EVENTS: battles, deaths, injuries.

Pre-conflict:
The Indians above referred to belonged to the Winnebago tribe, and were probably straggling bands from the Turkey River reservation, where this tribe, or a part of it, had been sent after they had ceded their Wisconsin lands to the United States. They were always civil to the whites, who treated them with consideration. With the increase of the white population they became fewer, until they disappeared altogether, being unable to adopt civilized habits and hold their own in the presence of the superior race. One old Indian hunter used often to stop at Mr. Oxford's, and would quietly get up and go out at daybreak, and return with the steak of a deer to cook for breakfast. http://history.rays-place.com/mn/hou-crooked.htm

In section 31 is an Indian mound where in former days the remains of an Indian chief of some distinction was buried. The body was found by the early settlers sitting on this elevation, supported by some stakes driven into the ground and a wolf-proof pen built over him. For years the Indians were accustomed to visit the spot and show their respect by leaving offerings of tobacco or some other present supposed to be acceptable to the deceased. The tomb was finally demolished, the chief's skull coming into possession of an ethnologist, who found that it indicated a good mental development. William Butterfield, who had taken a claim in section 31, and who died in July, 1854, was buried on the spot. A few years later, during the war, a Fourth of July celebration was held there and a liberty pole planted.http://history.rays-place.com/mn/hou-houston.htm

The Lorette House was a well known landmark in the early days. It was on the old territorial road from La Crosse to St. Paul, and was the first principal stopping place after leaving La Crosse. It was constructed by Seth Lore and kept by him until 1861. After that his daughter, Mrs. C. B. Carpenter, became the hostess. It was a log house, 18 by 20 feet, with three rooms on the ground floor and a chamber above, and an extension back of the building as a cook room. In early times this was a stopping place for three lines of stages, and not unfrequently seventy people would be accommodated with dinners. On the old register may be found the names of General Sibley, Governor Ramsey, Judge Goodrich, Major McCullom, Captain Rollins, Colonel Allyn, Lords Cavendish and Groesnor, Sir William Ashley, with numerous Indian Chiefs, including Hole-in-the-Day, Bastie, and others. The house was noted for its immense 'fireplace, which took up one half of a side of the building. In 1859 a frame addition was built, 20 by 30 feet, and two stories in height. When the railroads began operations this old hostelry, around which clustered so many associations, was discontinued and left as a solitary landmark of an age gone never to return. http://history.rays-place.com/mn/hou-mound.htm

During the conflict:
Men from Houston County fought in the U.S. Dakota War. See below.

August 20-September 26, 1862: battles and attacks on the prairies raged, while those at home dealt with uncertainty and fear, newspaper reports that were 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.

HISTORIC PEOPLE CONNECTED TO CONFLICT

RESOURCES
Books (see attached bibliography for titles)
DW
See Resource section: Book titles and Codes, Journal titles and Codes

Articles

Military. Units that served in the US Dakota War:
2nd MN Cavalry, Co. A and Co.D; 6th MN. Co K; 10th MN. Co. F
http://www.woodlakebattlefield.com/battle-history.php mentions 6th MN Regiment
Note: Amos E. Glanville of Houston County: quoted in DII p. 53.

Photos

Paintings, sketches, & murals

MONUMENTS & HISTORIC SITES

INTERPRETIVE CENTERS

CEMETERIES WITH GRAVESTONES OF PARTICIPANTS

WEBSITES
Houston County Historical Society   no posted email.
104 History Lane
Caledonia MN 55921
(507) 725-3884