

Dakota / Ojibwe Conflict in 1862

Tribes, United States, Confederacy, Minnesota,
and the
Civil War

Sylvan Township Historical Series

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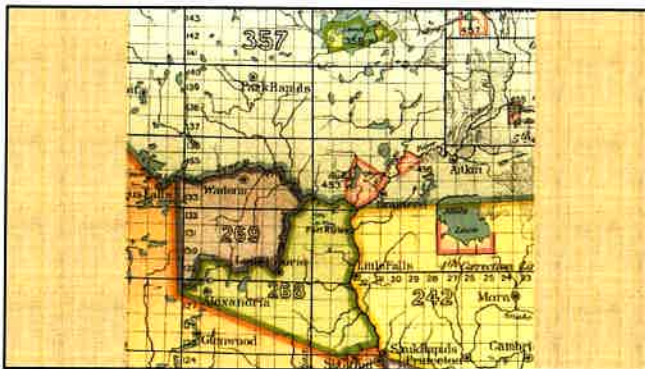
Don Wedll

What was in like in 1862

- Civil War was raging
- North versus the South (Free States and Slave States)
- Cherokee, Choctaw joined the South
- Ojibwe of Michigan, Wisconsin joined the North
- Border Ruffian
- South was almost to Washington DC
- Draft replacements for soldiers

Conditions in Minnesota in 1862

- Dakota sold most of their lands in Minnesota in 1851
- Ojibwe sold a large tracks of land in 1847, 1848, and 1855
- United States promise annual payments for 30 years to pay for the land
- Border Ruffian supported slavery
- Cherokee moved among the Dakota and Ojibwe to take back the land
- Traders wanted payment in gold and not paper money
- United States annual payments were late
- Weekly stage couch between Crow Wing and St. Paul



The Confederacy wanted the Western Tribes to create conflict in the West

- This would create a secondary front for the Union Army
- The Cherokee had been removed from Georgia 30 years earlier by Andrew Jackson and joined the Confederacy through Treaty.
- There were two Cherokee that moved through Minnesota Tribal Communities stirring up conflict against the United States.
- The determination of the conflict was related to the August Moon.

Border Ruffian Pro slavery at Crow Wing James Tanner father of John Tanner was listed as a border ruffian



The Dakota were facing problems

- The Dakota had general crop failures in their gardens.
- Traders were worried about the Government not paying and paying with paper money.
- One Trader refuse to extend credit to Dakota members and told them if they were hungry they could eat grass.
- The agitators talked about the United States being weak and the lost of their lands through treaties.
- That all the Tribes were going to rise up against the United States.
- In 1862 the government was worried about this and sent most of soldiers at Fort Ripley to Fort Ridgely to help with the payment.

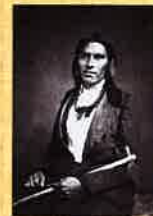
August 18, 1862 Conflict Begins

- Dakota start with attacks on families and traders.
- Then battle at Fort Ridgely
- Captain Sheehan returns to Fort Ridgely
- New Ulm is attacked and Judge Flandreau organizes protection of the town.
- The Ojibwe attack Government employees at Leech Lake, traders at Ottertail Lake, and prisoners are taken to Gull Lake.
- Little Crow is the leader of the Dakota and Hole-in-the-day the leader of Ojibwe.

Little Crow
Dakota



Hole-in-the-day
Ojibwe



Discussion of Dakota and Ojibwe working together on Conflict

- The attacks occur August 18, 1862
- Ojibwe under Hole-in-the-day had the Pillager Band take all the government employees and their families to Gull Lake. Settler at Ottertail Lake were also taken to Gull Lake. Individuals John Johnson and Daniel Mooers were also held captive at Gull Lake.
- The Dakota attacked families, traders, and soldiers at Fort Ridgely.
- Captain Sheehan and 50 soldiers from Fort Ripley returned to protect Fort Ridgely.
- Word reached St. Cloud and St. Paul on August 19, 1862



Events at Crow Wing, Fort Ripley, and Chippewa Agency - August, 1862

- Gull Lake Reservation lead by Hole-in-the-day.
- August, Hole-in-the-day sent runners to different Chippewa Bands calling to make war.
- The Pillager Band, Leech Lake Band, Pokegama Band answered his call.
- The Mille Lacs Band refused Hole-in-the-day's runners.
- Bad Boy, Daniel Mooers, Enmegahbowh (John Johnson) escaped and notified Chippewa Agency, Crow Wing, and Fort Ripley of Hole-in-the-day's plan.
- Lucius Walker is informed by Daniel Mooers about Hole-in-the-day's plan. Bad Boy and Enmegahbowh go to Fort Ripley.
- Walker sends notice to Fort Ripley to have Hole-in-the-day arrests.
- Lieut. Forbes takes 26 soldiers to Crow Wing to arrest Hole-in-the-day.
- Walker puts himself and family on stagecoach to go to St. Paul.
- Commissioner Dole meets with Lucius Walker and George Sweet.
- Walker leaves and commits suicide near Big Lake.

Adjutant General Report in 1862 Report to State Legislature

- Mille Lacs Story



Photograph taken at Little Falls in 1880

Mou zoo mau ne (left with black stovepipe hat)

Nathan Richardson (Mayor of Little Falls)

Shaw bush long (Mille Lacs Chief, behind the drum with the black stovepipe hat)



Chippewa Agency and Village of Crow Wing

- Others involved George Sweet, Clement Beaulieu, Father Pierz, and Captain Hall.
- Commissioner returns to St. Paul, Ramsey sends troops.
- Mille Lacs sends 150 warriors first to Little Falls and then Fort Ripley.
- Commissioner meets with Hole-in-the-day September 10, 1862.
- Bands leave and Ramsey drafts a state Treaty with Hole-in-the-day.
- Crow Wing and Mille Lacs Ojibway join Minnesota 9th Regiment serve under Sibley at Fort Abercrombie and then in the Union Army.

Fort Ridgely, Minnesota

Curt Kalk and Jourdaine Wedel
Descendant of Mou zoo mau ne



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