William Warren: History of the Ojibway People

Ke-che-ne-zuh-yauh  
Crane clan, declared principal chief over whole Ojibwe tribe at convocation with French in 1671 at Sault Ste. Marie

Mons. Cadeau (came to Ojibwe country in 1671, in the train of the French envoy, Sieur de St. Lusson)  
GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER

A-ke-gui-ow  
White Earth interpreter at Truman A.

Ojibwe woman of A-waus-e clan  
GREAT-GRANDMOTHER

White Crane  
• Waub-uj-e-jauk  
• hereditary chief of LaPointe village

John Baptiste Cadotte = Ojibwe woman of A-waus-e clan  
GREAT-GRANDFATHER

Michel Cadotte (1764-1836)  
GRANDFATHER

Lyman M. Warren 1794-1847  
FATHER

Mary (English)  
teacher at Red Lake Mission School served as chief consultant for anthropologist Frances Densmore, Ojibwe Customs (1929)

W. Warren moves to Minnesota, to Crow Wing and then Gull Lake; worked as farmer and as interpreter.

Charlotte, Julia, Sophia  
sisters

Mary Cadotte  
GRANDMOTHER

John Baptiste Cadotte, Jr.  
GRAND-UNCLE

• She is described as “3/4 Indian, an excellent cook, a neat house-keeper, though she could not speak a word of English”
• “She was a woman of fine natural abilities, a good mother, though without the advantages of any education”
• She was a devout Catholic.

Mary is a Presbyterian, descendant of Richard Warren, a Mayflower Pilgrim
• described by a missionary as “a good Christian man, desirous of giving his children the benefits of a Christian education.”
• He was the first to invite American missionaries into the region of Lake Superior, and helped them gain access to people and helped them financially.
• He had a large and select library, described as “an unexpected sight in Indian country.”
• After dissolving his relation with the American Fur Company in 1838, he moved to Chippewa River, Wisconsin, where he had been appointed a farmer, blacksmith, and sub-agent of the Ojibways, in that reservation; he built a saw-mill

• 1850, elected to the legislature, and took his seat in St. Paul in 1851
• At the encouragement of a colleague, WWW begins to write articles emphasizing Ojibwe oral traditional history, e.g., “A brief history of the Ojibways in Minnesota, as obtained from their old men” (1831)
• 1851-53, WWW continues to work on his book, desperately poor, though his generosity towards others is great.
• 1853 WWW goes to New York, hoping to find a publisher for his book, and some medical help. He finds neither, and returns to Minnesota: he makes it to St. Paul where he stays with his sister overnight, but on the morning of June 1st, suffers massive hemorrhaging and dies at the age of 28 yrs.
• 1885 Warren’s book is finally published, by Minnesota Historical Society.