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EVENTS: battles, deaths, injuries.

Prior to the conflict: Dakota people had lived in temporary camps and villages on the shores of Lac qui Parle Lake for hundreds of years.
Joseph Renville Sr. had established his trading post there in 1826. Martin McLeod and Joseph Longee were traders there later.
The Lac qui Parle Mission had been active from 1835-1854.
Buffalo were reported near the site of the Lac qui Parle Mission in 1846.
On an unknown date, but prior to the U.S. Dakota War of 1862, two setters, an Englishman and a Frenchman, had settled in Chippewa County, according to historians Moyer and Dale. They were attacked by Indians; one settler fled and the other was killed, his body discovered years later in his cabin by the new buyer of the land.
Chippewa County had not been settled by whites at the time of the Conflict.
Five people who had been at the Lac qui Parle Mission were living across the river in present day Lac qui Parle County: they were Amos Huggins and Julia LaFramboise, teachers at the government school for Dakota at Wakanmane's Village, Huggins wife Sophia and their two children.

During the conflict: No battles took place in Chippewa County. There would have been escapees, refugees, captives, and friendly and hostile Indians moving through present day Chippewa County, but the historical facts are not generally recorded.

See Study Guide for Lac qui Parle County, the killing of Amos Huggins on August 19, 1862.

Sophia J. Huggins and Julia LaFramboise, as refugees, then as captives, following the murder of Amos Huggins, who was while working in his field just south of Lac qui Parle Village, took shelter for a time at the trading post of Joseph Longee in Chippewa County near the Lac qui Parle Mission site.

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

A Camp Lookout, mentioned in Alan Woolworth;s "Biography of Mazomani", at which on Sept. 23, 1862, friendly Dakota Little Paul, Akepa,and Mazomani wrote to Sibley They wanted to be "on one side of the hostile forces so they could join Sibley's army or wave a flag of truce." The letter was signed by Wabasha, Wakute, and Red iron. The location of Camp Lookout is not known, but it could have been in present-day Chippewa County.

At the close of the conflict: After the Battle of Wood Lake, Col. Sibley's 1600 troops camped on the east side of the Minnesota River, in present day Chippewa County, and remained there until October 24, 1862, when they departed with the prisoners to the Lower Agency.

The Sibley Expedition: 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 permanent white settlers in Chippewa County came in 1865, after the conflict was over.

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.

SOME HISTORIC PEOPLE CONNECTED TO CONFLICT

See document on this website in the Lac qui Parle County Study Resource Guide, "Dakota and mixed blood people at Lac qui Parle prior to and during U.S. Dakota conflict of 1862"
Campbell, Antoine (Joseph)
Ecetukiya TDE 199
Huggins, Amos, teacher, living south of present day Lac qui Parle Village.
Huggins, Sophia Josephine, wife of Amos Huggins
LaFramboise, Julia, teacher at LqP Mission, TDU
Lorence, Lorenzo, friendly Dakota who helped protect and rescue whites, later homesteaded for a short time on the site of the Lac qui Parle Mission.
Longlie (Longee), Joseph, trader, gave temporary shelter to Sophia Huggins and Julia LaFramboise. His trading post was located near the abandoned site of the Lac qui Parle Mission in Chippewa County.
Manderfeld, Anton, escapee, took temporary shelter with trader Joseph Longlie. Manderfeld walked from Lac qui Parle County through Chippewa to Kandiyohi to Renville Co. to Nicollet Co. MH 3
McClure, Nancy Faribault Huggan,(attended school at LqP Mission) TDE
McLeod, Martin, trader
missionaries and teachers: Williamsons, Riggs, Ponds, Huggins, Julia La Framboise,
Renville, John B., son of Joseph Renville Sr., first child to be baptized in the church at Lac qui Parle Mission, later first Dakota to be ordained as a pastor.
Renviile, Victor, born at LqP Mission, convert. TDE 105
Stay, Celia Campbell: a mixed blood woman whose history intersected with many elements of the US Dakota War, including being at the Redwood Agency during the attack, being a captive and freed at Camp Release, later living in Lac qui Parle County, died at Montevideo and buried there.
Totedutawin, Catherine: active at Lac qui Parle Mission Church, protected captives during Conflict. TDE LqPDM,
Wakanmane, Dakota village chief, and his wife Sacred Nest
Camp Lookout folks: Little Paul, Akipa, Mazomani, Wabasha, Wakute, Red Iron.

RESOURCES

Books (see attached bibliography for titles)
CM, DUV,DW, HHS,LCSS, LP, LqPDM, M&I, PS, TDE, TN, TT, WW

Articles
Itewanyake, James, (Look at your Face, aka One Armed Jim) student at Lac qui Parle Mission school, 1830-1840's. MH 5
Biography of Mazomani. TT
See Resource section: Book titles and Codes, Journal titles and Codes

NARRATIVES
Huggans, Nancy McClure-Faribault-- MH which, TDE
Huggins, Sophia Josephine. Document at Chippewa County Hist. Soc.
Manderfeld, Anton MH3
Stay, Celia Campbell Document at Chippewa County Hist. Soc., TDE

PHOTOS
Celia Stay
Frank & Celia Stay family
http://oyate1.proboards.com/index.cgi?board=exchange&action=display&thread=1527
Lac qui Parle Mission Chapel: MHS
Camp Release: photos of monument, Ebell photos at Camp Release
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, 1862: Adrian J. Ebell photo
Dakota Summer Camp near Lac qui Parle DU28
Camp Release: from panorama, MH 5

MONUMENTS & HISTORIC SITES
Camp Release Monument-Montevideo, MN, off Highway 212.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Release_State_Monument
Lac qui Parle Mission Chippewa County, MN.

CEMETERIES WITH GRAVESTONES OF PARTICIPANTS
St. Joseph's: Celia Campbell Stay

WEBSITES
http://www.mnhs.org/places/sites/lpm/
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Renville
http://vimeo.com/39489351 (Celia Campbell Stay)

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