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HISTORY

Riggs, S.R.
Biog. of Men
connected with
Dakota Mission
1835-1860

Records



PRESENTED TO THE
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The Author = Rev S.R. Riggs

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A
Tableau of

The Families,

And Single Persons,

Connected with the S. D. C. F. M.

in the Dakota Mission,

During the Quarter of a Century

for 1833- to 1860.

With the Boarding Scholars.

Prepared by S. R. Riggs.

Copied by Martha T. Riggs

Hazlewood, Mo.

Sep. 1861.



Family II.

Thomas Smith Williamson
M. D. was the son of Rev. William Williamson, and was born in Union District, South Carolina, in March 1800. At the time of his birth his father was pastor of and lived near to the Fair House church, so called from a small stream of the same name. His parents were both natives of Sunville County in North Carolina, and their fathers were both ruling Elders in the church of Brushy creek near Philadelphia in that county.

William Williamson commenced classical studies when quite young; but the school to which he went was broken up by the appointment of the teacher as an Officer in the Revolutionary Army. When about sixteen years of age, while he was on a visit at an Uncle's on the head

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waters of the Kanawha in Virginia, several families in the neighborhood were taken captive by the Indians; and he joined a company of volunteers which was raised to go in pursuit. In this attack after more than a week's chase, they were unsuccessful and lost only one of their own number. When not yet eighteen years old he was drafted into the North Carolina Militia, and accompanied Gates in his unfortunate expedition through the Carolinas, and was present at the battle near Blue Mount or Sanders Creek; on which occasion he was guarding the prisoners, and so was in the engagement.

After the war was over his father, Thomas Williamson, moved to South Carolina and settled on a farm on which the Court House of Spartanburg

District was afterwards built. After some years, his son William resumed his studies and graduated at Hampden Sidney College, and after studying theology was ordained pastor of this church in April 1793.

His parents were both raised in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. His mother, Anne Newton, was descended from a brother or cousin of Sir Isaac Newton, and was also related to Rev. John Newton. Her father, like John Newton, before coming to America, had been a commander of a vessel; he was taken prisoner by the Turks, who dealt harshly with him, and after some time he made his escape.

Thomas Williamson, for some years after his marriage with Anne Newton, was thought to be affected with pulmonary consumption, which caused

him to move from the Key Stone State, first to Augusta in the Old Dominion, and then to North Carolina. He owned several good farms in the Carolinas, which he had worked by slaves, but himself worked as the head of a blacksmith until he was upwards of seventy years old. The most of his slaves he purchased at their own request to keep them from falling into the hands of hard masters. At his death he willed them all to his two surviving children that they might be set free; and about twenty, chiefly born in his house, were brought to Ohio and liberated. Several of his brothers followed him from Pennsylvania to Southern Virginia, where, and in North Carolina and Tennessee their descendants are still numerous.

Rev. William Williamson

married for his first wife Bath-
arine Beauford, a native of the
Palmetto State, who bore him four
daughters, three of whom are
still living. After her death, he
married Mary Smith, the eldest
daughter of Samuel and Mary
Smith - who raised seven sons and
four daughters. Samuel Smith
was descended from some of
the early colonists of Virginia,
and he and his wife, whose
maiden name was Webb, were
both natives of that State. Of
their descendants some still
reside in North Carolina, but
the greater part have emigrated
to Tennessee and Alabama.

The children of William
Williamson, by his second mar-
riage with Mary Smith, were
Thomas Smith Williamson and
Jane Smith Williamson. By
both his marriages he had become
the owner of slaves, which by the

laws of South Carolina would have been the property of his children. For the purpose of giving to them their liberty, in 1805, he removed from South Carolina to Adams County Ohio. Before her marriage Mary Smith taught a number of young negroes to read, and of their descendants quite a number are now free in Ohio. It should be remarked that the Smiths and Williamsons of the eighteenth century thought it right, under the circumstances in which they were, to buy and hold slaves, but not right to sell them, and they never did sell any.

Thomas Smith Williamson was sent to Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, where he graduated. He studied medicine with Dr. H. B. Kellam of West Union, Ohio; and attended medical lectures in Cincinnati

in the winter of 1822-3, at the close of which he received license to practice; and this he did with his preceptor during the summer following. The next winter he attended medical lectures in Yale Medical College, New Haven, Connecticut, when he received the degree of M.D. in March 1824. Returning to Ohio, he resumed the practice of medicine in West Union, where he continued a year; and moved to Ripley in May 1825. There he continued in the successful practice of his profession until the spring of 1835.

Margaret Poage Williamson was the daughter of Col. James and Mary Poage. She was born in Mason County Ky. in Oct. 1804, and was married to Dr. Williamson April 10th 1827. The father was the proprietor

of the town of Ripley, in Brown County, Ohio, and owned several hundred acres of land adjoining the town. He was a native of Rockbridge or Laramie County Virginia, where his father had the office of county surveyor, which continued in the family for several generations. While several of the family remained in the Old Dominion, Col. Page, with not less than three of his brothers settled in Kentucky previous to the close of the last century.

Mrs. Williamson's mother's maiden name was Woods. Her father was a native of Scotland. He was educated for the ministry but followed teaching for a living. His descendants are numerous about Wheeling, Virginia, and Nashville, Tennessee.

In the spring of 1833, Dr. Williamson placed himself under the care of the Chillicothe Presbytery

and commenced the study of Theology. In August of that year he removed with his family to Walnut Hills, and connected himself with Lane Seminary. In April 1834, in the First Presbyterian church of Red Oak, he was licensed to preach by the Chillicothe Presbytery. Previous to his licensure, he had received from the Am. Board, an appointment to proceed on an exploring tour among the Indians of the Upper Mississippi, with special reference to the Sac and Foxes, and to collect what information he could in reference to the Sioux, Winnebagoes and other Indians. Starting on this tour towards the last of April he returned to Ohio the second of August. On the 18th of September 1834, in Union Church, Ross County, Ohio, he was ordained as a Missionary by the Presby-

tery of Chillicothe. The charge was given by Rev. John Rankin of Ripley. A few months afterwards he received his appointment as a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. to the Dakotas.

On the first day of April 1835, Dr. Williamson with his family accompanied by Shp. S. Higgins and family, left Ripley Ohio, and on the 16th of May they arrived at Fort Snelling. They started up the Minnesota river the 22d of June, reached Traverse des Sioux on the 30th, and arrived at Lacquiport on the 9th of July 1835.

There, at Lacquiport on the north side of the Minnesota river, in sight of the Lake. That speaks, they established themselves as teachers of the religion of Jesus.

The winter of 1839-40. Dr. Williamson spent in Ohio,

superintending the printing of portions of the scriptures, and school books. Again in the spring of 1842 he went with his family to the neighborhood of Fort Snelling where he remained until September 1843. With these exceptions he continued his labors at Lacquiport until the autumn of 1846, when he removed with his family to Chaponia, a few miles below Saint Paul. With the exception of the winter of 1847-8, which they spent in Ohio, Dr. W. and his family continued to reside at Chaponia until the autumn of 1852. The Indians were then being removed up the Minnesota, and if he remained with them it was necessary that he should remove also. He selected his present site on Rush Brook, a short distance above the Paghebrook or Yellow

Medicine, and having spent the summer months in building he removed his family up in October of that year.

Since coming to Painesville he has been Swine-herd of Minn-
sota. In September 1856, he attended the meeting of the Am. Board at Newark N.J. and in the spring of 1858, he accompanied a depredation of the Dakotas to Washington city, in which he was absent from home about two months.

Children of Thomas L.
and Margaret P. Williamson.

1. William Blair - was born in Ripley, Ohio, May 10, 1828, and died of Hydrocephalus, resulting from fever, March 27, 1830.

2. Mary Poage - was born April 13, 1830, and deceased, January 12, 1833, of scarlet fever.

3. James Gilliland - was born

Jan 25, 1832, and died of scarlet fever Jan 25, 1833. The mortal remains of these three repose in the graveyard in Ripley, near the graves of their mother's parents - her grandmother and several of her brothers and sisters.

4. Elizabeth Poage - was born at Walnut Hills, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1833. She was educated in Ohio, chiefly near Yellow Springs, where she was left with her Uncle J. B. Knox, in May 1839. Then she had her home, but spent about three years with her parents in Minnesota, previous to her marriage with Andrew Humber April 1855.

5. John Poage - was born at Leipsic, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1835. When twelve years of age he was taken to Ohio where he remained over three years, attending school a part of the time at Manchester and

South Salem. In April 1851, he returned to Minnesota and was engaged in hard work until Nov. 1852. That winter he pursued his studies at Mount Palestine Illinois, and the next summer entered the Freshman class in Knox College at Galena. In the fall of 1853, he went to Marietta College, where he was entered in the Junior class and graduated in the class of 1857. After spending a few months at home, he commenced the study of Theology in Lane Seminary. While at home during the vacation in the summer of 1859, he was licensed to preach by the Dakota Presbytery. He then returned to Ohio, to spend his last year in the Seminary.

6. Andrew Woods - was born at Lacépaille, January 31, 1838. He pursued his education at

home until the fall of 1852, when he accompanied his brother John to Mount Palestine and to Knox College Illinois, and afterwards to Marietta, Ohio, and graduated with him in the class of 1857. Since that time he has been at home except one year spent as a resident graduate at Yale College, studying Natural Sciences and Mathematics.

7. Nancy Lane - was born at Lacépaille July 28, 1840. She studied at Galena Illinois, from the fall of 1854, until the College Commencement in 1855. From that time she remained at home until the autumn of 1857, where she became connected as a scholar with the Western Female Seminary at Oxford, Ohio, where she expects to graduate with the present Senior class.

8. Smith Burgess - was born near Fort Snelling, Sept. 21, 1842, and was crushed to death under a sled loaded with wood, at Pajindager, March 3, 1856.

9. Martha - was born at Lacminparla Nov. 5, 1844; and is pursuing her education at home.

10. Henry Marsden - was born at Chaplin, March 1st, 1851.

Andrew Hunter - was born in Angelica, Allegheny County New York, August 6, 1835. His parents were Moses and Elizabeth Hunter. They were both natives of the state of New York.

Moses Hunter was graduated at Union College and studied theology at Princeton. After spending a year in Michigan, he was settled as a pastor six years in Cassin and

Twelve years in Hudson New York; after which he engaged in the enterprise of furnishing Quincy Mission Institute, in connection with Dr. Nelson and others. While engaged in this work he died in 1842 at Chicago.

Andrew was the youngest of five children. He came to Minnesota in 1852, and was engaged in assisting in the Dakota Mission for several years. He was married to Elizabeth Williamson April 19, 1858. They have one child - Nancy - born Aug. 10, 1859; and reside near Hannan des Sioux.

Family III.

Jedediah Dwight Stevens
was born March 23, 1798, in
Hamilton, Madison County, State
of New York. His parents were
Dea. Jonathan and Lucy Stevens,
both natives of Massachusetts.

Jedediah D. Stevens pursued
his education at Hamilton
Seminary; and studied Theol-
ogy at Peterboro, under the
guidance of Rev. Samuel T. Mills.
He was licensed and ordained
by the Concord Presbytery—
Vernon, by Rev. Mr. Olson and
charged by Rev. Mr. Parker, who
at an early day visited the
Indians beyond the Rocky
Mountains.

Julia Eggleston was born
June 7, 1807, in Bethany, Gen-
esee County, New York. She
was the daughter of George
Eggleston of Buffalo, N. Y.; and
was married to Jedediah,

Daights. Stevens on Badwin, May 3, 1827. They commenced their missionary labors immediately afterward on the Island of Mackinac, where they continued nearly two years. In the summer of 1829, Mr. Stevens was sent out on an exploring tour to the Dakotas on the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers, and the Ojibwas between the Mississippi and Lake Superior. From the spring of 1831 until the winter of 1834, he was connected with the Rockbridge mission on Fox river, twenty miles below Green Bay. In Feb. 1834, he was commissioned to commence a mission among the Dakotas, in the vicinity of Fort Snelling. But that season the cholera was prevalent - his parents were in declining health, and both died that year - besides, some business matters were to be

arranged at the Rockbridge mission. These things detained him during the summer, and for the winter he was sent to occupy the mission on the Island of Mackinac. It was May 30, 1835, when Mr. Stevens and his family reached Fort Snelling. Dr. Williamson and his party had arrived two weeks before.

Mr. Stevens proceeded to commence a station at Lake Hamlet in the vicinity of the Lake Superior band. This station he continued to occupy until the summer of 1839, when he resigned his connection with the Board, and that fall removed to Kaposhaw, where he remained two years in Government employ. His residence was not at the place now called Kaposhaw, but with Kaposhaw's band of Indians, who still mean this time

planted at what is now called
Winona, and subsequently at or
near the mouth of the Gumbus.
From that place he removed to
Prairie du Chien and preached
to white people. And from thence
they went to Platteville. He is now
laboring in Waterford, Racine County,
Wis. where he reports a recent and
marked work of grace.

Mrs. Julia Eggleston Perkins died
of billious pneumonia, after a
sickness of five days, March 7, 1845,
in the village of Platteville, Grant
Co. Wis. Mr. Perkins testifies that
she died triumphing in the faith
of Jesus. She left six children. One,
a daughter, the eldest born, had
died when she was four years old.
The youngest, an infant of three
months when his mother died,
followed her six months after.
wards.

Family III.

Sammel William Pond was
born April 10, 1808, in the town
of Washington, Litchfield County
Conn. His parents were Elnathan
Judson and Sarah Hollister Pond.
They had a number of children.
One daughter married a Riggs
and removed to Minnecota several
years ago. The son of another,
Sam Titus, came to this State
many years since and married
Janet Leonard. They reside near
Shakopee.

Sammel William was the
fourth child, and hence was
generally called by the Dakotas
"Cha-San". With his younger brother
Gideon Hollister, he came to
Fort Snelling, to labor among the
Dakotas, May 6, 1834. They estab-
lished themselves with the Lake
Calhoun band at Lake Calhoun
with whom they continued to
reside chiefly for many years.

In 1836 Samuel returned East and was licensed and ordained by the Litchfield South Association of Congregational ministers, in March 1837; soon after which he returned to his Dakota field of labor, and became connected with the A. B. C. F. M. as a missionary.

Cordelia Eggleston was born in Batavia N. Y., Nov. 22, 1815. In 1837, she came out with her brother-in-law, Rev. G. D. Stevens, who had for two years previously been stationed at Lake Harriet. At that place, Nov. 22, 1838, she was married to Samuel William Pond.

They remained at the Lake Harriet station until the spring of 1840, when the Indians having left Lake Balhoun and being in an unsettled state, they removed to the Baker House, near Fort Snelling. In May 1842, they removed temporarily to

Saginaw, and the spring following returned to the Baker House; and from thence in the same summer of 1843, they removed to Oak Grove, where they were again with the Indians of Lake Balhoun. In December 1847, they removed to Shakopee where they continued as missionaries to the Indians until their removal, and where Mr. Pond still labors among the white people.

Mrs. Cordelia Eggleston Pond's health failed, and with the hope of reminding that the family made a journey east to visit their friends in the autumn of 1851. But her health was not restored. She died in Washington Conn. Feb. 6, 1852.

The present Mrs. Pond was born in Washington, Conn., May 13, 1809; and was married to Mr. Pond April 4, 1832. Her maiden

name was Smith.

By his first marriage Mr. Pond has four children, viz;

1. Jennet - Clarissa - was born at the Baker House, May 6. 1842

2. Cordeelia Rebecca - was born at Oak Grove, Oct. 10. 1844.

3. Enochian Judson - was born at Oak Grove, Oct. 17. 1847.

4. Samuel William - was born at Shakopee, April 20. 1850.

They are all still living at home.

Family IV.

Gideon Hollister Pond was a native of the town of Washington, in Litchfield County, Conn. His parents were Enochian Judson and Sarah Hollister Pond. Gideon was the fifth child, and was called by the Dakotas "Hakari". He was probably born somewhere in the year 1810 - but he says, I don't find my birth recorded in the Bible, and the memory of it was not born in me.

He came to the land of the Dakotas, with his brother Samuel, in the spring of 1834. At Lake Calhoun and Lake Harriet he resided until the summer of 1836, when he removed to the Mission at Lac-quipare, where he continued to assist in manual labor and teaching until the spring of 1839.

Sarah Page, the daughter of Col. James and Mary Page - was born in Mason County, Ky.

in May 1806. As a member of Dr. Williamson's family, she came out to the Dakotas in 1835; and was for several years engaged in teaching at Lacquiport. Here in the autumn of 1837 she was married to G. H. Pond. On this occasion Mr. Pond followed the injunction of Christ, "When thou makest a feast call not thy friends, nor thy rich neighbors - but call the maimed and the halt and the blind."

Early in the spring of 1839, Mr. Pond removed with his family from Lacquiport, made a canoe voyage down the Minnesota, and established himself at Lake Calhoun. There they remained until the next year, when the Indians, abandoning Lake Calhoun, on account of their fear of the Chippewas, Mr. Pond with his family removed to Camp Cold Water, or the Baker

House, near Fort Snelling. In the summer of 1843, the Indians with whom they had been laboring becoming again settled, they established themselves at Oak Grove, where Mr. Pond has continued to reside and labor up to the present time. Since the removal of the Dakotas his labors have been with the white population. In benevolent efforts the Oak Grove church seems to stand in the front ranks of the churches of Minnesota.

Mr. Pond was licensed to preach by the Dakota Presbytery in the spring of 1847, and ordained by the same body in the fall of 1848.

Mrs. Sarah Page Pond, after a lingering illness of eighteen months, died at Oak Grove, May 2, 1853. Mr. Pond writes, "Her memory is blessed." She had seven children, all of whom

are still living.

For his second wife Mr. Pond married Mrs. Agnes C. J. Hopkins, widow of Rev. Robert Hopkins, sometime in the spring or summer of 1854, who still occupies the position of mother families in his large household.

Mr. Pond's children are -

1. Ruth Anne - was born at Lacynipark, Sept. 16. 1838. When young she spent some years with friends in the State of Connecticut - was married to Mr. Gordrich in 1838, and has a daughter, Sarah L., born March 3. 1859, at Bloomington, where they reside.

2. Edward Robert - was born at Lake Harriet, March 17. 1840. He is still at home.

3. Sarah Rebecca - was born at Camp Cold Water, Jan. 9. 1842 and was married in 1859, to Mr. William H. Ellison, a nephew

of Dr. Williamson, who for several years had rendered valuable aid to the mission at Haporia and Pajindagee in house building. Mr. and Mrs. Ellison have a son, James Ellison, born at Oak Grove Feb. 13. 1860.

4. George H. - was born at Camp Cold Water April 24, 1843. In the fall of 1858, he was injured in one knee by the discharge of a gun which made it necessary to amputate. He is now going to school at Minneapolis.

5. Mary H. - was born at Oak Grove, Dec. 24, 1843.

6. Jane Elisabeth - was born at Oak Grove, Aug. 17. 1847.

7. Ellen - was born at Oak Grove, March 14. 1849.

8. Heroman Hine - was born at Oak Grove, Oct. 15. 1855.

9. Agnes - was born at Oak Grove, Dec. 30. 1856.

10. Gidern H. — was born at
Oak Grove, Oct. 18. 1858.

Mr. Pond says of all, except-
the three youngest, that they
must "they have been born again".

Family V.

Alexander Gililland

Huggins, was born Feb. 18, 1862, in North Carolina. His parents were William Huggins and Frances Gililland Huggins, both of North Carolina. When Alexander was about five years old, the family removed to Brown County, Ohio. It is not improbable that the Huggins family may be descendants from the Huguenots who settled at an early day in the Carolinas. The name would seem to indicate that ancestry. Several of Mrs. Huggins' brothers removed to Ohio also; one of whom, Rev. James Gililland, was for a long time pastor of the Red Oak Church. Mrs. Frances Gililland Huggins is still living in Highland County, Ohio, though for many years almost helpless.

Lydia Pettijohn - was born in Brown County, Ohio, Sept. 2. 1812. Her parents were Abraham Pettijohn and Jane Sloan Pettijohn, natives of Virginia and Maryland. Mr. Pettijohn removed from Ohio to Illinois, many years since, where he died. Several of his sons are residents of Minnesota. One of them, Eli Pettijohn was among the first settlers of the country about St. Paul.

Alexander G. Huggins and Lydia Pettijohn were married in Brown County, Ohio, May 3. 1832. They came to the land of the Dakotas, as assistant missionaries, with Dr. Williamson, ^{in 1835} and were stationed with him at Lacquiport, where they remained until the autumn of 1846. They then removed from Lacquiport and were associated with Mr. Hopkins at Traverse des Sioux until his death in 1851. In the

following year, the Indians being removed from those parts, Mr. Huggins was released from his connection with the Am. Board, and the land crossing and market soon after, he made and pre-empted a claim in that vicinity, which has since been the family home.

Mr. and Mrs. Huggins have eight children, all still living; viz:

1. Amos Williamson - was born Feb. 24. 1833, in Highland County, Ohio. When about twelve years old he went back to Ohio and spent several years with his father's relatives, principally engaged in farm labors. In 1851, he became connected with Hovey College intending to pursue a course of education. But his health failing he was obliged to abandon that idea, and so returned to Minnesota.

made and improved a claim adjoining his father's.

Sophia Josephine Marsh was born in Knox County, Illinois, Aug. 18. 1838, and was married to Amos W. Huggins, at the house of her father, April 9. 1856. They have one child, Eletia, born at Traverse des Sioux, April 5. 1858. Mr. Huggins is now Government Teacher at Hazelwood.

2. Fane Sloan - was born Dec. 26. 1834, in Highland County Ohio. In 1842, she, and her sister Eliza, were taken to Ohio, where they spent six years with friends in going to school. She afterwards was for a while at school in Galisburg, Illinois.

James W. Holtsclaw - was born in Martin County Ind. Aug. 31. 1828. He was married to Fane S. Huggins at Traverse des Sioux, April 28. 1856. Now

Mrs. Holtsclaw's father's they have a nice cottage home surrounded with trees and trees.

3. Eliza Willson - was born March 7. 1837, at Lacon, Iowa. Once she spent some time with friends in Ohio. She is now at home engaged in teaching.

4. Mary Ann Longley - was born at Lacon, Iowa, Sept. 18. 1839.

5. Eli Lundy - was born in Schuyler County, Illinois, Aug. 1. 1842.

6. Rufus Anderson - was born at Lacon, Iowa, March 26. 1846.

7. Francis Gililand - was born at Traverse des Sioux, Aug. 15. 1848.

8. Harriet Cordelia - was born at Traverse des Sioux Minnesota, March 6. 1851.

Family VI.

Stephen Reuben Riggs -
was born in Xenobenville, Ohio,
March 23. 1812. His parents
were Stephen and Anne Baird
Riggs.

One Niles Riggs, an emigrant
from Wales, came to Plymouth,
Mass. in its first settlement,
either in the "Mayflower", or soon
after. He died in Roxbury Mass.
His sons removed to Connecticut.
Three one remained in
Newark - one removed to
Maine or New Hampshire -
while another, Edward Riggs -
came to New Jersey, and was
one of the first settlers of
Newark. He was one of a religious
colony, who came organized as a
church, and their first laws
were all based upon the Bible.
Edward's son Joseph died at
Orange, New Jersey. Joseph's
son Zebulon died at Mend.

Sam. Preser, one of Zebulon's sons, was the father of Elias and the grandfather of the present Dr. Elias Riggs, missionary in Turkey.

Joseph (supposed to be) one of Zebulon's sons - the father of Stephen Riggs, and grandfather of Stephen R. Riggs, removed with his family from Morris County, New Jersey to western Pennsylvania about 1790. He died in Washington County Pa., where his son Joseph's family, some years ago, still resides. Another son Cyrus, graduated at Jefferson College, and was a Presbyterian preacher, for many years, settled in Venango Co. Pa. His son Cyrus also a graduate of Jefferson College, is a Presbyterian preacher in the Old School connection.

Stephen Riggs, son of

Joseph, learned the blacksmith's trade, and followed it for a livelihood for more than twenty years. In 1795 he married Anne Baird of Fayette County. The Baird family has many branches and is now quite scattered over the United States, a goodly number still remaining in western Pennsylvania. Robert Baird, D. D. of Yonkers N. Y. is the son of Robert, one of their brothers. And Mrs. Eliza Baird Whitney, wife of Rev. Joseph Whitney, now of Kew City, Minnesota, is his granddaughter. Two brothers Moses and James, came to Adams County, Ohio, where some of their descendants still reside. Rev. M. K. Adams of Traversburg, is a grandson of Moses Baird. Margaret Baird, an elder sister of Anne Baird Riggs, married a

Porter and reared a large family, one branch of which now reside in Saint Peter. The connections, both on the Riggs and Baird side, for generations back, have been Presbyterians.

Stephen and Anne Riggs had born to them eleven children, viz; ¹ Joseph, ² Margaret, ³ Hannah, ⁴ Harriet, ⁵ Elizabeth, ⁶ Jane, ⁷ Anne, ⁸ Cyrus, ⁹ Stephen Reuben, ¹⁰ James Baird and ¹¹ Moses Baird. Of these children Nos 4, 7, 8 and 10 died in and near Scrubenville, Ohio. The remaining seven are all married - have considerably large families and live in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota.

From 1810 until 1829, Stephen Riggs resided, with his family, in and near Scrubenville, where he was a ruling Elder in the first Presbyterian Church. They had previously resided on the

Allegheny River, about one hundred miles above Pittsburgh. In the spring of 1829, they removed to Ripley, in Brown County, where the August following the mother died. And sixteen years afterwards the father of the family then residing near Larchmont, was removed hence.

Stephen Reuben Riggs commenced his academical education in Ripley, Ohio, and in the spring of 1833, went to Jefferson College, Pa., where he was entered in the junior class half advanced, and graduated in the autumn of 1834. He studied theology partly at the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa., and was licensed to preach by the Christian Presbytery, in the autumn of 1836. The following winter he spent in Hawley Mass. and preached to the West

Parish people. During the winter, he was accepted by the Prudential Committee of the Syn. Board, as a missionary, and designated to join the Dakota Mission. Returning to Ohio in the spring, he was ordained as a missionary to the Dakotas, by the Chillicothe Presbytery, at West Union, in April 1837. Rev. Dyer Burgess gave the charge.

— Mary Ann black Longley was born in Hawley, Franklin County, Mass. Nov. 10. 1813. Her parents were Gen. Thomas and Martha Anne Longley - born Taylor. Her father was for many years a member of both branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and was regarded as a high minded christian man. He died in Hawley in 1849. Her mother survived several years, and

departed April 9. 1857.

Thomas and Martha Anne Taylor Longley had twelve children viz: ¹ a son, ² Martha Anne, ³ Thomas Lawrence, ⁴ Alfred, ⁵ Lucinda Salome, ⁶ Mary Ann black, ⁷ Moses Maynard, ⁸ Martha Anne, ⁹ Rhoda Olivia, ¹⁰ Thomas Lawrence, ¹¹ Joseph Grant, ¹² Henrietta Anne. Of these eight are dead, several dying in infancy.

Thomas Lawrence Longley the tenth child of Thomas and Martha Anne Longley, was born in Hawley, Feb. 25. 1821. He came out with Mr. and Mrs. Riggs in the spring of 1843, to assist in putting up the buildings necessary at a new station; and was drowned in the Minnesota river at Traverse des Sioux, July 15. 1843. His death reported by the side of that of Rev. Robert Hopkins, who was drowned also

near the same place, in July,
eight years afterwards.

Alfred Longley - the fourth
child became a minister of
the gospel and preached a
number of years on the West-
ern Reserve, Ohio, where he died
of pulmonary consumption
March 16, 1851, leaving a wife
and one child. The youngest
of the twelve, Henrietta Long
died in the "old house at
home" when she had just at-
tained to womanhood.

Of those living, Mercy Salmon Mannick Sedgwick
Cooley of South Dedfield Mass.
where they have reared up a
considerable family. Moses
Maynard - has a small family
and is preaching the gospel
in the hill country of Massa-
chusetts, and Joseph Long
lives single at the old home-
stead.

The paternal grandfather
Colonel Longley, lived to his
ninetieth year. He was a
soldier of the Revolution, but
was not in any battle. In
the History of the Town of Gos-
ton, his ancestry is traced
back several generations. The
paternal grandmother was
Alice Lawrence, in the sixth
generation from John Law-
rence, who came over from
England and settled in Haver-
hill, Mass. And this John
Lawrence is recorded to be in
the sixteenth generation
from Sir Robert Lawrence of
Soham Hall, who accompa-
nied Richard Coeur de Lion
to the war of the Crusades in
the "Holy Land," and was by
him knighted.

The maternal grand-
father was Samuel Taylor
of Buckland, who bore a

a civil commission from George
the Third.

Mary Ann Black Longley
was educated at Miss Lybis
school in Buckland and Am-
herst, and at Miss Grant's in
Ipswich. She was married to
Stephen R. Riggs in Hawley
Feb. 16. 1837. They started west
in March - reached the Lake
Harris station among the
Dakotas in June, and went
to Lacqui-parle in September
of the same year. Three years
after this, Mr. Riggs, accompanied
by Mr. S. J. Higgins, made a
tour of observation across the
prairie to Fort Pierre on the
Missouri. In 1842, while on a
visit to their friends, he had
the supervision of the print-
ing of a considerable portion of
the Bible in the Dakota lan-
guage, also of a Hymn book and
school books. The next spring

they returned to the land of
the Dakotas, and commenced
a new station at Traverse des
Loup. In the autumn of 1846,
they were sent back to Lacqui-
parle, where they continued to
reside and labor until the
summer of 1854, in the mean-
time spending a winter in
the East superintending the
publication of the Dakota
Grammar and Dictionary.
On the 30 of March, 1854, the
mission dwelling houses at
Lacqui-parle were consumed
by fire. In consequence of
this, in September of that
year, they removed to Hazelwood,
or Cornahos, as the Dakotas call
it, which place God permits
them still to occupy.

They have eight children,
all still living, viz:

1. Alfred Longley - was born
at Lacqui-parle, Dec. 6. 1837. The

winter of 1851-2, he spent at
Galzburg at school. Returning
home he remained two years
and fitted for college. In the
autumn of 1854, he entered
the Freshman class in Knox
College, and graduated with
the same class in 1858. The
year following he spent at
home engaged in teaching
a common school. In Octo-
ber of 1859, he went to Chicago
Illinois, and became there
connected with the Chicago
Theological Seminary.

2. Isabella Burgess - was
born at Lacquipark, Feb. 21. 1840.
She spent two years from Sept.
1856, until the summer of 1858,
at the Western Female Seminary
at Oxford, Ohio.

3. Martha Taylor - was born
at Lacquipark, Jan 27. 1842.
She was in her second year at
the Western Female Seminary,

when the building was burned
down - and has since spent
a short time at the Ohio Kema-
le College.

4. Amra Jane - was born at
Grouse Old Camp, April 13. 1845.
Hitherto, she has pursued her
education at home.

5. Thomas Lawrence - was born,
at Lacquipark, June 3. 1847.

6. Henry Marlyn - was born
at Lacquipark, Sept. 25. 1849.

7. Robert Baird - was born at
Omahos, May 22. 1855.

8. Mary Cornelia Octavia - was
born at Omahos, Feb. 17. 1859.

Family VII.

Robert Hopkins was born in Brown County, Ohio, May 23, 1816. His father was Mr. John Hopkins of Red Oak. The Hopkins family was large and occupied a very respectable position in a farming community. His mother was the daughter of Rev. James Gililand, for a generation pastor of the Red Oak Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hopkins pursued his education for several years at South Hanover College, Ind.

Agnes Carson Johnson was born in Greenfield, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1823. Her maternal grandfather was Rev. Dr. Willson of Chillicothe. Her mother, then a widow, resided for some time at South Hanover College. Agnes was married to Robert Hopkins in the winter of 1842-3; and in the following spring they came out as assistant miss-

remains of the A. B. C. F. M., expecting to be associated with Mr. Riggs' family as a new station to be formed. The first year however was spent by them at Lacquiport. In the spring of 1844, they took up their residence at the new station of Traverse des Sioux, where they continued until Mr. Hopkins' death.

Mr. Hopkins was licensed to preach the gospel by the Dakota Presbytery, in the spring of 1847, and ordained by the same body, in the fall of 1848. He was drowned in the waters of the Minnesota, near the mission at Traverse des Sioux, July 4, 1851.

After this event Mrs. Hopkins returned with her children to her friends in Ohio, where she continued to reside until her union with Rev. G. H. Pond.

Mr. Hopkins had five children only three of whom are living.

1. Mary Francis - was born at Lacquiport, Sept. 10, 1843.

2. William Johnson - was born at Traverse des Sioux, Nov. 6, 1845.

3. Nancy May - was born at Traverse des Sioux in 1847, and died in the winter following when the family were on a visit to Ohio.

4. Sarah Jane - was born at Traverse des Sioux, March 23, 1849.

5. Lorn Kelly - was born at Traverse des Sioux, in 1851, and died after her mother returned with the children to Ohio.

Family VIII.

Jonas Pettijohn was born Nov. 5. 1813, in White Oak Township, Highland County, State of Ohio. His parents were Thomas and Ruth Pettijohn, both of whom are dead.

Fanny Huggins was born Nov. 8. 1812, in Pleasant Township, Brown County, Ohio. Her parents were William and Frances Gililand Huggins. Her father has been dead many years. Her mother, a sister of Rev. James Gililand, for a long time pastor of the Presbyterian church in Red Oak, Brown County, Ohio, is still living, though very feeble.

In July 1839, she joined the Lacquiport mission, and became a member of the family of her brother, Elip. S. Huggins, and was for six years engaged there in teaching ^{in the day school} the children of education in the

Dakota and English languages, as well as sewing, knitting, spinning and weaving. In 1845, she, with her brother's family, made a visit to Ohio, passing through Illinois, and on Sept. 27th of that year, was married to Jonas Pettigohn, then living in Schuyler County, Illinois.

Mrs. Pettigohn returned to Lacapark with her husband in October 1845. There they continued to labor as assistant missionaries, until the latter part of Feb. 1852 when they left the mission and removed to Traverse des Sioux. In that neighborhood Mr. Pettigohn made, improved, and pre-empted a claim, which he sold in the autumn of 1856, and removed with his family back to the Buckeye Place, where they spend the following winter.

In March 1857, they removed to Illinois, expecting there to settle. But on arriving there Mr. Pettigohn found several of his friends on the eve of departing for Kansas, and being somewhat disappointed by one who had induced him to come out there, he again set his face northward. After making arrangements for the comfort of his family in Illinois, he returned to Minnesota in May, planted and secured a small crop of corn, and in August brought back his family to the neighborhood of Traverse des Sioux. There they remained two years, and in Oct 1859, they returned to the land of the Dakotas, where they are now engaged in teaching a government school at Wazacha.

Mr. and Mrs. Pettigohn

have had five children, all
still living except the first born.

1. Samuel Willson - was born at
Laconville, Oct. 28. 1846, and
departed this life, Dec. 27. 1847.

2. Laura Eliza - was born at
Laconville, May 6. 1848.

3. Albert Bushnell - was
born at Laconville, Dec 30. 1849.

4. William Thomas - was born
at Traverse des Sioux, June 3. 1852

5. Shir Louisa - was born at
Traverse des Sioux, July 22. 1854.

Family IX.

Moses Nelson Solams - was born in Solams County, Ohio. Feb. 14. 1822. He received his education at Ripley College, and pursued his Theological course at Lane Seminary, Ohio. In June, 1846, he was licensed to preach by the Cincinnati Presbytery, and ordained as an Evangelist by the same body in June 1848, having previously received an appointment as a missionary to the Dakota Indians from the Presidential Committee of the A. B. C. F. M.

Nancy Ann Margery Rankin was born in East Tennessee, Dec. 19. 1827. She pursued her education in Ripley, Ohio, and at the Mission Institute, Ill. July 9. 1848, she was married to Rev. M. N. Solams, of Quincy Solams County, Illinois. Soon after this they proceeded to

join the Dakota mission, and
at the annual meeting held
in September at Hapodia, they
were assigned to the Lacqui Parle
station to be associated with
the families of S. R. Riggs and
Jonas Pettigrew. Thence they
continued to labor, with the
exception of a year which was
spent in Illinois on account of
Mrs. Adams' health, until May
1853. At that time Mr. and Mrs.
Adams, were at their own
request, dismissed from the ser-
vice of the ^{any} Board, and removed
to Traverse des Sioux, where he
entered the Home Missionary
field, and for several years
preached to the white people
then gathering and organizing
the First Free Presbyterian Church.
During the greater portion of this
time he received aid from the Am.
Missionary Association. Mr. Adams
still resides at Traverse des Sioux,

and is now acting as Agent of
of the American Sunday School
Union.

Family X.

John Philip Sison was born Nov. 13. 1817, at Ronehouse, Lenak County, Scotland. His parents were Thomas Sison and Jean Mulder. The former is still living. Mr. Sison received his education at Quincy, Illinois and at Lane Theological Seminary, Ohio. He was licensed to preach the gospel at Walnut Hills, by the Cincinnati Presbytery in 1847, and ordained by the same body in 1848.

Mary Thunders was born in New Lebanon, Columbia, N. Y. Oct. 25. 1825. She was married to Rev. John P. Sison, July 5. 1848, at Quincy, Illinois. They proceeded soon after to join the Dakota mission to which they had been appointed by the General Committee of the A. B. C. F. M. They were assigned to the station at Red Wing, in

connection with Mr. Hancock. In 1850, Mr. Sison was, at his own request, released from the service of the Board, and returned for a time to Illinois. Again they returned to Minnesota, and resided for a time at Haposa, where Mr. Sison taught a government school. In the autumn of 1853, they returned to their friends in Illinois, where, in the spring following, Mrs. Nancy Harker Sison died, of pulmonary consumption. She had three children, only one of whom is living, Thomas.

Mary Smith Briggs, was born June 17, 1836, in Adams County, Ohio. Her parents are Maj. George and Rachel Briggs, now living in Nicollet County, Minnesota.

While her parents were still residents of Ohio, Mary Smith Briggs came out to Minnesota,

and was for several years a member of Dr. Williamson's family at Haposa and Paynesville. She was married to Rev. John Philip Sison at Yellow Medicine, April 20, 1853. They are now living in New Hartford, Illinois.

Children —

1. Elizabeth — was born at Haposa, April 12, 1849, and died in 1850.
2. Thomas Harker — was born at Quincy, Illinois, March 8, 1851.
3. A Boy — at Haposa, March 18, 1853 — did not live.
4. George Briggs — was born in Nicollet County, Minn. June 13, 1856.
5. Jean Mulder — was born at New Hartford, Illinois, Jan. 23, 1858, and died in 1859.
6. Rachel Mary Jeanie Linde — was born at New Hartford Ill. April 21, 1860.

Family XI.
Joshua P. P. P.—

Family XII.

Joseph W. Hancock - was
born in Oxford New Hampshire April
4th 1816. His parents were Joseph
Hancock & Lydia B. Peck. The
former is still living in the State
of Vermont. Mr Hancock
studied at Trinity Coll & at
Saratoga Springs N.Y. He was
generally engaged in teaching
school while obtaining his Education,
& so did not always have a teacher.

Martha Maria Houghton
was born in Vermont A.D. 1820 -
was married to Mr Hancock in
1846 - They came to the Dakota
Mission in 1849 - but were
engaged in teaching among
the Winnebago Indians at Long
Prairie from Oct 1849 to July
1850 - They returned to Redwing
at that time & took charge of a
School for the Dakotas.

Mr H. died in March 1857
of the Chronic Diarrhea

Sarah Rankin was born in Tennessee in 1832, was married to Mr. Hancock in May 1852 at Lac-qui-parle. She came to the Mission with Rev. Mr. Adams, & was a younger sister of Mr. Adams. Mrs H. died at Red Wing in March 1859 of Consumption.

Juliet Thomson was born in Ind. - 18 - She is the daughter of Rev. James Thompson of Mankato Min.

She was married to Mr. Hancock in Oct. 1860. They are now living in Red Wing.

Children.

Persis Murillo was born at Saratoga Springs N.Y. March 1848.

Willie was born at Red Wing in Aug - 1850. & died in Sept 1851.

Stella Ann. was born at Red Wing in Feb. 1853.

Alta, was born at Red Wing in Jan. 1856 & died in July 1857.

James Otis was born at Red Wing in Nov. 1857.

Family XIII.

Hugh Doak Cunningham -
was born in Augusta County, Vir-
ginia, Dec. 1822. His parents were
William and Ellen Doak Cum-
mingsham. When he was about six
years old the family removed
from the Old Dominion to the
southern part of Ohio, where they
resided, chiefly in Adams County,
for more than twenty years. In
1850, the family removed to the
central and tickly part of Indiana,
where within the period of a few
years, the father and mother, and
some other members of the family,
died. Mr. William Cummings
was respected and honored every
where as an upright man, and a
consistent christian, and in al-
most every place he resided, he
was chosen a ruling elder in the
Presbyterian church. After suffering
much for several years with the
never failing fever and ague, Mr.

H. D. Cunningham left the
Hosier Place, and came to the
healthier Place of Minnesota.

Mary Beauford Ellison - was
born in Adams County, Ohio,
May, 1818. Her parents were James
and Mary Beauford Ellison. Her
mother was born Williamson - a
daughter of Rev. William Wil-
liamson, and a half sister to Dr.
Y. S. Williamson of the Dakota
mission. She died in the sum-
mer of 1835. Her father still
lives in Ohio, and has for many
years been a ruling elder in the
Presbyterian church.

Mary B. Ellison came to
Minnesota several years ago, with
other members of her father's fam-
ily, and was married to Mr. Cun-
ningham at the house of her
brother-in-law, Mr. Livingstone,
near Traverse des Sioux, in Feb.
1847. They became connected
with the work of education

among the Dakotas in May, 1858.
and in the spring following
they were accepted by the Am.
Board as assistant missionaries,
and permanently placed in
charge of the Boarding School at
Haglerwood.

Single Females. No. I.

Lacey Lornelia Stevens - was a brother's daughter of Rev. Jeddediah Dwight Stevens, and came with her mother's family to Lake Huron in 1835. For several years she taught the mission boarding school there. In the spring of 1839, she was married to Rev. Daniel Gavin, a missionary sent from Switzerland to the Dakotas.

After marriage they resided for a short time at the Red Wing Mission, where were also Mr. Dendau and his family. They then removed to Canada, where for several years Mr. Gavin preached successfully in his native French. Many years since he died, leaving his wife and four children. Mrs. Gavin still resides near St. Johns, Canada East, where she has for a long time been connected with a school.

supported by an Episcopal Charitable Society. Mr. S. W. Pond writes - "From reports of that Society, it is evident she is highly esteemed among them."

Single Females. No. II.

Jane Smith Williamson
was born March 8. 1803. in Union District, South Carolina. Her father, Rev. William Williamson had for his first wife Catharine Beauford, and by this marriage he had four daughters. The first, Mary Beauford, married James Ellison, a native of Ireland, but who was raised in Manchester, Ohio. Mrs. Ellison died May 1. 1835. The second daughter, Nancy Newton, married Dr. William B. Willson, a native of the Old Dominion. The third, Elizabeth, became the wife of Robinson Baird, a native of Ohio; and the fourth, Esther Ann, married William Hiker, also a native of the Buckeye State. The two latter are still residing in Adams County, Ohio. Mrs. Willson now a widow, lives with a married daughter in Ashland Ken-

Sucky. When the youngest of these four daughters was scarcely a month old, their mother died.

Jane S. Williamson and her brother Thomas S. Williamson, M. D. were the children of Rev. William Williamson by his second marriage with Polly Smith. In 1815, the family removed to Ohio, and settled on a farm in Adams County, two miles from Manchester, where the father and mother both died. Mrs. Mary Smith Williamson died in March, 1815.

Miss Williamson taught school for several years in Adams County, Ohio, in the neighborhood of Manchester and West Union. In the spring of 1843, she came with Mr. and Mrs. Riggs to the land of the Dakotas. At Fort Snelling she joined the family of her brother, and in the autumn of the same year she returned

with them to Lacquiport, where she commenced her work of teaching the Dakotas.

In the fall of 1846, the family left Lacquiport and removed to the village of Hapsburg on the Mississippi. The next autumn they went to Ohio and spent the winter in visiting friends, returning in the spring of 1848. In the fall of 1850, Miss Jane S. Williamson, in company with her niece, Nancy Jane, went to Ohio, and spent the winter. And again in the spring of 1857, she made a flying visit to her friends, taking with her Martha Williamson, another niece. In October 1852, she came with her brother's family, to Pagindagee, their present station.

Single Females. No. IIII.
Julia Ann Shephard -

Single Females No. IV.

Martha Ann Birmingham
was born in Augusta County,
Virginia, in October, 1826. She is
a sister of H. D. Birmingham.
She came out to assist in the
Dakota Mission, in teaching
and otherwise, in the summer
of 1848, and remained two years
in J. H. Pond's, M. A. Adams' and
J. R. Riggs' families. Returning
thence to her friends in the
States, she was in April 1853,
married to James B. Rogers. They
reside near Logansport, in Elletts
County, Indiana; and have
two children, a daughter and
a son. The daughter's name
is Emma Doak.

Single Females. No. V.
Sandra Willson -

Single Females. No VI.

Lady Jane Spooner - was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept 12. 1830. She was educated partly at the Ohio Female College. In the summer of 1852, she came out as a teacher to the Dakota mission, and spent two years in the family of L. R. Riggs. In the spring of 1854, she returned to her friends, and in the year following she was married to Mr. William Drake, and resides at East Walnut Hills, near Cin. Ohio. Her father died many years ago, and her mother married Mr. Bayliff and resides near James Town, Kentucky.

Single Females, No. VII.

Mary Roche Spooner, was born in Ohio, in the year 1834. At the age of eighteen she came to the Dakota mission, and spent two years in the family of Rev. M. N. Selam; the first year at Laigampate, and the second at Kaurse des lions. After returning to Ohio, she spent three years at the Western Female Seminary, where she graduated in July 1838. The fall after, she went as teacher to the Cherokees, where she has continued until this spring, when she has been expected to return to her friends.

Single Females. No. VIII.
Ruth Pettigrew -

Single Females. No. IX.

Sanna Baker Sekley - was born in Granville, Ohio, March 14, 1835. Her parents were Col. Daniel Wilson Baker and Lydia Gaylord Baker. The former was a resident of the town of Engle in the Old Bay State, and the latter was born in Jericho in the Green Mountain State. When they were at the ages of ten and nine respectively, their parents, the Baker and the Gaylord families, came west with the religious colony that first settled the town of Granville. There they grew up - there they professed the faith of the gospel - and there they trained up their family of ten children. The grandfather and grandmother Gaylord are still living in a very ripe old age. Mrs. Lydia Gaylord Baker died in the winter of 1852.

triumphing in the hope of a
blessed immortality. Col. Baker
has since married for his second
wife, Charlotte Farnum, both
of whom still live.

Anna Baker was the fifth
child of the family. She obtained
her education at the Female
Seminary in Granville; and
on the 27th of Dec. 1854, she
was married to Jeremiah
Willis Sekley, of the same
place. But Mr. Sekley con-
tinued not long here - on the
6th of March following, he died
of pulmonary consumption.

In the spring of 1856, Mrs.
Sekley was appointed an
assistant missionary of the Am.
Board, and engaged to come to
the Dakotas. She left home
April 17th, and arrived at Orma-
hor on the 30th of May, and
has since filled the post of
Teacher of the Boarding School.

1836-

1. Lucy Prescott - the daughter of P. Prescott near Fort Snelling. In 1837, a small Boarding School was in operation at Lake Harriet under the charge of Rev. J. D. Burns. These first four are remembered as being there among some others. The school was taught by Lucy Cornelia Burns, afterwards Mrs. Garin.

Lucy Prescott obtained a pretty good English education. She married Eli Pettigrew, who had assisted in the mission at Lacquiport, for nearly two years. They have now quite a family of children and have, for many years lived near Fort Snelling.

2. Margaret Quinn was in the Boarding School at Lake Harriet for some time. She married Mr. Finley, who is dead, and she is again married. She

has a family of children, and
lives a short distance above
Fort Snelling.

3. Mary Moores was in the
Boarding School at Lake Harriet
in 1837. She married John Brown
a brother of Agent Brown. They
have a family of children, and
live near Mendota.

4. Jane Moors - a sister of
Mary, and both daughters of
Hazen Moors, an old Indian
trader deceased. Jane is still
living single. She is somewhat
deranged - but a member of
the mission church - suffers
from Epileptic fits, which
have much impaired her
mind, otherwise good.

5. Soma Kamolookiya was
taken into Mr. Riggs family
in the spring of 1839, when she
remained about three months.
She learned to read Dakota. For
many years now she has been a

member of the church, and has
a family of children.

6. Jane Pardon - was taken
into Mr. S. W. Pond's family, prob-
ably about 1840; and afterwards
she lived in Mr. G. H. Pond's fam-
ily. She obtained a good common
English education - made a
profession of religion - married
Harr Vidus, a nephew of the Mr.
Ponds, and has had several
children, and lives near Shak-
opee.

7. Nancy McBane, a step
daughter of Antoine Renville,
was taken into Dr. Williamson's
family at Lacquiport in 1846,
and into Mr. Pettigrew's family
in the fall of the same year -
then about eleven years old -
when she remained eighteen
months. Afterwards she was
a while in Mr. Hopkins' family
at Traverse des Sioux. She made
progress in learning to read

English, and could understand nearly all that was said to her, but did not speak it much. She is now the wife of David Kenibank, and resides near the Lower Sioux Agency. Not long since Mr. Pettigrew made her a short visit and found her very friendly, ladylike in her appearance, and able to speak English better perhaps than she could twelve years ago.

8. Caroline — was for some time in Mr. Higgins' family at Lacquiport. She talked a good deal of English, but has forgotten it all, and lives much like a heathen woman.

9. Margaret Revell. The youngest daughter of Joseph Revell of Lacquiport mission, was taken into Dr. Williamson's family at Chapsin, in Nov. 1846, and remained about a year. She had previously been

taught at Lacquiport to read both English and Dakota, to write a good hand, and perform some examples in the simple rules of arithmetic.

While at Dr. Williamson's she conducted herself with propriety, and bore with more meekness than could have been expected the reproaches cast upon her for being a professed Christian. She was instructed to read a Roman Catholic half breed, Duncan Campbell, who had previously married two Indian women, both still living. And he has by no means been faithful to Margaret. When Anne Jane Williamson was at the Lower Agency, holding a prayer meeting not long since, a half breed girl present sang, without a book, a long Dakota hymn which she had learned from Mrs. Campbell.

1847

Mrs. C. has several children, and is now living at Traverse des Sioux.

10. Rose Lefave was taken into Dr. Williamson's family in the spring of 1847, and continued about nine months. She learned to read and speak English, as also to sew. She was left at Mr. Denson's, and afterwards placed in Mr. Putnam's family.

11. Rosalie Hoshea was in Dr. Williamson's family for some time, but not continuously. She learned to read and write English pretty well, and spoke French, English and Dakota. She had been taught to read the Dakota Bible at Lacquiport by Magdalena Renville. She married a Frenchman, and resided near St. Paul for some time. Not long since Susan Jane Williamson learned

that she was dead.

12. Rosalie Renville, daughter of Joseph Renville Jr. was taken into Mr. Pettigrew's family at Lacquiport in the spring of 1847. She was then about six years old, but remained only a few months. She made good progress in learning to read her own language. She has since lived with one of her aunts at Mendota.

13. Eliza Wisokawin - was taken into Mr. Pettigrew's family some time in the year of 1847, and remained about a year. She learned to read Dakota partially, and could speak English considerably. She is now the wife of a Minnibago Indian, and lives with this people.

14. Joseph Labou - was when about seven years old taken into Mr. Pettigrew's family at Lacquiport, in June, 1848, where he remained three and a half

years. Afterwards he lived in Mr. Adams' and Mr. Riggs' families, and left in 1854. He learned to read and talk English quite well, but does not appear to make much of a man.

15. Lydia Jane Wakamane, when eight or nine years old, was in the winter of 1848, taken into Mr. Adams' family. She was afterwards a while in Mr. Riggs' family, and left in 1853. She learned to read and talk English pretty well. Some years ago, she was married to Alexis Mondraile, a Red man half bred, and lived up at Pembina, for some time, but now lives at Lacquiporte.

16. Albert Nowinape son of Tasya Schuda and his first wife, was placed in Dr. Williams' son's family when a little more than three years old. He was a bright boy, but his father

1849.

fearing he would be poisoned by some of his enemies, took him away.

17. Mary Harriet - Inge daughter of Samuel Inge, the daughter of Napashew, was in the winter year, when in the spring of 1849. She was taken into Dr. Williams' son's family, where she remained until Nov. 1851. She learned to read and write both English and Dakota, and made considerable progress in Geography, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, and committed to memory the whole of the catechism in both languages. She was afterwards for a while in the family of Mr. Simon. Since their removal up to the Lower Sioux Agency, she has lived with James W. Lynd, and has two children.

18. Fanny Huggins Hagan was about eight years old when

taken into Dr. Williamson's family, where she remained until the fall of 1851, nearly three years. She learned to read English and Dakota fluently - she learned also to write, studied some Geography and Arithmetic and committed to memory a part of the Catechism. She was much impeded in her progress by the scrofula, of which she died at Mendota, in 1853. She died a Christian.

19. Susan Ellison, Washa-ayodankewin, daughter of Wihmunkewashawin, was in her fourth year when taken into Dr. Williamson's family, at Kaposia, where she remained two years. She talked English, read the New Testament, and committed to memory a number of hymns. When Dr. Williamson removed up to Pajondayee it was thought best to leave

Susan in the white settlements, and while living in Mr. Whalon's family, near Bloomington, she was murdered by the Ojibwas.

20. Emma, daughter of Booyase-susa and his wife No 2. was taken into Dr. Williamson's family in the fall of 1850. "She soon learned to read and speak English beautifully." Her teacher says, "She seemed to be all we could wish; so smoky, so confident, willing, obedient and affectionate - but she was taken home and not brought back. She and her brother have grown up common Indians."

21. Julia Ann Lafromboise, the daughter of Joseph Lafromboise, deceased, was born, Dec. 11. 1842. Her maternal grandfather is Sleepy Eyes. She was first taken into Mr. Huggins' family at Traverse des Sioux, in 1850, where she continued with occasional

incompleteness until 1856. In the summer of 1857 she came to Hazelwood and was in Mr. Riggs' family the following winter. She was then needed in the Boarding House where she remained with Mr. Cummings' family until Sep. 1859, when she became a member of the Western Female Seminary at Oxford, Ohio. Since its burning she has gone to the Seminary at Parisville. For several years she has been a consistent member of the church.

22. Leri Bird was taken into Mr. Adams' family in 1852, and was afterwards in Mr. Riggs' family. He did not make much progress, died in 1853.

23. John L'Ange was taken into Mr. Adams' family at Lacguiparle, where he remained about two years. He learned to

speak and read English pretty well.

24. Sophia L'Ange was taken into Mr. Huggins' family as house servant. She learned to speak and read English. She died several years since of consumption.

25. Rosalie L'Ange was first taken into Mr. Adams' family at Lacguiparle in 1850. She was again taken into Mr. Riggs' family in 1853, and into the Boarding School at Hazelwood in 1854, in September. She could speak and read English pretty well. These three were half breed children. Their father, Francis L'Ange, lives at Lacguiparle - is a banachian, or Red River catholic.

26. Thomas Lawrence son of Louisa Lawrence, was born in 1848. Taken into Mr. Adams' family when quite young where he remained three or four years.

He was received into the Boarding School at Hazelwood in Dec. 1854, and dismissed in June 1856. He has learned to talk and read English, and now generally lives with his father.

27. Victoria L. Lange was taken into Mr. Higgins' family, about 1851, where she remained for several years. She learned to talk, read and write English. Some years since the family removed from the Traverse to the Missouri. Victoria has corresponded with Mr. Higgins' family.

28. Harriet L. Lange, younger sister of Victoria, was taken into Mr. Adams' family at Lacquiport, where she remained for several years. She learned to talk and read English. Is since an invalid.

29. Sophia Renville, daughter

1851.

of Antoine Renville was born in 1842, was taken into Mr. Adams' family at Lacquiport in 1851 and kept for a year or more she reads Dakota, but did not learn English so as to talk it. She is now a member of the church, and lives in Mrs. John B. Renville's family.

30. Angelique Renville, daughter of Joseph Renville, Jr., deceased, was born April 1. 1843; and taken into Mr. Riggs' family in 1851, where, with the exception of the following winter, when she was in Mr. Adams' family, she has since resided.

31. Alexis G. Lafromboise, brother to Julia, was for a year or two in Mr. Higgins' family at Traverse des Sioux, where he learned English. He now lives at Red Wood.

32. Noses Thunder Lawrence Pettigrew, step son of Louigo

Lawrence was taken into Mr. Pettigohn's family at Saganjauk in Sept. 1851, when only about two years and four months old. He has been one of their family ever since, except about four months. He reads and speaks English well - writes a pretty good hand - has considerable knowledge of Mental Arithmetic, and has gone nearly through Smith's first book of Geography. He does not talk Dakota.

53. David Frederick Ordley was taken into the Boarding School at Hazelwood in Nov. 1854, when about seven years old. There he still remains, and is obtaining a good English and Dakota education.

34. Solomon Hallson - Kanona Pawimankewasda-winn, daughter of Lagano Sigeage, was taken by Anna Jane Williamson when less than a year old, in Oct. 1854, and

1854.

remained until July 1857, and afterwards three months in 1859. "She spoke English fluently and partially." She is now with her parents.

35. Sophie Robertson was about five years old when taken into Dr. Williamson's family in Oct. 1854, when she remained until July 1857. She could read a little when she came. She learned to read and write, and made some progress in Geography and Arithmetic. She is now with her mother at the Lower Agency.

36. Moses Moers, son of John Moers, when he came to Dr. Williamson's did not know a letter of the alphabet, nor a word of English. He learned to read and write and made some progress in Geography and Arithmetic, and learned part of the basicism. He is

1855. now living at home at Red Ford and going to Mr. Kinghorn's school.

37. Beulah Demaris was taken into the Boarding School, Nov. 16. 1853; taken away July. 1857. - retaken into the school for a short time in 1859. When here last she was about twelve years old. She did not learn to read or talk well.

38. Carrie Ironheart was received into the Boarding school Nov. 20 1855; and taken away in April, 1856. She did not learn to talk English much.

39. Mary Binger was received into the Boarding School Nov. 1855; and taken away in August of the next year. She was brought again in Oct. 1857, and stolen away the following spring by her mother. She could read and talk English some.

40. Agnes Renville, daughter of Joseph Renville Jr. deceased, was born March 13. 1848, and

received into Mr. Riggs' family, in Nov. 1855; where she still remains. She reads and talks both English and Dakota.

41. Anna Renville, daughter of M. Renville, was received into the Boarding School in Dec. 1855; where she remained until the next fall. She resided in Mr. Riggs' family the three last months of 1858, and in Mrs. John B. Renville's family during the greater part of 1859. She reads and talks both English and Dakota.

42. Elizabeth Paul was taken into the Boarding School in Dec. 1855; and taken away in Jan. 1856. In 1859 she was kept awhile by Mrs. J. B. Renville where she now is.

43. Louisa Roy was received into the Boarding School in July 1856; where she remained with some absences until

1856.

taken away in Feb. 1856. She learned English slowly.

44. Sophia Roy was received at the same time with Louisa. She was not well. Taken away and died in 1858.

45. Margaret Boyer was received into the Boarding school in Aug. 1856, and taken away in July 1857. She learned to talk but little English.

46. Edwin Kawanke was received into the Boarding school in Oct. 1856, where he still remains. He is now nine or ten years old.

47. Angelique Bonjer, sister of Mary, was brought to the Boarding school by her father in Oct. 1857, and taken away by her mother in the spring of 1858.

48. John Lafontaine, son of Joseph Lafontaine, and grand-son of Joseph deceased, was received into the Boarding school, April 1858, when about

1858.

six years old. He was taken away in May, 1860. Talks and reads both English and Dakota somewhat.

49. Shipis Kasarhowskda was about six years old when received into the Boarding school in June 1858, where he still remains.

50. Mary C. Cloud was about seven years old when taken into the Boarding school in Aug. 1858. She talks and reads English tolerably well.

51. Harry Kakanawicse, son of Harok Mahipiyahndenape, was born July 6, 1848, and taken into Dr. Williamson's family in March 1857, when he remained until Jan. 1860. When he came he could read a little Dakota. He learned to talk English, to read both languages fluently and to write a fair hand. He also went partly through Colburn's Mental Arithmetic,

and also studied written arithmetic through the compound rules. He has a fine mind, but very much impeded in his progress by sore eyes, especially for some months before he left. He was strongly disinclined to most kinds of manual labor."

52. Bessie Means daughter of Waynward and Winona was received into Dr. William's family, Aug. 30, 1858, where she still remains. She reads prettily in easy words and talks English."

53. Victor Renville, son of Gabriel Renville, was placed in Dr. William's family in Sept. 1858, where he remained until July 1859. brought back again in October of the same year and remains there still. He has learned to talk some English, reads tolerably well

and writes some. He would have made more progress but for his visits home.

54. William Lafromboise, brother of Julia, was taken into the boarding school in Sept. 1858 and left in July 1859. He was an energetic boy, about twelve years of age, and could talk English before he came.

55. Justine Lafromboise, a sister of William, came shortly after he did, and remained in the school until July 1859. Could also speak English previous to entering the school.

56. Thomas Simon was taken into the Boarding School in Sept. 1858, where he still remains. He is now about thirteen years old and talks and reads English pretty well. He could read Dakota before he came.

57. Mary Simon, sister of Thomas, came in the fall of 1858, said about a month. Does not talk

English - reads some Dakota.

58. Baptiste Rackay was about twelve years old when he came in Sept. 1858. He left in June 1859, having learned to read English somewhat.

59. Ellen Quinn daughter of William Quinn came in Oct. 1858, when about six years old, and left in Feb. 1860. She could read and talk English.

60. Mary Alice Renville, daughter of Andrew Renville, was received into the Boarding school in Nov. 1858. when she still is. She is now about seven years old - reads and talks English.

61. Sammy Eli was taken into the Boarding school in Feb. 1859, and taken away in May 1860. He is between seven or eight years old, and made good progress both in English and Dakota.

1859.

62. Thomas Renville, son of Joseph Renville, deceased, was taken into the Boarding school in April 1859, when he still remains. In the spring previous he was there a couple of months. He is about nine years old, and makes commendable progress.

63. Isaac Paul son of Naza-koodamane is about seven years old. He was taken into the Boarding House in Oct. 1859 when he still remains.

64. Anna Sampasoo came in Nov. 1859, and was taken away in a month.

65. Robert Hekshutan came in Dec. 1859 and left in Jan. 1860.

66. Dyer Burgess is about eight years old. He came in Feb. 1860, and still remains in the Boarding house.

67. William Chachode is about eight years old. He was taken into the Boarding school

in March 1860. Before he came
he had learned to read Dakota.

68. Smiley Shephard is the
son of Lily-woman and about
seven years old. He was taken
into Dr. Williamson's family
in May 1860.