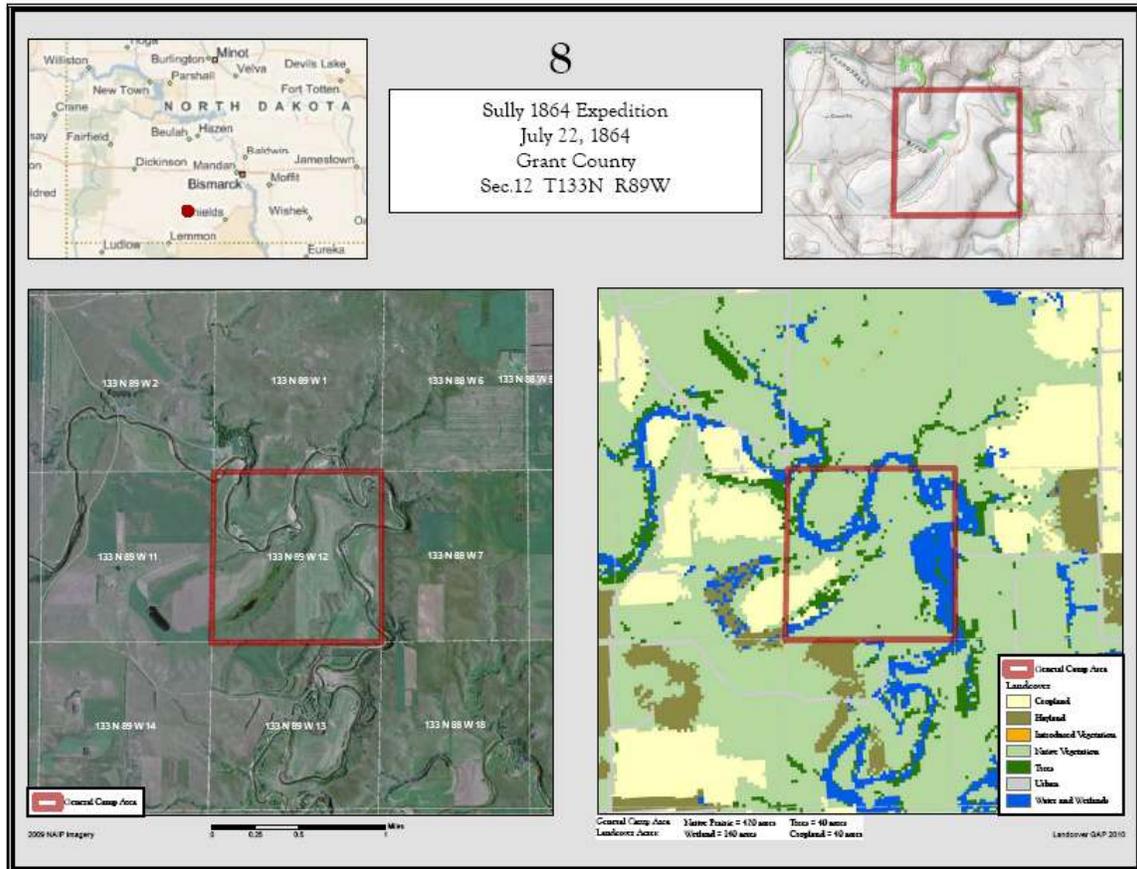


Figure 67. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's July 22, 1864 expedition camp in Grant County, North Dakota.

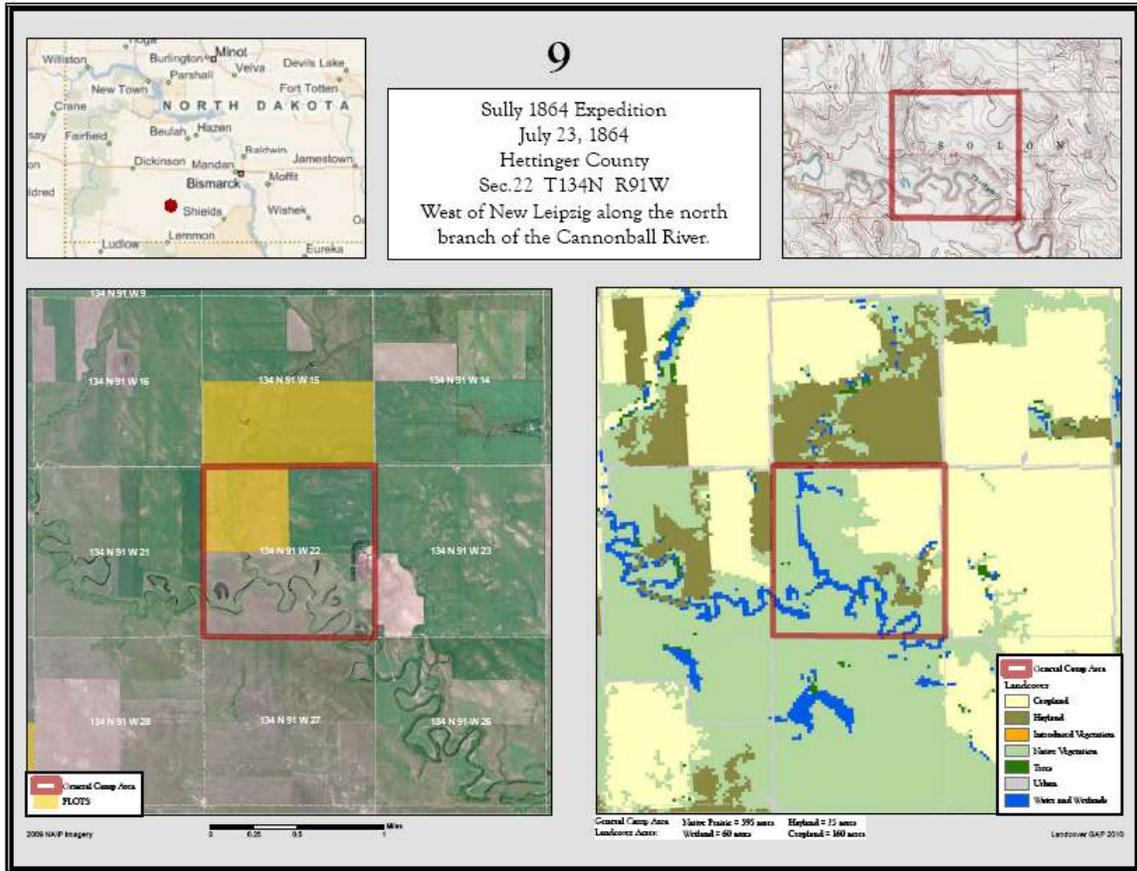


Figure 68. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's July 23, 1864 expedition camp in Hettinger County, North Dakota.

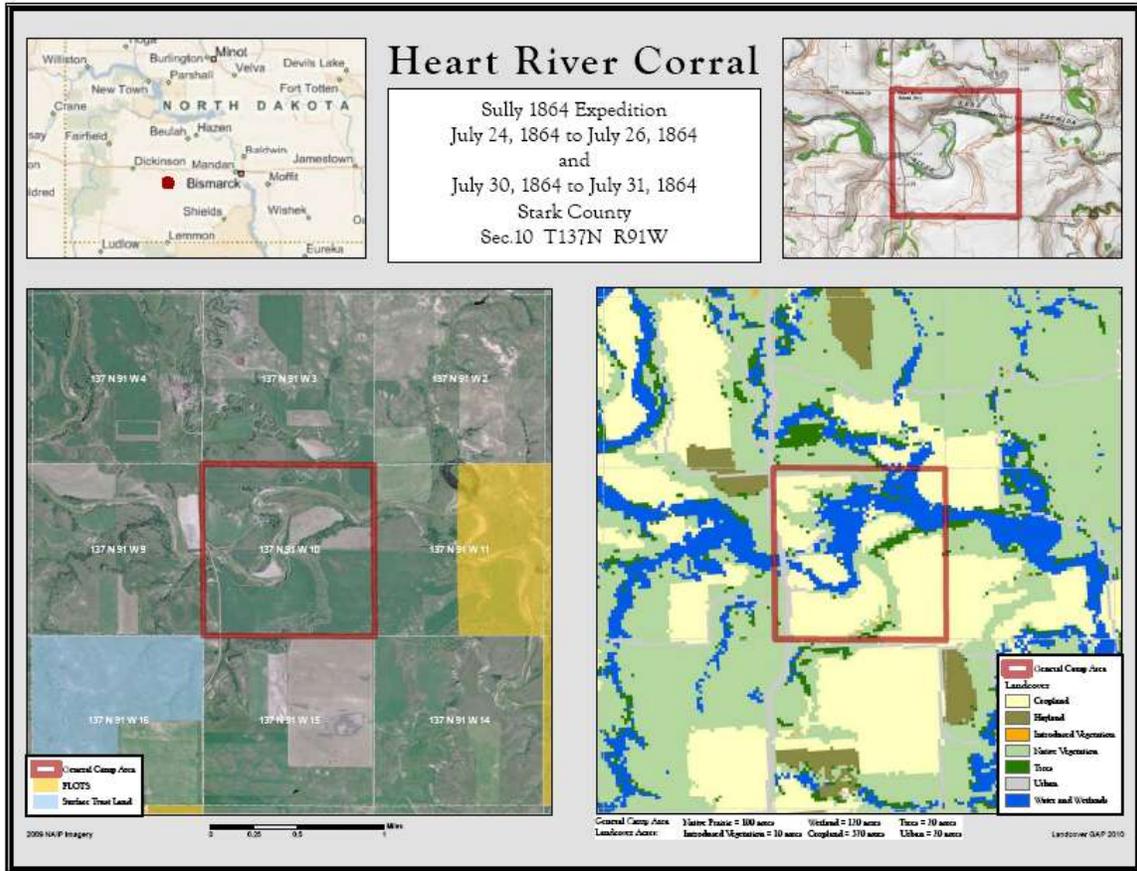


Figure 69. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's July 24-31, 1864 expedition camp in Stark County, North Dakota. While Sully led the bulk of his troops north to the Killdeer Mountains, 500 soldiers remained to protect an 800 member wagon train heading to the Idaho goldfields.

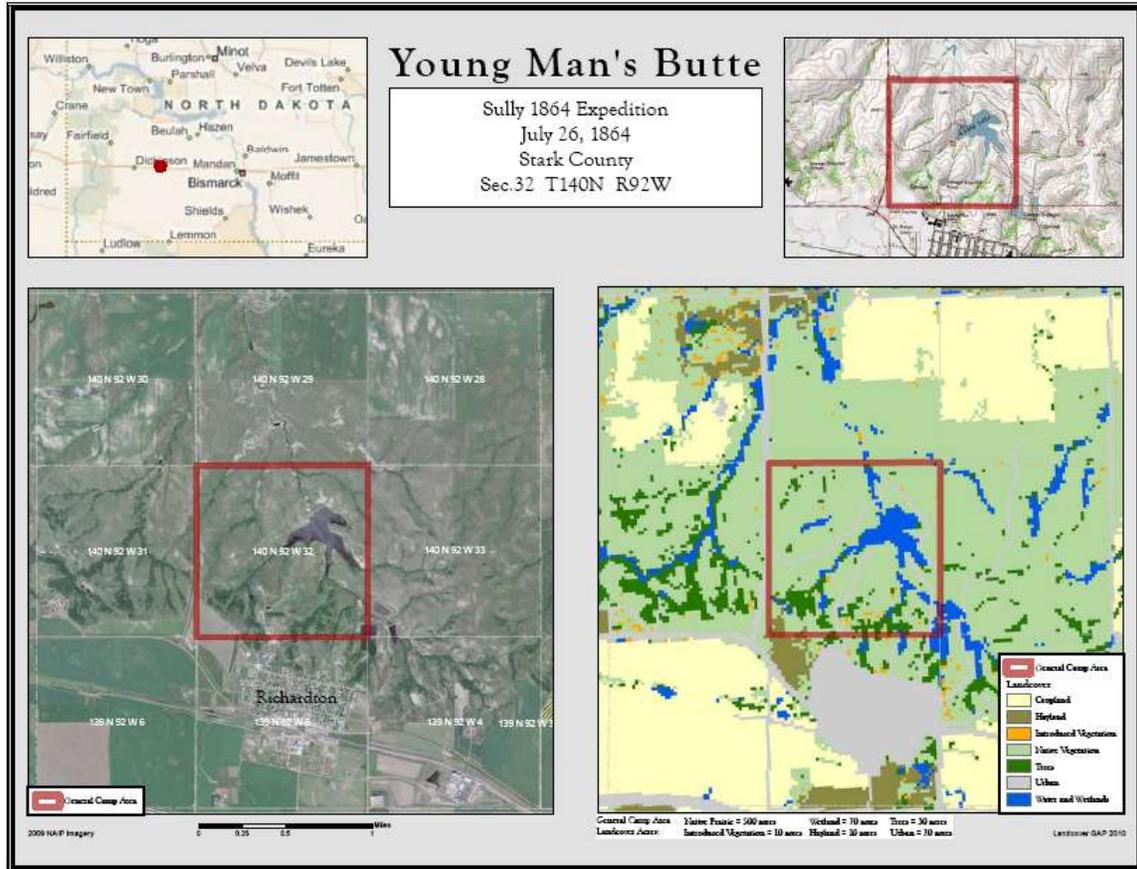


Figure 70. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's July 26, 1864 expedition camp in Stark County, North Dakota.

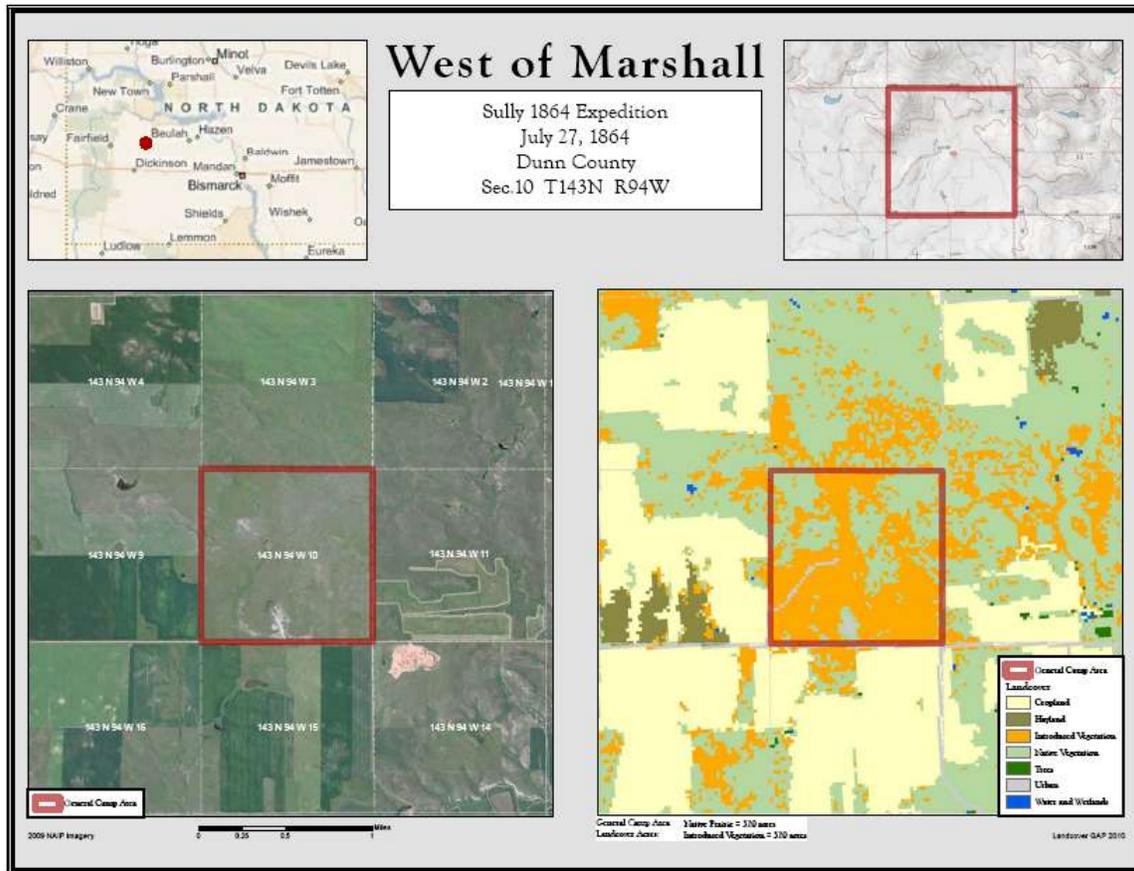


Figure 71. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's July 27, 1864 expedition camp in Dunn County, North Dakota.

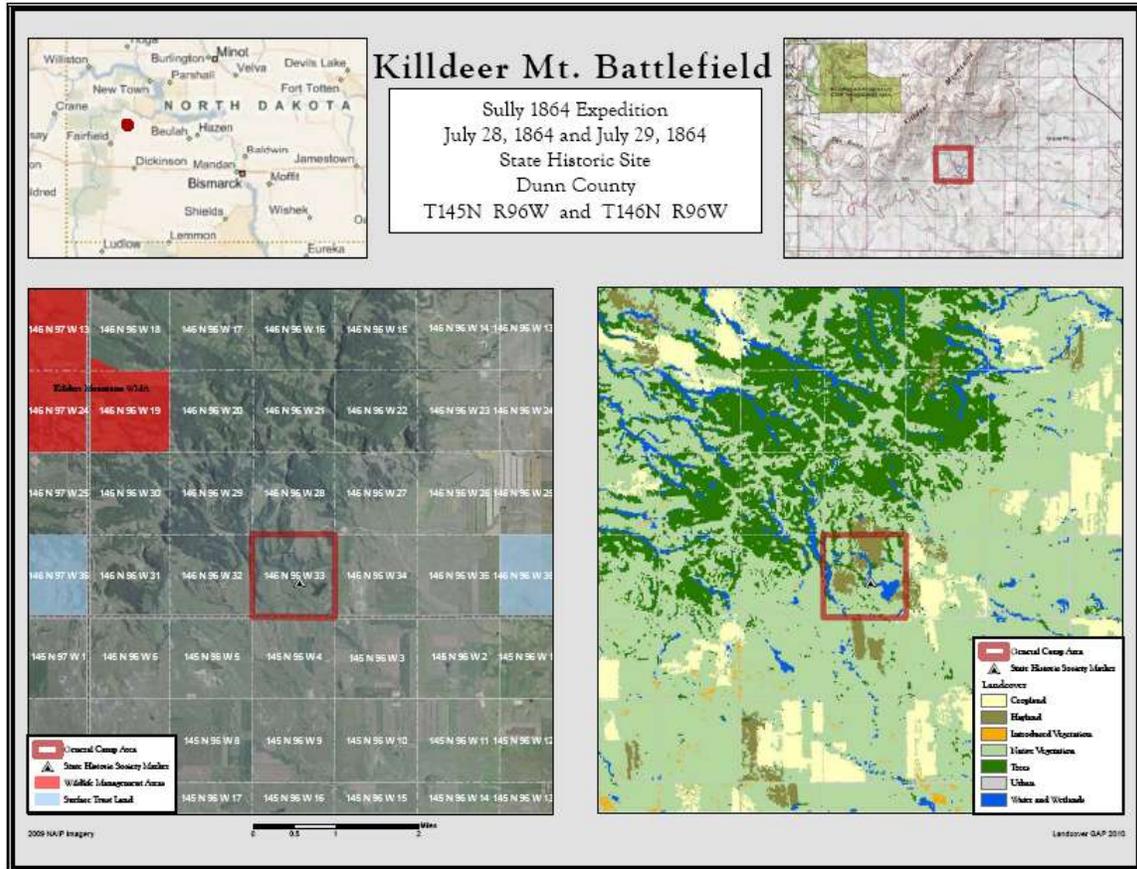


Figure 72. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of the Killdeer Mountain battlefield where Sully's troop attacked a village of Sioux Indians on July 28, 1864 northwest of Killdeer in Dunn County, North Dakota.

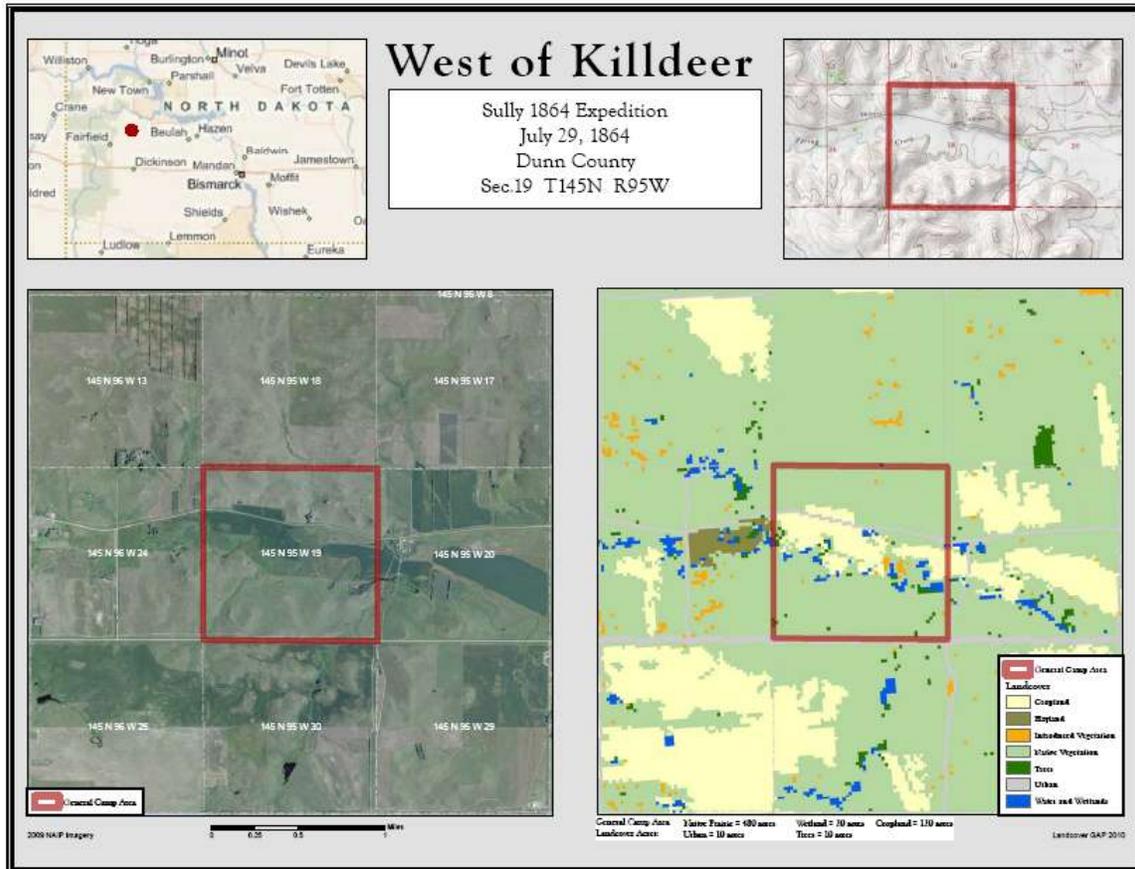


Figure 73. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's July 29, 1864 expedition camp in Dunn County, North Dakota.

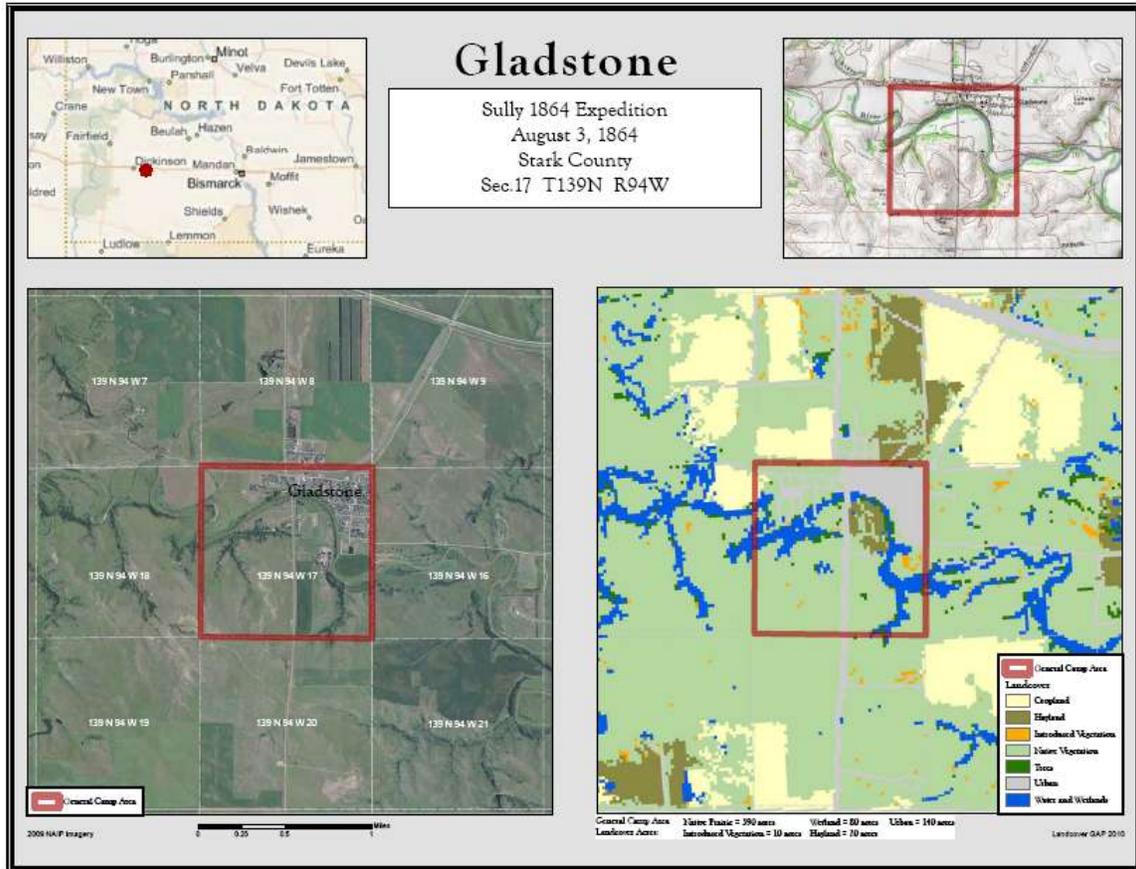


Figure 74. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's August 3, 1864 expedition camp located near Gladstone, Stark County, North Dakota.

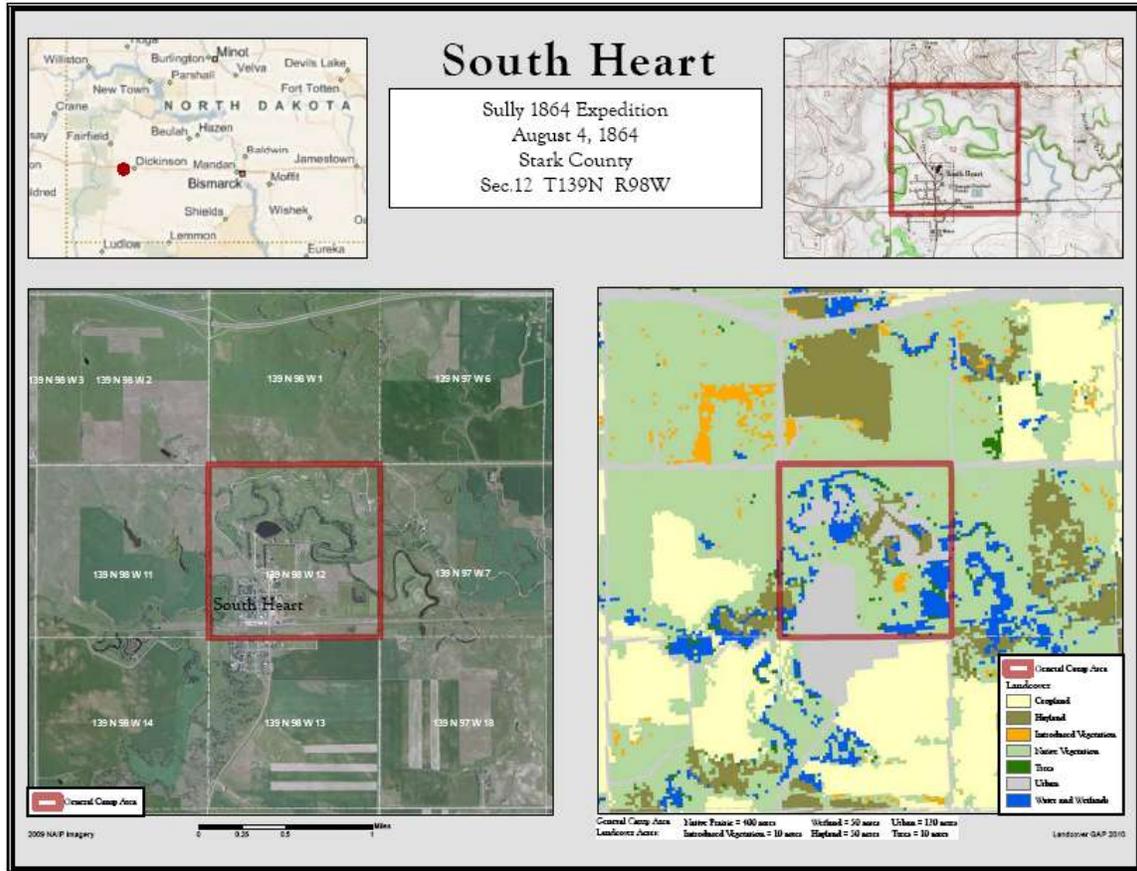


Figure 75. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's August 4, 1864 expedition camp located near South Heart, Stark County, North Dakota.

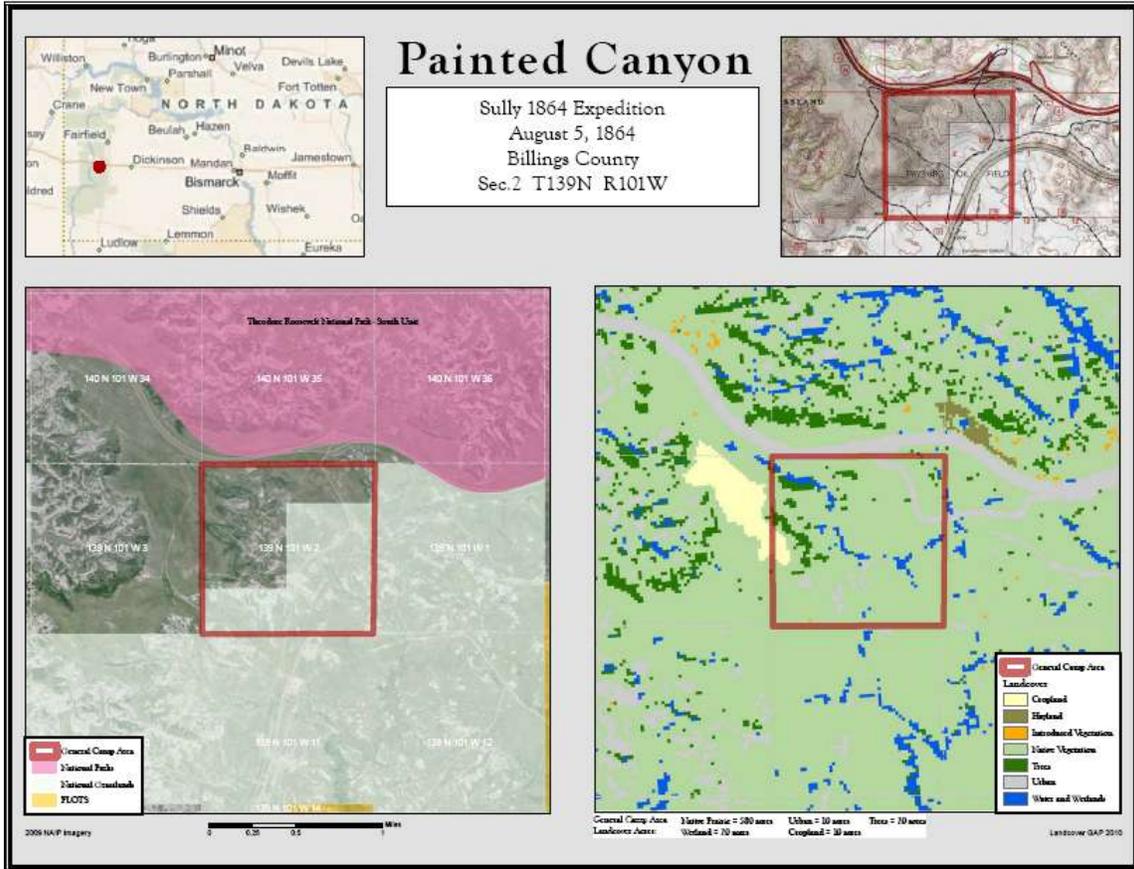


Figure 76. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's August 5, 1864 expedition camp located near Painted Canyon Visitors Center, Billings County, North Dakota.

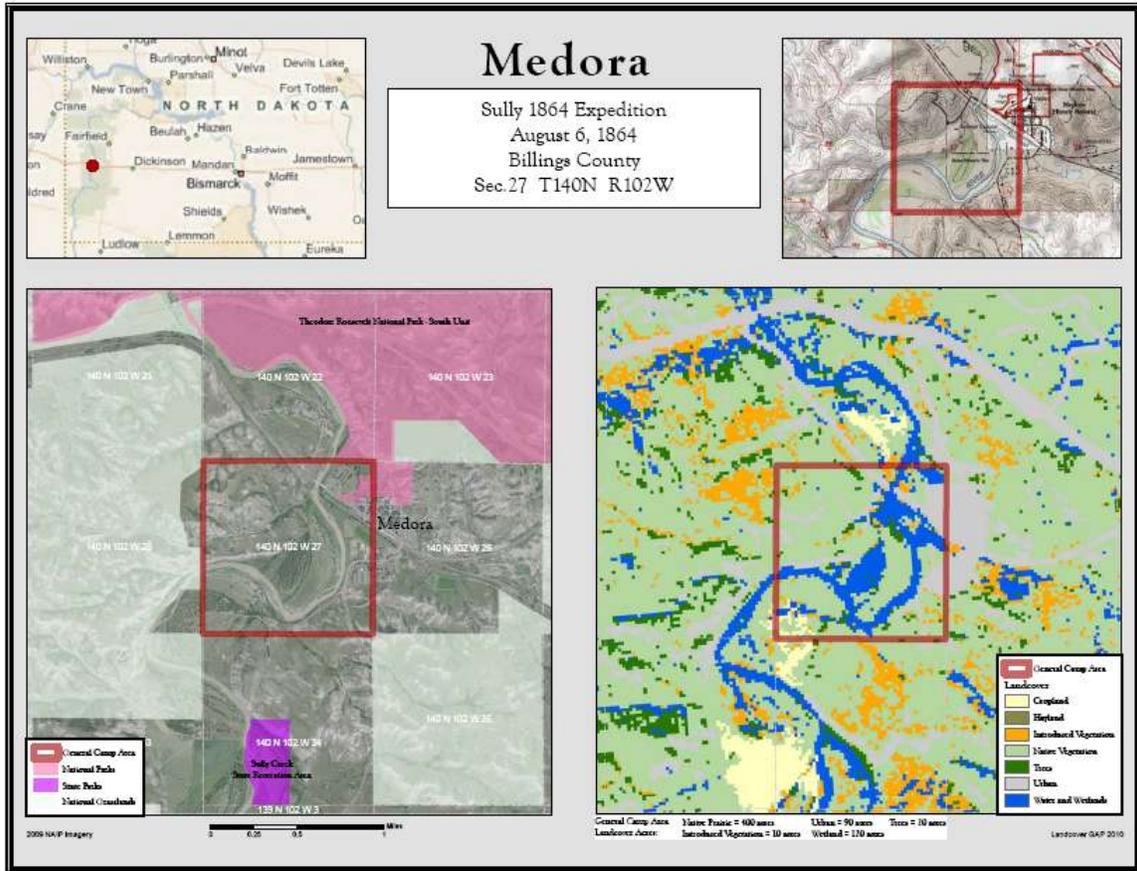


Figure 77. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's August 6, 1864 expedition camp located near Medora, Billings County, North Dakota.

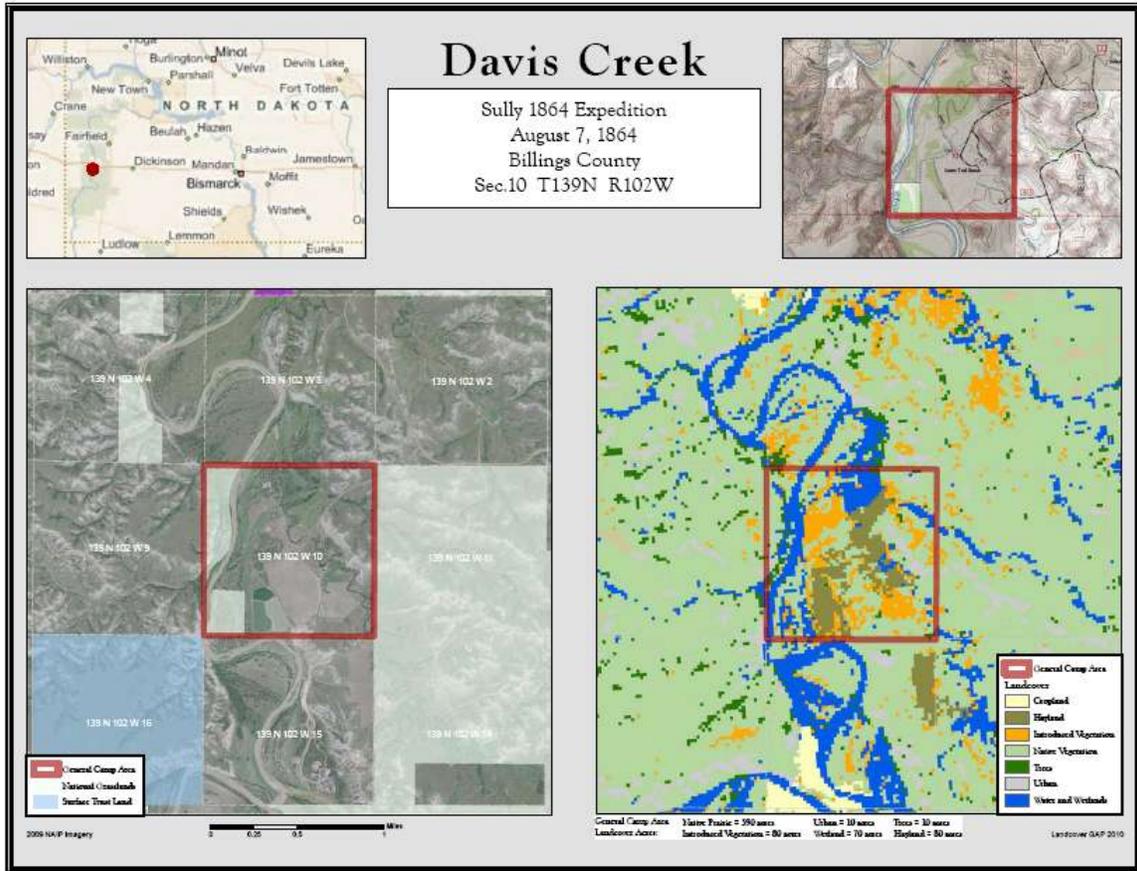


Figure 78. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's August 7, 1864 expedition camp located mouth of Davis Creek, Billings County, North Dakota.

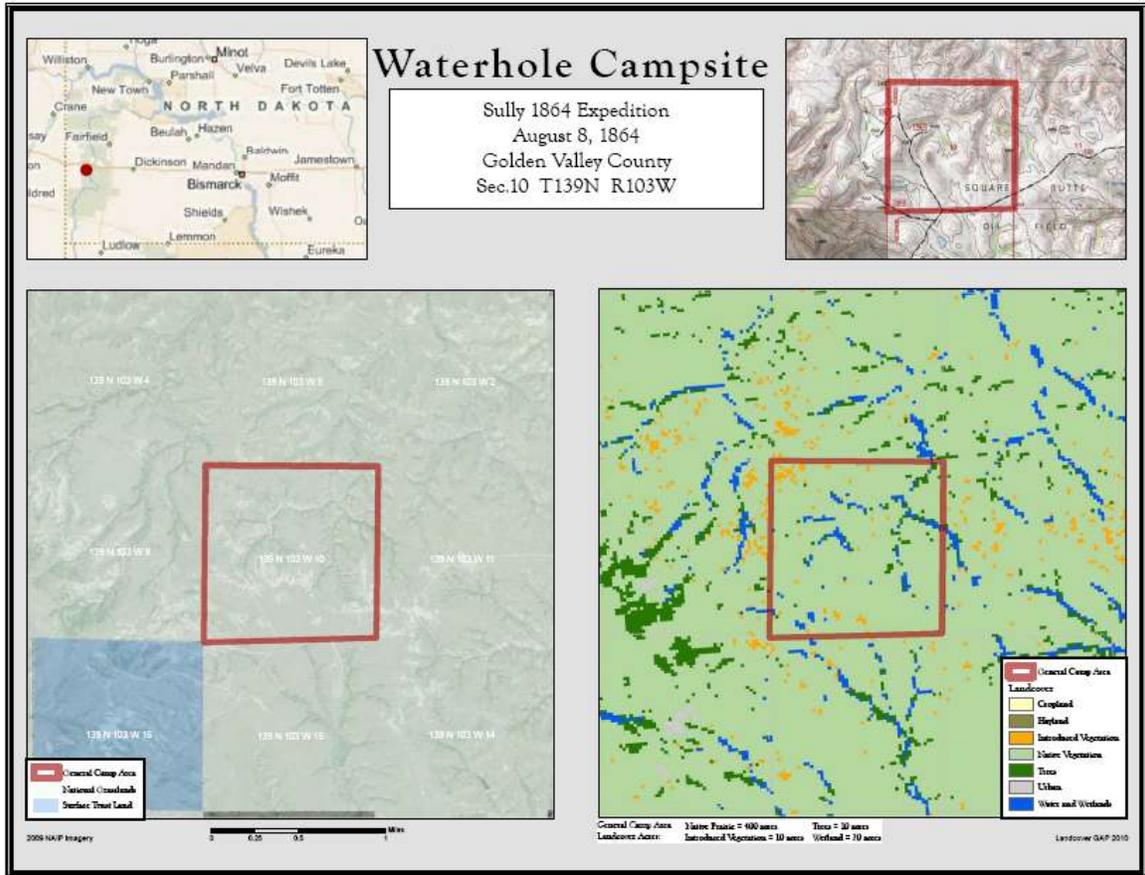


Figure 79. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's August 8, 1864 expedition camp in Billings County, North Dakota. After days of skirmishing with the Sioux, hostilities increased and field cannon was used to drive off the attackers in what is now referred to as the battle of the badlands.

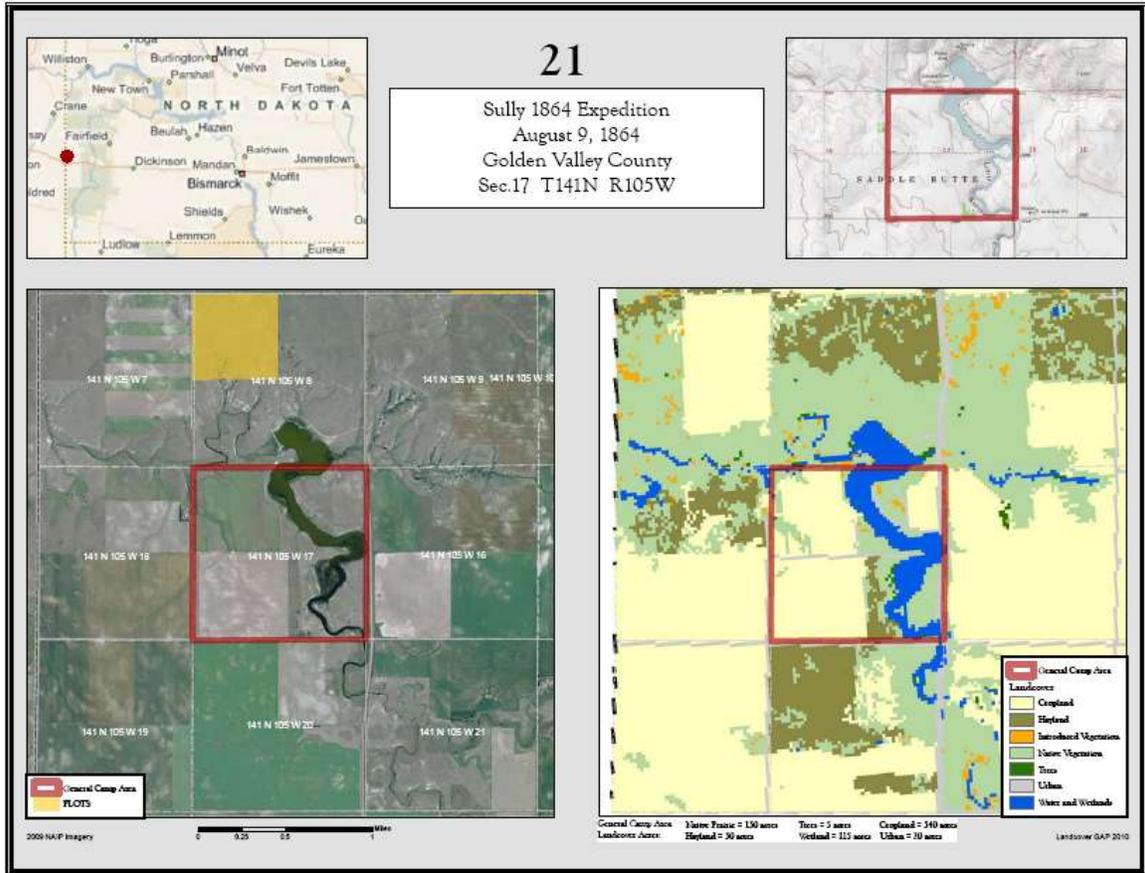


Figure 80. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's August 9, 1864 expedition camp in Golden Valley County, North Dakota. After days of skirmishing, hostilities ended what is now referred to as the battle of the badlands. Once out of the badlands Sully's expedition proceeded west to the Yellowstone river for much needed supplies.

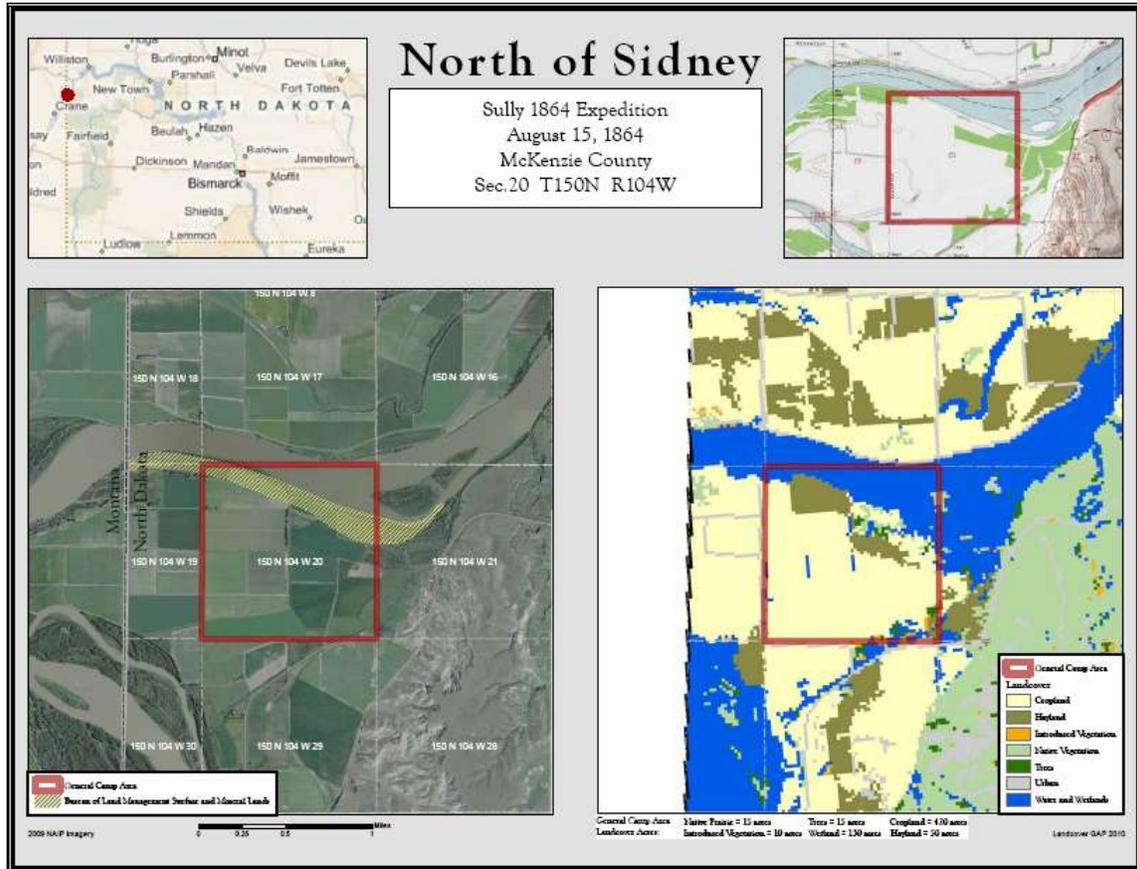


Figure 81. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's August 15, 1864 expedition camp in McKenzie County, North Dakota. The exact location of camp was not determined.

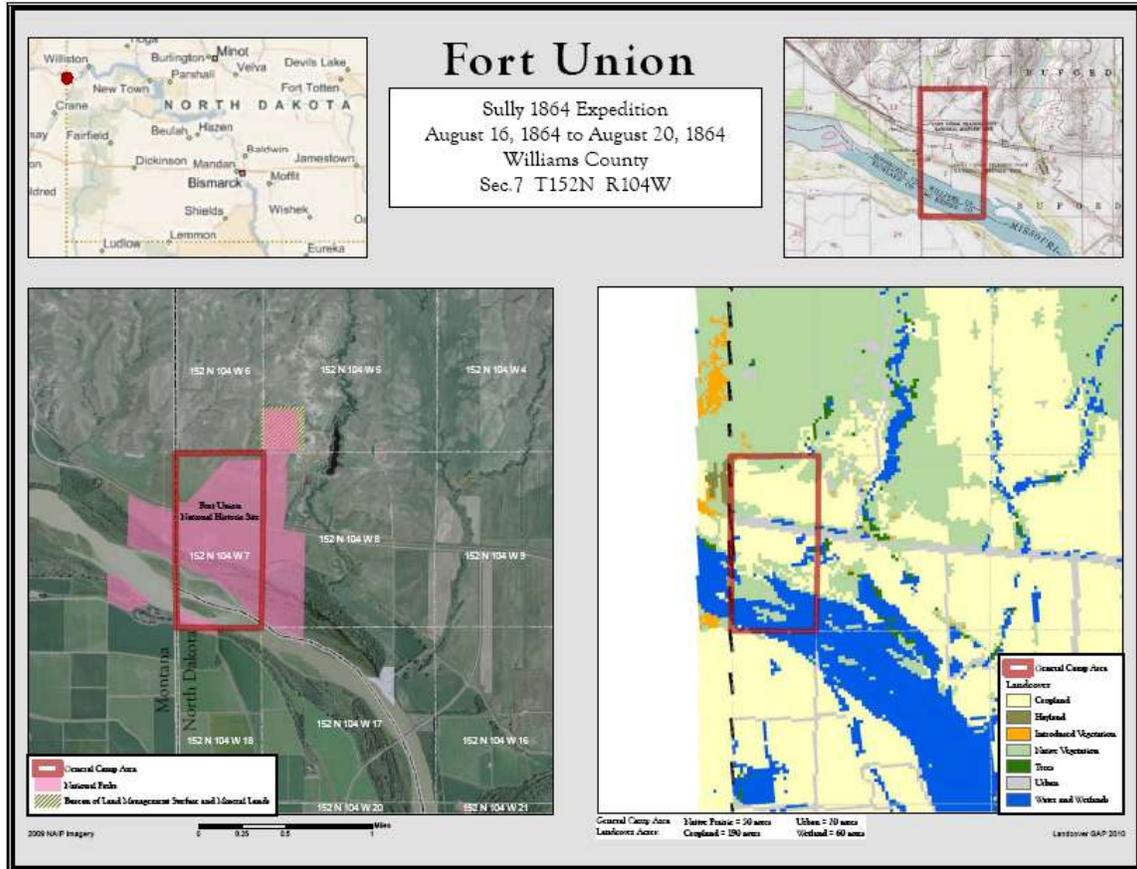


Figure 82. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's August 16-20, 1864 expedition camp at Fort Union, in Williams County, North Dakota.

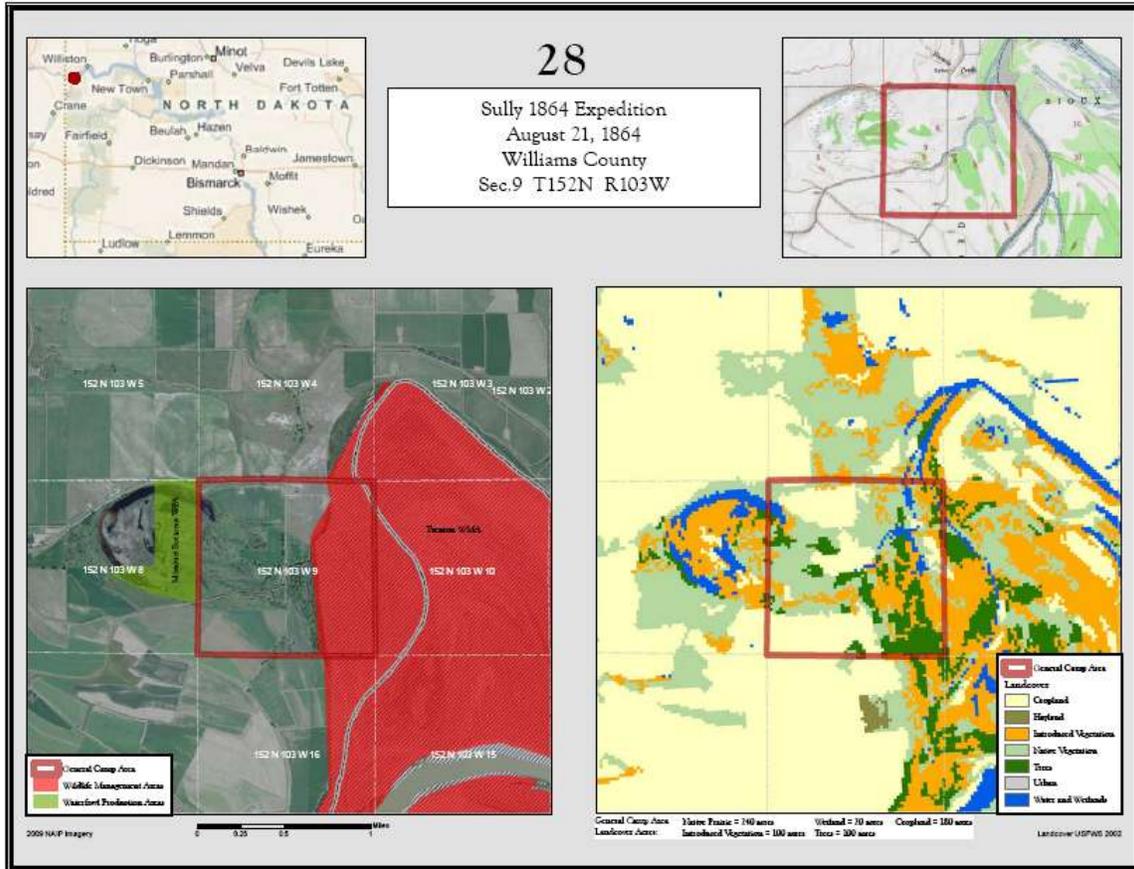


Figure 83. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's August 21, 1864 expedition camp in Williams County, North Dakota.

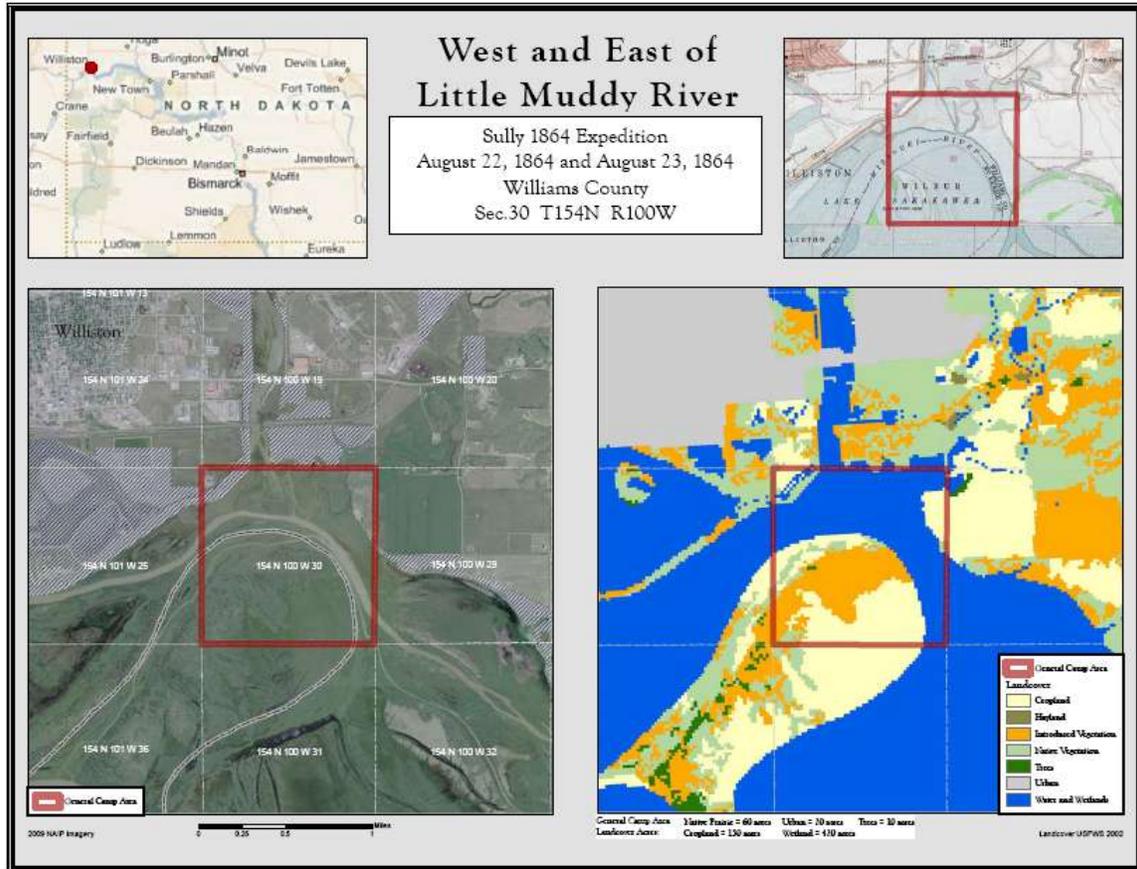


Figure 84. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's August 22, 1864 expedition camp in Williams County, North Dakota.

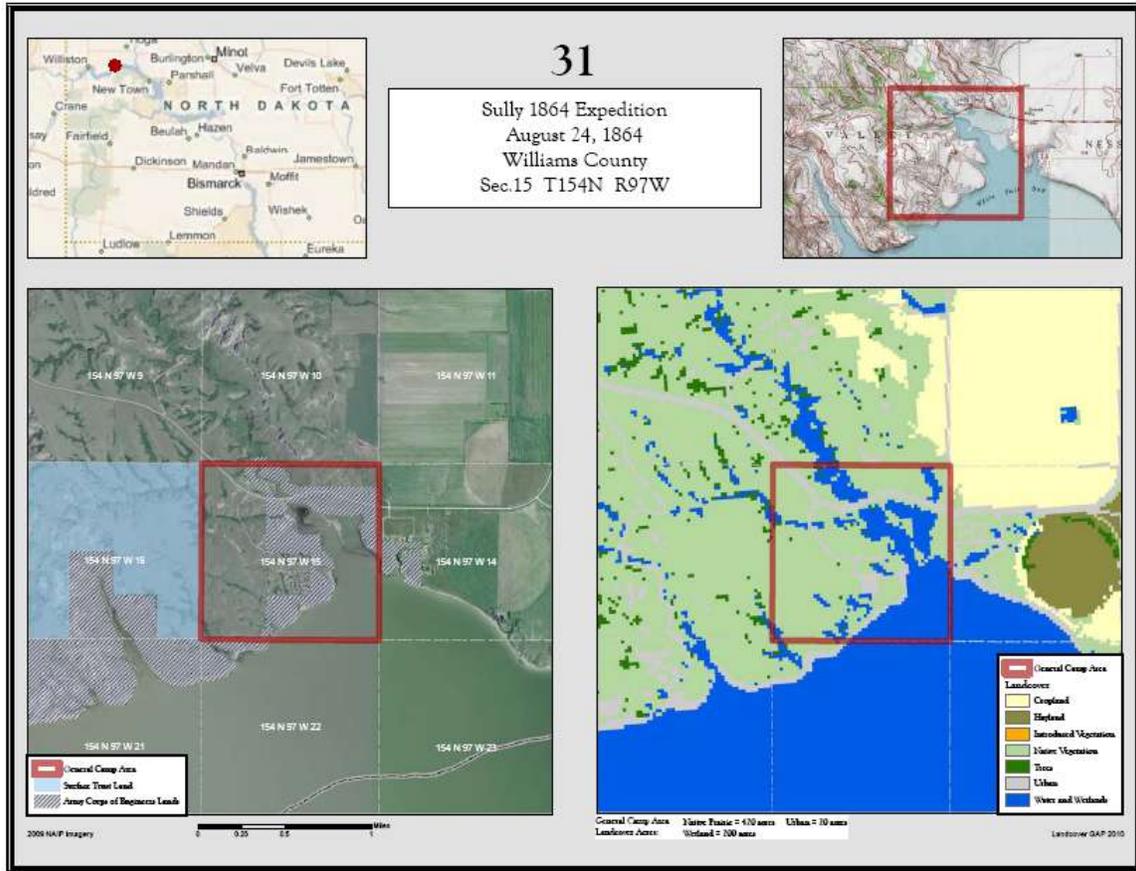


Figure 85. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's August 24, 1864 expedition camp in Williams County, North Dakota.

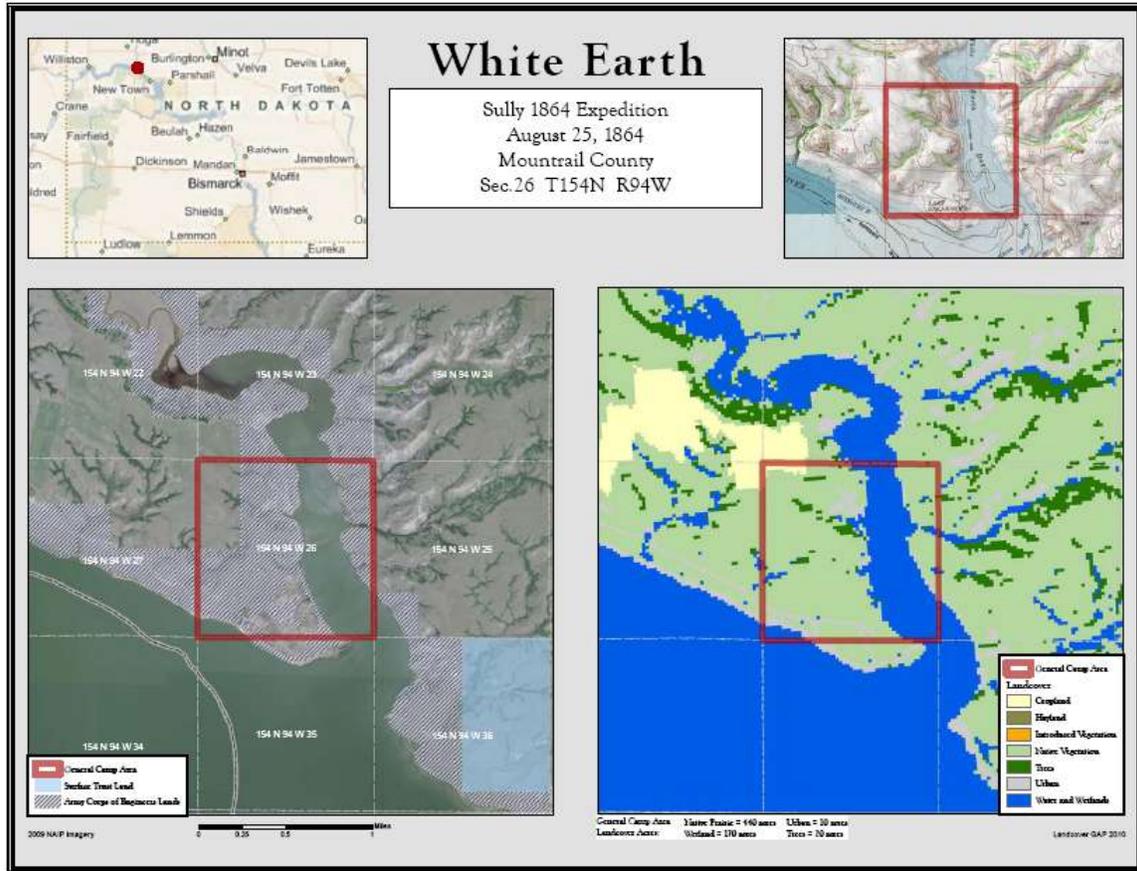


Figure 86. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's August 25, 1864 expedition camp in Mountrail County, North Dakota.

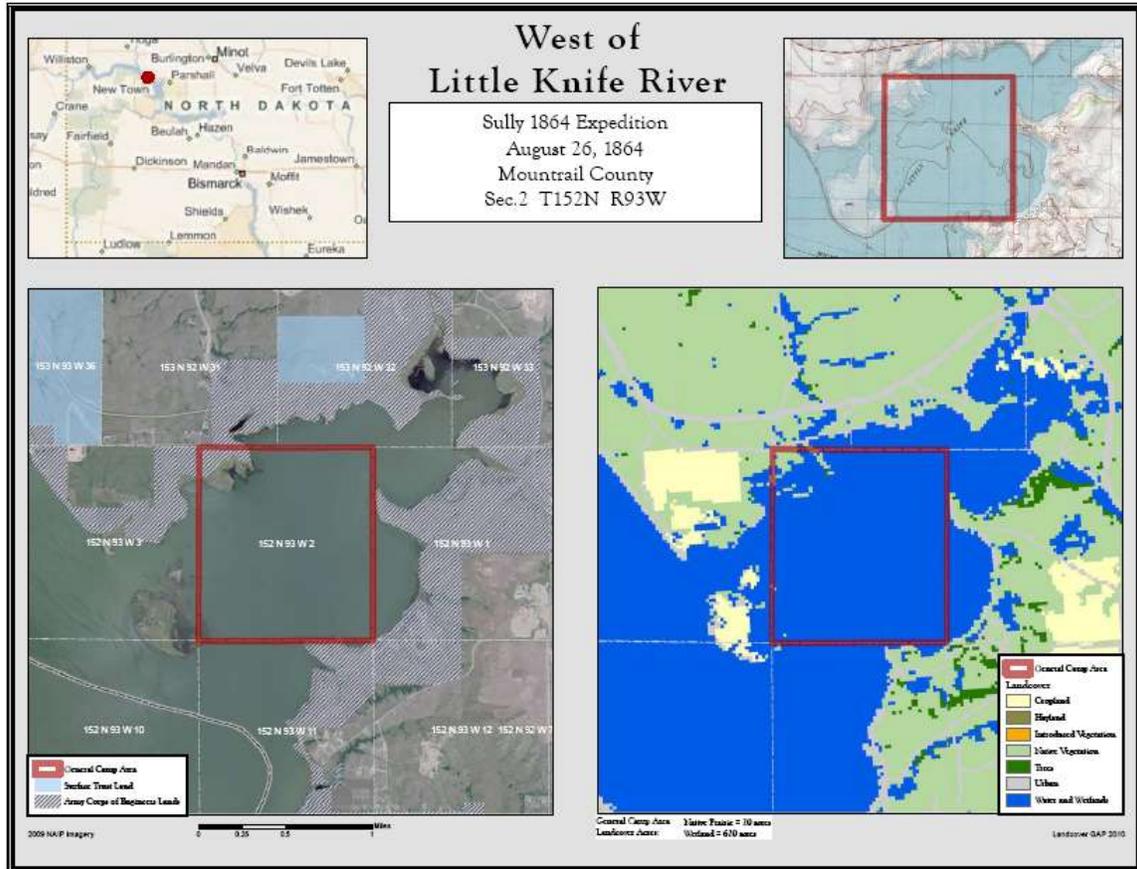


Figure 87. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's August 26, 1864 expedition camp in Mountrail County, North Dakota.

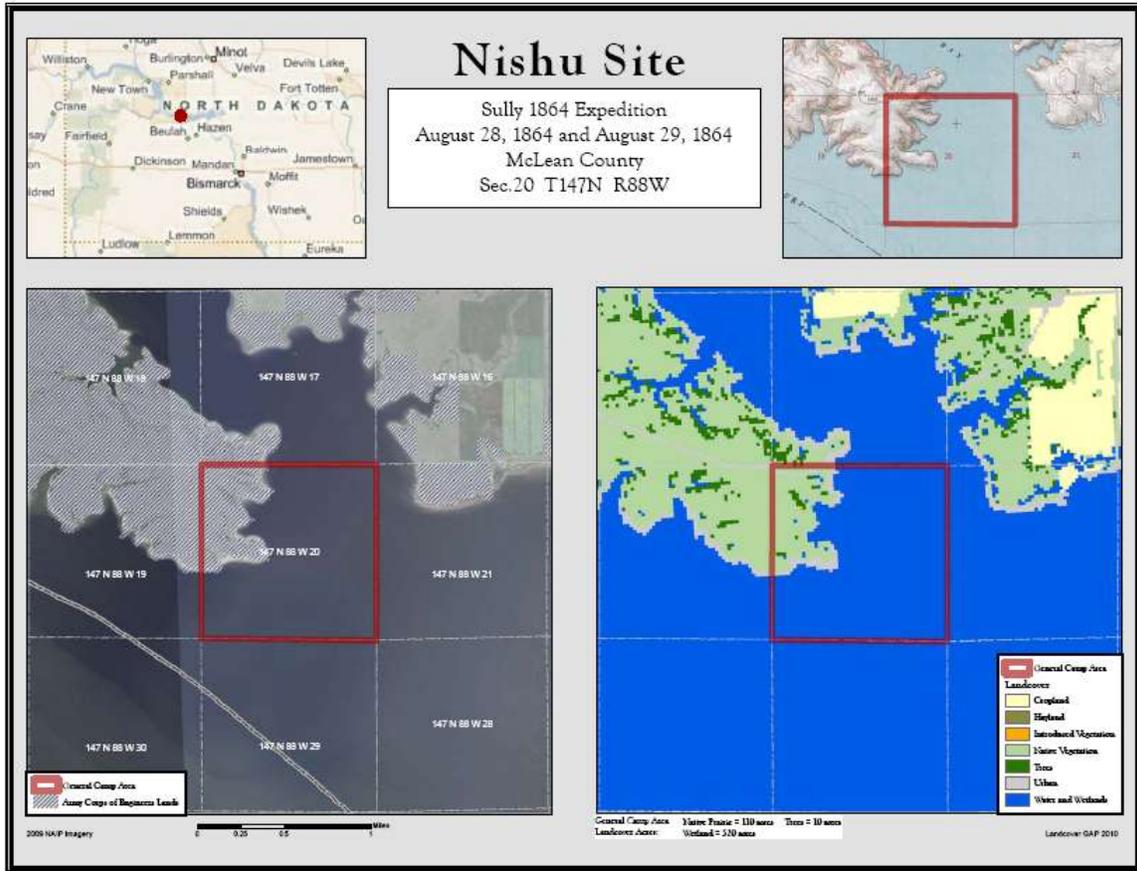


Figure 88. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully’s August 28-29, 1864 expedition camp in McLean County, North Dakota.

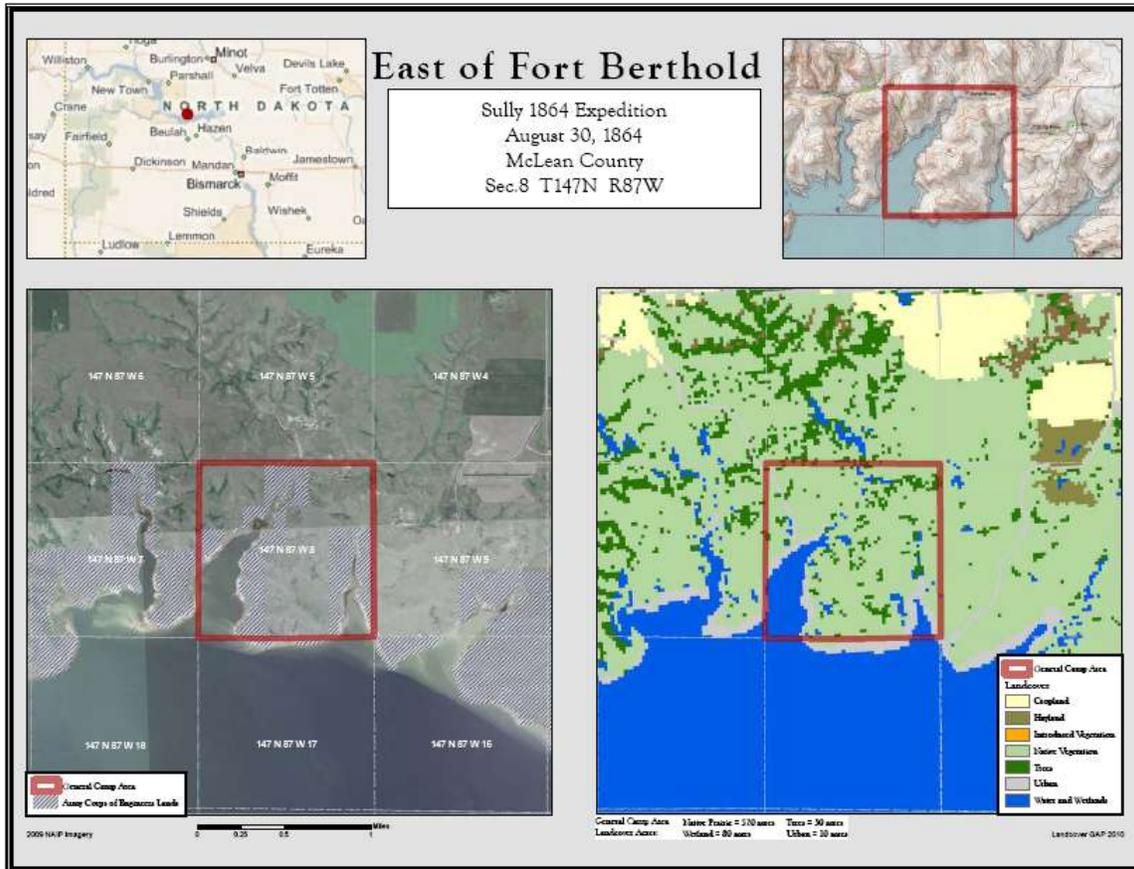


Figure 89. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's August 30, 1864 expedition camp in Mclean County, North Dakota.

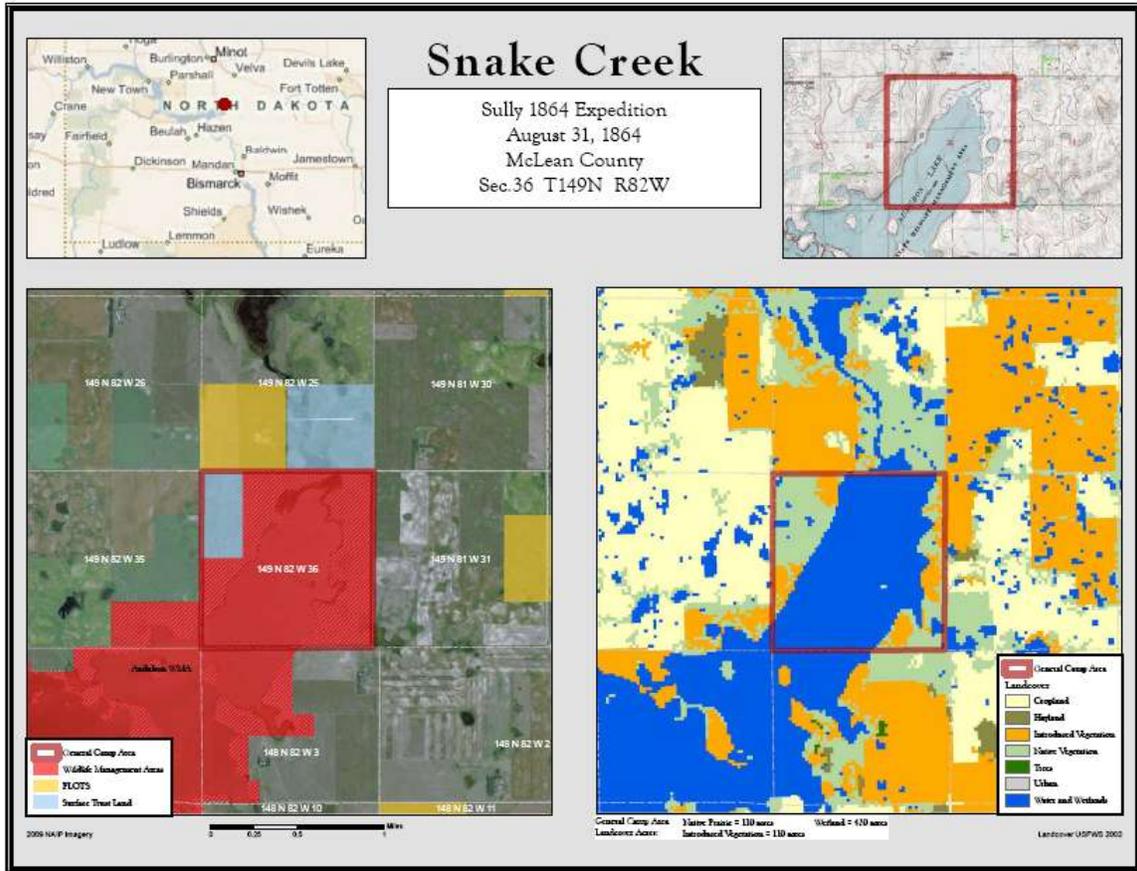


Figure 90. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's August 31, 1864 expedition camp in McLean County, North Dakota.

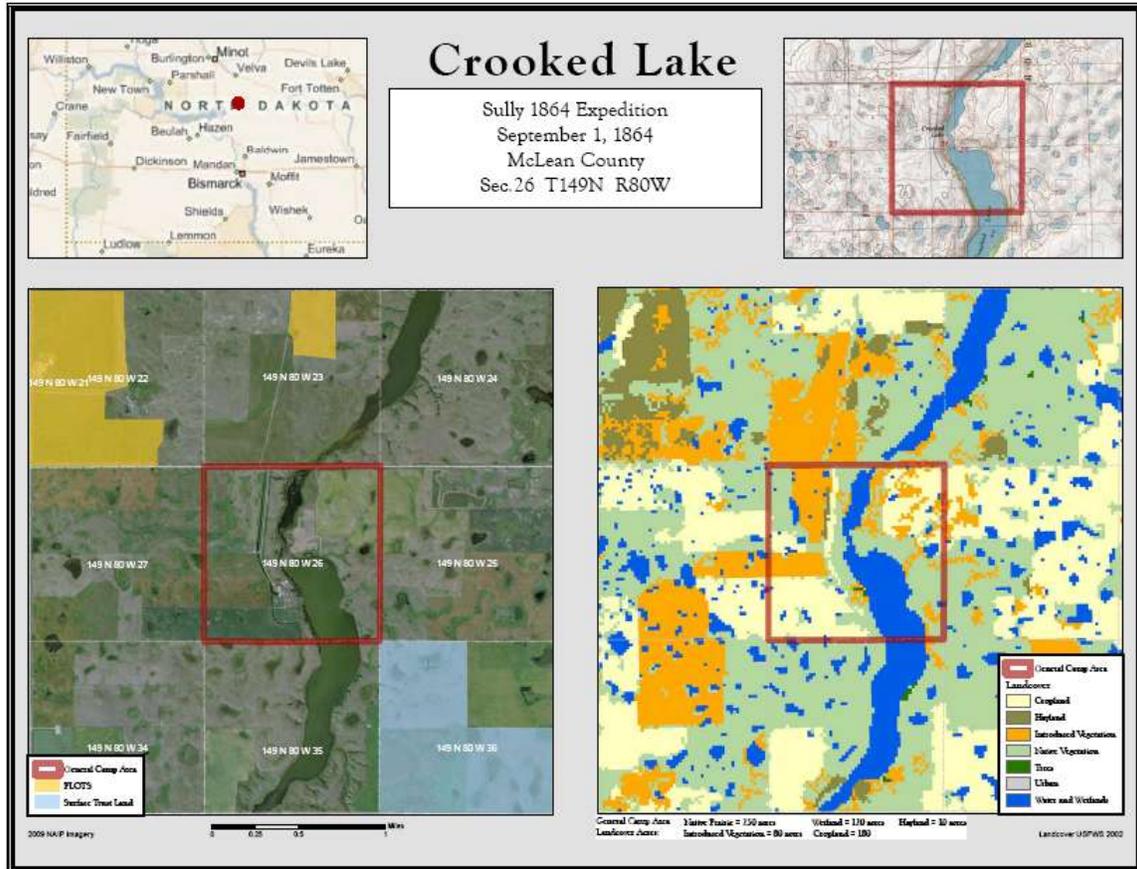


Figure 91. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's September 1, 1864 expedition camp in Mclean County, North Dakota.

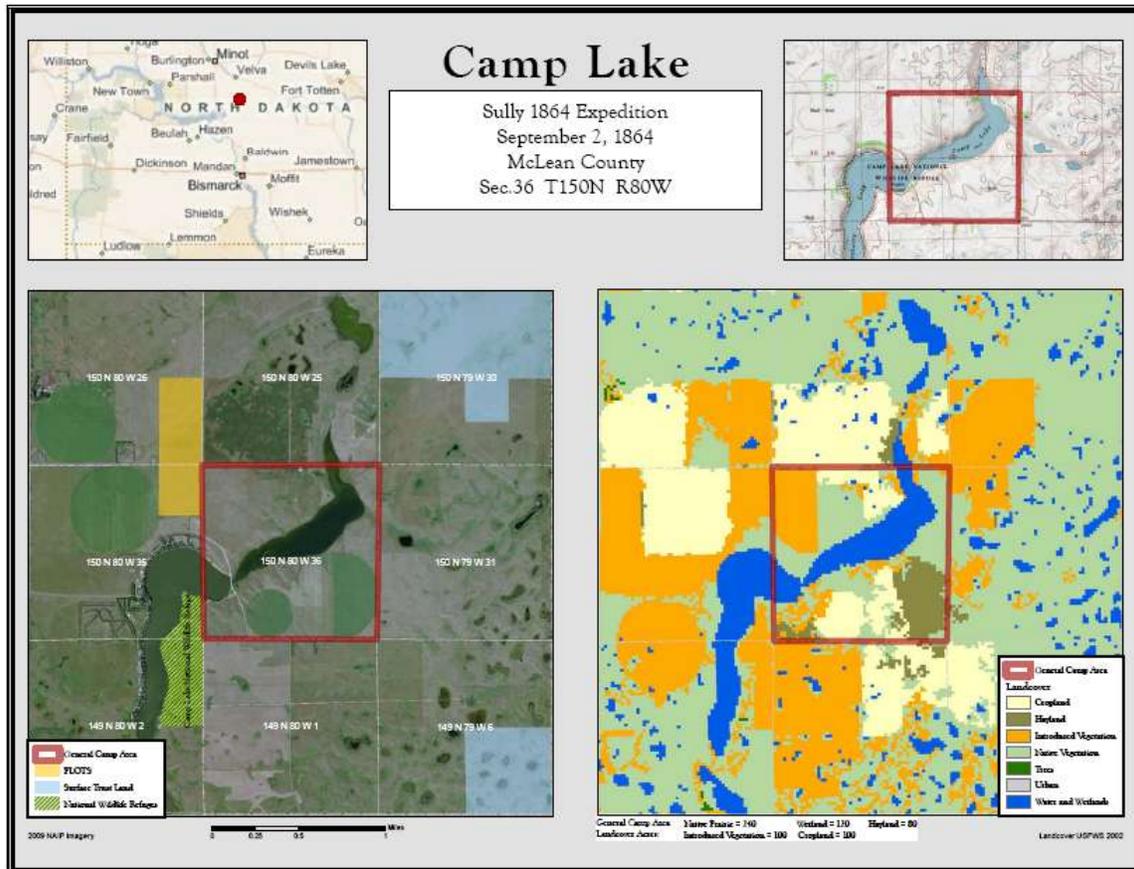


Figure 92. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's September 2, 1864 expedition camp in McLean County, North Dakota.

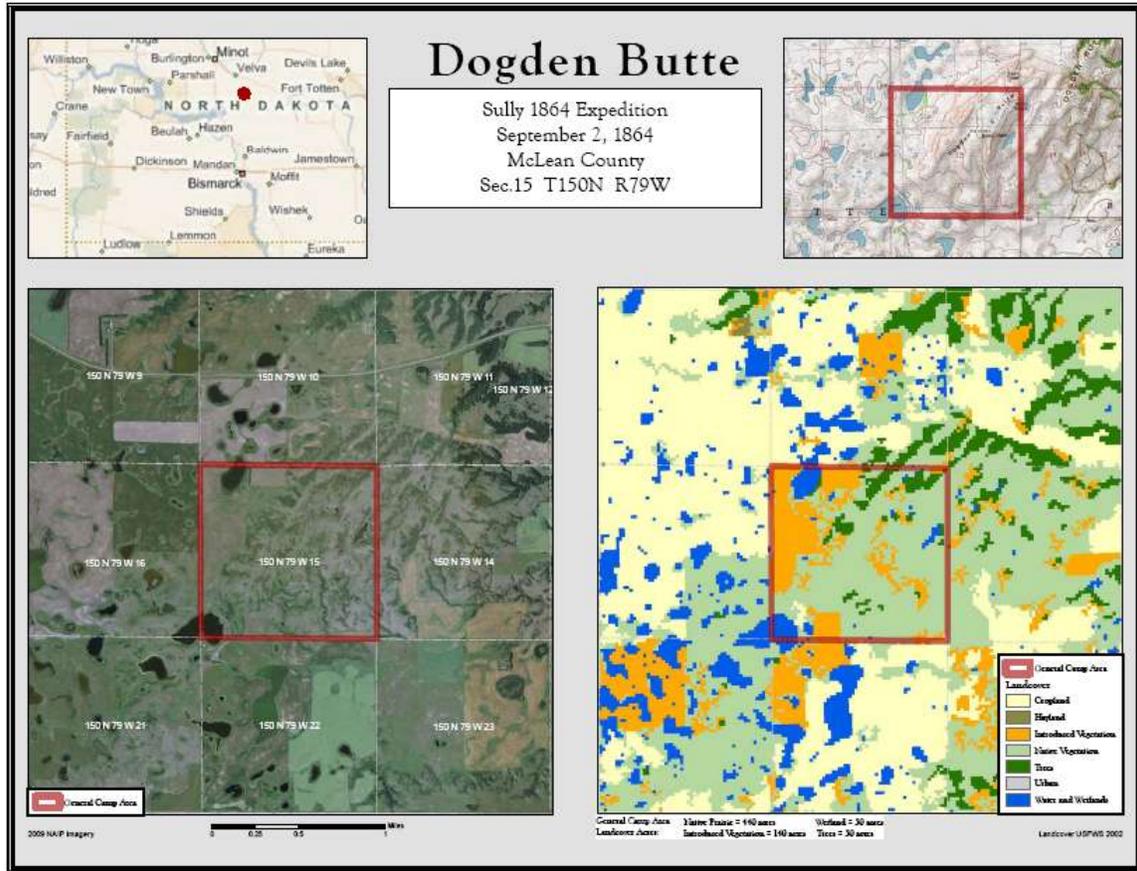


Figure 93. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's September 2, 1864 expedition trail in McLean County, North Dakota. From the top of Dogden Butte, Sully's scouts watched as Sioux headed out of sight to the northeast.

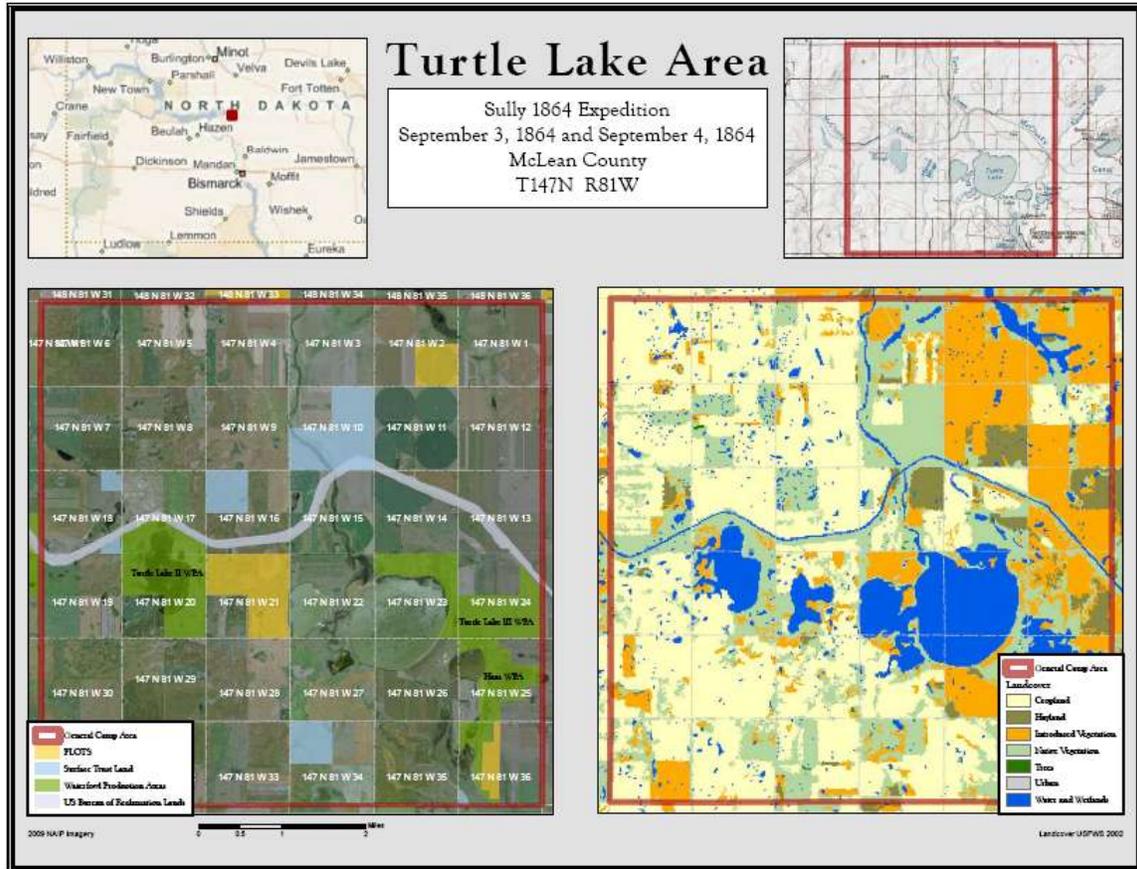


Figure 94. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's September 3, 1864 expedition camp in Mclean County, North Dakota. The exact location of the campsite was not determined.

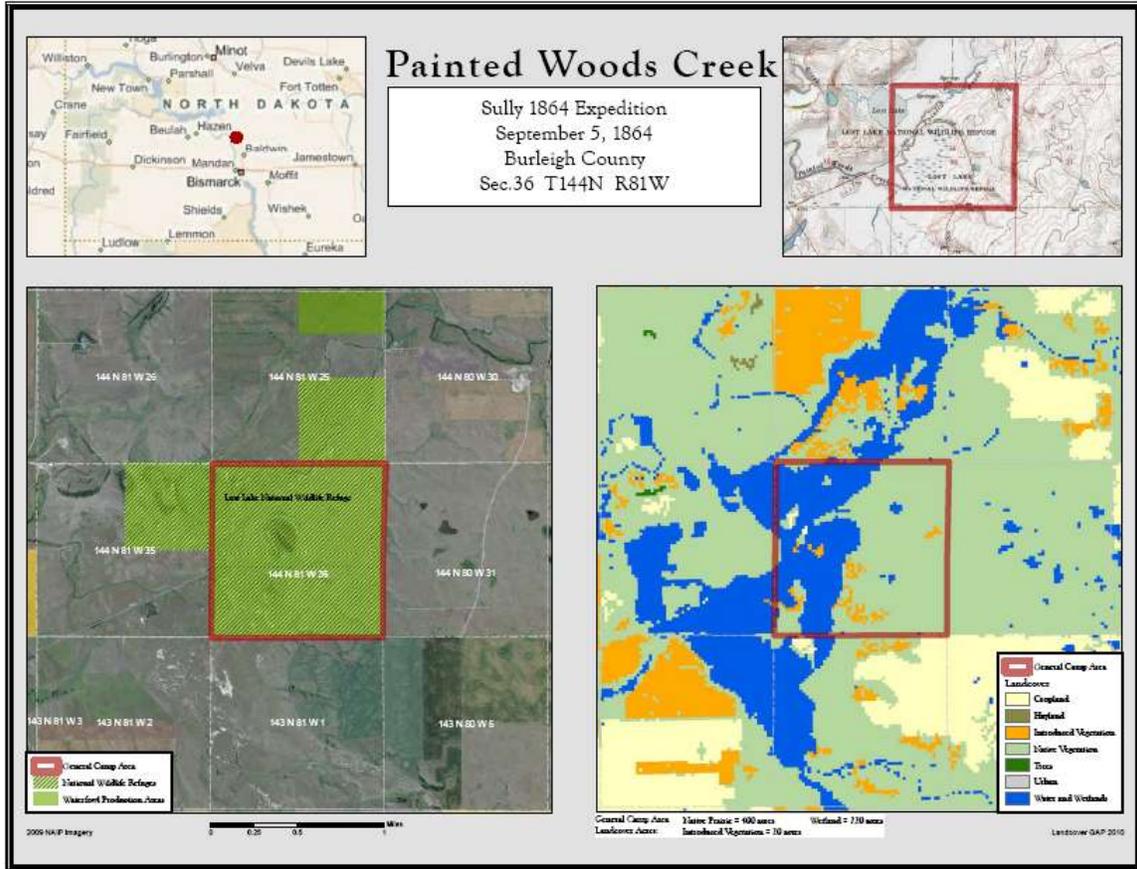


Figure 95. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's September 5, 1864 expedition camp in Burleigh County, North Dakota.

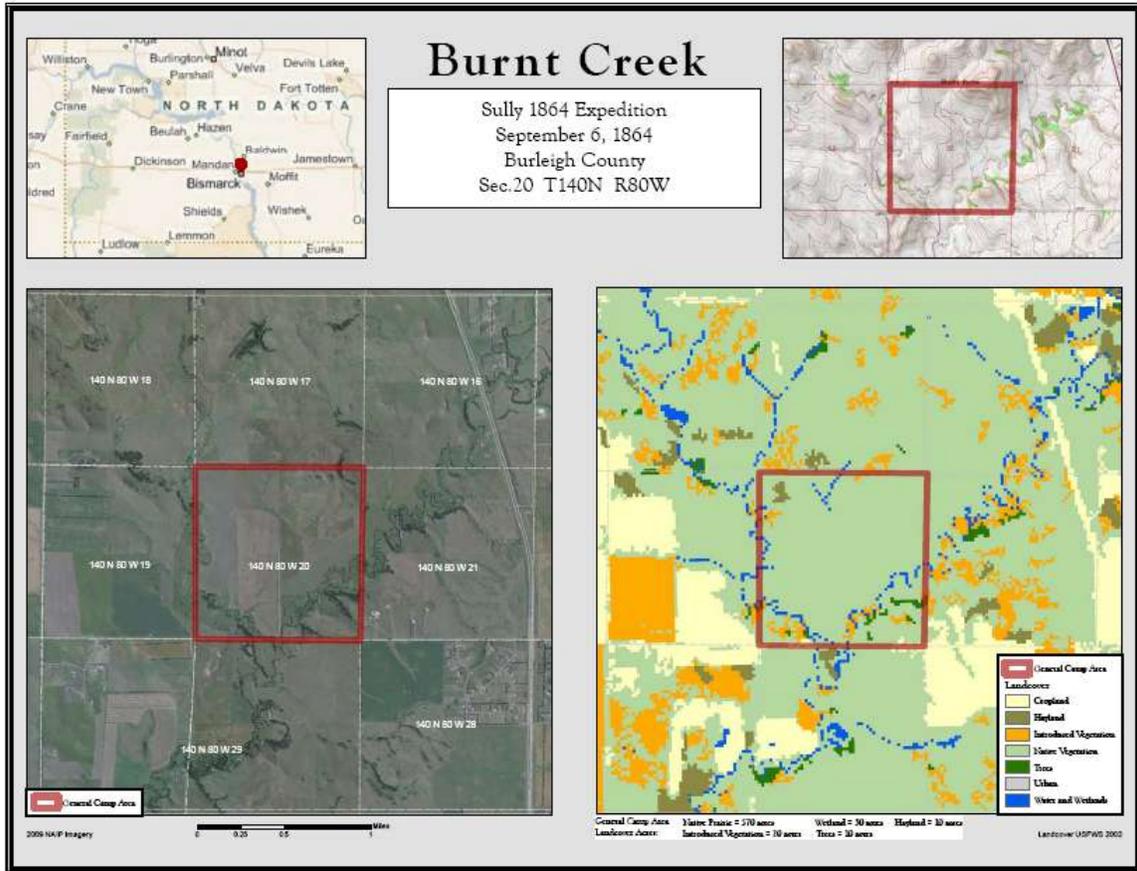


Figure 96. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's September 6, 1864 expedition camp in Burleigh County, North Dakota.

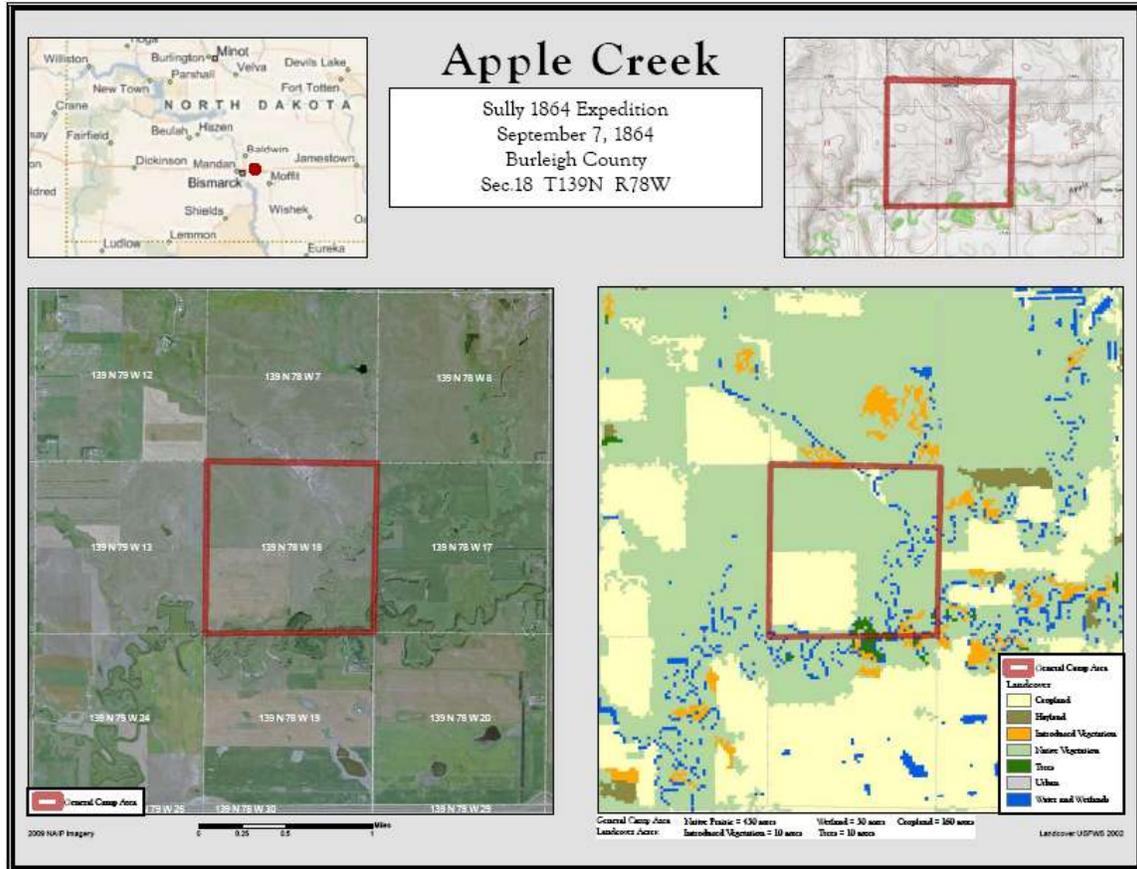


Figure 97. Maps summarizing the location, habitat, landownership, and topographical features of Sully's September 7, 1864 expedition camp in Burleigh County, North Dakota.

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