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**EVENTS: battles, deaths, injuries.**

Scenario: Sisseton and Wahpeton people had lived for many years in what is now Lac qui Parle County. Their villages were located along the west side of the Minnesota River by its widening to what is now called Lac qui Parle Lake.

A number of Mdewakanton people from the Mendota area had moved to Lac qui Parle, attracted by Joseph Renville's trading post, established in 1826. Many Dakota or mixed blood people were born at Lac qui Parle or lived there on either the present day Lac qui Parle County or Chippewa county side. Among the early residents were Little Crow(who lived at Lac qui Parle from around 1836 to 1845), Chiefs Cloud Man, Inyangmani, and Sleepy Eyes; Christian converts Little Paul, Solomon Two Stars, Ecetukiya, Lorenzo Lawrence; mixed bloods Nancy McClure-Faribault Huggan, Gabriel Renville,Victor Renville,

see document this section: **[lac-qui-parle-county-dakota-mixed-blood-people-early-1800s.pdf](#)**

Missionaries with their families were there between 1835 and 1854: Thomas S. Williamson, Jane Williamson, Stephen Riggs, Gideon Pond, Samuel Pond, Jonas Pettijohn, Amos Huggins, Julia LaFramboise.

Lac qui Parle just before the US Dakota Conflict occurred:

The area had not been settled by whites. Many Dakota people lived there villages along the river: these villages were those of Extended Tail Feathers, Wakanmane, Sleepy Eyes, Mazomani, Red Iron, and Cloudman.

The missionaries from the Lac qui Parle Mission (1835-1854) had left the mission and had relocated in present-day Yellow Medicine County. The only known white settlers in 1862 were Amos Huggins, his wife Sophia, their two children, and mixed blood Julia LaFramboise.\* They lived south of present-day Lac qui Parle Village, where Amos and Julia taught in a government school. established by 1857, for Wakanmane's village. They had previously been part of the Lac qui Parle Mission, located on the east side of the river in present day Chippewa County. \*Jonas Pettijohn and his family were near Red Iron's village, as Jonas was the government teacher at Red Iron's Village, so this was either in present day Lac qui Parle County or present day Yellow Medicine.

NOTE: Some sites named as Lac qui Parle in written histories do not differentiate between being in present day Lac qui Parle or in Chippewa County, so it is not always clear if the event or location described was in one county or the other. "Lac qui Parle" at that time could have referred to either side of the Minnesota River at Lac qui Parle Lake.

during the conflict: In 1862 Lac qui Parle County was affected briefly at the beginning of the war with the killing of missionary-teacher-farmer Amos Huggins on August 19, 1862, while his wife, Sophia and two children, and teacher Julia LaFramboise fled as they were ordered to do. During the war there were (mostly unrecorded) movements through present-day Lac qui Parle County of Indian bands, escapees, and unknown others between the small settlements, Indian villages, and forts to the north and west, using the Minnesota River as their trail guide.

As the war neared its end, very significant events occurred in present day Lac qui Parle County at Camp Release, where Little Crow had camped with his several hundreds of warriors and more than 200 hundred captives, where Colonel Sibley arrived with around 1600 troops, where hundreds of captives were released to Sibley, trials of Dakota warriors were begun, some captives freed to return to their homes, and others taken as prisoners either to Mankato to be hanged, or some taken eventually to internment at Fort Snelling.

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

In June 1863, Colonel Sibley's expedition, a five mile procession of about 3300 troops--infantry, cavalry, scouts, and eight cannons--plus teamsters, herders, cooks and laundresses, supply wagons and a herd of cattle, passed by on its way along the Minnesota River tail to the prairies of Dakota Territory to find the Indians who had fled to escape prosecution. The first white settlers claimed land in Lac qui Parle County in 1868, well after the conflict was over.

see document this section: **Chronology of US Dakota War in Lac qui Parle Co.**

### **HISTORIC PEOPLE CONNECTED TO CONFLICT**

These people had roots to Lac qui Parle County but had since moved to Yellow Medicine County:

- Paul Mazakutemani (Little Paul) see Yellow Medicine County
- Lorenzo Lawrence--Yellow Medicine
- Taopi
- Robert Hopkins Chaska helped rescue Mrs. Sophia Huggins
- Stephen R. Riggs missionary, interpreter at Camp Release, ministered at Mankato prison
- Gabriel Renville, protected women and children captives, became head scout.
- Joseph Renville Akipa, leader, opposed war, scout.
- Nancy McClure Faribault Huggan (Redwood County) she a captive, helped others.
- Thomas S. Williamson, doctor and missionary.
- Col. Henry Hastings Sibley
- Red Iron: band leader who refused to let Little Crow advance into his territory
- Wakanmani (Spirit Walker, Walking Spirit) village leader, protected Sophia Huggins and children in his tent
- Cloudman: band leader, peace party supporter, who joined Mazomani as spokesman from the friendly soldiers' lodge asking for release of Little Crow's prisoners and refusing to join Little Crow's war efforts.
- Mazomani: band leader who with Cloudmani as spokesman from the friendly soldiers' lodge asking for release of Little Crow's prisoners and refusing to join Little Crow's war efforts. Protected missionaries and government workers at the Upper Agency. Mazomani died from wounds incurred at the Battle of Wood Lake, and is memorialized at the Upper Sioux State Park.
- photographer Adrian J. Ebell: was present on the prairie during the conflict, took historic photos
- Celia Campbell Stay: a mixed blood woman whose lived in many historic locations in Minnesota, and spent her last years in Lac qui Parle County, where she was a well-known historic person.
- Antloine J. Campbell, father of Celia Campbell, above, trader, secretary and relative to Little Crow, protected prisoners. Spent time in Lac qui Parle County with daughter Celia.

### **Books (see attached bibliography for key to book and article titles)**

CM,DII, DU, DUV, DW, HHS, LCSS, LP,LqP&DM, M&I, PS, TDE,TN, TT,  
Maps: Minnesota in 1862 (TDE 10-11),route of Sibley expedition, HHS194

**See Resource section for Book titles and Codes, Journal titles and Codes**

**Articles**

MH 3: Narrative of Anton Manderfeld

MH 5: 5 articles on Camp Release, including The Significance and Challenge of Camp Release, 1862-2012. People of Note: James Itewanyake and Solomon Two Stars (Solomon Ecetukiye).

MH 5: A Massacre Averted

MH 5: Sibley's Official Report, Sept. 27, 1862

MH 5: List of the White Persons and Half Breeds delivered at Camp Release, Oct. 1862.

Two Stars, Solomon (Solomon Ecetukiye) MH 5

MH 6: Rediscovering Camp Lincoln

Biography of Mazomani. DU, TT

**See Resource section for Book titles and Codes, Journal titles and Codes**

**Narratives**

Big Eagle TDE

Brown, Samuel Jr. TDE

Campbell, Antoine (Joseph) family TDE

Coursalle, Joseph MH 5

Crawford, Charles R. TDE

Earle, Jonathan TDU 32

Good Star Woman TDE

Grover, M. TDU 20

Huggins, Sophia Josephine. See also this website People:Selected Stories

Hunter, Marion TDU 141

Ienenfeldt, Wilhelmina and daughter Bertha MH 5

Ingalls, Amanda and Jennie TDE

Juni/Euni, Benedict MH 5

Manderfeld, Anton MH 3

Mazekutemani, Paul TDE

McClure, Nancy Faribault Huggan TDE

Quinn, George TDE

Renville, Gabriel TDE

Renville, Victor TDE

Schwandt, Mary TDE

Snana TDE

Spencer, George H. MH 5

Stay. Celia Campbell TDE. See also this website People: Selected Stories.

Taopi TDE

Two Stars, Solomon TDE

White, Mrs. N.D. MH 5

Wholer, Frances TDE

**Photos**

Red Iron DU 42

photo: Indian village at Lac qui Parle 1862 Lac qui Parle Historical Society

Dakota Summer Camp near Lac qui Parle, stereoptican view, DU28

Camp Release, 1862: Adrian J. Ebell photo

**Paintings, sketches, & murals**

Red Iron's Camp 1862: wood engraving based on Adrian J. Ebell's photo

Camp Release: from Gag-Heller-Schwindinger panorama, , DW 67,MH 5

**MONUMENTS & HISTORIC SITES**

Camp Release Monument-Montevideo, MN, off Highway 212.  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp\\_Release\\_State\\_Monument](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Release_State_Monument)

**INTERPRETIVE CENTERS**

**CEMETERIES WITH GRAVESTONES OF PARTICIPANTS**

**WEBSITES**

Lac qui Parle History Center: <http://lqphc.org/>  
250 South Eighth Avenue (Mailing)  
South T.H. #75 (museum)  
Madison, MN 56256  
320-598-7678    [lqphistorycenter@lqpc.com](mailto:lqphistorycenter@lqpc.com)

**WEB CONTENT**

"Famous American Trials: The Dakota Conflict Trials of 1862" by Douglas Linder. Online at:  
<http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/dakota/dakota.html>

**SEE ALSO STUDY RESOURCE GUIDE FOR CHIPPEWA COUNTY and YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY**