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EVENTS: battles, deaths, injuries.

pre-conflict:

1857: government schools had opened for the Dakota at the Redwood agency NUP p. 16
In 1862 Little Crow was living in Redwood County with his band at the Lower Agency.

Indian Villages that were located in Redwood County just prior to the outbreak were those of Red Middle Voice, Shakopee, Big Eagle, Little Crow, Wakute, Traveling Hail. Mankato and Wabasha. All the villages were located along the Minnesota River.

Many Dakota people lived in adjoining Renville County on the reservation that was established along the Minnesota River as part of the Treaty of 1851.

The Lower Agency, also called the Redwood Agency, was a bustling place with twenty four buildings: four stores, a barn, blacksmith shop, separate housing for the doctor, missionaries, school superintendent, the blacksmith, the carpenter, teamsters, and a warehouse.

The Church of St. John, Episcopal, was being built, its cornerstone laid by Bishop Henry Whipple on July 4, 1862. Its location was just southeast of the Lower Sioux Agency. Samuel D. Hinman was the pastor.

during the conflict:

August 17, 1862: Little Crow is said to have attended the church service on this day before the first attack, "shaking hands with many of those present." DU 282, from Curtiss-Wedge ed., Renville County, 1:139. August 17, 1862: ...the very morning of the Acton killings, Little Crow had awakened early, gone hunting, and walked to the Episcopal mission to attend Sunday services. The Reverend Samuel D. Hinman later noted that the chief was attentive" and "interested" in the sermon and, as usual, demonstrated the politeness in manners that had made him a favorite with many white reservation people." LCSS 133

August 17-18, 1862: The young men who killed the settlers at Acton earlier in the day of August 17, reached Little Crow's village on Rice Creek around sunset, and told who, progression what they had done.

AUGUST 18, 1862 ATTACK AT UPPER AGENCY, AMBUSH AT REDWOOD FERRY

Aug. 18, 1862: attack by Dakota on the Redwood Agency. Killed were: Andrew Myrick, trader; George Washington Divoll, employee, James Lynd, employee; Lathrop Dickinson, teamster; Dr. Philander Humphrey, his wife and 2 children, killed as they fled to Fort Ridgely.

Mdewakanton warriors opened fire on white traders and government employees at the Lower Sioux agency, and defeated a relief force sent from Ft. Ridgely. Young Dakota men from the soldiers lodge started attacking settlers on farms. Hundreds estimated killed, many hostages taken.

Aug. 18, 1862 Battle of Redwood Ferry, first battle of white soldiers and Dakota warriors. Killed were Capt. John Marsh, Peter Quinn, interpreter; some 20 other soldiers from Company B and C. Their names are listed on p. 32, DUV.

AUGUST 18, 1862. George Gleason was killed in Redwood County as he was traveling with Sarah Wakefield, wife of Dr. John Wakefield, from the Upper Agency to Fort Ridgely. DUV 130

Aug. 19, 1862; news of the attack reached St. Paul. Governor Ramsey commissioned Henry Sibley to lead the forces to defend the settlers.

Aug. 20-22, 1862: attacks by Dakota continued.

Aug 21, 1862: some 400 Sisseton and Wahpeton warriors arrive. LCSS 145

Sept. 2, 1862: Killed at Birch Coulee, Joseph Dickinson, employee at Redwood Agency.

August 20-September 26, 1862: battles and attacks on the prairies raged, while those at home dealt with uncertainty and fear, newspaper and in-person 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 breathed a sigh of relief.**

post conflict

Oct. 15, 1862 213 Dakota warriors and captives that had been at Camp Release were escorted to the Lower Sioux, and the army settled nearby.

Oct. 23, 1862: Sibley began moving troops and Indian prisoners to the Lower Agency.

October 24, 1862: 160 Dakota prisoners marched through Redwood County in their caravan from Camp Release to the Lower Sioux Agency.

Camps for prisoners and for troops were set up in the vicinity of the Lower Agency. The population of the camp was around 2000 Dakota prisoners, which included the Dakota women and children. Trials were held at the cabin of Francis LaBathe.

Nov. 7, 1862: General Pope telegraphed the list of names of the convicted Dakota prisoners to Washington D.C., to President Lincoln.

Nov. 9-13, 1862: Dakota non-combatant families and prisoners were taken on foot and on horseback to Ft. Snelling for internment. There were 1658 people in the group according to Samuel J. Brown, commanded by Col. Wm. R. Marshall, with an escort of three companies of soldiers. TDE 227. MH 1-52. See map TT p. 79.

Nov. 9, 1862: Col. Sibley and his troops led the condemned 303 prisoners through Redwood County to Mankato, and were attacked along the way.

Nov. 12, 1862: The military commission finished trials.

In April 1863, Camp Pope was established about one mile northwest of Redwood Falls. It was a base camp for General Sibley. Supplies were sent to the camp by steamboat.

May 20, 1863: 117 people, scouts and their families, were sent to Camp Pope. DII 99

June 1863: The camp was a large operation, with 3,300 soldiers and support staff there; a few businesses had sprung up--selling cakes, pies, a women did ironing, some Indian women were washerwomen. DUV 289

June 1863: General Pope and his expeditionary forces set off for Dakota Territory . He moved out with a five mile long caravan of 200 plus wagons. DW 89, DUV 288

Soldiers at Camp Pope and in the Sibley Expedition of June 1863 found much destruction around the Lower Sioux Agency. DU 199

Some Dakota were allowed to return to Redwood River by 1866. Roy Meyer, History of the Santee Sioux.

(SOME) HISTORIC PEOPLE CONNECTED TO CONFLICT

Little Crow, (Taoyateduta) the leader who assented to start the war against the whites, had a wood frame house in the center of his village, about 2 miles northwest of the Redwood Agency. When confronted with the murders done by the young Dakota at Acton and heard the appeals to go to war against the whites, he responded with an impassioned speech, found at TDE 39.

Wowinape, son of Little Crow, after his release from the Davenport prison in 1866, returned to live near Redwood Falls.

Deaths at Redwood Agency from August 18, 1862 attack: Myrick, Andrew, trader at Redwood Agency who refused to issue credit to the Dakota, which angered them and was part of the anger leading to the US Dakota War of 1862.

Antoine J. Campbell, relative of Little Crow, lived here 1855-1862. farmed at the Redwood Agency Jerome Big Eagle joined the farmer band of Mdewakantons at Redwood Agency in 1858; in 1862 he reluctantly joined the conflict, fighting at New Ulm, Fort Ridgely, Birch Coulee and Wood Lake.

Joseph Wabasha lived at Redwood reservation 1853-1862; he was opposed to the war but was present at the attacks of Fort Ridgely, New Ulm, Birch Coulee and Wood Lake. He joined the Peace party and was present at Camp Release.

McClure, Nancy Faribault Huggan, husband had trading post all the people at the Lower Agency at time of attack

Courselle, Joseph: Mixed blood man, reared by Henry Sibley at Mendota. Early life in Dakota and Nicollet counties, at Redwood Agency when conflict broke out, in Capt. Joseph Anderson's mounted militia, rescuer, Peace party, scout for General Sibley. TDE

Crooks, John, Christian Mdewakanton. Protected 7 captives, see below.

Crooks, Mary, (Mrs. John Crooks,) Christian Mdewakanton, protected Mrs. N.D. White from Aug. 18, 1862 through Camp Release.

Crooks, George. Born here.

military people connected to Battle of Redwood.

Indians who had relocated to "the reservation" after 1851 treaty. Many.

Celia Campbell Stay was here at time of attack, age ____ at the time. Captive, released at Camp Release, later lived in Lac qui Parle County.)

Taopi, head farmer TDE

MILITARY

<http://www.civilwararchive.com/Unreght/unmninf2.htm>

RESOURCES

Books (see attached bibliography for titles)

C&S, DII, DW, DU, DUV, LP, TT, TDE, TDU

Articles

Phase 1--Attack and Defeat, August-September 1862 MH 1:51

Ramsey's Days of War--August 19-September 9, 1862 MH1:69

Hapistina. Story of a Dakota woman living at the Redwood Agency on the day of the attack, whose husband was killed. TT 151.

"The Elusive Hero of Redwood Ferry", by Joseph Connors.

<http://collections.mnhs.org/MNHistoryMagazine/articles/34/v34i06p233-238.pdf>

History of Lower Sioux community today--

http://www.indianaffairs.state.mn.us/tribes_lowersioux.html

Camp

Pope:http://books.google.com/books?id=9QYtAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA18&lpg=PA18&dq=camp+pope+minnesota&source=bl&ots=YW245OfexV&sig=H_5_iC4I0gLK0q2qb6QYIEA_4mE&hl=en#v=onepage&q=camp%20pope%20minnesota&f=false

Narratives

Adams, Rev. Moses TDU 42

Anderson, Capt. Joseph TDU TDE?

Brown, Samuel J. TDE

Hinman, Rev. Samuel TDE

Campbell, Antoine J. TDE

Coursolle, Joseph TDE

Lawrence, Lorenzo TDE

Manderfeld, Anton, TDU, TDE?

Quinn, George: role in attack at Redwood Ferry TDE 95

Reynolds, Mrs. Valencia, Patois party. TDE

Schwandt, Mary TDE TDU?

Spencer, Jr., George TDE

Photos

Cabin of Francis LaBathe at the Lower Agency where trials were held. Ebell photo, DU 250

St. Cornelia Episcopal Church-land mark DW 82

photos of Redwood Ferry Crossing at http://www.civilwaralbum.com/misc17/birch_coulee1.htm

Paintings, sketches, & murals

Frank Meyer sketches

map of Redwood Agency TDE 48

drawing of Camp Pope DW 87

drawing: Dakota women cooking for men at Camp Sibley, Redwood Agency. Albert Colgrave photo.

MONUMENTS & HISTORIC SITES

<http://www.rrcnet.org/~historic/monument.html>

<http://redwoodcountyhistoricalsociety.com/>

REDWOOD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

913 N. Bridge Street

Redwood Falls, MN 56283

507-641-3329

INTERPRETIVE CENTERS

LOWER SIOUX AGENCY <http://sites.mnhs.org/historic-sites/lower-sioux-agency>

The Lower Sioux Agency history center's exhibits show Dakota life before, during, and after the war, 1861 stone warehouse, Redwood Ferry crossing

Lower Sioux managed by Lower Sioux Indian Community