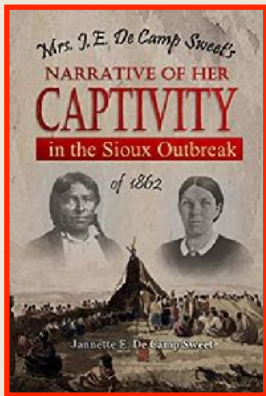




Lorenzo Lawrence Rescue by David Geister, MNHS Collections. After his daring rescue, Towanetatton, or Face of the Village, also known as Lorenzo Lawrence, joined Colonel Sibley and the U.S. soldiers. After the war he continued as a scout for Sibley's army.

Jannette married Reverend Joshua Sweet, an Episcopal chaplain at Fort Ridgely.

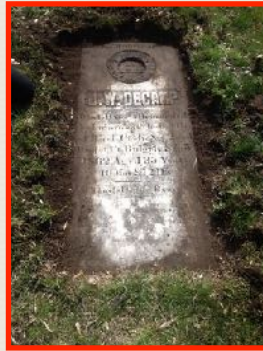
Joshua Sweet died in 1874, and Jannette eventually made her home in California, where she died at Alameda on June 25, 1920.



Jannette DeCamp Sweet wrote a book about her involvement in the U.S.-Dakota War called *Mrs. J.E. DeCamp Sweet's Narrative of Her Captivity in the Sioux Outbreak of 1862*. It was published in 1894.



Rev. Mrs. Joshua Sweet (Jannette DeCamp) from McLeod County Historical Society.



Joseph Warren DeCamp was born October 24, 1826 in Licking County, Ohio, and died on September 2, 1862 at age 35. Inscription: "In Memory of My Husband, J.W. DeCamp, Who Fell Mortally Wounded by Indians at the Battle of Birch Coulee, Sep. 2 and Died at Fort Ridgely Sep. 5, 1862. Aged 35 Years, 10 Mos. & 12 D's. Thus! sleep the Brave." His body was moved to the Valley Cemetery in Shakopee in 1865.



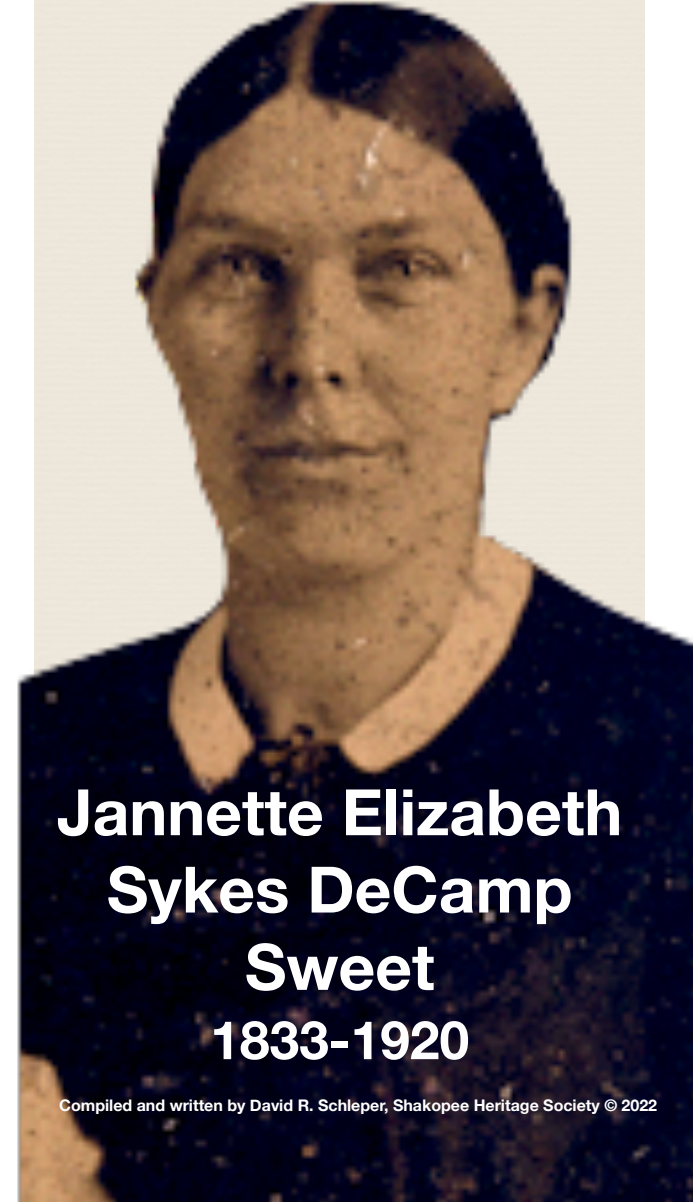
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Jannette Elizabeth
Sykes DeCamp
Sweet
1833-1920



Jannette Elizabeth Sykes was born near Lockport, New York, July 29, 1833. Her parents were Harry Nathaniel Sykes (1793-1872) and Elizabeth Seeber (1794-1862). Her family later migrated to Van Wert County, Ohio, where she married Joseph Warren DeCamp on May 30, 1852.

Joseph Warren DeCamp was born on October 13, 1826, son of John DeCamp (ca. 1790-1851) and Hannah Springer (1788-1842).

The couple moved to Shakopee, Minnesota in 1855, and in 1861 to the Red Wood (Lower Sioux) Indian Agency. Joseph operated the saw mill.

Joseph and Jannette were mostly friends with the Indians. The Dakota visited daily. They traded for what they needed. The Dakota, with few exceptions, were kind and peaceable, and after a few months she grew accustomed to them and did not fear them. They came almost daily with their bags of corn to be ground, and would linger about the house, asking questions about everything.

During the 1861-62 winter the Dakota were suffering. Their crops had been bad and there was much sickness due to starvation. The deep snow made the roads almost impassable and government supplies became scanty. The weekly government issues of food failed to meet the wants of many hungry people.



Portrait of Janette Elizabeth Sykes DeCamp Sweet and infant son, Benjamin (left) and portrait of Janette Elizabeth Sykes DeCamp Sweet's two oldest sons, Wellington and Warren DeCamp, taken just after their release from captivity in 1862, from the Minnesota Historical Society.

The DeCamps were not settlers, because that would imply settling empty land, bringing order and civilization, and the inherent right of European Americans to take Indigenous homelands. The settler colonists took land that native people already occupied, according to Peter DeCarlo.



The DeCamps opened their cellar and distributed many bushels of vegetables to those who were suffering. "I cannot doubt that our friendly attitude toward them became the means of our preservation after being taken captive."

On August 18, an Indian man told her that all the white people had been killed at the agency, "and you had better be getting out of this." Wacouta's mother came running past. She cried, "Puck-a-chee! Puck-a-chee!" "Fly! Fly!"

Jannette and her children were taken captive in August 1862. Some of those she aided returned the favors. One was Towanetaton, or Face of the Village, also known as Lawrence Lorenzo. Towanetaton was the son of Left Hand and Tatidutawin or Her Scarlet House, most commonly known by her Christian name of Catherine Tatidutawin.



Catherine Tatidutawin was the first Dakota woman baptized into Christianity at the Lac Qui Parle Mission in 1837. She is pictured here perhaps 50 years later. (Photo Courtesy Marlin Peterson.)

Catherine was born into the Wahpeton Dakota community at Lac Qui Parle in west central Minnesota in 1801, daughter of Dawamanyici and Kagiwin, according to <https://dakotasoulsisters.com/2013/02/21/totidutawin-a-true-dakota-soul-sister/>.

Catherine Tatidutawin gave good and shelter to Jannette and family. Then Catherine's son, Towanetaton helped Jannette and family escaped to Fort Ridgely. He guide them to a marsh where they hid, and then they escaped along the river. As they travelled they faced many tribulations from hunger, thirst, severe weather, exhaustion, and fear. After five days, they made it safely to Fort Ridgely along with Mrs. Robideaux and her five children who had been discovered along the way.

When she reached the fort, she learned her husband had been mortally wounded in the Battle of Birch Coulee.



Towanetaton, or Face of the Village, also known as Lawrence Lorenzo, no date. Photo courtesy Marlin Peterson. From the Minnesota Historical Society.