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EVENTS: battles, deaths, injuries.

pre-conflict: the earliest inhabitants in Anoka County were Dakota and Ojibway Indians. They were rivals, and hostility prevailed between them, with occasional attacks and retaliations.

In July of 1839 a significant attack on the Ojibwe at Rum River took place; 91 Ojibwe were killed. The Dakota came up from the Lake Calhoun and the Mendota and Shakopee areas to avenge a prior killing of a Dakota. The attack took place near Round Lake in Ramsey Township.

The first trading post in present day Anoka Co. was 1846 at mouth of Rum River, run by Francis Patois.

In the early 1850's white settlers, French-Canadian and German, started settling in the southwestern part of current Anoka County.

A stagecoach line served Anoka County as early as 1856.

1st train in Minnesota started in June 1862, and ran from St. Paul to Old St. Anthony.

During the US Dakota War:

The Sioux Uprising brought panic to the white settlers and fear that other Indian tribes (Winnebago and Chippewa) would join in the uprising. [18] "Little Crow had dispatched embassies to the Dakota bands of the far west and even to his old time enemies, the Mille Lacs Chippeways, with the word that now or never was the time to strike for the recovery of their lost hunting grounds...the younger Chippeways were [then] excited and quarrelsome, and it was from this direction that Anoka County was principally exposed to attack." [19]

[18] Carley, Kenneth, *Sioux Uprising -1862*, St. Paul, Minnesota: Minnesota Historical Society, (1961, 1976): pages 1-6, 21, 24, 48.

[19] Goodrich, Albert M., "The Towns of Champlin and Dayton in Hennepin County, Minnesota", *History of Anoka County*, pages 100-101.

At Dayton the people crowded upon a flat boat in such numbers that it could not be pushed off, which was probably a fortunate circumstance as it would doubtless have sunk, if it had ever reached deep water with such a load. After the first fright was over the people began to return to their homes, but in most communities they assembled nightly in the strongest log house, and posted guards while they slept. [19]

[19] Goodrich, Albert M., "The Towns of Champlin and Dayton in Hennepin County, Minnesota", *History of Anoka County*, pages 100-101.

A stockade to protect settlers was built at Anoka.

Settlers fled to Anoka for refuge; when the hotels were filled, some of the refugees stayed with Anoka residents.

Company A of the Eighth Minnesota was made up of a large number of Anoka County men (and a woman) and sent to fight the Dakota in 1862 before leaving to fight in the Civil War.

August 20-September 26, 1862: battles and attacks on the prairies rage, while those at home deal with uncertainty and fear, newspaper reports that are sometimes accurate and sometimes exaggerated, aiding refugees, and worries about their loved ones on the farms, in the towns and on the battlefields.

September 26, 1862: see **Camp Release; the state breathes a sigh of relief.**

Post conflict:

Small bands of hostile Dakota operated in central Minnesota in the fall of 1862 and between the spring and fall of 1863. To prevent attacks the military stationed soldiers at various points on the Minnesota frontier. Curt Dahlin, Dakota Uprising Victims.

John Cady, resident of Anoka, commander of Co. A. 8th MN Regiment, was killed June 11, 1863 while pursuing some Dakota who had stolen horses. His funeral was held in Anoka. His body is buried in Moravia NY. TDU 72

July 1, 1863: James A. McGannon, a resident of Anoka who had moved there from Forest City, was killed while on the Kingston Road on the north side of Union Lake in Meeker County. He was probably killed by Little Crow or his party, because when Little Crow was killed near Hutchinson two days later, Little Crow was wearing McGannon's jacket.

HISTORIC PEOPLE CONNECTED TO CONFLICT

MILITARY UNITS THAT SERVED IN THE US DAKOTA WAR

5th MN, Co. F; 8th MN, Co. A.

Company A of the Eighth Regiment Minnesota Regiment was made up mainly of men from Anoka. They patrolled the areas around Anoka and Princeton, and were later at Fort Abercrombie. Captain John S. Cady of Anoka was killed in an ambush in Kandiyohi County. Marcus Butterfield of Anoka then became commander.

RESOURCES

Books (see Resources: books: reading list for titles and title codes)

DU, DUV, DW, M&I

Historic novels about the Conflict by Dean Urdahl: Uprising, Retribution, Pursuit.

Articles

Were There Women in the Ranks? MH 5

Photos

Capt. John S. Cady. DU 169

William P. Dole and John G. Nicolay in front of a tent, taken at Big Lake, Aug. 1862. Whitney Gallery. DU 254.

Paintings, sketches, & murals

MONUMENTS & HISTORIC SITES

INTERPRETIVE CENTERS

CEMETERIES WITH GRAVESTONES OF PARTICIPANTS

WEBSITES

Anoka County Historical Society, <http://www.ac-hs.org/>
2135 - 3rd Ave., N. Anoka, MN 55303 - 763-421-0600 achs@ac-hs.org

WEB CONTENT

Accounts of the Battle of Rum River:

<http://abcnewspapers.com/2011/10/06/anoka-county-history-massacre-at-round-lake-in-1839/>

http://www.archive.org/stream/historyofanokaco00good/historyofanokaco00good_djvu.txt

Anoka's Company A of the Eighth Regiment <http://www.ac-hs.org/marchapril2012.pdf>

Lydia Hancock, served as nurse with 8th Regiment <http://www.ac-hs.org/novdec2011.pdf>