

“During the war of 1862, Chief Otherday, who has since gone to the ‘Happy Hunting Ground’ saved the lives of 360 white by giving them timely warning of an intended massacre, and was afterward a private in a company under Captain Sibley, while Alexander LaFramboise acted as interpreter in the same company during the entire war.”

“The squaws’ names are Josephine and Mary Rock; Lucy, Julia and Emma Williams; Minnie and Mary Otherday; Lucy Campbell; Mrs. Julia Williams; Mrs. Windgrow, Mrs. James Standing Cloud; Mrs Emma LaFramboise, Mrs. Lucy Otherday, and Mrs. Julia LaFramboise.”

The 1900 Federal Census noted that Martha, who, according to the records, was 78 years old.

U.S. Indian Census Rolls show Jacob Tatekokipapi Otherday at age 75 (November 13, 1891), age 79 on June 30, 1896, and age 81 years old on June 30, 1897. By the 1910 U.S Census shows Martha Otherday as 86 years old and a widow, so clearly Jacob Tatekokipapi Otherday died before 1910.



Martha Tamazawin Toboskas War Eagle Wamadeduda Otherday and a “pappoose from a bigger photograph from Minnie Josephine Otherday Weldon.



For more information about Martha Tamazawin Toboskas War Eagle Wamadeduda Otherday and Tinta Otunwe, visit Hočokata Ti [ho-cho-kah-tah-tee] the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community’s (SMSC) cultural center and gathering space. The public exhibit, “Mdewakanton: Dwellers of the Spirit Lake,” enhance the knowledge and understanding of the Mdewakanton Dakota people and their history. Hočokata Ti is at 2300 Tiwahe Circle, Shakopee, MN 55379. (952) 233-9151.

Martha Tamazawin Toboskas War Eagle Wamadeduda Otherday died on October 27, 1911 in Eden Prairie, just across the river from Shakopee.



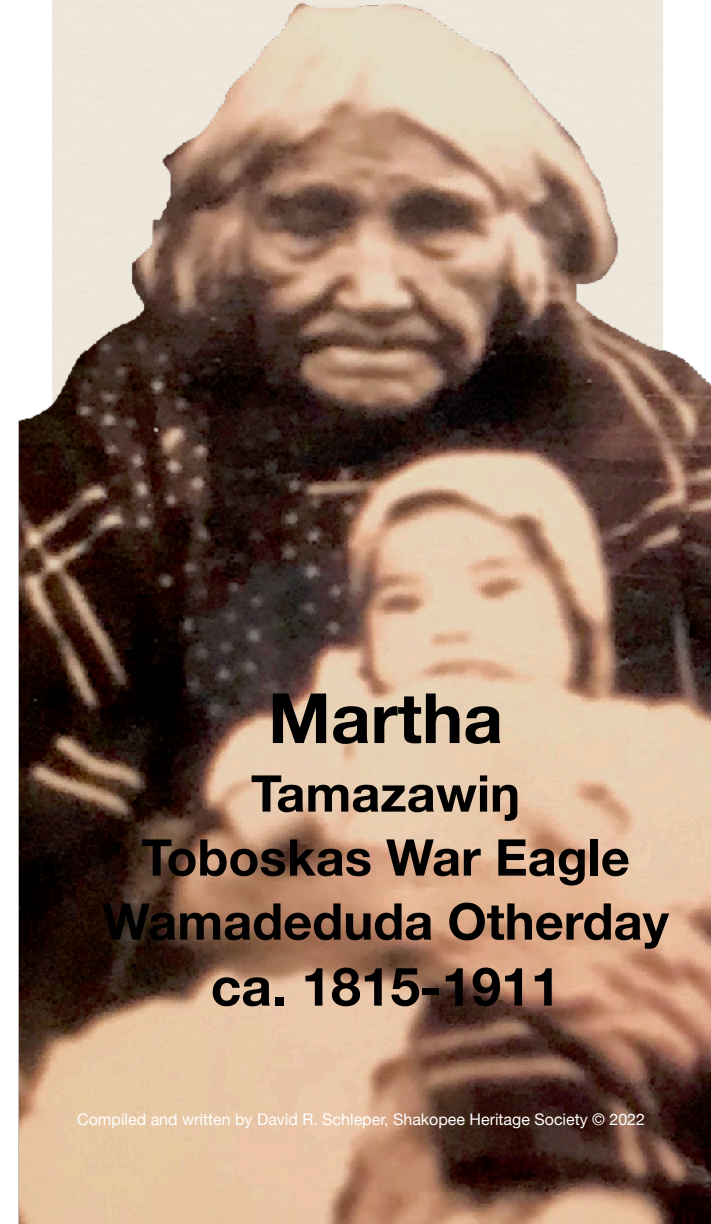
SHAKOPEE HERITAGE SOCIETY
2109 Boulder Pointe, Shakopee, MN 55379

952-693-3865

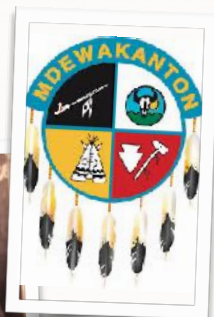
shakopeeheritage.org



SHAKOPEE HERITAGE SOCIETY



**Martha
Tamazawin
Toboskas War Eagle
Wamadeduda Otherday
ca. 1815-1911**



Martha Tamazawij Toboskas War Eagle Wamadeduda Otherday was born around 1815 in Otter Tail, Minnesota.

Her parents were Wambdiokicize Little Eagle War Eagle Huvanike (1785-1851) and Maza Kirawij or Laugh at Iron Woman (1784-1875.)

In 1834, Martha Tamazawij Toboskas War Eagle Wamadeduda married Jacob Tatekokipapi Otherday, who was born around 1816 in Minnesota.

Jacob Tatekokipapi Otherday's parents were Zitkaduta Redbird Otherday and Zitkada Duta.

The May 1875 Minnesota Territory and State Census noted that Martha and Jacob Otherday lived on the north side of the Minnesota River in what is today Eden Prairie. It is the location of the "Sioux Reservation in Shakopee, Minn." even though it was not a reservation at all. And it was in Eden Prairie, not Shakopee. Instead, the Otherday family and others had land that they purchased.

The 1880 U.S. Federal Census show Martha and Jacob are living in Eden Prairie, just across the Minnesota River from Shakopee. According to the Census, Martha was 60 years and is keeping house with her husband, Jacob Otherday.



It also shows that in March 12, 1887, Martha Tamazawij Toboskas War Eagle Wamadeduda married Jacob Tatekokipapi Otherday in the Catholic rites at St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Lucie K. Hartley in a 1971 book, **The Carver Story: Being the Village of Carver, One of the Earliest Towns in the State of Minnesota**, a 1897 Carver County Fair included "*The Indian Village at the Carver Fair 1897.*" Though some of the words are racist, the demonstration shows Martha and the family in their place in Eden Prairie.

"The Indian Village was a feature of interest during the Fair days, and could have commanded even more attention had their history been more generally known. From Wednesday evening until Saturday night, war dances and songs were almost continuously held to good audiences and afforded no end of laughter and amusement, although the performances brought back to one's memory that treacherous native of this race of human beings."

"The 'tum-tum' sound of the beaten drum rent the air and vibrated again and again in everybody's ears, while the 'hi-yah' of male voices mingled occasionally with the shrill tones uttered by the squaws echoed incessantly throughout the village."

Martha Tamazawij Toboskas War Eagle Wamadeduda Otherday lived at land across from Memorial Park on the north side of the river. On right is a picture of some who lived there, including Martha in the middle front (holding a baby.). Picture from Minnie Otherday Weldon.



"On their faces, as likewise their apparel, every hue that the rainbow boasts of was to be found, which gave them a weird expression that only the Red Race can produce. Numerous people threw aside civilized courtesy and manners and intruded into the Indian camp after nightfall to behold the inside of a teepee, and though after bedtime the curiously and inquisitively inclined always received a cordial invitation to look around from any inhabitant that might be awakened."

"These Indians, although appearing to be as savage as ever, which of course was the idea that were brought here to convey, so as to give the growing generations a chance to study the manners and nature of the aborigines they so often hear the early settlers talk of the whites, during the bloody massacre that occurred in this section."

"They are all well educated, and are devoted members of the Catholic Church. The band of Dakota Sioux was comprised as follows: James Wabashaw, an old man of 72 years, resides at Red Wing and is the old medicine chief; David W. LaFramboise, the present chief, is 31 years old; James and Thomas Otherday; Joseph Campbell, whose Indian name is *Mazaicicasna*; Joseph Williams; Charles Jackson (*Mazahanijin*); Sam Standing Cloud, Thomas Whipple, Jasper T. Windgrow, Paul Windgrow; Fred Wanboiske; Alex LaFramboise, who is grandson of Chief John Otherday and the son of Alex LaFramboise."