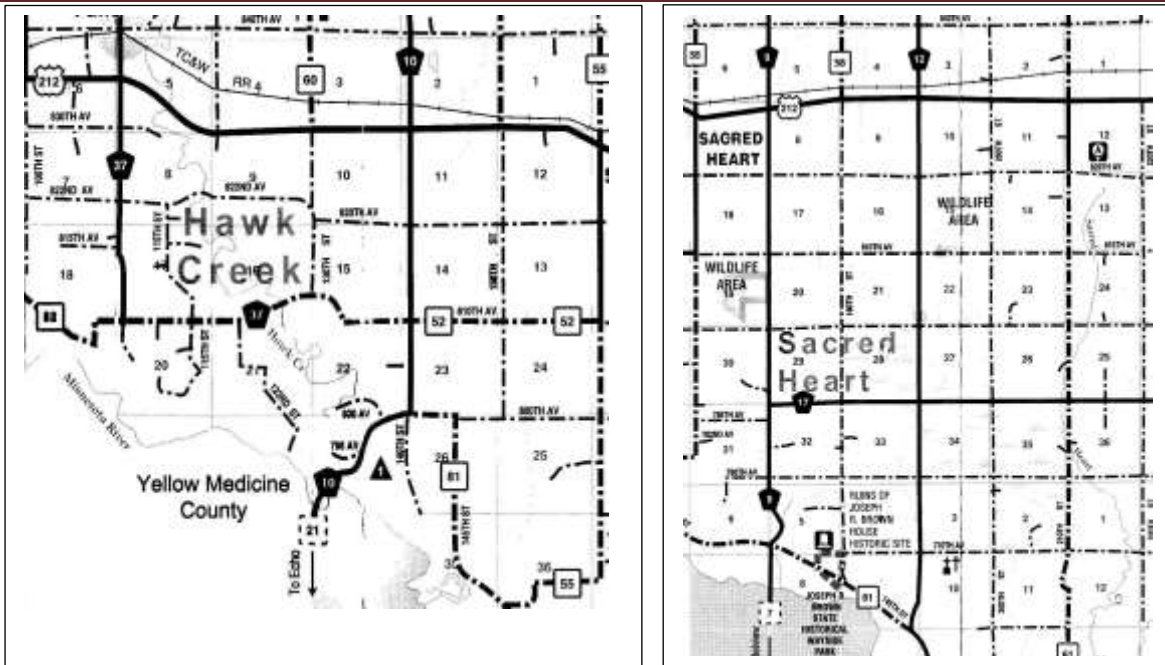


Hawk Creek and Sacred Heart Townships



The maps above show the townships today. These townships were generally inhabited by mixed-blood families. Of the ten original settlers, only one family returned to their homestead. Because of the small population of these two townships, they have been combined.

Charles and Lydia Ann Blair, Minnesota (Minnie) and Charles Stewart

Charles was married to Lydia Brown, daughter of Joseph and Susan Frenier Brown. They lived with her parents, probably in Section 5 in Sacred Heart Township. The Blair's were in the Brown party as they tried to escape to Fort Ridgely. Because he was white, the Dakota wanted him killed, but he was able to sneak away and made his way to Fort Ridgely. The trip took seven days and the effects of the difficult trip were devastating, as he died at Henderson in February 1863. Lydia, Minnie and Charles were taken hostage and freed at Camp Release six weeks later.

Lydia married Charles S. Rice in Ramsey County on November 13, 1864, and in 1870 and 1880, the blended families were living in Henderson in Sibley County. Lydia died on November 12, 1885, after spending only one night in her new home overlooking Henderson Village. The cause of death was pulmonary hemorrhaging. Her daughter Minnie (Minnesota) died January 1, 1890 in Henderson. Both are buried in the Brown Cemetery in Henderson.

Lydia Blair filed a depredation claim on behalf of her deceased husband, Charles, Claim #875, and received \$200 on 11/20 and \$500 on 11/24 as full payment for relief of her depredation damages.

Joseph R. and Susan Frenier Brown, Angus, Ellen, Samuel, Emily, Amanda, Augusta, Joseph Henderson, Susan, Sibley and Edmund (Born in Captivity)

This family homesteaded on the north side of Renville County Road 81 in Section 5, about 20 miles northwest of Morton and six miles east of the Upper Agency in Sacred Heart Township. There is a wayside rest located south of the site located there today. Joseph had constructed a large 3½ story home which was a mansion compared

Hawk Creek and Sacred Heart Townships

to the other settler homes. The house was gutted by fire and destroyed August 19, 1862 and most of their family possessions were lost.

Joseph was an illustrious Minnesotan in early day Minnesota, as a well-known politician, inventor, newspaper publisher, Indian Agent, and the founder of the town of Henderson. He was away the day of the uprising but his wife and children hooked up the oxen to three wagons and started for the fort. Several neighbors accompanied them.

They were soon met by the Dakota on the road probably in West Flora Township. Because of Susan's relationship to some prominent Dakota chiefs, she was able to prevent them from killing the whites. After much debate, they let most of them go and all apparently were safe. The rest, who were mixed bloods, were taken hostage. Akipa, Susan's step-father recovered them from the Little Crow's camp and took them to the Upper Agency. They did not return to Renville County to live and were found in Traverse County in 1870.

Joseph died in 1870 and is buried in the Brown Cemetery in Henderson. Susan moved to the Sisseton Agency in South Dakota near her son, Joseph, and died December 23, 1904. She is buried in St. Mary's Church Cemetery on the Sisseton-Wahpeton Lake Traverse Reservation in South Dakota.

Angus M.A. Brown filed a Depredation Claim #803 for \$900.00, and full payment was made to the claimant for relief of depredation damages. Joseph R. Brown also filed under Claim #904 for \$3,000.00 and full payment was made to the claimant for relief of depredation damages.

Charles Holmes

Charles was a single Swedish immigrant who lived on a claim just west of the Brown family and was among those who fled with the party. He was allowed to leave the party when Susan Brown negotiated their release. He made it to safety at Fort Ridgely and then joined the Cullen Guards. Holmes served at the Battle of Birch Coulee and then enlisted in the 1st Regiment of Mounted Rangers and later in the 2nd Minnesota Cavalry. A Charles Holmes filed a Depredation Claim #1222, amount not known, and full payment was made to the claimant for relief of depredation damages. That is where the trail ends.

Jedediah Hibbard Ingalls, Elizabeth (Jennie), Amanda, Melvina (Lavina) and George Washington

This narrative was submitted by Rochelle Sjolseth, 2nd great-granddaughter of Jedediah Ingalls: "George Washington Ingalls, my great grandfather, was 9 years old when he was taken captive in August of 1862. He was one of the last of the captives to be released (records say June 1863), traveling with Little Crow's group as Little Crow traveled west into South Dakota, then North all the way to Canada. (Most captives were released in Sept. 1862.)

They'd lived on Hawk Creek, off the Yellow Medicine River in Renville County, when they got the warning. Someone rode through saying the Dakota were attacking, and his father Jedediah Ingalls, got them into a wagon and headed to Fort Ridgely but they didn't make it. The wagon was overrun, Jedediah was killed, and George and one sister were separated and taken captive by different groups. George's two older sisters had made it to the Browns, but were taken captive too with the Browns. Unfortunately they were not kept with the Browns who were soon freed, but instead taken away and later found at Camp Release.

Hawk Creek and Sacred Heart Townships

G. W. had red hair. He always said it was his hair that saved his life because the warrior who took him was fascinated with it. And that the color was sacred to the Dakota. He believed he was the only one of his family that survived since he'd been told his sisters had all been killed. It was many years before he learned they were alive. (His other sister was eventually released too.)

He was bargained for by a Catholic Priest. He told my mother, Helen, his red headed granddaughter, the priest treated him worse than the Dakota. He stayed long enough to earn a knife and horse. He was on his own by the time he was 12. He had to relearn English and but remember much of the Dakota tongue throughout his life and would speak to his grandchildren in this language sometimes.

G.W. was taken too young for him to know or remember his grandfather's name. We therefore don't know where we fit in the Ingalls family, though we know Jedidiah moved to Minnesota from Wisconsin (sometime before 1860), just as Pa Ingalls did, but we don't know if we are related, or how closely to them or any of other Ingalls.

We also don't know who G.W.'s mother was or at least not that she moved to Minnesota. Records in Wisconsin indicate the marriage, but the 1860 census shows no mother/wife, and another account says she was out of town both during the census and the war. Family lore according to my Mom is that Jedidiah had a new wife, a Dakota woman. It also says she had given birth to a baby boy and stayed in the cabin with him, not fearing the attack from her own people as Jedidiah left with the older children. We don't know.

But Great-Grandpa told my mother his mother had just had a baby boy and stayed at the house as they tried to get away. Whether she was really his mother or not is unknown. However, accounts from that town indicate many of the wives were part or full Dakota, and my grandfather Ernest as well as two of his daughters and one son looked very Dakota. So, we may have relatives on both sides of this conflict. One thing for sure, both sides lost a great deal.”

For more on the Ingalls family, see an account in the New Settler Stories chapter. A Depredation Claim #899 was filed on behalf of J.H. Ingalls, (decd.) amount unknown and full payment was made for relief of depredation damages.

Louis LaBelle and Family

Louis LaBelle, born in 1802, was married to a Dakota woman called Tunkas (also called Margarete). In 1850, they were living in Stone Lake Village, in what was then called Dakotah County and in 1860 they were found in Hawk River and Vicinity in Renville County. Louis was taken captive with his five children. He was tried and found guilty but his sentence was commuted. Louis was sent to prison in Illinois. He died in 1875 at the age of 73 and is buried in the Mountainhead (Heipa) Cemetery, Veblen in Marshall County, SD. The 1900 South Dakota census shows many of the LaBelle family had moved to LaBelle Township in Marshall County.

Son Baptiste was found living in LaBelle during those years and died there in 1956. He is also buried in the Mountainhead Cemetery. Baptiste had married Katie LaCroix, daughter of Louis and Rosalie LaCroix. Peter was also in LaBelle, SD in 1905; he was 52 and widowed. In 1925, his deceased wife was named Mary Martin. Margaret may have married a Henry Ortleby as they were living next door to Louis in 1900. Nothing further was found on Madaline and Ursala.

Hawk Creek and Sacred Heart Townships

Louis LaBelle filed a Depredation Claim #831 for \$1,100.00, and full payment was made to the claimant for relief of depredation damages.

Louis and Mary Laramie, Rosalie, Louisa and Edward

It is not known where the Laramie family lived, but they were taken captive at Sacred Heart according to Marion Satterlee's list of captives. Gregory Michno also mentions they were living along the Sacred Heart Creek but does not show them on his map. It seems more likely they were living in Nicollet County at the time of the outbreak, near Traverse de Sioux and perhaps captured near Sacred Heart after visiting their daughter, Rosalie McLane who lived at the Upper Sioux Agency.

In the 1857 census, Louis, age 50, born in Canada and his wife Jane, age 35 were living in Traverse de Sioux in Nicollet County with Rosalie, age 14, Louise, age 12, and Edward, age 7. The family is also in that area in 1860. Mary, Louisa and Edward were taken captive in 1862 and released in September at Camp Release. Louis was not mentioned on the captive list. In 1862, Louis was part of Northrup's Mounted Volunteers/Mounted Rangers. He died at Traverse on January 1st, 1863. His second wife, Mary, aka Ta to doo ta, was found living with daughter Louisa in 1865-1880 in Traverse in Nicollet County.

Rosalie married Andrew McLane and was taken captive with her two children at the Upper Agency. It's possible that Mary Laramie and her children were visiting that daughter the day of the uprising and were captured while fleeing.

Their other daughter, Louisa, wife of David Carpenter, is mentioned in historical records as Mrs. Louisa Carpenter, known to be "quite an intelligent woman and a granddaughter of the noted Sioux chief, Mazahsha (Red Iron). Her father, Louis Laramie, a Canadian Frenchman, came to Traverse des Sioux early in the 40's from Mendota. Mrs. Carpenter has an excellent memory, and, though only about eight years old at the time of the treaty, she recalls distinctly many incidents connected with its making." Louisa and David are buried in the Calvary Cemetery in St. Peter, MN.

Edward, born in 1847, died at Traverse on February 2, 1884 at the age of 37. That is where the trail ends.

Unknown Lonsman and Unnamed Cook of Stewart Garvie

Mr. Lonsman was a hired hand at the Joseph Brown home. He was the one who hitched up the oxen to the three wagons. After the whites were released by the Dakota, Lonsman was ordered to drive the hostages in the wagons to their camp. He escaped the Dakota camp and made his way to Henderson. It is assumed he escaped safely. There is nothing further known about neither him nor Mr. Garvie's cook. Garvie's cook (unnamed) escaped with the Brown party and was also let go when Susan Brown argued for their safety. His employer, Stewart Garvie, was a clerk at Myrick's store at the Upper Agency and was killed.

***Magloire and Madaline Demers Robideau, Oliver, 6, Noah, 5, Isabella, 3, and Two Unnamed Children**

Magloire married Madaline Demers about 1855 and filed a claim in Hawk Creek Township in 1859. He joined the Renville Rangers and participated in the defense of Fort Ridgely and the battle at Wood Lake. His wife and five children were rescued by Lorenzo Lawrence and taken to Fort Ridgely.

Hawk Creek and Sacred Heart Townships

The family was living in West Newton, Nicollet, MN in 1865 and returned to Hawk Creek in 1867. In 1870, he filed claims for land in Sections 27 and 28. At the Hawk Creek township formation meeting in 1869, Robideau was elected assistant clerk. In 1874, Robideau was among the first to have personal property assessed in Ericson township, 116-37. Magdeleine died December 27, 1871 and he married Nancy Lenz in 1873 in Sleepy Eye, MN. Magloire died March 24, 1914 in Sleepy Eye.

Magliore Robidoux filed a Depredation Claim #407, amount not known, and full payment was made to the claimant for relief of depredation damages.

Peter Rouillard

Peter, born about 1804, was a French Canadian trader who had taken a Dakota wife, Mary Catan, and lived with the Indians for many years. In 1860, his family was living in Yellow Medicine. His family then consisted of his wife, Mary, Antonie, Catherine, Rosalie, and Margaretta. He was one of those escaping with the Brown party. After the Dakota overtook them, he was told to go back to his wife at Yellow Medicine. His name, however, is listed as one who was surrendered at Camp Release.

Peter Rousseau

Peter, 26, was also a French Canadian trader whose wife was Dakota. He lived in Hawk Creek Township in 1860. His name was among those who had been taken captive and freed at Camp Release.

Charles Leopold and Francis Woehler (Wohler)

Charles (Leopold in the war records) and Francis were among the party of 18 who attempted their escape with the Brown party. Leopold was freed with the other whites after Susan Brown negotiated their release, but Frances was taken captive and freed at Camp Release six weeks later. Francis and Leopold then had a child Gustav, 2 years old, and they were found living in Henderson in 1865.

The family eventually settled in Minneapolis and they added three additional children to their family: Emilie, George and Clara. Charles died March 25, 1908 in Hennepin County, MN and he is buried in the Laymans Cemetery (Minneapolis Pioneers and Soldiers Cemetery). His death record noted he was a carpenter and the son of Anton Woehler. Francis died May 9, 1909 in Minneapolis. Gustav's death record indicated his mother's name was Francis Qidt or Nydt.

Leopold Woehler/Mehler of the Upper Sioux Agency filed a Depredation Claim #237 for \$1,850.00 and received full payment for relief of depredation damages.

Those Who Were Killed

Jedidiah Ingalls

Those Who Were Taken Captive

Lydia Blair, wife of Charles, 25, Minnesota, 4 (aka Minnie) and Charles Stewart

Susan Frenier Brown, 42, wife of Joseph R., Angus, 24, Ellen, 21, Samuel, 17, Emily, 15, Amanda, 15,
Augusta, 11, Joseph, 10, Sibley, 6, and Susanna, 3

Elizabeth, 16, Amanda, 14, Melvina, 13 and George W. Ingalls, 10, children of Jedidiah

Hawk Creek and Sacred Heart Townships

Louis **LaBelle**, 48, Margaret, 18, Peter, 11, Madaline, 7, Ursala, 5 and Baptiste, 3

Mary **Laramie**, wife of Louis, Louisa, 18 and Edward, 15

Unknown **Lonsman**

Rosalie **McLane**, daughter of Louis and Mary Laramie, and two children

Peter **Rouillard**

Peter **Rousseau**

Francis **Woehler**, wife of Charles Leopold

Those Who Escaped

Charles **Blair**

Charles **Holmes**, 27

Madaline **Robideau**, 22, Oliver, 6, Noah, 5, Isabella, 3, and two unnamed children

Unnamed cook of Stewart **Garvie**

Charles Leopold **Woehler**

Hawk Creek Descendants

Ingalls

Rochelle Sjolseth

Ernest Lee Ingalls, son of George Washington Ingalls and grandson of Jedidiah Ingalls, photo courtesy of Rochelle Sjolseth, his granddaughter



Hawk Creek and Sacred Heart Townships

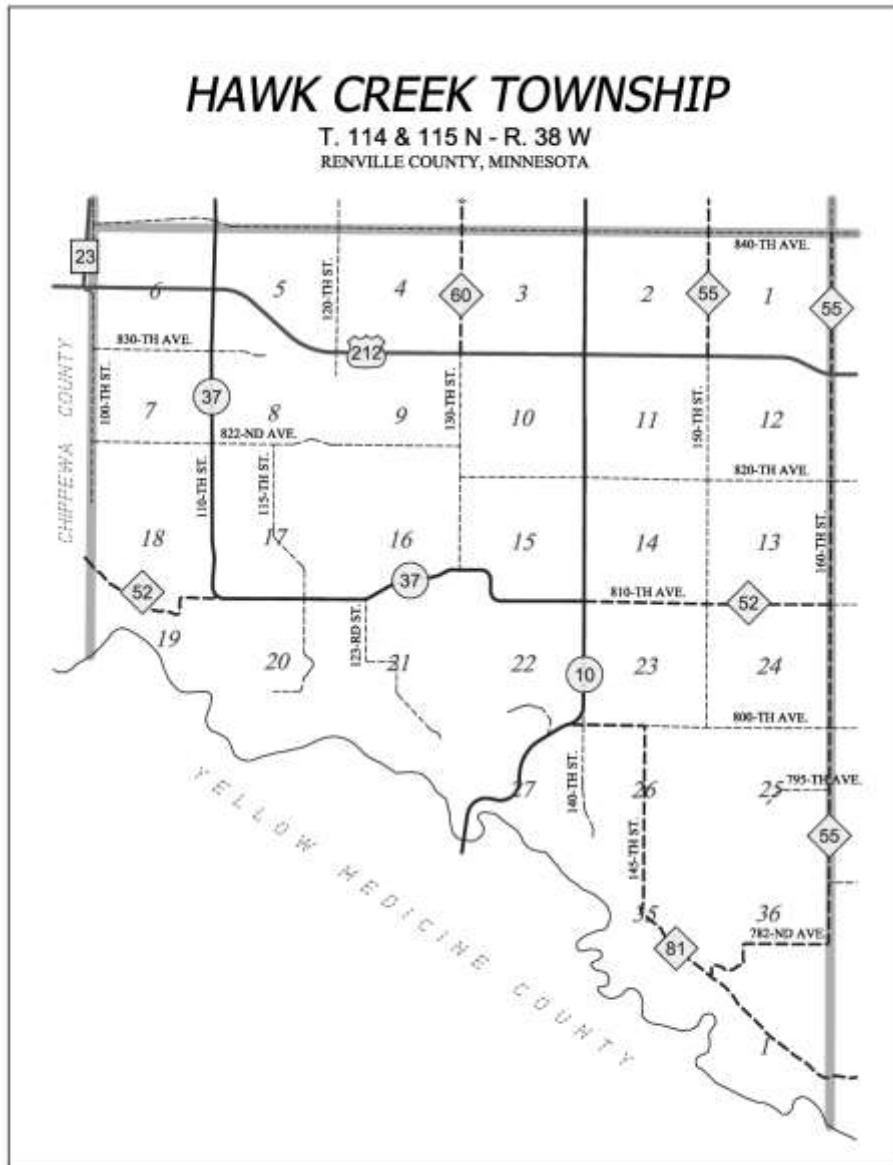
Hawk Creek Township Homesteads

Ingalls – Section Unknown

LaBelle – Section Unknown

Robideau – Probably Sections 27 and 28

Rousseau – Section Unknown



Hawk Creek and Sacred Heart Townships

Sacred Heart Township Homesteads

Blair – Section 5

Brown – Section 5

Holmes – Probably Section 5

Woehler – Section Unknown

