

Crow Creek there were very few men, most of them being held as prisoners in the government prison at Davenport. It was, however, determined to release something more than 240 of these men from prison and bring them out to their people and establish them upon a new reservation, consisting of about four townships of land, adjoining the Poncas in northern Nebraska. They numbered about 1,350 souls at that time. These people were thoroughly subdued and at once set about to engage in farming, and they still reside on the reservation set apart for them at that time, living at all times in perfect amity with the whites.

This removal was made in the summer of 1866.

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We left the Sissetons and Wahpetons, under Standing Buffalo, Wanatan and Scarlet Plume, hovering about the Canadian border after the battle of Big Mound in 1862, and anxious to return to their lands. It was a long time before an understanding of the real situation relating to these people could be brought to the consciousness of our people. The general impression was, both in civil and military quarters, that they had flown from their lands about Big Stone Lake in the autumn of 1862 because they were hostile; that they had engaged in the hostilities at Big Mound, Dead Buffalo Lake, Stony Lake and White Stone Hill in the autumn of 1863 and at Kill Deer Mountain and in the Bad Lands in the summer of 1864, and in consequence intense prejudice existed against them. Gradually, through the mediation of the friendly Sissetons and Wahpetons, who had remained with General Sibley and enlisted in the government service, the true situation began to dawn upon the authorities, and by 1867 negotiations were opened with them looking to the establishment of them upon reservations in Dakota territory. These negotiations resulted in the signing of the treaty on the 22d day of April, 1867, made by Lewis V. Logy and William H. Watson, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Gabriel Renville, John Otherday and twenty-one other Sissetons and Wahpetons, by which the Faltiron reservation, between Lake Kampeska, Lake Traverse and the head of the coteau, was set apart for the friendlies and for those who had heretofore surrendered