

Some Dakota and mixed blood people in Hennepin County prior to the US Dakota War of 1862

NAME	SOURCE	NOTED FOR
		<p>Note: there had been thousands of Dakota and mixed blood people in present day Hennepin County prior to 1853 when the Treaty of 1853 established the reservation in western Minnesota. They lived in bands in various Dakota villages along the Minnesota River. Those who are listed here are those for whom specific information has been found that link them to Hennepin County.</p> <p><i>See Resource section for Book titles and Codes, Journal titles and Codes</i></p>
Cloud Man (Marpiya-Wicasta)	TDE 187	<p>Was head of the village on the east edge of Lake Calhoun in the 1830's, doing farming there. Moved his village to Oak Grove,(present-day Bloomington) and was there from 1839 to 1853.</p> <p>Description of Dakota life and location of Cloud Man's village: http://www.ci.bloomington.mn.us/main_top/2_facilities/rec_facility/pond/signs/dakota_life/dakota_life.htm</p>
Prescott, Mary (Naginowenah)	<p>Article "Naginowenah, Lucy Prescott, and the Wizard of Cereal Foods: Cultural Identity across Three Generations of an Anglo-Dakota Family," <i>Minnesota History</i>, 63/2 Summer 2012. Find-a-grave, "Mary Prescott". TDE 127n22.</p>	<p>Born 1804 or 1806 to Man Who Flies, a sub-chief of Cloud Man's band, located at Lake Calhoun. She became the common law wife of Philander Prescott, a trader at Fort Snelling; they lived near Fort Snelling and later at the Redwood Agency. They were living at the Lower Agency in August 1862 when the conflict began, and Philander was killed by attacking Dakota. Mary and a daughter Julia were taken captive but escaped. Mary is buried at the Pioneers and Soldiers Memorial Cemetery in Minneapolis, along with her husband and son Lorenzo Taliferro Prescott, a Civil War veteran. Note: Lucy Prescott and some of her children are also buried at the Pioneer and Soldiers' Cemetery.</p>

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Quinn, George (George Ortley, Wakandyamani, The spirit that rattles as it walks)	TDE	Born near Minnehaha Creek in 1843. His mother was Ineyehewh, of the Lake Calhoun band of Mdewakanton. His father may have been Peter Quinn, a long-time government employee and interpreter. He learned to read and write at Lake Calhoun from Gideon Pond. He had been living in Bloomington but was visiting at the Redwood Agency in August 1862 when the conflict broke out and got caught up in the war. He fought at the attack on Redwood Ferry and at the Battle of Wood Lake, was imprisoned at Davenport, lived later years at Morton.
Renville, John B.	M&I	Son of Joseph Renville Sr. of Lac qui Parle, grew up there, received a college education in Illinois, was a teacher at the Upper Agency and held captive during the conflict. After the conflict he lived in Old St. Anthony for two years with his wife Mary Butler Renville. During this time he translated "Precept upon Precept", a basic text for teaching the Christian faith, into Dakota. Later he moved to the Sisseton Reservation, served as a scout in Dakota Territory, and became ordained in 1865, the first Dakota person to do so. He served in the Dakota Presbytery.
Snana, (Maggie Brass)	TDE	She was born at Mendota in 1839, and belonged to the Kaposia band of Mdewakantons. She was educated at Thomas Williamson's mission school at Kaposia 1849-1852. She and her mother Barleycorn moved to the reservation in 1853. At age 15 she married Andrew Good Thunder. They joined the Episcopal Mission Church in 1861, the first Dakota people to do so. During the conflict she purchased and protected a 14 year old German girl, Mary Schwandt, who remained with Snana until she was turned over to Col. Sibley at Camp Release. Snana and her husband lived in the internment camp at Fort Snelling in the winter of 1862-1863, after which she went to live at Faribault. TDE 141.
Wakeman, Esther (Blue Sky)	TDE	Sister-in-law to Little Crow, born near Oak Grove, moved to the reservation in 1853, experienced war as a Dakota woman affiliated with the warrior group, fled to Dakota Territory with Little Crow's people, surrendered at Pembina 1864, lived later at Crow Creek, Santee reservation, spent last years at Morton in 1885.

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Weston, David
(Seeing Stone,
Tunkarnwenyakapi) MH 4

He was raised as a traditional Dakot youth in his father's village at Lake Calhoun, moved with his parents to Oak Grove in 1839. He learned to read and write in Dakota at the Pond Mission School in Oak Grove. In 1853 he moved with his parents to the Lower Sioux Agency, where he became a farmer Indian around 1856 and farmed for subsistence. In the U.S. Dakota Conflict he witnessed the battles of Fort Ridgely, Birch Coulee, and Wood Lake, He surrendered at Camp Release, but was not tried by the military commission for participation in the war. He was sent to Fort Snelling for internment, and sent to Crow Creek and the Santee Reservtion. In 1866 he became the leader of his father's band on the death of Chief Traveling Hail, moved to the Big Sioux River where he took up a homestead and farmed. Later lived near Flandreau SD, where he farmed and was a lay reader in the Episcopal church.

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