



To the Hon. W. H. Libby ~~and~~

We the Chief and Braves of the
Wahpetonway Dakotas of Laquipauke do of
our own accord hereby signify our assent
and consent to that part of the treaty of
1851, which gives a portion to the Indians
and half breeds, and we desire that it may
be carried into effect as speedily as possible
in testimony of which we hereunto affix our
names and marks.

Nepizabohya his mark

Noypekinyas his mark

Wakammani his mark

Mahpiyastkastan his mark

Siyahpaya his mark

Mazakuta

Makaidaya

Witness

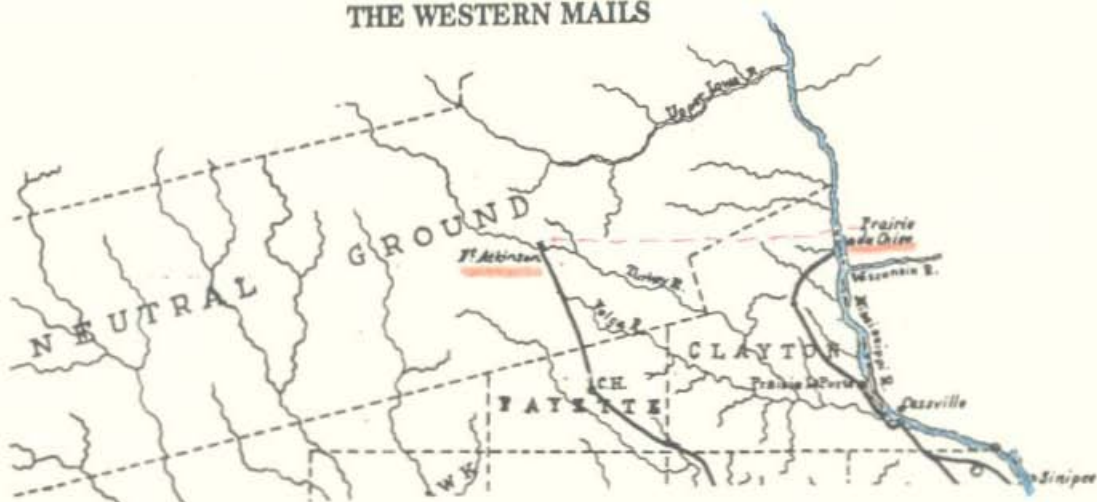
J. R. Phipps

Lorenzo Lawrence

Laquipauke

Jan. 13, 1853

THE WESTERN MAILS



INDIAN TERROR ON THE IOWA FRONTIER 1843

Dramatic letter describing atrocities on the Indian frontier in the Iowa Territory, Written by Captain E.V. Sumner, commanding at Fort Atkinson, I.T., to Col. Henry Wilson, commanding at Fort Crawford, Wisconsin Territory.

Fort Atkinson was built during the years 1840-42, on the Turkey River, in present day Winnebago County, Iowa. It is about 50 miles due west of Fort Crawford and the Mississippi River. The fort was discontinued as a military post February 24, 1849.

Following the Black Hawk War a "Neutral Ground" was established on the west side of the Mississippi River in the northeastern part of the Iowa Territory and the Winnebago Indians were forced to move there from Wisconsin and Illinois (See map). The fort was built to protect the Winnebagoes from predatory bands of other tribes. Simultaneously a Presbyterian mission and school were erected, to educate and christianize the Indians, under the Reverend David Lowry, who was also the sub-agent to the Winnebagoes. In 1848 the Winnebagoes were moved north to an area near Crow Wing, Minnesota Territory. Thus the reason for the abandonment of Fort Atkinson the following year.

The post office was established August 15, 1846, while in Clayton County, and then discontinued May 31, 1848. It was re-established January 9, 1850 to the present time. No postmarks are known during the short territorial period to December 28, 1846.

Sumner's letter was carried by military courier to Fort Crawford.



(Larkin)
 Lawrence, K. V.

Fort Atkinson I. T.

April 3 1843.

Dear Sir

I have had a busy week here in consequence of the horrible murder at Wilcox's settlement on the 25th ulto.

I had the good fortune to catch the three murderers in 36 hours after they committed the act, and I have them now in my guard house, in iron.

I took them down to Wilcox's last Saturday for the purpose of having them identified by the wounded children, and they, at once, clearly recognized them, which secures the conviction of these fiends.

This outrage was accompanied by a crime, hitherto unheard of among Northern Indians. It seems the Indians went to the house on Friday morning the 24th of March, and remained there through that day and the next. The house was occupied by two men - Atwell and Seagarden and three children of the latter - one a boy of 14 yrs another boy of 9 yrs and a little girl between 7 and 8, the mother was absent at a neighbour's.

On Saturday evening the Indians began to show hostility - The father Seagarden was drunk and had gone to bed with the children - The Indians first killed Atwell - they then tied the hands of Seagarden, and threw a bottle

THE WESTERN MAILS

Fort Atkinson, I.T.

April 3, 1843.

Dear Sir; I have had a busy week here in consequence of the horrible murders at Wilcox's settlement on the 25th ulto. I had the good fortune to catch the three murderers (Indians) in 36 hours after they committed the act, and I have them now in my guard house, in irons. I took them down to Wilcox's last Saturday for the purpose of having them identified by the wounded children and they, at once, clearly recognized them, which secures the conviction of these fiends. This outrage was accompanied by a crime, hitherto unheard of among northern Indians. It seems the Indians went to the house on Friday morning the 24th of March, and remained there through that day and the next. The house was occupied by two men - Atwell and Teagarden and three children of the latter - One a boy of 14 yrs another boy of 9 yrs and a little girl between 7 and 8, the mother was absent at a neighbors. On Saturday evening the Indians began to show hostility - The father Teagarden was drunk and had gone to bed with the children - The Indians first killed Atwell - they then tied the hands of Teagarden, and threw a bottle at his head, which roused him, and he sprang up perfectly sober, but his hands being tied he was entirely in their power. They beat him for some time, and then shot him through the head - They then killed the youngest boy, by beating out his brains, and gave the oldest boy five dreadful wounds in the back, with a spear of some kind - The infernal villains then, all of them, ravished the little girl and afterwards wounded her as they had the boy in the back - They then set fire to the house, and went out, it is supposed, to find a horse that was near by. The little girl first recovered consciousness, and roused her oldest brother who had fainted - These children then escaped out of the burning house. - It is about 2 miles across a prairie to Wilcox's the nearest house, and these poor children got lost, and did not reach the house till morning. - It was a bitter cold night (16 degrees below zero at this post) the little girl, besides her other dreadful injuries, was very badly frozen, and will lose one of her feet. It is a miracle that those children did not perish on that prairie, from their wounds and the extreme cold. - I do not think they can survive - Mr King who has visited them, thinks the little girl may live, but he has but little hope of the boy. It is said that 4 Winnebagoes were murdered by whites last month, 3 men and a woman. One man by a Dr. Taylor at Havetts settlement, without the least provocation, another by a whiskey on the Mississippi in a drunken brawl, another by a trap gun set in a house, and the woman after being horribly used, after tying and beating the husband, by a number of soldiers near Fort Crawford - I mention this, Colonel in all frankness, knowing that you will not suppose for a moment, that I intend to convey any reflection upon yourself or officers - I am too old a soldier, not to know the impossibility of controlling soldiers, at all times, when out of sight. I hope and trust there may be some mistake in this affair. It is plain that an instant stop must be put to such conduct on the part of the whites, or it will be utterly impossible to keep the Indians quiet on this frontier. I have applied to Dept Hd Quarters to have this garrison reenforced by another Infantry Company. My command, entire, is sufficient for the post, but I am frequently obliged to be absent with the dragoons, and I do not think one Infy Compy, with the present organization, is a sufficient garrison for any post in the Indian Country. The average number for duty last month in K compy was 14.

Respectfully & truly yours

E V Sumner Capt."

Col Wilson:

THE WESTERN MAILS

*Head Qrs. 3rd Mil. Dept.
St. Louis Mo. Sept 5 - 1844*

Sir,

Your communication to Colonel Davenport of the 29th ult. enclosing a copy of one to you of same date from Mr. Bruce (Indian Agent) & of one from Mr. Riggs (a Missionary) of the 26th ult. have been received & submitted to the Colonel commanding the Department, who instructs me to

The following two letters give a dramatic view of a military expedition into the Indian country to obtain possession of the murderers of a white man (also see Mary Clark's letter, Oct. 13, 1844, Fig. 232.)

Head Qrs. 3rd Mil. Dept.
St. Louis Mo. Sept. 5, 1844.

Sir: Your communication to Colonel Davenport [William] of the 29th ult. enclosing a copy of one to you of same date from Mr. Bruce [Amos J., Indian Agent] & of one from Mr. Riggs [Rev. Stephen R., a missionary] of the 26th ult. have been received & submitted to the Colonel commanding the Department, who instructs me to direct that you will take from your command at Fort Snelling, as many Infantry, as when united with Capt. Sumner's [Edwin Vose] Company of Dragoons, you may deem sufficient to attain the object in view; and march into the Sisseton Country & there demand the surrender to you of the man or men concerned in murdering the white man, north of the St. Peters [river] alluded to in your communication & that of Mr. Bruce & Mr. Riggs; which murderer or murderers you will turn over to the nearest civil authority, having jurisdiction of the case. Should they not be surrendered, you will take hostages from the Chiefs or Principle men of that band, whom you will conduct to Fort Snelling & detain there, until the murderers are given up, or until you receive further instructions on the subject.

I enclose a copy of a letter I have this day addressed to Col. Davenport, to send you some Mackinaw Boats & of one to Major Dearborn [Greenleaf], to order Capt. Sumner's company of Dragoons, to "Traverse des Sioux", which company is hereby placed under your directions, & which you will order back to Fort Atkinson [Iowa Territory] as soon as you can dispense with its service.

Corn should be sent from your post to "Traverse des Sioux" without delay, for the Dragoon horses, to keep them in condition to perform the service required of them.

H.S. Turner
Cpt 1 Drag. A.A.A. Genl.

Lieut. Col. H. Wilson [Henry]
1st Inf't Commd. Fort Snelling
St. Peters. Fort Snelling [Iowa Territory]

THE WESTERN MAILS

Head Quarters Detachment 1st Inf.

Fort Snelling, Minn.

24th October, 1861.

Sir,

In compliance with your instructions of the 5th of September last, I received on the 16th, I arrived from this Post on the 17th ult., for the purpose of commanding a detachment of dragoons implicated in the recent murder of Mr. Brown, near Lake Traverse. The detachment (including the dragoon and myself), consisted of seven officers, eight non-commissioned officers, and thirty privates. We embarked on the morning of the 18th inst. in four Mackinac Row and eight canoes, and on the seventh day (25th Sept.) arrived at Traverse des Sioux.

The Officer of the day, Lt. Selden, has demanded a court of Inquiry which I have ordered to investigate the matter and will forward the proceedings as soon as they are completed. We arrived at Traverse des Sioux on the 21st — the dragoons had marched for Fort Atkinson a few hours before our arrival. They had been detached near Lac-qui-parle in consequence of the want of grass and the lateness of the season with orders to proceed direct to Fort Atkinson. On the Evening of the 23rd we arrived by water at Fort Snelling. In the performance of the duty assigned me I received much aid and information from Mr. H. H. Sibley of the American Fur Co. and his agents generally. Mr. Brown was exceedingly active and successful and rendered the most important services. Mr. Riggs and Dr. Williamson [Thomas S.] Missionaries at Traverse des Sioux and Lac-qui-parle afforded us much information and are deserving of our warmest thanks. The last six days of our march was performed in cold weather and in a country intersected by marshes, which render it necessary for the troops to march frequently through mud and water filled with ice. But this and every other requisite duty was performed cheerfully and readily by both Dragoons and Infantry who merit the strongest evidence of approbation.

In conclusion I beg to express my acknowledgement for the able assistance afforded me on all and every occasion throughout the expedition by those two very excellent officers Capt. Sumner and Backus [Capt. Electus].

I am, sir,

very repl

your ob Servant

N.B. The notes taken on the march by Lieut. Selden by my direction, together with a sketch of the country, would have been transmitted with this but for the want of time to have it embodied when I left this Post. The moment it is received it shall be forwarded.

Head Quarters Detachment 1st Inf.

Fort Snelling I.T.

H. Wilson

Lieut. Col: 1st Infantry Comd.

[Lt. Col. Henry Wilson, 1813-1861 Army. Died Feb. 21, 1872.]

THE WESTERN MAILS

Head Quar Detachment 1st Inf.
Fort Snelling I.T.
24th October 1844

Sir:

In compliance with your instructions of the 5th of September last, (received on the 16th) I moved from this Post on the 18th ult. for the Sisseton Country, for the purpose of demanding a surrender of the persons implicated in the recent murder of Mr. Wakon [Watson], near Lac [Lake] Travers. The Detachment (including the Surgeon and myself), consisted of seven officers, eight non-commissioned officers, and sixty privates. We embarked on the evening of the Eighteenth ult. in four Mackinac Boats, and eight canoes, and on the seventh day (24th Sept.) arrived at Traverse des Sioux. Capt. Sumner with his troop of Dragoons arrived at the same point on the previous day. We carried in our Boats both provisions and forage, and by my direction, a boat followed, five or six days after, with an additional supply. It was with the utmost difficulty that I obtained five small carts [Red River ox carts], each drawn by a single ox, to transport our provisions, but with this slender outfit, we commenced our march for Lac Travers, a distance of about one hundred and sixty miles. The country was rendered exceedingly soft in many places by recent rain, and the duty of extricating the carts and oxen from the numerous swamps crossed during the first four days of our march, though severe and trying was cheerfully performed by the Infantry. On the 27th we passed Le Fromboise [Joseph Laframboise] trading post, and Lac-qui-parle on the 2nd Oct. and on the 5th we arrived at the American Fur Company trading post near the head of Big Stone Lake. On the 29th of September I met with a Mr. Brown [Joseph Renville] who trades near Lac Travers with the Indians about to visit. I despatched him with a friendly message to assemble the Indians, who had gone on their fall Buffalo Hunt & make known my object in visiting them with an armed force. He performed the duty assigned him in a most satisfactory manner. I moved on the 8th of Oct. to Fresniers trading Post on Lake Travers to wait the action of Brown who was hunting for the murderer and his accomplices. The lateness of the season, the scarcity of grass for the horses and cattle and the coldness of the weather, all reminded me that despatch was requisite. I therefore marched with the dragoons on the 11th to Brown's 30 miles beyond, leaving the Infantry, who were somewhat crippled by their marches and labors, to rest and prepare for any subsequent emergency. On my arrival at Brown's post he had just returned with the principle chief, who I assembled in Council. They willingly surrendered four young men named by me who were accessories to the murder of Wakon, several persons among whom was Brown, hunted for and found on James's River the lodge of the man who fired the first gun but he had fled. The Chiefs agreed to deliver him, and another accomplice as soon as they could find them. Having given the Indians some friendly advice in Council which I believe will have its due weight for the security of the whites, in their persons and property, that may here after pass through their country. We returned to camp at Fresniere on the 12th, and on the 13th I seized, in our camp, another Indian, who was a member of the same war party that committed the outrage upon the Drovers, but belonged to one of the lower bands and was, I understood, regularly receiving his annuity from the government.

On the 14th we commenced our return march, with the five prisoners, who were placed under the charge of the officer of the day and guard with authority to call for as strong a guard as he deemed necessary, and orders to shoot the prisoners if they attempted to escape. At about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th October, at Bear River, the five prisoners made their escape from the guard.

The Minnesota Territory



The following excerpts are from a letter written by a Mary S. Clark from Fort Snelling on "October 13th 1844". Oddly enough Mary reports the return of the expedition into the Sisseton country under Col. Wilson (see previous letters).

Mr. Masten Lt. Frederick H. has been absent for a month having been sent with troops up the St. Peters together with Col. Wilson — Dr. Turner — Lieuts Carpenter — Denman — Seldon & Capt. Backus — we are expecting them down daily ... Fort Snelling is a delightful Post much pleasanter I think than Fort Crawford. The people here are agreeable and sociable ... [Mary continues with the coming and going of various persons and personal matters. Then ...] We were all awakened last night by what at first seemed the howl of Indians but proved to be the cry of fire — you can readily imagine the confusion which pervaded through the garrison. The gallery was soon thronged with ladies in their nightcaps — each eagerly inquiring where is it? where is it? One lady was seen walking down the gallery holding a candle in her hand and upon being questioned as to whither she was going answered with as much coolness as possible, "I am going home to save some cloths for my two children Kit and Bob". She was arrested however in her progress by the intelligence that the fire was in the Commissary store and would soon be extinguished which proved to be the fact ... I am expecting every moment to hear the cry of Steamboat when the gallery will be again thronged and made the scene of many bets and conjecture as to who are the passengers and what news the mail contains ... The Steamboat Otter has at length arrived and brought an addition to our society this winter — having on it two sisters of Lt. Carpenter — they are neither of them young and are the ugliest looking mortals in creation. Our garrison will number this winter 15 ladies. We are invited this evening to attend a card party at Lieut Woods. The Steamer Lynx which is expected hourly will bring us Capt. Plummer with his bride ... The troops just returned and are all well ... They took 5 Indians as prisoners, who much to the mortification of the command escaped. Lt. Seldon was officer of the guard at the time of their escape and is to be summoned before a court martial this morning to give his defence.

Postmarked "Fort Snelling Oct. 25" 1844, Iowa Territory, and addressed to Temple Clark, Green Lake, Wisconsin Territory.

THE WESTERN MAILS

BATTALION OF VOLUNTEERS.



COMMANDED BY MAJ. WM. WILLIAMS.

RAISED FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE FRONTIERS AND THE RESCUE OF THE SETTLERS,
ON HEARING OF THE MASSACRE OF THE INHABITANTS OF SPIRIT LAKE BY
THE SIOUX INDIANS, AND THEIR THREATENING ATTITUDE TOWARDS
THE SETTLERS ON THE WEST BANK OF THE DES MOINES
RIVER.

This is to Certify, That *John L. N. McFarlane*, a *Private*...
in Company... *B*... of the said Battalion volunteered his services on the...
24th... day of *March*, 1857, and faithfully served *Seventeen*... days in
said Expedition, undergoing all the severe trials and privations incident thereto, at all times, under
all circumstances performing his duty and conducting himself as a soldier and a gentleman.
He is therefore honorably discharged.

John F. Dincombe
Captain of Company

Fort Dodge, Iowa, April. 21st, A. D. 1857.

THE SPIRIT LAKE MASSACRE

Certificate of service, in Company B, Battalion of Volunteers, by John L. N. McFarlane, following the massacre of the settlers at Lake Okoboj and Spirit Lake, in northwestern Iowa.

THE WESTERN MAILS

On March 8th and 9th of 1857 a renegade Sioux Indian by the name of Inkipaduta and his small band brutally slaughtered the settlers at Lake Okoboji and Spirit Lake in Iowa in what has become known to history as the Spirit Lake Massacre. After killing all but three white women, who were taken into captivity, the Indians headed north to the little settlement of Springfield [now Jackson] in the Minnesota Territory. On the morning of March 26th they attacked the settlers, who had been warned of their approach, resulting in more bloodshed, death and the captivity of one more woman. Of the four women taken into captivity, two were eventually murdered and the other two were finally ransomed by John Other Day and two other Indians. Inkipaduta and his band were never apprehended and this failure to capture and punish Inkipaduta could have been a fundamental cause for the great Sioux outbreak and massacre of 1862. The following letter written from Traverse des Sioux just three weeks after the attack on Springfield dramatically describes the confusion and terror created by Inkipaduta and his band. The western frontier of Iowa and the Minnesota Territory were under alarm and up in arms:

THE SPIRIT LAKE MASSACRE

— — — — —

This is to Certify, That *John Bradshaw Private*
in Company *C* of the said Battalion volunteered his services on the
23rd day of March, 1857, and faithfully served *18* days in
said Expedition, undergoing all the severe trials and privations incident thereto, at all times, under
all circumstances performing his duty and conducting himself as a soldier and a gentleman.
He is therefore honorably discharged *John Maxwell*
First Lieutenant of Company
J. C. Johnson
Captain of Company C
Being lost in the Expedition

East Dodge, Iowa, April *4th*, A. D. 1857.

Certificate of service, in Company C, Battalion of Volunteers, by John Bradshaw, following the the Spirit Lake Massacre. It is signed for Captain J.C. Johnson, by John Maxwell with the notation that Johnson was lost in the Expedition. Johnson and Wm.E. Burkholder had become lost in the deep snows and both froze to death.

THE WESTERN MAILS

Spirit Lake Iowa Apr 26

Free R. U. Wheelock P.M.

Spirit Lake Apr 25th
1859

Asa C. Ball.

Dear Sir.

Your note sent by Mr. Hoover came duly to hand. God bid us be "just and generous" in our reports. We shall be and report the trip made by Mr. Hoover as regular trips.

Free R. U. Wheelock P.M.

Asa C. Ball Esq.
Algona
Iowa

Robt. U. Wheelock

SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA. Post Office was established as LAKE CITY, with Robert U. Wheelock as postmaster, on Dec. 2, 1857. The name was changed to SPIRIT LAKE on Oct. 27, 1858. Letter by postmaster Wheelock regarding the failure of the mails due to almost impassible roads. The cover bears his FREE frank and postmark under date of Apr 26 1859. It was Robert Wheelock and two other men discovered, on March 16th, the bloodshed and terror that was Spirit Lake. Wheelock was a member of Company A.

1st mile beyond Fort Ridgely -
200 miles up the Minnesota River
from St. Paul on the extreme border of
Civilization

A. G. ...

Dear Sir

description (you will see we are still upon the
 Banks although some way off I arrived at
 St. Peterburg

"July 17, 1857

17 miles south of Fort Ridgely
250 miles up the Minnesota River
from St. Paul on the extreme borders of
Civilization."

Good descriptive letter of the country & times. The writer states that he is 2 1/2 miles from the Minnesota River and the town of Red Stone where there is a post office. Of historical interest he comments on the Spirit Lake Massacre at Lakes Okoboji & Spirit Lake in N.W. Iowa on March 8/10, 1857. "We are 24 miles by land from St. Peter and 17 miles from the fort. There is a good deal of excitement at this time in relation to the Indians at the fort. They are assembled now to the number of several hundred to receive their annuities from Government, but were refused their money until the murderers of the Whites last spring (OVER)

My life of a pioneer - My home is very comfortable
I have, and live as comfortable as could be expected.
Pa built upon the 160 acres claimed for me so as
to hold it until I came. I am much pleased with
the selection, and commenced breaking prairie
yesterday and probably fixed some 20 acres on my

to day will be the Garden of the world, that is in
the Scandinavian climate (you know they don't make gardens
in the winter,) but this is a country in which I am
sure always will be covered with the snow and frost of
fact of this I will tell you 35 Dollars per acre is less than
five years. You have no idea of the mind and spirit of
improvement of these Northern people.

I forgot to mention that
Lancaster is a town in the living waters and their claims
join mine, good land and beautiful situation
they have about 15 acres in the claims of the town,
I am enjoying myself finely, working, and resting
- looking for the country, with a reference to the
to the north. Tell "Grand Papa" as soon as I find out the
different kinds of fish and learn to catch them will
report to him, but is if in the mean time the Indians
don't get my sheep, I think there is no danger as the snow
and wind pass by and there is much, would pass very
well for a self bred Indian myself, don't forget for the
present to send our L.D. matter to Red Stone and if possible
to St. Peter and notify you, would like for you to write to me
and keep me posted in regard to affairs in Belknapville, Tell Mr
Walden my L.D. address & I will report a few from him before
I write again, with my best respects for yourself, family and
the friends generally. I remain
Yours truly,

Wm. T. Walden

This is very poorly written but I
it is a very good one and I am sure
and will be the best of the kind
I have ever seen.



The Capture



The Birouge



MISS GARDINER, AND HER FEARFUL ADVENTURE



The Ransom



The Ransom

BATHLOU'S PICTORIAL



M. M. BATHLOU, [NUMBER 22] WINTER STREET.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1857.

\$2 00 PER ANNUM | Vol. XIII., No. 8.—Whole No. 322.
6 CENTS SINGLE.

MISS GARDNER AND HER FEARFUL ADVENTURE.

Our readers will doubtless remember that in March last a party of savages, after attacking a settlement, captured at Spirit Lake, in Minnesota Territory, a Miss Gardner, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Thatcher, and Mrs. Marble, and carried them off into the wilderness. Two of these ladies were brutally murdered, and two, Miss Gardner and Mrs. Marble, have recently been recovered through the agency of three friendly Indians, dispatched by Governor Medary after consultation with Mr. Plondan, the Indian agent, and Col. Alexander. We have been so fortunate as to procure the portrait of Miss Gardner one of the survivors of this Indian tragedy, from which Mr. Champney made the fine drawing for the central figure in the beautiful engraving below. The portrait of the young lady was furnished us by Messrs. Tuttle and Pratt, skillful artists, who have a large daguerrotypy and ambrotype gallery at the corner of Third and Cedar Streets, St. Paul, Minn.

Around the portrait Mr. Champney has grouped a series of graphic vignettes, representing incidents of Miss Gardner's

adventure—the capture—the march, on which she was compelled to carry packs for the Indians on the bison, and the scene of her ransom. Miss Gardner is a young lady in her sixteenth year, highly intelligent and pleading in her manner. Her whole family was massacred by the Indians at the time she was made prisoner, with the exception of an elder sister, who had removed to Des Moines valley, where she is still residing. Mrs. Noble, a fellow-captive, was murdered, and her body was found by the three friendly Indians at a deserted camp of Ink-pa-du-ka's band, on the 29th of May. The red fiends who had slain her had also cruelly mutilated her body. Three Indian ladies were found in her hand and numerous wounds on her limbs. The friendly Indians dug a grave and buried the body, wrapped in a blanket, with such religious ceremony as they had learned of the missionaries. The next day they came upon the head of outlaws and an encampment of 120 lodges of Yankton Sioux Indians. Miss Gardner was found in the possession of an Indian warrior, who had saved her life at the peril of his own, when Mrs. Noble was murdered.

The friendly negotiations procured her release on the payment of a quantity of blankets, powder, tobacco, and two horses, and having obtained possession of her, conveyed her safely to the Indian agency. On Monday, June 22, she reached the Father House, St. Paul, Minnesota, accompanied by Mr. Bullock, and the interpreter of the agency, and by the three friendly Indians, Ma-a-lu-to-ma-ni (The man who shoots metal as he walks), Ho-to-wa-toe (Beautiful Voice), and Che-tan-na-ah (Iron Hawk), the first being a distinguished chief, and the other two renowned braves of the Wahpeton Sioux. Miss Gardner received a warm welcome from the people of St. Paul, who had become deeply interested in her fate. The day after her arrival, she was formally resigned into the hands of Gov. Medary. On this occasion, agent Flanagan, on behalf of the Yankton chief, presented Miss Gardner with an Indian head-dress, ornamented by thirty eagle feathers, indicating the number of scalps taken by the chief. A sketch of this cap ornaments our portfolio. Governor Medary paid Miss Gardner's rescuers 1200 dollars, besides their outfit.

The Minnesota Territory

Traverse des Sioux M.T.

April 13th 1857-

Father & Mother

Dear Parents-

I wrote you just before leave
ing for the
week since
last I return
hard journey
miles a hor
to wade an
did not
of our journey
for an adjo
for a time

The case will come up for



IN THE WAKE OF SPIRIT LAKE

James Hinds writes to his folks from "Traverse des Sioux M.T. April 13th 1857:....Early on Sunday morning (yesterday) a messenger came in from Mankato (15 miles above) with word that the Sioux Indians had killed and burned every thing before them up as far as the Watonwon River 10 miles west of Mankato - 20 miles from here and that an immediate attack was expected upon the town of Mankato. The alarm was given by Ringing bells firing guns &c which called out some 500 men all armed and Equipped. A Commander was elected an at Eleven O'Clock the Company started for Mankato with provisions &c for a 20 day siege. Capt McLeod* and myself left on horse in advance of the main body - reached M(ankato) at dark. A skirmish with the Sioux Band numbering 700 warriors was had in the morning on the Mankato Band 10 miles west of Mankato. Some on both sides killed. The Company being fortified we left at midnight for Traverse after a larger Company. Rode for 20 miles through a storm sleet drifting full in our faces. Reached home at 2 this morning. The women and children have all left their homes and fortified in stone buildings here in town. As soon as we returned the Alarm bells were again rung and a company of horse 100 strong will be ready to start at Eleven 'Clock. I am enlisted as a private during the war. Guards surround the town day and night and consternation and dread find a place in every heart. But they must be subdued. 1000 troops from Fort Ridgely and Snelling have been sent and a requisition for 500 stands of Arms. The Company are just ready to start. The Land office Building is converted into a guard house. I have had but little rest for 2 weeks and feel somewhat tired. But duty calls all who can go - and go I shall let the result be as it may.....James Hinds." Cover bears a copy of the 1851 issue postmarked at TRAVERSE des SIOUX M.T. APR 16, 1857.

*George A. McLeod.

A. Lincoln-
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
THE SIOUX WAR

Esterville Emitt County Iowa Aug-28/1862

Hon Gov- A. J. Kirkwood

Dear sir I have the
painfull duty to perform to notify that
we have just returned from a reconiter-
ing of a Despert Massacre of our frontier
settlers we found things in truly a de-
plorable condition at the first house we
found one man killed and one boy wounded
at the second two killed and at the third
house one woman and three children at
the fourth one man some of the dead
were shot through the head some through

INDIAN TERROR IN NORTHWEST IOWA
FOLLOWING THE SIOUX OUTBREAK AT
NEW ULM, MINNESOTA

Dr. Edwin Bruce writes to the Governor, under date of "Esterville Emitt County Iowa Aug. 28 1862", reporting Indian depredations, just eleven days after the New Ulm Massacre: "Dear Sir I have the painfull duty to perform to notify that we have just returned from a reconitering of a Despert Massacre of our frontier settlers - We found things in truly a deplorable condition - at the first house we found one man killed and one boy wounded - at the second two killed and at the third house one woman and three children - at the fourth one man - some of the dead ware shot through the head - some through the heart and lungs and some ware shot with buck shot - one little boy had his brains dashed out against the end of a leg - I have under my care now two boys that ware wounded - one shot in the right arm - the other a glancing shot on the head and staved in the right side and I think it will be mortal - two wounded children ware taken to Spittit lake - one has sence died and the other will undoubtedly die - The like of barbarous brutality I never wittessed before - houses ware striped of all there contents and utterly Destroyed and many of the families, there husbands and Sons ware and still are in the United States cervis - We are trylu in a destitute condition - We are out of arms and out of amontion - if you will send us arms & amonition please notify our citizens of the same - our Provost marsh(als) name is Graves or you can write to me or the postmaster - I was captin of the force sent to relieve the settlers - if we cant get powder lead and caps and arms we might abandon our settle ments and leave exposed to merciless savages all of the scattering inhbetants here on the frontier which will be an untold damage to the State. Dr. Edwin Bruce/Acting captin for the present."

Esterville Emmett Co Iowa Aug 28
To the Hon-Senator J. Kirkwood

Dear Sir
I wrote you a few lines setting forth the
particulars of the massacre that
took place on the river above us and
would further state that since then
has been one dead body found and
interred making in all 10 dead and
two wounded and 7 missing the North
Settlers here are abandoning their
houses as fast as they can a gen-
eral Indian war is upon us and
we must prepare for it immediately

A. Lincoln.
HIS LIFE
AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR
1862 and 1863.

INDIAN TERROR ON THE NORTHWESTERN
IOWA FRONTIER 1862.

"Dear Sir I wrote you a few lines setting forth the particulars of the Masacree that took place on the river (W.Ft. Des Moines river) above us and would further state that since there has been one dead body found and entered - in all 10 dead and two wounded and 7 missing - the North Settlers here are abandoning their houses as fast as they can - a general Indian War is upon us and we must prepare for it immediately - We have organized into militia all the men in the county and all are compelled to act on the defensive at present - our citizens are defending our place the best they can and quite a number of men are employed building a fort to defend our village - We hope to have it completed in a few weeks - the citizens up the river have abandoned all and rushed down here in perfect swarms - it is a complete panic upon all business - the gentle man where I make my headquarters lodges and feeds at least fourteen to twenty every day of women and children - provision of all kind are getting short and no mills any where near this place - the house of Mr. Robert P. Ridely is made the hospital for the wounded and they are about eat out of house and home and I think they should be helped some to provisions and clothing especially clothing for the winter - I am about out of Medicines and have no Instruments - If you will please send me a case....surgical instruments and a small assortment of hospital Medicines I will be very thankful - I don't think it would be good policy to Draft (men) from this North tier of counties. We are sparsely settled here but most of the settlers are brave undaunted and determined in their pursuit and will defend their homes if they can but have (not) the arms and ammunition and due credit to our noble little State - there has at least forty families been driven from their homes and are the most of them crowded into little log huts that had been abandoned by the citizens here after building themselves better homes.

Edwin Bruce M.D.

N.B. If you want my services in this part of the State service it is at your disposal - I was an officer in the Mexican War and can fight Indians if it is required for me to do so - my age 48 last December - birth place Scotland - raised in Pennsylvania - removed west in (18)55 - settled in Magee Co - Kansas (now Cherokee Co.) - was chased off by rebels and now the Indians are trying it Dr Edwin Bruce."

MINNESOTA



SAINT PAUL. Soldiers letter endorsed by William Crooks while in the field, commanding the 6th Minnesota Volunteers, during the Indian wars following the Sioux uprising. Crooks was the son of Ramsay Crooks a former president of the American Fur Company.



SIOUX AGENCY. This was the Lower Sioux Agency located on the Minnesota RIVER N.W. of Fort Ridgely. The Post Office was established while in Nicollet County and then to Renville County February 20, 1855. It was discontinued January 16, 1863. The Agency played a major role during the Indian troubles in the late 1850s and the Sioux Massacre of 1862. The cover shown is postmarked SIOUX AGENCY MINN MAR 24/62.

Indians and Rebels

By FLOYD E. RISVOLD

ON November 30, 1862, James E. Cady addressed an envelope to his little brother, George, from Fort Abercrombie on the Red River of the North. It was significant that this was a "patriotic envelope" bearing a picture of a farmer boy with scythe in hand and the legend, "We are coming, Father Abraham 600,000 more."

James was only eighteen years old when he answered Lincoln's call for "600,000 more" and the following sketch of the Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Regiment is based on one hundred letters of James E. Cady, all addressed to his "folks back home." Fifty-seven were dispatched from the Indian frontier, and forty-three from the greater war in the South.

The Eighth was organized during the dark days of the Rebellion, almost simultaneously with the Sioux outbreak in Minnesota. Instead of going South to fight rebels, the troops were rushed to the Indian frontier. The ten companies of the Eighth were sent to various places as the situation warranted James's company "G" and companies "C" and "F" were marched overland from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to Fort Abercrombie on the Red River in Dakota Territory.

The following excerpts are from his letter dated "Ft. Abercrombie Sept. 29, 1862."

"We reached the fort last evening being 13 days on our journey (from Fort Snelling). They had some fighting with the Indians yesterday in which two men were killed and one wounded. We traveled about 6 miles over one days journey out from Sank Center and found a man that was killed by the Indians lying on a side hill all cut and slashed with knives his head cut off and was shot twice. We heard of the act before we got there. Some two or three men saw the Indians chase him and shoot at him 3 times. Saw him fall from his horse. Saw the Indians run up to him then drag him by the heels off to the hill his head was found where he was shot mostly skinned. We took it to where the body was.—We stopped



James E. Cady, of Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Regiment. Original is in the Risvold Collection, Minneapolis, Minn.

that night at one of "Bourbanks" stations which had been burned up one man was shot there some three weeks ago some men buried the body about one week after. When we got there the grave had been dug open and a large stick jammed into the coffin and the corpses cut all to pieces. The Cavalry filled the grave up. The next day we reached the Ft but however without seeing some Indians all of which done the best running they

could, one party of 13 were so close that we could see clearly that they were dressed in U.S. uniforms with U.S. rifles. The sight of such Indians made us think that the Ft (Fort) was taken therefore we did not take them as our cavalry could easily have done. They were afraid that they had a large force in the timber which they started for but if they had known that the Ft was all right they could have got them before they got in gun shot of the woods. They howled and howled, motioned their hands at us, fired two shots at last did not hurt any of us. When we got to the Ft we heard that they had had a fight in the morning with the Indians. a party of men out of the Ft of 30 went across the river and were attacked by 50 Indians and two men killed and one wounded they could not tell whether they killed any Indians or not as every one that they shot at would fall at the flash of the gun. our men had to leave their dead on the field this morning a company of two went over after them. they found them all cut to pieces. one was scalped and his whiskers taken off and a piece of flesh taken from his hip to his knee and the calf of his leg also. One was not scalped, but his hands and head were cut off, and he was



Hand-colored valentines which James E. Cady sent his young brother.



**THE WAR
FOR THE UNION**



A RAW SCOUT.
A raw scout or two don't sell
though he should make a name
and I can show you how
that your scattered gun
has you are the whole game



THE S. S. S. S. S.
"Bring back the word! Do not say 'bought'!
And so he took to name you thought,
You don't see that, do S. S. S. S. S.
You see something about me now!
There's one more the ground good boy,
Why are you not a little bit?"

Indians and Rebels

(Continued from page 348)

look so much like leaves that they are hard to be seen. —I saw about a dozen dead rebels, and one wounded on the field, but when we were going into the Ft. (Fortress Rosecrans) I saw a good many wounded rebels and our men wounded and dead as we passed the Ambulances." The foregoing is only a small part of his description of the action around Fortress Rosecrans and the battle of Murfreesboro.

On December 31st he wrote from Columbia, Tennessee: "We have left Murfreesboro. We have been assigned to the 23rd Army Corps 1st Division 3 Brigade. Under Command of Gen Schofield." Here they were ordered to North Carolina via Washington, D.C. They march to Clifton, Tennessee, and were put aboard steamboats going down the Tennessee River into the Ohio, then up the Ohio to Louisville. From this point they were marched around the rapids and put in smaller boats for Cincinnati. From here they went to Washington in unheated box cars.

The Eighth arrived in Washington the last day of March looking so rough and tough that they were dubbed "Sherman's Woodticks." On February 17 James wrote a letter to his little brother, Hobart, on the back of two large hand-colored valentines. One pictured a comic soldier with a gun titled A RAW RECRUIT; and the other TO A DRAGON, and which pictured a soldier being bucked off his horse.

On February 23 he wrote from on board the steamship *Aerial* that he was headed for Moorehead City, North Carolina, and Sherman's Army. In later letters he described some of the action around Kingston and the exciting times resulting from Sherman's march to the sea. From this point on the Eighth served as a military police force for the victorious Union Army. James's letters from Raleigh and Charlotte, N.C. describe the country and events as the Eighth remained to occupy the area after Sherman's old army moved north. James's reports include the statement the "two whole Brigades" were put in Raleigh to prevent the Illinois troops from burning the town on learning of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

In James's last letter, date-lined "Charlotte, N.C. July 8th, 1865", he advised, "I am coming home in a few days. —if you want to see soldiers come up to Ft. Snelling."

So after almost three long years James E. Cady and the Eighth Min-

nesota came home—home from a long and varied service extending from Fort Snelling to the mouth of the Yellowstone in Montana, to Tennessee, Washington, Fort Fisher, and North Carolina. From Northern Indians to Southern rebels, the Eighth saw a greater variety of service and traveled more miles than any other regiment in the United States Army.

FOOTNOTES

- 1: Most of the letters and envelopes from the Indian Country are patriotic corner cards and letterheads. Over fifty envelopes are postmarked from Fort Snelling, Fort Abercrombie, Fort Ripley, Fort Ridgely, and Fort Randall.
- 2: Barlsank was the proprietor of the Northwestern Stage Company and this was one of his stage stations.
- 3: Little Crow, the Sioux leader in the uprising, was shot near Hutchinson, Minnesota on July 3, 1863.
- 4: Official establishment date is July 9, 1864. It may be that General Sully's report was dated July 9th and that he actually laid out the site on July 7th as James reports. This may be the earliest letter ever written from Fort Rice. The envelope is postmarked FORT RANDALL, D.T.
- 5: Battle of Killdeer Mountain.
- 6: McClellan supporters.
- 7: Secessionists or Southern sympathizer.
- 8: The Eighth Minnesota was known as the INDIAN REGIMENT and on occasion gave an Indian yell when going into action.

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- 2: MINNESOTA IN THE CIVIL AND THE INDIAN WAR, 1861-1865, VOL. 1 Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minnesota 1891.

A. Lincoln—

HIS LIFE

AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR
DAKOTA TERRITORY
1863 - 1864



Showing portions of letters which James E. Cady wrote to his family.

MINNESOTA



Battle at Pittsburgh Landing.

Fort Snelling Sept 8/62
 Dear Friends
 I arrived here yesterday
 with the rest of the company
 & got in to Lake City a
 Friday about half past four



FORT SNELLING. Letter written by James E. Cady the day after he arrived at FORT SNELLING from Lake City - September 7, 1862, on the steamboat KEY CITY. Mostly about his clothes and various persons now with him. Cover shown belongs to a previous letter not found in the correspondence.

Lake City Aug 12th 1860

Dear Friends

I am well at the present time all though my bowels pained me considerable last Sunday and night, a little on Monday on the account thereof I did not work on Monday. Have been and am now too weak for Mrs. Gafford. I have all ready worked out \$45.00 here. Have \$6.70 yet due me. I have paid all of those taxes but \$3.64^{cts} will have those paid in a few days. Gibbs owes me \$2^{cts} borrowed money yet has paid me \$18.50^{cts}. It rains here today. I will send my likeness to Hobart in this letter. I have a card for it which I will bring home when I come. Last night I heard and played myself on an accordion till nearly eleven o'clock, find it a very easy instrument to learn to play on yet so that I could play one part of one tune. could learn myself to play on one of them the person that played here me. I learned himself can play some of the

Lake City Aug 12th 1862

Dear Friends

I am well at the present time all though my bowels
pained me considerable last Sunday and night. a little on monday on the
account there of I did not work on monday. Have been and am now to work
for Mr Gaylord. I have all ready worked out \$45.00 here. Have \$6.70 yet
due me. I have paid all of those taxes but \$3.64 ^{cts} Will have those paid
in afew days. Gibbs oes me .20 ^{cts} borrowed money yet has paid me. \$19.90 ^{cts} .
It rains here to day. I will send my likeness to Hobart in this letter.
I have a case for it which I will bring home when I come. Last night I
heard and played myself on an accordian till nearly eleven oclock. find
it a very easy instrument to learn to play on got so that I could play
one part of one tune. could learn my self to play on one of them the
person that played fore me . learned him self can play some fifty tunes
and had not had the thing but Six months. It is a bout the hanssomist
one that I ever saw. I have received my in struction book It cost me
\$2.25. ^{cts} Armstrong agreed to leave those papers at his house but come to
go there I find that they are not there and guess that he has not maild
them out. Sterry has not got that morgage yet sess he is a fraid there
is some truble a head perhaps about that draft or some thing else. I am
a fraid so to, am a fraid that uncle will not give up the morgage on
what he has received. have you got things strait out there yet. they are
in a great hurough hear about the draughting buisness, but the news has
came that any town has the right to furnish her quota of the 600,000.
Volinteers if they can and Lake City has great hopes of doing so. they
have War meetings about every night have raised some whare in the
neighbor houd of 2,500.00, ^{\$ \$ cts} and think that they will be able to rais
3,000.00. ^{\$ cts} Mr Averil has Volenteered every body is at me to Volen/teer.
had not I beeter do so mother. If I do not enlist while I have a chance
I may be draughted and then not get much more than half of my pay. I had
my mind made up to come home last monday but they said that any body

A. Lincoln
HIS LIFE
AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR
1862 and 1863.

*Falls of St. Croix Wis.
Aug 28th 1862*
My Dear Libbie,
I presume you have had your
thoughts entirely on another person since your
last saw me and perhaps have not thought
of me or my promise to you. They told me



SHOCK WAVES OF THE SIOUX
UPRISING.

FALLS OF THE ST. CROIX August 30, 1862. Although the Indian uprising was far to the northwest of St. Croix Falls, this letter describes the fear and terror of what might happen if the Chippewa joined the Sioux. The following quotes are from the letter dated at "Falls of St Croix Wis. Aug 28th 1862..... We are much afraid of the Indians. You no doubt, have read in the papers of the horrible things they have been doing not many miles from here. We are much afraid that the Chippewa will join the Sioux and we then be in danger. We rise every morning very thankful that we have not been scalped and our house burned. Some of the people of this place are leaving and many families are moving from the country into this village and the one opposite (Taylor's Falls) in order for safety. The men have formed themselves into a company to drill so as to be prepared for the Indians should they come. We hope the Governor will station a Regiment here before the Chippewas return from their payment [annuity] at Lake Superior. I try to be cool and contented but I tremble every time I look at an Indian." This was written five days after the last battle at New Ulm - August 23, 1862.

THE WESTERN MAILS

Indian Wars

San Francisco, August 29, 1861

My dear Mr. Westcott

I received two letters from you last week

Thank you very much

Yours truly

Wm. Westcott



Yours truly
1861 B. W. Butler



THE WESTERN MAILS



POST, SAUK CENTRE, MINN., 1861. OCCUPIED BY CO. B, 8TH MINN.

CIVILIAN FORTS ON THE MINNESOTA FRONTIER.

"Fairhaven, Minn August 29th /62.....We went to Clear Water expected the Indians would be here before night - The men commenced a Fort here so we thought we would be as safe here as there - They are building a nice Fort at Clear Water - The St - Cloud people are fortifying Upper St- Cloud. We are building a fortification around our log stable. There is the greatest excitement in Minnesota that ever was known in the world - every town is building a fortification." Lydia then names the families that are leaving because of the Indian war...."so you see we are nearly alone.....I would go away but I don't want to leave my folks here. I don't think the Sioux will be here but the yesterday's paper says the Chippaways have united with the Sioux but don't worry about me, for I think we shall be perfectly safe in our Fort, if we should be attacked. I don't think the Chippawa will get as far as this. (They didn't join in with the Sioux). There was a company of one hundred Cavalry went through this town this morning on their way to Forest City, and another Company will be here tomorrow - They told me not to be afraid we should be protected. There were three wounded men stayed here last night - two will probably die - one's name was Foot - one groaned all night suffered intensely - it was horrid how Foot's wife kept fifteen Indians away from the house - she was slightly wounded - she was here yesterday and told us all the particulars about it - she would cry as though her heart would break - there neighbors family were nearly all killed. They took two girls prisoners - one twelve the other seventeen. The Indians shamefully abused the oldest - took every rag of her clothes off and used her all night - it makes my blood boil - I wish I could have the privilege of popping one over.....There hasn't many left Kingston - they have fortified the flouring mill - There isn't only three women in Forest City. I wish you could be here I should feel so much safer - still I am big enough to take care of myself. ...if I had a gun and could get a chance to fire at an Indian (I would).....I bought one dollar's worth of stamps as you ordered.....The report is Bill Maybee is killed and three others - I saw him last Monday - he said he wasn't afraid of the Indians - said he was going home to see if their house was burned and the poor fellow was killed the next morning...its awful - there has one thousand Cavalry gone up the Minnesota River and the sixth Regiment and four companies beside - they aren't going to leave until every Sioux is dead - they have had orders to follow until they kill every one and they will serve the Chippaways the same if they break out - Do you think I had better stay here if the Indian war lasts long. Our folks tell me to go - I want to but I cannot go and leave them if they should be killed and gon - I would rather die. But I guess any of us won't be killed in this town. I wish you could pop in and see our Fort.....The men (soldiers) that go through take every house they come to - they have taken every house in Kingston. I expect they will take every house here yet.....Since I commenced this letter (was a) girl the Indians took and abused so has come here come here to stay all night, poor girl I pity her she looks so sad.... I wish you could get a furlough my dear and come home and stay a little while I want to see you so bad.....Good night dearest from..Lida Butler."

Cover postmarked "Fair Haven Min Aug 27/62" & received at "CAIRO ILL SEP 4 1862".

INDIANS ATTACK THE REDWOOD AGENCY & FORT RIDGELY.

On the morning of August 18, 1862 the Indians attacked the Redwood Agency and on the 20th Fort Ridgely. Letter shown was written by trader Nathan Myrick on the 20th of August to Captain Charles E. Flandaru asking for help. Nathan's brother Andrew had been killed on the 18th at the Redwood Indian Agency. It was Andrew, who refused credit to the Indians, and told them to "eat grass" if they were hungry. When Nathan found his body it been mutilated and his mouth stuffed with grass. Nathan writes from the town of Lafayette on August 20th:

"I have just returned from near the Fort (Ridgely). When within 6 miles saw two large volumes of smoke & heard firing of guns. When within 1/2 mile of the Hill on this side saw one man dead with his throat cut & could see distant fires - one no doubt the Govt Stables & the other Randals house or store. I returned from there & will go to St Peter to night. If you can spare a force you had better send to their relief or the Fort may fall into the hands of the Indians. N. Myrick"

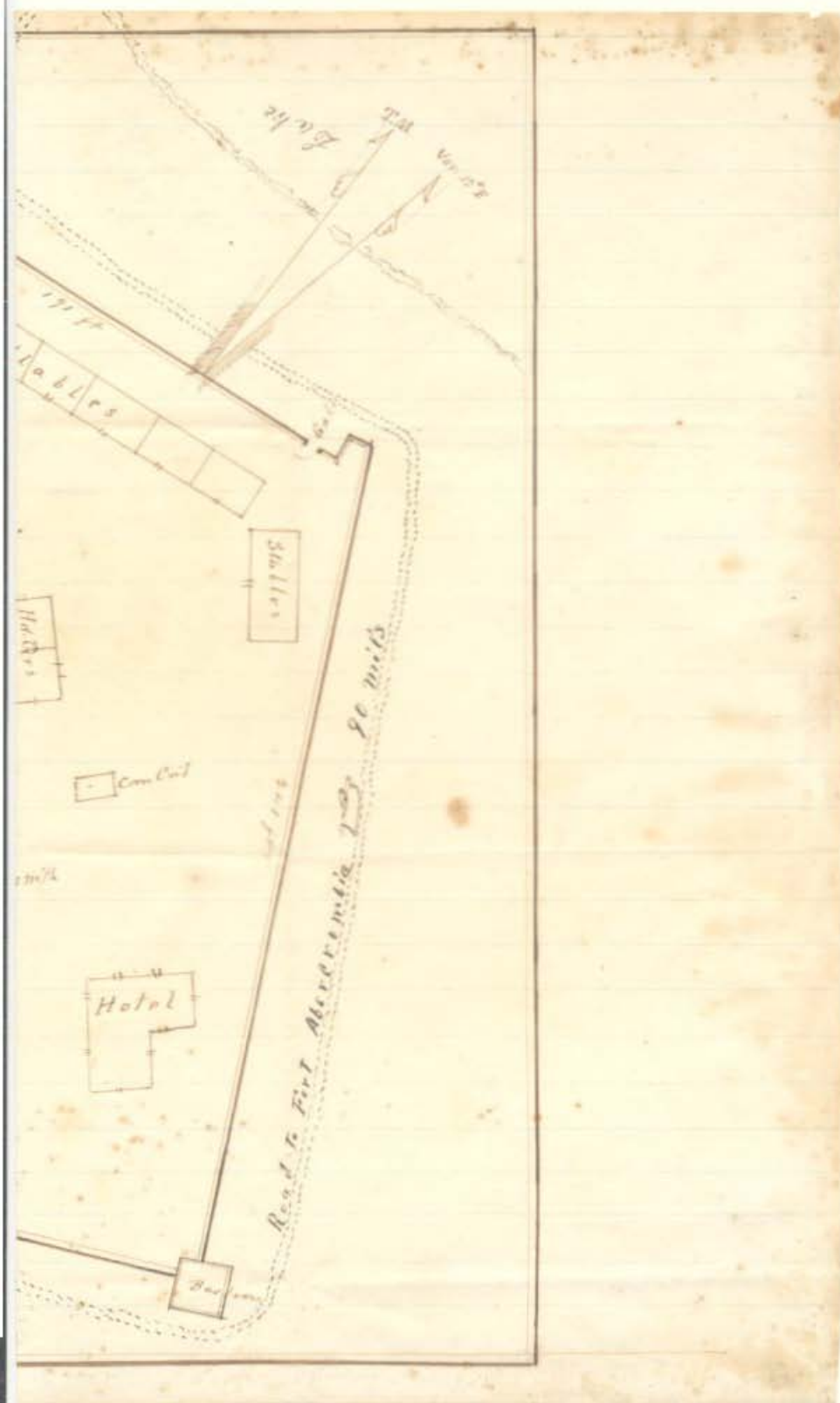
A. Lincoln
HIS LIFE
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THE SIOUX WAR
1862 and 1863.

Lafayette Aug 20th 1862
Capt. Flandaru
St. Peter
I have just returned from near the Fort (Ridgely). When within 6 miles saw two large volumes of smoke & heard firing of guns. When within 1/2 mile of the Hill on this side saw one man dead with his throat cut. I could not distant fires. One no doubt the Govt Stables & the other Randals house or store. I returned from there & will go to St Peter to night. If you can spare a force you had better send to their relief or the Fort may fall into the hands of the Indians.
N. Myrick

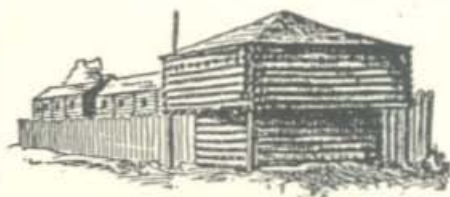
Plan
 of
 Ft. Alexandria
 Douglas Co. Minn.
 Surveyed & Plotted
 by
 B. W. Benson & E. A. Darling
 Co. H, 8th Regt., Minn. Vol
 April 8th 1863
 Area 1.98 Acres
 Scale, 40 feet to 1 inch.





A. Lincoln—
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
THE SIOUX WAR AND MASSACRE.

1862 and 1863.



Fort Kimbal Sept 21
Maine Prairie 1862

Friend Butler

I received your letter
yesterday it went to Sauk
center and back here was
the c
ceque
are ha
where
sentin
twice
three
two d
girls
to

Friend Butler Sept 22

Lieut. B. F. Butler
Co D 4th Reg Minnesota Vol
Beauford's Brig Army of the
Mississippi

INDIAN WAR ON THE MINNESOTA FRONTIER

FORT KIMBAL. Following the Sioux attack on New Ulm, the Minnesota frontier was thrown into a state of confusion and terror. Hundreds of people abandoned their homes and farms and fled to the larger towns for protection. Saint Cloud, Clear Water, Sauk Center, Maine Prairie and others, began building log fortifications and organizing militia companies for defense against the Indians. The letter above was written from FORT KIMBAL, which had been built for protection, at Maine Prairie, on September 21, 1862 and put in the mails, as per postmark, at "Fair Haven Min Sept 22"

The following quotes are from the letter: "In consequence of the Indian war we are having I came to this place where they are well fortified - our sentinals have been fired upon twice and there has been two or three attacks on small parties - two days ago one of the Field girls was attacked and an attempt to carry her off but being near they failed - they tore her close bad and cut her some in their attempt to stab her....J.C.Boobar."

THE WESTERN MAILS

Fair Haven Aug 31st 1862

Fair Haven Aug. 31st / 1862

Indians

My dear Sir,

I am disgusted with them I never thought I would know so much wrong if there was hope I sleep just as well as I ever did I don't believe for all the killing they do.

I don't think you will pardon me for so long neglecting to write you, it is not because I have forgotten I assure you that you are in my mind almost continually, but Eliza writes you twice a week I hardly thought I better from one would interest you, while Eliza was down river I wrote often for I knew that you would want to hear from Fair Haven, Eliza is writing at the same table to Mrs Prime

We are having quite a serious trouble here with the Indians, they have already killed a great many but I can't believe we shall be killed by them. we have been some frightened but are getting over it, this has been such large forces sent out I don't believe they can come this side the Big Woods, I have told Eliza to go down river she has money to take her away, she is not obliged to stay like the rest of the family, we went out to Clear Water and stay

June 3^{cts}



Lieut. B. G. Butler

Co. D Fourth Regt Min Vol

Corinth

Miss

he in fact
is as to him
I wish you
my men
No hurry
to Gallena
Bosom
ded I

THE WESTERN MAILS

"WE HAVE SEEN MORE OF THE HORRARS OF WAR THAN YOU HAVE"

Fair Haven Aug. 31st 1862....We are having quite a serious trouble here with the Indians. they have already killed a great many but I cant believe we shall be killed by them. We have been some frightened but are geting over it. there has been large forces sent out - I dont believe they dare come this side the Big Woods. I have told Eliza (Lida) to go down river (Minnesota) - she is not obliged to stay like the rest of the family. We went out to Clear Water and stayd two days - Eliza was jest as home sick as she could be - in fact we was all pleased to get home. I had almost as soon die as to leave my home - I know you will feel anxous about us - I wish you was at home - I never thought it was right to take so many men from Minnesota while we were surrounded by savages. We have jest hird that they (Indians) have left the Fort (Fort Ridgly) (See note below) - gone to Yellow Medicen with one hundred and fifty wimen & children Prisoners - did I ever believe we was comeing to this - we think & talk but little about the Southern war (Civil) - we have it at home - I dont doubt but we have seen more of the horrars of war than you have - we have seen three wounded - two that were taken prisoners and a great number that have lost they (their) friend - had them shot down in theys presance - How pleased we would be to know that the Minnesota Regts were comeing home to help kill those Savages - We have hird that the Third Regt. was comeing, hope it is so - If the Chipewas are quiete we shall be all right.....Ever one that comes here thinks our fort is good for two hundred Indian - You know they dont have any big guns.....Yours in love Mother"

Cover postmarked "CLEAR WATER MIN SEP 2" and "Due 3 cts" in manuscript. Addressed to Lieut. B.F. Butler/Co. D Fourth Regt. Min Vol/Corinth Miss. It also contained a letter from Butler's sister Nellie. She comments on how some of the men "are really frightend - I think I dont like to see the men such cowards - I should think they would be ashamed to let any one know if they were frightened."

Fort Ridgely was besieged by the Indians on August 19th, just 12 days before this letter was written and 14 days before the Sioux Indians turned the Minnesota frontier into a reign of bloodshed and terror, at the time the country was involved in Civil war.

Butler's wifes name, before they were married, was Eliza Tucker, but she signed her letters and he addressed her as "Lida". Shortly after this letter was written, Lida went to stay with relatives in Detroit.

A. Lincoln -
HIS LIFE
AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR
1862 and 1863.

Sauk Center Sept 18/1862

Dear Parents Brothers and sisters
I am Well, and hope that you are
all the same, It is one month today
since I have enlisted. We have marched



JAMES CADY writes home from "Sauk Center Sept 18/1862..It is one month today since I have enlisted. We have marched 150 miles and have 100 miles more to march. John Casual is nuse (news) carrier from the fort (Abercrombie) to St. Paul with one other man - have just got nuse from the fort. he is with us going back. he says that he thinks that we will have to fight our way to the fort. I write here because it is the last place that the mail is carried from. do not know when we will have a chance to write again. One of the companies that was here have gone back to St. Paul. the other infantry and Caverly has gone on 20 miles from this place. We have been marchain 8 days, We have one Indian - 3 squas - a papoose is at Ft Snelling. there was a half breed shot by the caverly and scalped at this place - he belonged to one of the companies (probably a scout) that was with the caverly. but they (Indians) saw him on the prairie and killed him and tooock a soldiers cap from his head to scalp him. We are in the Indian contry now. A Woman told us yesterdy that the Indians had killed a boy and scalped him in the woods the night before. a part of the compiny saw an Indian day before yestredy...." Cady then reports that the farms, houses, fields, livestock have all been abandoned and to write to him at Fort Abercrombie. The patriotic cover is stamped and postmarked "Sau Ctr Min/Sept 21".



ILLINOIS

Fort Abercrombie, North Dakota, 1862.

A. Lincoln
HIS LIFE
AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR
1862 and 1863.

into such places, they howled like every thing at first but we soon shut them up. our chipeway half breeds and full bloods wood answer them back and try to get them to cross the river Now you can say that your son has been in an Indian fight. Dear Parents Brothers and sisters which was more than I expected so soon. We reached the Ft. day before yesterday. The messengers leave today so I write to have them carry my letter. they will go once in awhile during this winter. I want you to write so that I can get a letter when they come back, if you write so soon as you get this it will come by them. I shall send a letter as often as they go which may be about once a month. We have 13 days on our journey.

CADY'S FIRST INDIAN FIGHT.

James Cady writes his first letter after arriving at Fort Abercrombie under date of "Sept 28/62": "I am well and sound. We reached the Ft. day before yesterday. The messengers leave today so I will write to have them carry my letter. they will go once in awhile during this winter.... We were 13 days on our journey. To day is Sunday. the men are a cutting brush across the river. Some are digging entrenchments around the Ft to day - the same as if it was not Sunday.... Last Friday we had a battle with the Indians before breakfast. We had one man - a Dutch teamster whose team was fired upon - mortally wounded in the bowels, he died about 11 o'clock that night. We saw no less than four dead Indians dragged by the heels. The Indians soon found out that we had a new force at the Ft and they soon drew back in the brush. then we could see nothing but their (gun) smoke and then we would pour in a deadly fire into the brush. The cannon would fire into such places. They howled like every thing at first but we soon shut them up. Our Chipeway half breeds and full bloods would answer them back and try to get them to cross the river - Now you can say that your son has been in an Indian fight.... Which was more than I expected so soon..... James E. Cady." This letter and the long one of the 29th were apparently sent in the same envelope. The cover is missing. From the two letters his arrival date at Fort Abercrombie would be September 28, 1862.

FORT ABERCROMBIE, DAKOTA TERRITORY

James Cady writes from Fort Abercrombie the day after his arrival from Fort Snelling. He tells of the journey from Sauk Center in great detail and describes the fort as he first saw it - that there was no stockade around it.

"Ft Abercrombie Sept 29 62". We reached the Ft last evening being 13 days on our journey. They had some fighting with the Indians yesterday in which two men were killed and one wounded. We traveled about 6 miles over one days journey out from Sauk Center and found a man that was killed by the Indians lying on a side hill all cut and stabbed with knives. his head cut off - was shot twice. We heard of the act before we got there. Some two or three men saw the Indians chase him and shoot at him 3 times. Saw him fall from his horse. Saw the Indians run up to him - then drag him by the heels off to the hill. his head was found where he was shot mostly skinned. We took it to where the body was. I saw the body which had been lying there 2 weeks the day before we got there. he was shot in the left shoulder which came out of the elbow - Was stabbed over the heart and through the ribs. had on nothing but pants and boots. Was all mortified (mortified). The same day the caverly drove a party of Indians from their camp fire and took a bag(g)ly with two knives in it. tea in cups - baskets and numerous other Indian things all of which we have with us. the knives, one had 13 notches cut in the handles. We stoped that night at one of Burbanks stations (Northwestern Express & Stage Co.) which had been burned up. One man was shot there some three weeks ago. Some men buried the body about one week after. When we got there the grave had been dug open and a large stick jammed into the coffin and the corps cut all to peices. The caverly filled the grave up. The next day, which was yesterday, we reached the Ft - not however without seeing some Indians - all of which done the best running they could - one party of 13 were so close that we could see clearly that they were dressed in U.S uniforms with U.S rifles. Only one of which was on a pony. The sight of such Indians made us think that the Ft was taken therefore we did not take them as our Caverly could easily have done. They were afraid that they had a large force in the timber which they started for. but if they had known that the Ft was all right they could have got them before they got in gun shot of the woods. they hooted, and hallowed, motioned their hands at us. fired two shots at us but did not hurt any of us. When we got to the Ft we heard that they had a fight in the morning with the Indians. A party of men out of the Ft of 30 went across the river and were attacked by 50 Indians and two men killed and one wounded - They could not tell wheather they killed any Indians or not as every one that they shot at would fall at the flash of the gun. our men had to leave their dead on the field. This morning a company or two went over after them. They found them all cut to peices. one was scalped and his whis-chers taken off and a peice of flesh taken off from his hip to his knee and the calf of his leg also. One was not scalped, but his hands and head were cut off and he was opened - his heart and entrails were taken out. his head, hands and heart put in side of him. There was 200 head of cattle and 50 horses taken from here - 50 head of which got away from them and came back. We saw a large drove of cattle on the prairie when we came up - They were not over five miles from Sauk Center and therefore we did not take them - they came up to us and seemed glad to see us - kicked up their heels and left. We saw one yoke of cattle with a rope hitched to them. Several with peice of rope hitched to them, two days after that they came in site again - all but a few cows and that yoke of cattle. We drove them along - killed four head of them last night. Benjamin Starr is out here very drunk and swaring awfully - he is mad because the rest of the men are a drawing guns and they will not let him have his. I have seen him so once before since we

Friends folks hear
 I saw the Indians who after
 of the east of the head to
 Baby games. I hope
 to stay in this
 by this winter. They
 have done. They morning

Dear Parents Brothers and Sisters
 I am well and content. The timber
 we reached there the last evening. It is
 long 15 days on our journey. They had
 some fighting with the Indians. We have
 found in which two men were shot of the
 killed and one wounded. He had a
 about 6 miles over one day. I found
 out from Sam Bunker and found that
 a man that was killed by an Indian. He
 the Indians lying on a side that they
 will all out and started with in the
 knife. his head cut off. We shot down a party
 War men
 start out
 the mill go there

A. Lincoln
 HIS LIFE
 AND TIMES

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 1862 and 1863.



came to Ft Snelling the last time. It was very hard work for me to tell these stories to you at first, but concluded to do it as I did not want the folks down there to be ignorant of the truth. This last told scene I did not see but am shure I have the truth of it as I had the story from one that saw the work. That man that had his coffin stove in that I have told you about. his wife is here with one child - She was wounded in the breast. came fifteen miles after wards with the child before she had any help. one of their children was taken off by the Indians. I have seen the woman here. She has got very nearly well. They have 3 cannon here and we brought one which makes 4. They have plenty of aminition Bomb shell & guns, pork, and flour, any amount of it. They have had to through (throw) shells and canister into the woods to drive the Indians out, so that they could go to the river after water. The Indians got into a little town by the name of Slabtown to burn the houses and they throwed some shells into them and the people at the Ft said that they could see the blanketts and flesh fly into the air. There is no wall arround the barrachs here at all - They have throwed up some wood (Brush) and rubish (around the fort). But there is one building that is built of logs, and got port holes in, is all that we have - We are in tents now but are to have buildings by and by.

Sept 25 I have not got my bounty money yet - my months pay will not be in advance as I have (only) served over a month now.....last night we had to get up out of our tents after we had gone to bed to go inside of fortifications as we heard that there was Indians near. This morning we are back in our tents - We move our tents. They say that there is all of four thousand Indians up at Grest Stone lake.....Sept 28 My letter did not go with the messengers as they asked 25 cts extra for careing them, which was more money than I have. The (wagon) train starts out next tuesday. My letter will go then.....J.E.Cady"



A. Lincoln.

HIS LIFE
AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR



Patriotic cover postmarked at FORT ABERCROMBIE OCT 24, 1862. The stamp is missing but the impression made by the postmark was so strong that the colorless date of same is clearly visible. The letter is contained in the envelope.

FORT ABERCROMBIE 1862

James E. Cady writes from Fort Abercrombie under date of October 24, 1862: "...I just learn that the train is to start to morrow morning for St Paul and our letters must be in Post before seven, it is now Six O'clock - this is a train that came from George town about fifty miles above here - One hundred of our men went up there to come here with them (wagon train). I did not go, We heard that they had been taken at George town, but a messenger came through in the night, and said that they had got a way from the Indians with the loss of but too yoke of cattle....We had another little attack the night before the first train went and one other teamster wounded in the calf of the leg - broke one little bone - he is here yet with us - can not go down with this train. I have to stand guard every other day - too hours on post then four off both day and night - it is very cold - guards can not stand still in the day time say nothing about the night. the river froze over last night. We have very hard winds, the prairie is burned over west of us and the wind come from it - We could not see more than ten rods for the ashes and dust - I was detailed to start for George town to day with the mail but the wind kep our company from going - 22 men from our company and five officers are all that go - four men go from each company down with this train to take a little cannon - then come back when they meet the train that we expect to come up." Cady then urges his folks to write more often and send newspapers: "....they may send too trains up before they send one down and as I would hate to have a train come with out hearing from you....We have just got into our (new) quarters to day - have had some very cold camping (in tents) - Our Soldiers cloathing are none to warm for this climate - I have bought me a pair of mockingsons for one dollar. I have no mitens or gloves yet. Our commanding Officer Burges and Adigent General Pell (John H.) are going below with this train....the Indians have left here - has been none seen since that little battle....they think that they have gone up to big Stone lake there town. they have a Wolf in the Ft. The Indians stuck up a little flag with fifteen peices of cloth stuck on it and our half breed said that they had fifteen men killed and that they had given up the white men here and that they had to many big guns for them. James E. Cady."

A. Lincoln—
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
THE SIOUX WAR

Fort Abercrombie Nov 28/62

Dear Mother

I am well, We had a good time last evening, it being thanksgiving. We invited the captain and first Lieutenant at supper with us. We had for supper warm buiscuit and butter the first that I have tasted ^{butter} since I have been in the Ft.

peach
Be,
beer a
till
here a
and d
on, H
and



Strike 'till the last armed foe expires.

Mrs. E. A. Cady,
Dodge City,
St. Co.



Winnipeg

help her
to
Frank
anced
Was in
Was here
bashed
me in
dod

FORT ABERCROMBIE 1862

WE ARE BUILDING A STOCKADE AND BASTIONS FOR THE CANNONS.

When the Eighth arrived at Fort Abercrombie, it found only a group of buildings without a stockade and the garrison under constant alert against Indian attacks. SEE letter of Sept. 29th. In the letter above Cady writes to his mother: "....We invited the captain and first Lieutenant at supper with us. We had for supper warm buiscuit and butter - the first that I have tasted butter since I have been in the Ft - peach presarves apple pie shugar - cockeys - beer &c. The captain and all who wanted too drank beer and smoked cigars. then they danced till eleven Oclock. Joseph Collen was in here and fiddled for us....We are building a stockade and baschin for the cannons. Night before last we had quite a snow here, it was very windy and cold too. I have bought me two prs of gloves - one pr buck-skin the price of which was \$2, but for a little rip I got them for 50cts less. then I got me a pr of yarn gloves with wool nit in side for 60cts and I have made me a pr of mittins out of that canvas that I have. We drewed us some good sky blue pants that are thick and warm....the mail has just come in. I have just been to the Ordiley room and got two letters from you and four papers.....We have a good cornel for commander here now - he comes out and works as hard as any man.....James." Cover postmarked at FORT ABERCROMBIE D.T./DEC 1. The fiddler was Joseph S. Collins and the First Lieutenant was Wesley Kinney.



A. Lincoln.
HIS LIFE
AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR
1862 and 1863.

Fort Abercrombie Nov 30/62

Dear brother Ebenezer

In George's letter I write a little letter to you, which I want you to answer in due time. Do you go to school, when did school commence, where do you go to school, what part of the chores do you do. You must study hard to learn, now is the best time for you to learn. Oh do you keep that little cart yet, how many more have you made. How many Waggon's has Shepard got. Tell father that there is a minister here now but he will go down in a few weeks he belongs to the cavalry, there was one here before

FORT ABERCROMBIE 1862

On Nov. 30, 1862 James writes to his little brother Ebenezer, asking him about his school and what part of the chores he is doing on the farm.: "You must study hard to learn, now is the best time to learn....Tell father that there is a minister here now but he will go down in a few weeks - he belongs to the cavalry. there was one here before and preached a couple of times - then went below. there is about 30 cavalry here - they accompany the mail back and forward....the Winnebagoes are in some with the Sioux - We killed two in our first battle - the Sioux told some half breeds at Georgetown that there was 13 of them (Indians) killed and two Winnebagoes and one of them came here and told us of it. there was a Sioux layed (killed) down at Slab town two or 3 weeks after we came here, a shell passed straight through him. We buried him. We tore down Slab town to build our quarters and for cavalry stables....James"

Cover postmarked at FORT ABERCROMBIE D.T./DEC 1.

Crow Wing Indian Agency Dec 16th 62
my Dear Wife

I sit myself down
for the fourth time since I've heard
from you I have been looking for
a letter from you the past three
weeks I am anxious to know how
you are getting along and the child
rite of life and tell me where you are
and what you are doing. I have had
a very bad cold and cough for a week
past and I stood on yard last
Thursday night and was very cold

Chippewa Minn
Dec 16th 1862

Mrs Mary E. Getham

Plainville

in care of E. Parnsworth Mass

A. Lincoln-

HIS LIFE
AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR

1862 and 1863.

SEE OPPOSITE PAGE
FOR TRANSCRIPT OF
THE LETTER.



CHIPPEWA AGENCY

CHIPPEWA, MINNESOTA Post Office was located at the CHIPPEWA AGENCY in Cass County. It was established on December 7th, 1861 and discontinued on July 22, 1868. The Agency was established before 1855 on the Gull Lake Indian Reservation. It was located on the north bank of the Crow Wing River about 3 miles above its mouth with the Mississippi. The Crow Wing Agency was at the confluence of the two rivers about five miles by road from the Chippewa Agency. Fort Ripley was about fifteen miles south of the Chippewa Agency on the west bank of the Mississippi.

Adincolu

The letter shown was written from the "Crowling Indian Agency Dec. 6th 1862. Cheetham writes to his wife: "the Indians are paid off and we have had no trouble with them but since they have been paid off the whites down to crowling have been selling them whiskey and they have been fighting among themselves - last Sunday there was two men came up from there and said the Indians had been fighting all night the night before and they wanted him to come down there and see if he could find out where they got there whiskey - so he took seventeen of us besides himself and I was one of them - we went down right away Sunday night to crowling five miles below hear - we found several Indians drunk on the road but could not find out by them where they got there liquor - but it was dark when we got down there and they did not no we was coming - the captain divided us into three parts and sent them to different places - one place they found two gallons of whiskey and the place where I was the bartender was half drunk - he said there wasn't a gallon in the store - the captain told us to look all over the store and see - so I went behind the bar and hunted and found a two gallon glass bottle full covered with willow and then we started for the back room and they tried to hold the door shut - the store was full of men - we put on our bayonets and charged on the door and opened it and while we were looking round the bartender made a good many threats - we found one ten gallon cag (keg) full of whiskey and one five gallon cag of in the back room. then we came out and went behind the bar and down a scullie into the cellar and while the three boys were down there we were guarding up stairs and one of the bartenders jumped down the hole and the boys thought by that there must be some there they could not find any in the cellar and they began to punch there bayonets through the wall - it was walled up with boards and they found the hole that went out downers and run there bayonets in that and found three barrels hid behind the wall and when they began to pull them out the bartender held for an axe or gun but we would not let any come near the hole - so he came up and ran upstairs to his wife - they lived upstairs - he told his wife to leave the house for he was going to blow the store up in five minutes and his partner found out what he was going to do and gave the alarm so we stopped him - if we had not he would of killed every one of us that was in the store - he was nearly crazy with liquor and he had hid it taken away from him before and had his store burned last spring and he swore this evening - but we got the liquor and got home fortunately safe but there is more in the town yet...." Cheetham then say he would rather be home with her and the children and that he has given his Captain 30 dollars to send to her. He continues "our captain is a member of the Congregational Church and he and several others in the company holds meetings every Sunday at eleven o'clock and bible class at one and prayer meeting at half past six in the evening..... God it in his infinitely goodness saved our lives and my trait is that he may (see) us through the journey of soldiering and that we may arrive home to our families safe and may God bless (us) and the children and restore you to health is my prayer..... J.J. Cheetham"



Chippewa Agency

Fort Ripley, Minn
8th Reg - Minn. Vol.

Jan. 4th 1863 to day, & see that
 I have made a mistake in
 the date below, called 1862
 Ft. Ahercrombie. Jan. 1. 1862.

Dear Friends

To day is New Year
 and I must begin a letter to
 you. I am not reported for duty
 yet, but am a getting along
 very well, have a good appetite
 and I am gaining flesh fast,
 my ear has not got over being
 sore yet, and I am not very str
 ong yet, Our Captain and sev
 eral of our co. Start down

for a
 furlow of
 of our co.
 ago. We h
 aut. fester
 The Saz
 will not
 which is
 Government

A. Lincoln-
 HIS LIFE
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THE SIOUX WAR
 1862 and 1863.



Rev. E. Cady.
 Dodge City.
 Stab co
 Minn.

FORT AHERCROMBIE
 WINTER MAIL CARRIED BY DOG TEAMS

James Cady writes a long letter to folks back home, starting on New Years Day 1863 and ending on January 9th. A large part of the letter is in regards to "pay day" and personal matters. SEE opposite page for extracts from his letter.

A. Lincoln

HIS LIFE AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR

"Ft Abercrombie, Jan. 1, 1863"

"The mail is to be carried as far as St Cloud by dogs now, Dog trains go from here up to places in British America with goods in the winter time. The first train that I ever saw, I saw to day...I have never told you any thing particular about the fight which we had with the Indians or any thing which transpired while I was on guard the night before we had the first fight, and during the night I and all of the guards in my releif heard noisis that wer made by the Indians - they wer signals, and once the guard was turned out for one of the men and the sargent who had been called to see if he was not mistaken, saw 3 Indians which had been sent as spies to see if we had out a strong guard no doubt. at two oclock I was releived and when we away to the guard house it was ten min to 3 oclock and at 3 we wer all to go on guard again to make the guard double at day light. We had just got into the guard house when the sargent of the guard was called to the same post again and we wer orded out to be in readiness in case of dificulty. So we had to stand there till time to go on, and when I came off I went to the guard house with my gun, and obtained permition to go to breakfast. I had stood 10 hours, 20 min with just 10 min releif. I was just going a crost the prade ground to the tents as a volley of shots came from the woods and I could hear the bullets whistle over my head in great numbers. I turned and run for the guard house and got my gun and when I looked over a wood pile to see Indians and give them a shot certain. I saw a man out side of the fort lying on the ground - I watched him till I saw him stir, and we howled to him to lay still. he done his best to keep still. I fired at an Indian, and then loaded my gun for another one when the heat of the fight was over they got the man in the waggon but he was mortally wounded. He was in plain sight of the Indians and if he had not layed still they would have fired at him again. When he fell the whole woods rung with the Indians wild War Whoop. one Indian fell into the river when shot and two Insians caught him by the legs and pulled him up and they got a Whole volley of shots after them - one fell out of a tree that a Chippewa half breed soldier shot at. he fell (with) his back acrost a limb - then his head ballenced down and down he went to the ground his gun beating him down - bullets wer taken out of building that wer all chawed up. We saw no more of them after the old cannon fired in one charge of grape in to the brush. The little howsers played all of the time with grape and shells - one shell burst over the river and the red saveges hooted but some times when it went about whare it was aimed they ket silent. When they had one killed they kep still, but when a volly went into them some times they would hoot and some times keep silent. The day before the battle one of our men saw 3 Indians pass an opening in the woods and fired at them, had just got his gun loded when two more passed the same place - he and the next guard both saw, and fired at them but I must get to what I started on answering little letters. there are a good many woolves caught by traps and allso foxes mink and other wild animals. one of the guards shot a fox the other night. they are often seen by the guards as well as woolves but no guard dared to shoot at any thing that he knew was not an Indian, becaus it would be a signal that Indians wer arround, but now they think there are none arround. So they do some shooting now....." Cady continues about personal matters and tells his younger brothers to help father and mother do the chores. "James Cady"

Don't Indent Twenty

Direct as before) from your loved
husband F. F. Latham



don't let any
one see my
letters
will you
I can't see the
lines

The PEOPLE will save the Country.

Whiggian Agency Jan 4th 1863

My Dear Wife

I sit myself ^{down} with
great pleasure to answer your kind
letter that I received last night. and
for the Christmas present you sent me
you couldnt of suited me any better
unless you had come yourself I think
they look very neat and cunning and
Charley in partuler but I think Knily
would looked better with a dark
dress, the boy think Caroline is a
perfect picture. I have them before me
I can hardly keep my eyes off them and
when I speak to them they dont answer
me nor you neither it seems as though
you might answer me I must have a
kiss and may God hasten the time
when we can hear and answer one another

it is seem and often and take good care of yourself and children - good bye

round St Francis and through to
Elk River there was some went into
the Brooks when he was gone and asked
for something to eat the Brooks got
them something and after they had
done eating they went to stealing
any thing ^{they} could put there hands on
and the paper says they have kild
some hogs round there they are making
preparations for war I think we shall
have to fight them before spring
the tenth of this month the Indians
met here to make a treaty and to hold
council, for government is going to
move them ~~farther~~ back they say they
won't go but they will have together
is a good many come in hear the last
two days they expect there will be several
hundred in hear by day after tomorrow and
then we will ~~know~~ know whether they will
go or not I will try and get a paper and send
you I must close with kisses to you and the
children, give my love to all the folks
I wish you could come hear bye express and
stay a few days if no longer may God hasten
the time when you will come and stay is my
prayer pray for me my dear wife that I may live
up to my profession through all temptations



A. Lincoln
HIS LIFE
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CROW WING, MINN. JAN. 21, 1863. Cover above contains a letter written from Crow Wing, in which the writer reports that "The Indians showed Warlike demonstrations By killing all the Cattle a Bout Ottertail - Robbing all the Sitizens - taking Horses - all so took some prisoners at Leech Lake - did not kill any one ... Woman and children was ordered to Fort... Indians said they was in fun!" Cover below is addressed to Chief Hole-in-the-day of the Pillager band of the Chippewa Indians at Crow Wing. He was one of the insurgent leadres among the Indians during the uprising and was assassinated by members of his tribe June 27, 1868 at Crow Wing.



A. Lincoln-

HIS LIFE

AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR

DAKOTA TERRITORY

1863 - 1864



That is the one with the stars
Who doth our glorious flag



writes
I know
you
to be

so I will tell
could do for me
to me. I need
you could knit
farm of some
Grand and now
of some interest to



FIGHT AWAY, BOYS!
We'll take care of the farm.

St. Abercrombie Jan. 21, 1863

Dear Mother

I must write
a few words for you, I
feel very well now and
if it was it for my
I know
for you
I leg
how
I tried
don't
I leg as



Mrs. Charles W. Cady,
Dodge City,
State of
Minnesota

FORT ABERCROMBIE JAN. 21, 1863

Cady writes to his mother and sister on personal matters. He copies a poem, "WHAT OTHER NAME THAN THINE MOTHER" and dedicates it to her. Cady also says "I am in hopes to send you my likeness in a week or two." In his various letters he urges his brothers and sisters to help mother and father run the farm, until he gets back. NOTE the caption under the vignette on his mothers letter: "FIGHT AWAY, BOYS! We'll take care of the farm." The cover is postmarked at FORT ABERCROMBIE D.T. JAN 20 although the letter is dated the 21st - apparently in error.

you no need to send any paper now

Chippewa Agency Feb 18th 1863
Dear Wife

I received your letter this morning, which I looked for last week dated Feb 6th I was sorry to hear you had caught more cold you must take good care of your

good many com
sore throat hear

indian Cheaf a
throat diseased
weeks ago man
a good indian
of two white

and the captin

him in military order but the cheives
wold not let him they took
him all



Chippewa Min
Feb 19 1863

Mrs Mary E Cheetham

Plainville

care of E Farnsworth Mass

CHIPPEWA AGENCY

Cover postmarked "Chippewa Min/Feb 19 1863". Cheetham writes under date of "Chippewa Agency Feb 18th, 1863....I was sorry to hear you had caught more cold - you must take good care of yourself - there is a good many complaining with a sore throat hear, there was an indian Cheaf dide with the throat diseased hear about two weeks ago named big dog - he is a good indian - he saved the lives of two white men last fall and the captin wanted to berry him in military order but the cheives wold not let him - they took him offwe have two feet (of snow) on the level and it was very cold... mercery froze and down to the Fort (Ripley)...forty four below zero.Thomas Wellings the Anoka Brass band has just got hear on a visit....the boys have had some comical valentines come to day and they have had a great laf over them.....T.J.Cheetham".

A. Lincoln

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1862 and 1863.

A. Lincoln-

HIS LIFE

AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR
DAKOTA TERRITORY
1863 - 1864



THE WAR
FOR THE UNION

St. Abercrombie, Minn., 23/63

Dear Friends at home.

I am
in good health. My leg has began
to heal, but it is very slow, the
Dr says it will take considerable
time for it to heal.



The Star Spangled Banner,
The Flag We Fight Under.

Mr. Rev. E. Cady.

Dodge, City,
St. Paul, Co.

Minnesota.

For him
a furlon, every man that
gets a furlon has to send



REBELLION WILL BE PUT DOWN

St. Albans, Vt.
Aug. 2, 1863,

Dear Friends,

I have just received a letter from home, and am very glad to hear that you are getting along so well with the springs. Work hard at home.



Long may it wave.

Rev. C. Cadz.

Dodge City,
St. Co.

Minnesota.

...and to
...town of St. Co.
...name is causing his death
...has caused by an accident
...while playing McKitt ball, too.

Ft Abercrombie.

May 2, 1863.

Dear Friends.

I have just received a letter from home. Was very glad to hear that you are getting along so well with your Springs work. Wish that I was at home to help you do it. I hope that you will succeed in carry through all you are laying out to do. I have just come off of guard this morning, it rained a little last night. One of our men died last night about nine oclock it was an Irish man, he used to live in the town of L.C. his name is Crowning his death was caused by an axident while playing wickett ball too men ran to geather, the club of the man striking Crownin in the lower part of the breast, it is supposed to have caused a fracture, he finished the game without any complaint but layed down in his bunk after the game was over, and was taken over to the Hospital where he died in great pain in less than 40 hours. A catholic preast came from above here about 200 miles with several half breeds, going to St Paul, one of the half breeds shot himself while here with a shot gun, the charge going through one of his hands and loging into his bowels, but he was a very fleshy man and the charge did not go through, the Dr thinks that he will live, he was a very heavy man his weigh being 330 lbs. these half breeds said that th soux ware a fraid of this ft, and that they went on to th minnesota river because they thought there was not so much danger there. they are affraid that we have a large squad of caverly here and that if they are seene here that they would be taken. I have a letter from Clarence Hubbard to day. I sent Charles a paper with an instruction book to keep spring field musketts in order. last week . I am sorry to hear that mother is feeling unwell this Spring. We were mustered day before yesterday for two months pay, so ther is \$ 52, coming to us now. We do not know when th pay master will be here. I suppose Hobart has got to be quite a boy by this time, he is most 7 years old. I shall be 19 in a few days, but I have writen enough for this time.

Yours truly

James.E.Cady.

A. Lincoln-

HIS LIFE AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR AND MASSACRE.

1862 and 1863.



MANANNAH, MINNESOTA. Post Office established in Meeker County on Oct. 21, 1857 and discontinued on March 30, 1907. This was the site of the Manannah Massacre on Aug. 26, 1862, just 9 days following the Sioux outbreak, in which 5 men out of a party of 11, were ambushed and killed by the Indians. This was also the site on which a log Fort was built to protect the settlers.

Cheetham writes under date of "Fort Manannah April 8th/63....

I am very tired after a weeks marching...some days we walked 26 miles with all our things on but our napsacks - these we hired hauled...the Captain hired the team and we pay him when we get our pay - every man was lame and foot sore...some had to ride I

and hope for the best with love
to all your families who love
you & your children best of all
others
Ford Manannah April 8th/63
my Dear Wife
I have not had
any from my last but
expect they are on the road
hear it is two weeks since I

Manannah Minn April 9th
Mrs Mary E Cheetham
Plainville
care of E Farnsworth Mass

FORT MANANNAH

walked every step - we are all very tired and lame (from) laying still so long at (Fort) Ripley...we have got a fort hear - there is some log buildings that have been taken down and hauled hear off the clames (farms) that have been left (abandoned) - there is only three familys within twelve miles...the land is very rich...it is horrid to see the houses and wheat staks the red skins have burnt - there was four men killed and one woman not ten rods from hear and three more not over a quarter of a mile from hear....there was three Indians seen last week by some soldiers that went out horse back scouting but they did not get them - they shot one but he got into the timber and they could not find him - the siux are around hear...they killed three soldiers and one citizen week before last...there was thirty cavely went after them but could not find them. the soldiers was two miles from there quarters hunting Elk - there is plenty of game but we are forbidden to leave the quarters for we have no horses...the Captain says he will send to head quarters and get some right away for we are liable to be shot any time out side the stocade...there is only thirty of us hear and the folks told us on the road we needed a (w)hole company hear more than any place within 50 miles of hear - there is a company 15 miles below us of infantry...the post office* is 30 miles from hear - there is an express comes hear and to these stachions round hear once a week that brings and takes our letters - But my Dear Wife I have one thing to say that is for you to take good care of yourself and babies and may God help you is my prayer and will do the best I can for you and myself and if I am killed by these red skins I hope I may get one first if no moreJames".

*The cover is postmarked "Manannah Minn April 9th"(1863). So there was a postmaster if not a regular post office set up.

A. Lincoln-
HIS LIFE
AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR
1862 and 1863.

For Cheetham's description
of the CHIPPEWA AGENCY
sketch on opposite page
SEE BELOW.



No 3, I did not number the other two
I have not revised it 32 of yours, but I have No 3

Fort Ripley April 18th 1863
Dear Wife

I received a letter
from you the last mail
and I was very glad you must
write for I have not heard
from you ^{before}, it will be three
k. weeks next Tuesday night. I have



Mrs Mary E Cheatham

Plainville

care of E Fainsworth

Mass



FORT RIPLEY

In this letter under date of "Fort Ripley Apr 18th, 1863" Cheatham writes that he has been "below on furlow two weeks" that they have "preaching twice every sunday.....and in the evening prayer meeting and at noon bible class and thursday evening prayer meeting - thank God we are not deprived of his word...there was two men taken to Fort Snelling to day to have there trial - one for steeling money.. and the other for desserting and there is another going round hear with a ball and chain fastened to him for swaring at his Captin and several in the gard house for simuler ofences...." Cheatham then describes the penciled sketch of the Chippewa Agency (see opposite page) which he has sent home: "I am standing gard there with a gun in my hand - them are all squaes (Indian women) you see there with dresses on and Infans on the wood pile - the biggest one on the wood (pile) is hol in the day the big cheaf that has made all the trobble with the chippeways - there is some of our boys standing in frunt of the quarters - that mule stands frunt of the quarters...T.J.Cheatham".

(Minnesota).
Intend to establish
Fort Abercrombie.

General Orders, }
No. 15. }

Head Quarters of the Army,
June 24, 1858.

By direction of the Secretary of War - under the act approved March 3, 1857, a military post to be known as Fort Abercrombie, will be established on the most eligible site near the head of navigation of the Red river of the North, at, or in the vicinity of, a place known as Graham's Point, Minnesota. The two companies, (one of the 2^d infantry, and one of the 3^d artillery,) at Fort Ribley, and one of the 2^d infantry from Fort Ridgely - the latter to be designated by the post commander, will, under Major H. Day, 3^d infantry, be charged with its construction, and will, as soon after the receipt hereof as possible, proceed to the point above designated.

In order that no time may be lost in commencing the work Lieutenant Colonel Abercrombie, 2^d infantry, will proceed with the company from Fort Ridgely, determine upon the position and plan of the new post, and give all the preparatory orders for building it without delay. He will remain in charge till the arrival of Major Day, when he will rejoin his present station.

The Post will be built for two companies, and as, ultimately, one of them is to be a company of Cavalry, the necessary provision for such a garrison will enter into the plan of the work.

Twenty thousand dollars have been appropriated for this

THE WESTERN MAILS

FORT ABERCROMBIE ON RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

On June 24, 1858, Lieut. General Winfield Scott issued General Orders No. 15 directing the commanding officer at Fort Ridgely to establish a post to be known as Fort Abercrombie at or near Graham's Point, Minnesota. Lieut. Col. John Joseph Abercrombie and the 2d Infantry were ordered to select the site and construct the fort. It was by his choice that he selected the west side of the Red River in what is now the state of North Dakota. At this time, Minnesota had just become a state and the site was in the residual part left over from the Minnesota Territory. The post office was established at the fort on December 13, 1858. Fort Abercrombie played an important part in the Sioux Uprising in 1862 and the Indian wars in the Dakotas that followed.

General Orders No. 15

By direction of the secretary of War — under the act of March 3, 1857 — a military post to be known as Fort Abercrombie, will be established on the most eligible site near the head of navigation of the Red River of the North, at, or in the vicinity of, a place known as Graham's Point, Minnesota. The two companies (one of the 2d infantry, and one of the 2d artillery), at Fort Ripley, and one of the 2d infantry from Fort Ridgely — the latter to be designated by the post commander, will, under Major H. Day, 2d infantry, be charged with its construction, and will, as soon after the receipt hereof as possible, proceed to the point above designated.

In order that no time may be lost in commencing the work Lieutenant Colonel J.J. Abercrombie, 2d infantry, will proceed with the company from Fort Ridgely, determine upon the position and plan of the new post, and give all the preparatory orders for building it without delay. He will remain in charge till the arrival of Major Day, when he will rejoin his present station.

The Post will be built for two companies, and as, ultimately one of them is to be a company of cavalry, the necessary provision for such a garrison will enter into the plan of the work.

Twenty thousand dollars have been appropriated for this post, and its cost must be kept within that sum. The labor will be chiefly done by the troops, and the most economical disposition will be made of the building, materials to be found on the spot.

Lieutenant Colonel Abercrombie will mark off a suitable reserve and transmit a plat of it to General Head Quarters without delay.

In connection with the movement of its present garrison as hereinbefore ordered the post of Fort Ripley will be broken up, and all the subsistence, military stores of every kind, and materials which will be worth the transportation, will be sent to Graham's Point: and, such of the latter as may be applicable, used in the construction of the new post.

The proper departments will take the necessary measures to dispose of all public property at Fort Ripley which may be left behind.

The Quartermaster and Commissary Departments will furnish the necessary transportation, subsistence and other supplies for the execution of this order.

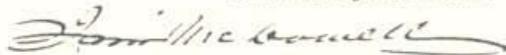
Instead of being stationed in St. Louis, the regimental Quartermaster and Quartermaster Sergeant of the 2d infantry will immediately be sent to report for duty to Lieut. Col. Abercrombie.

The company of the 2d artillery will either winter at Fort Ridgely, or be brought out of Minnesota as may be hereafter ordered.

By command of Brt. Lieut. General Scott:

Signed, Irvin McDowell
Assistant Adjutant General

C.O. Fort Ridgely



Fort Ripley was not "broken up" but continued as a military establishment until 1878. However, the military reserve was retained and renamed Camp Ripley. It occupies a large tract of land across the Mississippi from the present town of Fort Ripley. It is used as a training ground for troops of the National Guard of several midwestern states.



View of Fort Sumner, D. C.

11 Garrison Monument, D. C.

12 Fort Sumner, D. C.

13 Fort Sumner, D. C.

14 Fort Sumner, D. C.

15 Fort Sumner, D. C.

16 Fort Sumner, D. C.

17 Fort Sumner, D. C.

18 Fort Sumner, D. C.

19 Fort Sumner, D. C.

20 Fort Sumner, D. C.

11 Garrison Monument, D. C.

12 Fort Sumner, D. C.

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14 Fort Sumner, D. C.

15 Fort Sumner, D. C.

16 Fort Sumner, D. C.

17 Fort Sumner, D. C.

18 Fort Sumner, D. C.

19 Fort Sumner, D. C.

20 Fort Sumner, D. C.



Our hearts are with the Heroes
Who defend our glorious Flag



Ft. Abercrombie, May, 4, 1863.

Dear Friends

*The mail has
just arrived with some
little news from the
South, and I thought*

A. Lincoln

HIS LIFE
AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR
1862 and 1863.

RED RIVER OX CARTS, FURS AND INDIANS

"Ft. Abercrombie, May, 4, 1863

The mail has just arrived with some little news from the South I thought I would write a few lines to you and let you know what is going on in this direction, as I suppose you will hear numerous flying stories, most will be false and exuraded. I will give you the thruth of the case. The Soux [Sioux Indians] have gone arround us, and have killed 3 soldiers at a small Station on this road, the men ware out hunting I beleive, so the Indians did not attact the Station, they also killed one citizen between here and that station, he was on the road with four oxen for beef for this fort. Yesterday morning by daylight a train [Red River Ox carts] Started from here; they were from the British posesions, and were loaded with furs &c; they met the Stage and heard the news, they left, their carts and came back with their ponies, on their way back they found a cart and gun belonging to one of the men of the train, but could not find him or his ponie or his furs, the later of which he had about \$3,000.00 worth, he started from here about eight oclock in the morning making him several hours behind the body of the train, he has not been seen any wheare since he left the Ft, and is supposed to have been killed, the citizen was found on the road by the men with the mail, a knife was set sticking in his breast, one of the men said that he pulled it out of his breast, A Chippeway half breed was out yesterday morning, and came in on a run and said that he had seen as many as 20 Soux Indians, a body of 20 men were immedatly sent at [out] in hopes to see them but came in without finding any clue to them and it was all supposed to be a scare of the half breed by seeing some cattle or mules but now it is supposed that he did see Soux, which he held all the time that he did. We heve set out small trees all arround the prade ground, the ft is fixed up pretty well now, it has all been swept over with brush, and no one is allowed off of the walks, So the prade ground is getting prettly green, May, 5.

This morning two co's were sent out to Scout arround a little - our co was one that went. Two co's are going out every morning now, So our co will have to be one every other morning as there are four co's here. The mail was to start from here this morning but the escort not being ready it will not start till tomorrow morning, they will take one of our cannons. There has been a great deal of fishing and hunting about here lately, and it is a wonder that the Soux have not shot a man or two. I am on post poliece this week, and do not do any thing but that.....James E. Cady."

A. Lincoln -
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
THE SIOUX WAR

St. Heronville Aug. 8. 1863

Dear Friends,

I am well and hope that you can all say as much. The mail has not come in yet, but we expect it about noon, as yesterday was the regular day for it to come in. That hall



Long may it wave

Rev. C. Cady,
Dodge City,
St. Co.,
Minnesota

...he left the road and went to run around them to get into the road again and he had to keep a great distance from them so that they could not shoot him, he lost his way and roamed the prairie all night, and early the next morning he came to one of the Stations, the same was a foot, but he said that they ran

A. Lincoln-
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
THE SIOUX WAR

Mary, keep up good courage and don't worry
about me and the children, we shall
do the best we can, love to all
good bye for this time

Manannah June 13th 1863

Dear Wife

I received your
welcome letter yesterday
dated May 21 I was glad to
learn that you was no
worse, and the child
comfortable

I hope



Mrs Mary E Cheetham

Plainville

Mass

care of E. Towns

I hope

so low water
on the river for 18 years as
it is now, there has no
steam boats run above
the falls this summer

DEATH OF CAPTAIN CADY

FOREST CITY, MINNESOTA Letter written by James Cheetham from MANANNAH on June 13, 1863 and then carried by military express to FOREST CITY where it entered the regular mail on June 15th. Cheetham describes the death of his Captain, John S. Cady, by the Indians on June 11th.

A. Lincoln
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
THE SIOUX WAR

MANANNAH JUNE 13th, 1863. In this letter to his wife Cheatham describes the death of Captain Cady at the hands of the Indians:..."I never saw it so dry the papers say it hasent been so low water in the river for 18 years as it is now. there has (been) no steam boats run above the falls (St. Anthony) this summer. NEWS There was three horses stolen 10 milds above Montersellow (Monticello) on Silver crick last saturday by indians and they were tracked to forest city the next day by our boys at Kingston. then the solders at forest city took the track and followed it 4 milds this way and found a horse skinn the indians left behind and the solderd went back (because) it was night. our kingstone boys got so clost to them the next day (after) they horses was stolen - the indians left there packs and camp cettles and a number of other things that our boys got. the night the forest city boys got the news two men came hear and brought us the news - they came in a buggy with one horse and then it was 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oclock an forest city is 12 milds from hear - part of the way heavy timber - the rest praire - that night we , 12 of us started at 7 Oclock 5 milds below hear to cut them off on an indian trail there was through the timber - we stayed untill ten oclock and saw no indians - we came back that night - it rained untill nine Oclock and we got wet and our guns very rusty.....the captain(Cady) got to forest city that night with the horses for us(He had gone down to get horses for the regiment), and these men(who had brought the news)went back the next morning - they found where the indians had crost the road since the rain - it was 2 milds nearer forest city - then we went 7 milds from hear soon after they(the men) crost the track they met the captin with the horses and told him of it and went back and shoed him the tracks - he and eight more men went after them and followed them all that day(on) horse back and found wheare they eat supper - there was fire there - there was three citisans with them that new the country - one of them came back that night to forest city - his horse was tired out. He said the captin was going to follow Them as long as he had any to eat - they took some cold bread with them - Mr Weldon came with them and haled a load of amuntition and things - he came on hear and stayed one day waiting for the captin....the captin and 7 others - George (J) Secoy was along and Mr. Brown(?there were 3 Browns in Co.A)...and 8 in all followed on that night as long as they could see and stoped till morning - as soon as they could see they started after them(Indians) again and about seven O clock they found them - they saw them crossing the praire over to a little peace of timber and brush land and there was heavy timber 80 rods from there - the indians run in that brush - our captin and the boys were close on them - the captin was a head and he (called) halted them and they did not stop. there was 3 of them so he shot at them and hit one but didnt kill him - he shot again and hit a horse in the face - the indians left the horses & laid down in the brush - the other boys fired at them but did not hit them - the indians fired at our men and they were all off the horses - one indian shot the captin through the hart and killed him in an instant and just tuched another ones ear and one ball whent clost by Georges head and they heard more firing in the heavy timber - they thoet there war more indians so they took the captin and the horses and came away, so they did not get any of them - only the horses that was stolen and one of them shot but they think he will live - but we have lost our captin poor fellow - he only gaped once after he fell to the ground but he was a good man and prepared to die - that is one great thing we could only all say the same - what a good thing it would be for us , the hole company feels very bad and think they will never have another like him. he was taken to Anoka right away and is to be berreed to day.....James."

1863.
St. Iherombie. June 22.

Dear Friends

I am as well as usual
the mail has just came in the
first time for three weeks. I was
very glad to hear that you were
getting along so well with your
work, but was almost mad to
hear that Gailord had not settled
up that bill which he promised to
with Stuy, and then Stuy has
paid Blackett just one dollar more
than he ought to, for if I remember
right the remainder of the bill was
just \$5.40 or \$5.44 I was thinking it
was 54 Cts instead of 99 Cts but am
not certain, I had a bill of the amount
that I paid to Stuy till a few days
ago but supposed that that was
all settled up long ago and burnt
up the receipt. I saw Blackett on
the boat when I went up to St. Paul
and told him what Gailord said
he said it would be all right and that
Gailord was as good as pay as he would

1863.
Ft Abercrombie. June, 22.

Dear Friends

I am as well as usual the mail has just came in the first time for three weeks. I was very glad to hear that you were getting along so well with your work, but was allmost mad to here that gailord had not settled up that bill which he promised to with Stery, and then Stery has paid Hackett just one dollar more than he ought to, for if I ~~remember~~ right the remainder of the bill was just \$3,54^{cts} or \$3,44^{cts} I was thinking it wa 54 cts instead of 44 cts but am not certain, I had a bill of the amount that I paid to Stery till a few days ago but supposed that that was settled up long ago and burnt up the receipt. I saw Hackett on the boat when I went up to St Pall and told him what Gailord said he said it would be all right and that Gailord was as good pay as he wanted and according to the talk which passed between us I under stood that he held gailord resonsible for his pay, and relied me from all debt or responsibillity of the payment, and the thing I thought was so safe that I never gave it a thought, and Hackett gave me to understand that if Gaillord was able to pay it he was able to loose it, and Sterry was not ignorant of the conclusion for I told him of it when I went to L C. I suppose you will here before this letter reaches you that Capt Cady of Co A 8 reg was shot by the Sioux Indians while following them up to get some horses which they had stolen, this expedition which Sibly is taking out will drive the Sioux round in back of us and then instead of fathere off I beleive. The other train that was up here left one co of cavelry here till the other day when they went down again. June, 23. one co of cavelry went back with the train and one co of Infantry from here, there is another large train coming that is going to the Bridish Posesions, it will be here to night. We here that the rebles are moving towards Pensylvania. I have just received a notice that a letter is at St Paul for me and that ,21 cts is due on it. I got two letters from you, one writen by father and the other writen by Charles and mother, it is now about three oclock and I have read three large news papers through besides writing a letter to the P.M. at St Paul.

A. Lincoln-

HIS LIFE
AND TIMES

THE SIOUX WAR
1862 and 1863.



Patriotic cover postmarked "Alexandria Mi July 7/63"
One of a few covers without a letter.

ALEXANDRIA June 29, 1863.

I am well - You see that I am at a new place. it is 90 miles towards St Paul and with in one days drive of Sauk Center. A train came to the Ft A [Probably Fort Abercrombie although there was a civilian fort located at Alexandria. SEE plan of Fort Alexandria in this collection] a short time after the other one left - it had goods for the Hudson Bay Co. A red river train met it at the fort and took the goods down to Ft Garry [Canada, British North America. The Red River flowed north, thus down would be North] - There was over 200 two wheald carts [Red River Ox Carts] in the red river train, There is 100 waggons in this train. Were ordered here as an escort for this train, with orders to return to the Ft after remaining here one day. if the Capt received no other orders from below. We expect 75 horses here to take to the Ft for Sibilly and some for Scouts at the Ft. The mail has just come in with a dispatch for us to remain here till another train comes up and the 75 horses, We will probly have to stay here 2 or 3 weeks. June 30th Our Capt is going to St Cloud with the stage to day. Those men that were with those beef cattle fore Ft A and got killed allso killed one Soux. The cavelry escort that was with the other train found him dead a short distance from where the men were killed, and near a slough in the tall grass, I saw his bones or part of them for his legs arms and scull bones are taken, his hair lay scatered around. One of the cavelry boys here got lost while escorting this train up to the Ft, they were Scouting in the Alexandria Woods and this fellow got away from the other men, when two Indians popped up right in the dircetion of the other men - fortunate enough they only had bows and arows - they shot at him several times but had probly forgot how to use their bows, he ran his horse into the brush and under the limb of a tree and was thrown off, he lost his horse - had his clothes all tore off of himself runing through brush. Two men were sent to look for him but did find him - he was out two days. James E. Cady."

A. Lincoln-
HIS LIFE AND TIMES
THE SIOUX WAR

Alexander June 22 1864

I am writing you to see that I
am in a new place, it is 1 or 2 ^{miles} towards St
Paul, and with me are a large number of Sioux Center
I have come to the St. P. a short time after
the other, and left it had good horses
and a red line train and
at the depot and took the train to
St. Paul.

Alexander M. June 22 1864



Rev. C. Vandy
Dodge City

Still Co. to take
Simmons to court

a dispatch as the train here still another
train comes up, and the 15-horses, we will
probably have to stay here 2 or 3 weeks, and
we cannot get our mail here, the road
does not have here, but the St. P. train will
bring it day. June 30th Our capt is going to
St. Cloud with the stage to day. Those men