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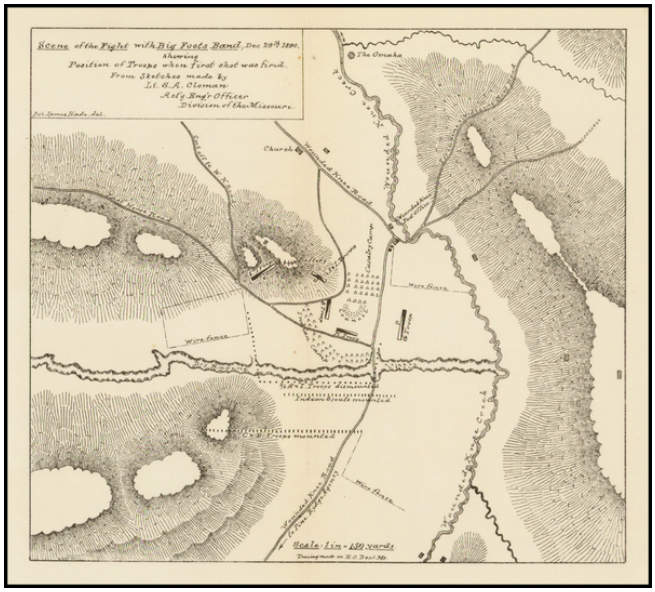
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# [Battle of Wounded Knee] Sketch of the Scene of the Mission Fight December 30th 1890. Drawn under the direction of Lieut. S.A. Cloman . . . Division of the Missouri.

**Stock#:** 41875
**Map Maker:** United States GPO

**Date:** 1891
**Place:** Washington, D.C.
**Color:** Uncolored
**Condition:** VG+
**Size:** 8 x 8 inches

**Price:** SOLD




**Description:**

Detailed map of the Battle Field during the Battle of Wounded Knee, showing the troop positions at the time the first shots were fired.

The map shows the positions of mounted and unmounted troops, the Cavalry Camp, G Troop, Indian Scouts, and the names Wounded Knee Creek, Wounded Knee Road, the Porcupine x Medicine Root Road, and the cutoff to W.K. Road.

The title block notes that the map was drawn by Pvt. James Hade.

The Wounded Knee Massacre or Battle of Wounded Knee occurred on the eve of the Death of Chief Sitting Bull on December 15, 1890, during an attempted arrest. After Sitting Bull's death, 200 members of his Hunkpapa band, fearful of reprisals, fled Standing Rock to join Chief Spotted Elk (later to be known as "Big Foot") and his Miniconjou band at the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation. Spotted Elk and his band, along with 38 Hunkpapa, left the Cheyenne River Reservation on December 23, to journey to the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation to seek shelter with Red Cloud.

The Battle / Massacre at Wounded Knee occurred on December 29, 1890, near Wounded Knee Creek on the Lakota Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. On the day before the Massacre, a detachment of the U.S. 7th Cavalry Regiment, commanded by Major Samuel M. Whitside, intercepted Spotted Elk's

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band of Miniconjou Lakota and 38 Hunkpapa Lakota near Porcupine Butte, and escorted them to Wounded Knee Creek, where they made camp. The remainder of the 7th Cavalry Regiment arrived, led by Colonel James W. Forsyth, and surrounded the encampment, supported by four Hotchkiss mountain guns.

On the morning of December 29, the troops went into the camp to disarm the Lakota. One version of events claims that during the process of disarming the Lakota, a deaf tribesman named Black Coyote was reluctant to give up his rifle, claiming he had paid a lot for it. A scuffle over Black Coyote's rifle escalated and a shot was fired which resulted in the 7th Cavalry's opening fire indiscriminately from all sides, killing men, women, and children, as well as some of their own fellow soldiers. The Lakota warriors who still had weapons began shooting back at the attacking soldiers, who quickly suppressed the Lakota fire. The surviving Lakota fled, but U.S. cavalrymen pursued and killed many who were unarmed.

**Detailed Condition:**