



The Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe is comprised primarily of descendants of the Mdewakantonwan and Wakpekute bands of the Isanti division of the Great Sioux Nation. They refer to themselves as Dakota, meaning friend or ally. The Isanti are comprised of four bands that lived on the eastern side of the Great Sioux Nation: Mdewakanton or People of Spirit Lake, Wakpekute or Leaf Shooters, Wahpetons or People of the Leaves, and Sisseton or People of the Swamp. They were a river-plains people who did some farming and buffalo hunting.

For a taste of local history, visitors can stop at the Moody County Museum in Flandreau. It contains a collection of Native American and early pioneer artifacts. The Four Winds Cultural Center, located on the Flandreau Indian School campus, displays artifacts, memorabilia and contemporary materials.

For more information, contact the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe at (605) 997-3512 and at santeesioux.com.



Haliestone Anna Josephine Makahdegawin Allen then married John Tudantoiciya Bluestone, and they several children. Anna and John moved to Eagle Creek area (now part of Shakopee) starting in 1856. The Federal Census and the Minnesota Census show that they lived here in Eagle Creek, and the Scott County Plat Map if 1898 show that they were farming in Eagle Creek area.

John spent a lot of hunting, trapping, and fishing, often with a neighbor, Ed Gilkey. They both enjoyed the fun, and both enjoyed telling stories.

By 1900, John Tudantoiciya Bluestone and Haliestone Anna Josephine Makahdegawin Allen Bluestone moved to Paxton, in Redwood County, Minnesota, where John Tudantoiciya Bluestone died in 1904. N He was 69 years old.

Haliestone Anna Josephine Makahdegawin Allen Bluestone ended up on Flandreau, South Dakota, where Annie enjoyed being around friends and family.

Haliestone Anna Josephine Makahdegawin Allen Bluestone died on April 24, 1910, in Flandreau, South Dakota, having lived a long life of 80 years.



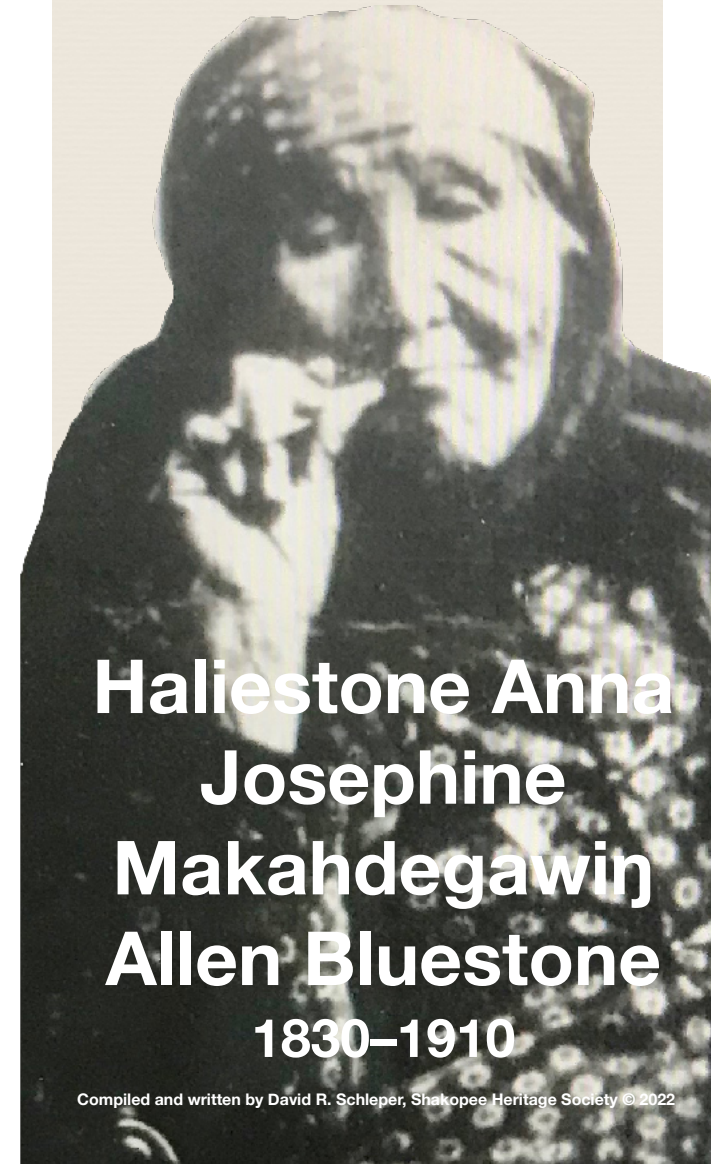
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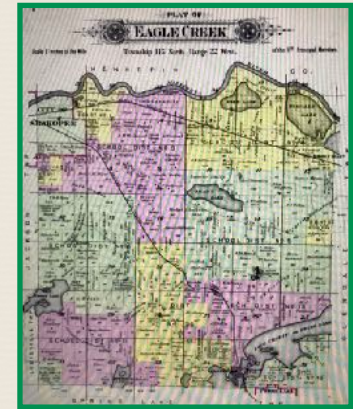


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Haliestone Anna
Josephine
Makahdegawin
Allen Bluestone
1830-1910

Compiled and written by David R. Schleper, Shakopee Heritage Society © 2022



Eagle Creek is located in Scott County. The West Branch begins at Maka Yusota (Boiling Springs), a sacred site revered by the Dakota people. The location features a pool of water over an artesian well that remains liquid year-round. A thick layer of fine sand sits on the bottom of the pool, which traps the spring water and releases it in bursts, creating an illusion of boiling water. Maka Yusota is a large and constantly flowing spring in Shakopee, and runs north where it meets up with the East Branch just south of West 126th Street in Savage. Eagle Creek continues to flow north until it discharges into the Minnesota River. Eagle Creek Township, Grainwood, Shakopee, Prior Lake, Barden Station picture is from the Scott County 1898, Minnesota. Published by Northwest Publishing Co. in 1898. John and Annie farmed in Eagle Creek area.

Haliestone Anna Josephine Makahdegawin was born in 1830 in the Territorial era of Minnesota.

The territorial era of Minnesota lasted from the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 to Minnesota's achieving statehood in 1858, according to https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Territorial_era_of_Minnesota. The Minnesota Territory itself was formed only in 1849 but the area had a rich history well before this.

The area was called the Northwest Territory (1787), Indiana Territory (1801), Territory of Louisiana (1807), Michigan Territory (1818), Wisconsin Territory (1836) and Iowa Territory (1841) until it changed to Minnesota Territory in 1849.

The first half of the 19th century was characterized by sparsely populated communities, harsh living conditions, and to some degree, lawlessness.

This era was a period of economic transition. The dominant enterprise in the area since the 17th century had been the fur trade. The Dakota, and later the Ojibwe, tribes hunted and gathered pelts trading with French, British, and later American traders at Grand Portage, Mendota, and

other sites. This trade gradually declined during the early 19th century as demand for furs in Europe diminished.

This era was also as a period of cultural transition. At the time the U.S. took possession of the region, Native Americans were by far the largest ethnic groups. Their role in the fur trade gave them a steady stream of income and significant political influence even as the French, British, and Americans asserted territorial claims on the area.

French and British traders had mixed with native society in the area for many decades peacefully contributing to the society and creating new ethnic groups consisting of mixed-race peoples. The Métis and other mixed-race groups were often regarded as French Canadian whites, though they were partly Ojibwa or Dakota Indians.

As the Americans established outposts in the area and the fur trade declined, the dynamics changed dramatically. The economic influence of the Native Americans diminished and American territorial ideology increasingly sought to limit their influence.

Large waves of immigration in the 1850s very suddenly changed the demographics so that within a few years the population shifted from predominantly native to predominantly people of European descent. The European-Americans became settlers-colonists in the land of the Dakota. The native and mixed-race populations continued to influence the territory's culture and politics, even at the end of the territorial era, though by the time statehood was achieved that influence was in steep decline. Heavy immigration from New England and New York led to Minnesota's being labeled the *New England of the West*.

Haliestone Anna Josephine Makahdegawin married Richard Washuidheya Allen in Flandreau, South Dakota. When Richard Washuidheya Allen was born in 1834 in the Territorial era of Minnesota, his father, Huntkaduta, was 44 and his mother, Wambdisunwiŋ, was 44. Richard Washuidheya Allen and Annie Josephine Makahdegawin Allen had three children in 17 years, including Samuel Chahhdeskinyake Bluestone, Adam Puhameza Elk Bluestone, and Eli Bluestone.

Richard Washuidheya Allen died in 1881 in Flandreau, South Dakota, at the age of 47.