

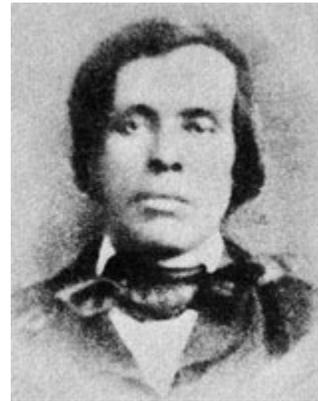
William W. Warren. (1825-1853)

William W. Warren was born on May 27, 1825 at La Pointe, on Madeline Island, the son of Lyman Marcus Warren, an American fur trader and Mary Cadotte, the daughter of the major fur trader Michel Cadotte¹, of Ojibwe-French descent, and his Anishinaabe wife *Ikwesewe*, of the White Crane clan. Lyman's father's brother Truman was married to Mary's sister.

After attending Protestant mission schools at La Pointe and on Mackinac, in 1836, Warren traveled with his grandfather Lyman Warren to Clarkson, N.Y. There he lived with his grandfather and attended Clarkson Academy. He then attended the Oneida Institute near Whitesboro, N.Y., a Presbyterian college that combined liberal and what was called industrial or crafts education. In 1840, Warren returned to his family in La Pointe. The United States government made a treaty with the Ojibway of the La Pointe at Prairie du Chien on in 1826. It is known as Treaty #133 - Treaty of Fond du Lac of Lake Superior with the Chippewa, August 5, 1826.

Article #4 was written to provide for the Metis members of the tribe and the names of those implicated are listed at the end. The list mentions William Warren, his grandmother and his mother.

- To Saugemauqua, widow of the late John Baptiste Cadotte, and to her children, Louison, Sophia, Archangel, Edward, and Polly, one section each.
- To William Warren, son of Lyman M. Warren, and Mary Cadotte, one section.



At age 17, he started working as an interpreter, and made notes on the stories and history of the people when he could. In the fall of 1847 he moved to Crow Wing, to work for the trader Henry Mower Rice. Warren continued collecting stories and began to write a history of the Ojibwe people.

Soon Warren was put to work by Rice answering questionnaires on the Ojibwe sent by the geographer and early ethnologist Henry Rowe Schoolcraft and got to meet him. In time away from his work as an interpreter with Rice, Warren continued to collect the stories and history he heard, as well as to figure ways to identify dates in the Ojibwe stories. This work eventually became *The History of the Ojibways based upon the traditions and oral statements*, St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1885. He also wrote for the *Minnesota Democrat*. In 1851, William was a legislator with the Minnesota

¹ Mary Cadotte was the daughter of Michel Cadotte Sr. and Equaysayway (Marie Magdelaine). She was born on September 14, 1800 on Madeline Island Lapointe, Wisconsin, and died July 21, 1843 in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. Equaysayway, was a daughter of prominent Chippewa chief of the Crane; clan, Wab Adjidjak meaning " White Crane" She married Lyman Warren on July 25, 1827 on Mackinac, Island, Michigan. Michel Cadotte Sr. was the son of Jean Baptiste Cadotte and Anastasie Nipissing. He was born 22 July 1763 in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and died 08 July 1837 in Lapointe , Madeline Island, Wisconsin.

Territory serving in the Minnesota Territorial House of Representatives. William went on to marry Mathilda Aitken (Metis), on August 10, 1843 at La Pointe, Wisconsin. She was born around 1822 at Sandy Lake, Minnesota, the daughter of William Aitken, the fur trader, and Gin-gion-cumig-oke, an Ojibwe. William died in 1853 of tuberculosis. After the death of William Whipple Warren, Mathilda married Louis Fontaine and was allotted land on the White Earth Reservation as “Mathilda Fontaine.” She died on October 19, 1902.

Their children were:

- Alfred A. (1844–1934)
- Cordelia H. "Delia" (c. 1846–1940)
- Anna (1846–1940)
- William Tyler (1848–1900)
- Madeline (1853–1907)



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