## I'm not a bot



## Lower sioux indian community

MPCA Reports - The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency recently released a series of reports, studies and plans addressing water contamination in the Minnesota River, the biggest tributary to the Mississippi in our state. All the studies will be open for public comment until 4:30pm Friday, September 20, 2019. Learn more Water Storage Forum -April 4, 2019 If you would like to learn about upcoming events across the basin, sign up for the Minnesota River Congress LEARN ABOUT THE BASIN Targeted Watershed Storage Presentation by Patrick Belmont Sediment, science, and stakeholders - clearing the muddy waters of the Minnesota River Documentary. Featured Videos Voices of the River Video oral history project by Anne Queenan River Revival- Working Together to Save the Minnesota River Documentary. Featured Videos Voices of the River Video oral history project by Anne Queenan River Revival- Working Together to Save the Minnesota River Documentary. virtual tour of sites across the Minnesota River Basin. The Cansayapi Cultural Department (CCD) was established in 2017 through Tribal resolution No. 17-137 to enhance the capacity of cultural preservation work at Lower Sioux Indian Community. to share and sustain our connections to our traditions and to one another, and together, we promote the well-being of our Dakota Oyate and the Oceti Sakowin. 1 Cultural Survey 2 Oral Story 3 Preservation of Cultural Resources and Historic Material 4 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) We are committed to improving the health and well-being of our community members. If you have questions or need assistance, please contact us. © 2025 Native Ministries International | Site by GrowthZone Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. The people grow, adapt, and innovate together, through opportunities that span the generations and seek continuous success. Located near Morton, Minnesota, the Lower Sioux Indian Community is a healthy, safe, and happy community — grounded and guided by Dakota culture, traditions, and language — where every person contributes to a diversified social and economic life. Join us for our annual Wacipi, a three-day Dakota event with traditional dancing, singing, drums, ceremonies, vendors, flag raising, golf tournament, 2K/5K fun run, and much more! The Lower Sioux Indian Community strives to make reservation lands livable and permanent homelands for tribal citizens through programs, which are necessary to raise the standard of living and the social well-being of its membership. Both process and product are valuable in community, including economic and social programs, which are necessary to raise the standard of living and the social well-being of its membership. Both process and product are valuable in community, including economic and social programs, which are necessary to raise the standard of living and the social well-being of its membership. Both process and product are valuable in community, including economic and social programs, which are necessary to raise the standard of living and the social well-being of its membership. planning. The Lower Sioux Indian Community Comprehensive Plan (LSICCP) is a living document, intended to be reviewed and updated on an on-going basis. Since conducting community planning is a significant undertaking, the planning department identified needed phases and benchmarks in the development of a comprehensive community plan. The primary outcomes of Phase I were to establish a vision for the community; conduct asset mapping; and develop exploratory community goals. Phase III is to provide an educational framework in strengthening tribal governance and nation building. Phase IV is for each department to begin Strategic Development in 3 to 5 year increments that align with the previous phases. Phase III and IV will be conducted concurrently as resources allow. Comprehensive Community Planning is a long-term investment that supports sustainable initiatives, working towards realizing a broader vision. As a living document, the LSICCP is intended to be reviewed, implemented, and subsequently updated on a cyclical basis. The US government established the Lower Sioux Agency in 1853 as an administrative center for the newly created Dakota reservation. It was the site of the outbreak of the US-Dakota War of 1862, just nine years after it was created. The Lower Sioux Agency in 1853 as an administrative center for the newly created Dakota reservation. It was the site of the outbreak of the US-Dakota War of 1862, just nine years after it was created. The Lower Sioux Agency in 1853 as an administrative center for the newly created Dakota reservation. Agency was one of two US government Indian agencies established in 1853 to be the administrative centers of the newly created Dakota reservations for the Mdewakanton and Wahpekute bands of Dakota reservations for the Mdewakanton and Wahpekute bands of Dakota reservations for the Dakota reservations for the Dakota reservations for the Mdewakanton and Wahpekute bands of Dakota reservations for the Dakota reservations for the Dakota reservations for the Mdewakanton and Wahpekute bands of Dakota reservations for the Dakota reservation for the Dakota reservatio school, blacksmith shop, stables, carpenter shop, church, boarding house, and homes for agency employees. That same year, the government established Fort Ridgely at the southeastern edge of the reservation. The Minnesota River was an important highway for the Dakota, government employees, the military, settlers, and travelers. In the 1850s and 1860s, steamboats delivered people and goods to the agency by landing at the foot of the bluffs near the eastern end of the River Trail. The agency blacksmith shop stood nearby, and downstream were the agency saw and grist (corn/wheat grinding) mills. Located next to the landing was the ferry crossing to the north river bank and the road to Fort Ridgely. It was from here that agency workers fled the morning of August 18, 1862, in an effort to reach the fort after the war erupted. At the time of the US-Dakota War in 1862, the settlement at the lower agency included between 15 and 20 government buildings, as well as sleeping quarters and homes for government employees and their families. Dakota families adopting a European American farming lifestyle occupied approximately 130 brick, frame, and log homes nearby. An Episcopal and Presbyterian missionary complex of homes, churches, and other buildings lay several hundred yards to the east of the agency grounds. Traders' stores and homes lined the road just northwest of the agency. The 1861 agency warehouse A stone warehouse built in 1861 provided storage for food and goods intended for the Dakota. The building replaced several less substantial log buildings located below the bluffs, precariously close to the river. Agency carpenter John Nairn likely planned and supervised the project, possibly contracting with one or more masons to oversee the stone work. Judging from agency reports, plows and farm tools, seeds, food, nails, windows and doors, clothing, candles, dishes, and many other supplies were among the goods stored here. Although the wooden interior was burned out, the stone walls survived the war relatively intact. It is the only agency-era structure left standing at the site today. After the war, the Knueppel family acquired the building and by the 1870s converted it to a farmhouse and private residence for the next 100 years. Subsequent owners enlarged the narrow, original windows, cut in new doors and windows, and added an enclosed front porch. Restoration of the warehouse to its 1861 appearance began in 1997. Home on the Minnesota River homes. Federal legislation provided for the establishment of a new Lower Sioux community. Today, the Lower Sioux Indian Community borders the northwest edge of the original site. The Bdewakantunwan Dakota (Sioux) is one of the Seven bands of the Oceti Sakowin (Seven Council Fires). The Lower Sioux Indian Community, home of the Minnesota Bdewakantunwan band of Dakota, is located in south central Minnesota, bounded by Redwood County, and the Minnesota River. The Lower Sioux Indian Community, traditionally called Cansayapi (where they paint the trees red), offers a rare combination of scenic beauty and Minnesota heritage. The Lower Sioux Indian Community, traditionally called Cansayapi (where they paint the trees red), offers a rare combination of scenic beauty and Minnesota heritage. 1934. This sovereign nation has a land base that consists of 1,759 acres held in trust status. The land was never allotted to individual Bdewakantunwan Dakotas, but home sites were assigned to the tribal citizens. There are about 1,100 acres classified as agricultural land, grassland, and cultivated land, 570 acres of forest. However, due to the historical background of the Bdewakantunwan band of Dakota, the Lower Sioux Indian Community does place historical claim to other sites outside of its current land base in the Minnesota River Valley alone. Since 2007, the Lower Sioux Agency Historic Site has been managed by the Lower Sioux Indian Community in partnership with the Minnesota Historical Society. The Lower Sioux Agency was established in 1853 by the U.S. government to serve as administrative center for government to serve for government to serve for government to serve for government t sufficient farmers. This reservation was just four percent of the land the Dakota previously inhabited. As the United States drifted toward civil war, promises to the Dakota tribes were all but forgotten amidst the graft and corruption in the Indian service. Frustrated and provoked by a series of broken promises and by reservation policies that forced cultural change, Dakota warriors decided to go to war with the United States on a hot August Sunday in 1862. The fighting lasted six weeks and took the lives of nearly five hundred whites, mostly civilians, and an unknown but substantial number of Dakota. President Department: Community Council Members Ext. 8632 robert.larsen@lowersioux.com Secretary Department: Community Council Members Ext. 8633 joey.obrien@lowersioux.com Asst. 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Today, there are three Dakota communities along the Minnesota River with the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux located on the lower end in the Twin Cities. Both of the middle of the river. Each of them supports an environmental office to monitor its natural resources like ground water, incorporate conservation practices to protect Tribal water, land and air along with other related duties. Lower Sioux Indian Community - Redwood Falls A federally recognized Indian tribe located in south central Minnesota in Redwood County, the Lower Sioux Indian Community - Redwood Falls A federally recognized Indian tribe located in south central Minnesota in Redwood County, the Lower Sioux Indian Community - Redwood Falls A federally recognized Indian tribe located in south central Minnesota in Redwood County, the Lower Sioux Indian Community - Redwood Falls A federally recognized Indian tribe located in south central Minnesota in Redwood County, the Lower Sioux Indian Community - Redwood Falls A federally recognized Indian tribe located in south central Minnesota in Redwood Falls A federally recognized Indian Community - Redw culture as the heart and spirit of everything they do. Members of the Lower Sioux Indian Community are part of the Mdewakanton Band of Dakota. Today, the Lower Sioux Soffice of the Environment was created in 1992 to increase the environmental regulatory presence on their reservation and to develop environmental programs for the community - Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community - Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community - Shakopee and Prior Lake From the original 250-acre reservation established in the 1880s, this Dakota community now owns over 3,000 acres of land located in Scott County. Direct descendents of the Mdewakanton Dakota people that once lived in villages near the lower Minnesota River, this community concentrates on a wide range of services including ones related to protecting and restoring the natural environment to conditions prior to European-American settlement. Some of this effort relates to prairie restoration, protecting drinking water sources, producing energy from natural materials and much more. Contact: 952-496-6158 (Land and Natural Resources) - Upper Sioux Community - Granite Falls The mission of the Upper Sioux Board of Trustees is to provide culturally-based programs and services that preserve the Dakota traditions, promote and support education, healthy families and a diversified and growing economy, leading to increased self-esteem and self-sufficiency for individual community members and the Upper Sioux Community, Pejuhutazizi Oyate. Today, the Upper Sioux Community members and the Upper Sioux Community members an Secretary/Treasurer Ext. 2515 tyler.prescott@lowersioux.com Vice-President (507)697-6185 bob.prescott@lowersioux.com