

Kahoton was an Indian farmer for the government until the spring of 1853.

Hazen's wife, Maḥpiya-hota Wiŋ died on July 20, 1849 at Black Dog Village, a village of her Dakota relatives.

Hazen and his son, Kahoton John Mooers decided to move north in 1853. Hazen P. Mooers secured a contract for erecting the first government buildings at the Lower Sioux Agency.

Hazen later married Ellen Stafford (1815 - 1893) in November 1853 at the Lower Sioux Agency. Hazen and Ellen Mooers had one child named Ellen Mooers, who was born March 10, 1855 at the Lower Sioux Agency and has been reported as the first white child to be born in Redwood County.

Once Hazen completed his work, he retired to a small farm home in the valley just below Fort Ridgely.

Hazen P. Mooers died April 3, 1857 at the age of 68 years old and was buried at the local Fort Ridgely cemetery.



Hazen P. Mooers tombstone at Fort Ridgely cemetery, and a monument to the Memory of Hazen Mooers Marker Inscription-Arrived in 1816, Becoming the First White Settler of This Community. Donated & Erected by B. J. Krahn 1940. Located at Fort Ridgely State Cemetery within Fort Ridgely State Park.



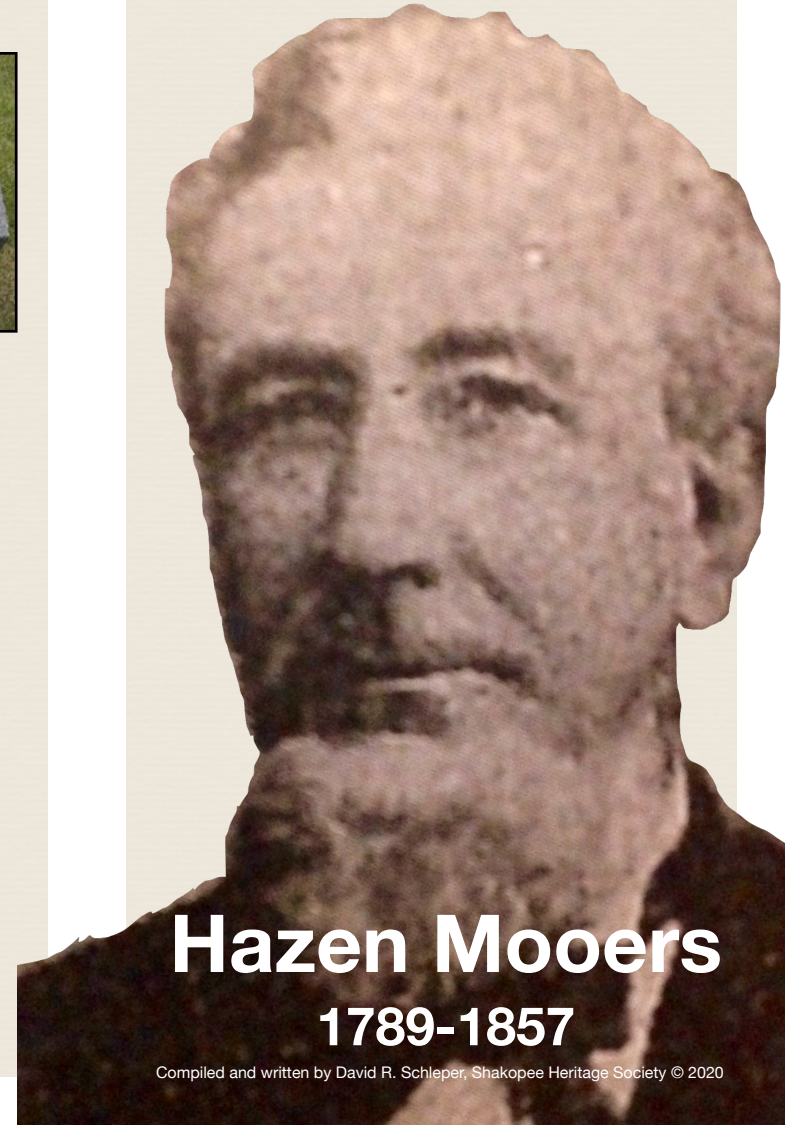
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Hazen Mooers

1789-1857



Hazen P. Mooers was born near Plattsburgh, New York on August 3, 1789, son of Moses Hazen Mooers and Jemima Jackson. He was the fifth of 13 children. He lived and worked on their farm until he joined Aitken's Volunteers, which repulsed an attack of the British. He received a rifle as a testimonial of his work. He then headed to Prairie du Chien.

Hazen P. Mooers was sent to Minnesota Territory to work with the American Fur Company in 1816.

In Prairie de Chien, Hazen was employed by James Aird, a Scotchman. When Hazen Mooers was about 23, he married Maḥpiya-ḥota Wiṅ (Grey Cloud Woman) around 1820.

Hazen was a large and athletic man, courageous and even tempered. Hazen was a trader who made much profit to the American Fur Company where they conducted a trading post at Big Stone Lake for 15 years. He would make annual trips

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Waldron & Mooers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities of said firm are to be paid by Hazen Mooers, and all demands due said firm are to be paid to him, he being duly authorized to collect the same. HENRY WALDRON, HAZEN MOOERS. 43

Watertown, April 8, 1848.

To all whom it may Concern.

THE undersigned having sold their stock of goods, call upon those who may be indebted to them to settle before the 6th of January next, if they wish to save cost. dec27 WALDRON & MOOERS.

Hazen Mooers and Henry Waldon worked together until 1848.



Hazen P. Mooers Park in Cottage Grove is a small one-acre parcel halfway across the bridge to Grey Cloud Island.

to Prairie Du Chien, carrying his gathering of furs bought, and getting a supply of goods to trade with the Dakota. In 1829 Hazen came down from Lake Traverse with one hundred and twenty-six packs of furs, with a value of twelve thousand dollars! In 1835, he established a post at Little Rock, five miles below Fort Ridgely.

After years of traveling throughout the state to various trading posts, in approximately 1838, the family moved to Spirit Wood Island, what is now called Grey Cloud Island. Grey Cloud Island, about five miles long and one to two miles wide, is situated in the south end of Washington County, Minnesota, between St. Paul and Hastings. Historical accounts surmise the move was made in order for Maḥpiya-ḥota Wiṅ to be closer to relatives in a large Black Dog Village, directly across the river, while Hazen P. Mooers could establish a trading center. Thanks for the strong influence of his wife, Maḥpiya-ḥota

Wiṅ, he was able to traffic with three bands of the Dakota Indians.

In the fall of 1846, Hazen and Maḥpiya-ḥota Wiṅ moved to Tínta Otunṅwe and lived there among the tipi tanka (or bark lodges) and a few tioti or two until the spring of 1849. The house was built in the fall of 1846, and located just as you arrived on Highway 101 into downtown Shakopee. It was located on the right side as you head west, close to the duck pond. The location is also located about 10 rods, or 55 feet north of the Reverend Samuel W. Pond and Cordelia Eggleston Pond's house (which would be built the next year). Hazen Mooers was appointed an Indian Farmer, which provided him land there to farm.

Hazen P. Mooers and Maḥpiya-ḥota Wiṅ moved out in the spring of 1849. (Hazen's son, Kahoton, and Kahoton's wife, Mazasnawin Iron Woman Rosalie Freniere Mooers continued to live in Tínta Otunṅwe.)