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A man stands in front of the Shakopee depot, circa 1915.

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### Shadows of Time at next membership meeting

The fall Shakopee Heritage Society membership meeting will be Saturday, Oct. 15 at 1 p.m. at the Shakopee Library Downstairs Meeting Room.

Following the meeting, Bill Schrankler will present on Shadows of Time, which complements the depot stories he gathered in traveling and researching over 200 existing depots in Minnesota (including the depot located in Shakopee) for his book, *Shadows of Time*.



Bill Schrankler

The book brings to life 168 of Minnesota’s remaining railroad depots, including all 57 currently on the National Register of Historic Places. Entertaining and fact-filled with hundreds of photographs, maps and other images, the narrative provides a fresh look at Minnesota railroad history through brief studies of these aging structures...Since all depots served an important function, humble frame structures of yesteryear get equal billing with the splendid big city stone and steel archetypes of railroad architecture.

### Remember when...school attendance was below 100?

The Sept. 10, 1891 *Shakopee Courier* reports that “The first day’s attendance at the Union school was about 95.” This is a very small fraction of what the local school district enrollment is currently at.

You can read even more Remember When tidbits by checking the weekly column provided by the Shakopee Heritage Society in the *Shakopee Valley News*, or by visiting the Shakopee Heritage Society website, at [shakopeeheritage.org/historic-tidbits/remember-when/](http://shakopeeheritage.org/historic-tidbits/remember-when/). Here you’ll find a monthly Remember When publication, as well as tidbits broken down by year. To sign up to receive notification when the monthly publication has been released, email [shswreinke@gmail.com](mailto:shswreinke@gmail.com).



The Union School building, circa 1920

## Editor's Notes

- Don't forget that the fall membership meeting will be Saturday, Oct. 15 at 1 p.m., at the Shakopee Public Library (235 Lewis St. S.). Following the membership meeting, Bill Schrankler will present on Shadows of Time. See page 1 for more information, and bring a friend with you!
- Thank you to Jay and Melissa Whiting for hosting the summer membership meeting/potluck.
- We are now on Twitter. Follow us at [twitter.com/shakoheritage](https://twitter.com/shakoheritage).
- We continue to add to our website, with the most recent enhancement being a People section. From here you can find bios about Shakopee-related individuals, thanks to the research efforts of David Schleper.
- While the print issue of this newsletter is black and white, we do have a full-color version available on our website. Simply go to [shakopeeheritage.org/newsletters-minutes/](https://shakopeeheritage.org/newsletters-minutes/).
- Save a tree! If you would like to receive future issues of the Shakopee Heritage Society newsletter via email, instead of receiving a paper copy, please send your name and email address to [email@shakopeeheritage.org](mailto:email@shakopeeheritage.org).
- If there's anything in particular you'd like to see included in future newsletters, please let a board member know or send an email to [email@shakopeeheritage.org](mailto:email@shakopeeheritage.org).

## History Park update

The History Park is located on the south side of Veteran's Memorial Park, south of County Road 101, which is near the location of Tija-otojwe, Prairie des Français (where the Faribault Trading Post and Cabin were located), and, on the other side of Faribault Springs, Prairieville, where Rev. Samuel Pond and Cordelia Eggleston Pond were located. The History Park is also where Jane Lamont Titus lived with the Ponds, and Joseph Godfrey was enslaved at the Faribault Post until he escaped.

The History Park is currently in the planning period. It will feature 19 signs along the trail and a kiosk which will explain the history of early Shakopee. Our goal is to have the signs established by spring 2017.

## Thank you!

Thank you to **Minnesota Valley Electric Company Trust Operation Round Up**, which gave the Shakopee Heritage Society a grant of \$1,500 for the History Park. Funds from MVEC members who round up their bill payments to the next whole dollar go toward the Operation Round Up Trust Fund. The grant will be used for half of a trail sign, as well as money for the new book, *It Happened Here 7404 in Tija Otojwe, Prairie des Français, and Prairieville*, which will be published at the beginning of December.



Thank you to the **Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community (SMSC)**. The SMSC federally recognized sovereign nation, located in Shakopee and Prior Lake, has been a strong partner with the Shakopee Heritage Society, including Leonard Wabasha and Andrew Vig, who participate in the History Park committee. The SMSC provided \$10,000 for the kiosk in the History Park.



Thank you to two young boys, ages five and seven, who were attending the **International Festival at Huber Park** on the evening of July 8, 2016. At the Shakopee Heritage Society booth, many people stopped by, asked questions, and learned about the History Park. A bowl was there, where people could give money for the History Park. Two boys, with their slightly dirty hands from all the fun they were having, stopped by and each gave a quarter to the project!

Thank you to YOU, the **Shakopee Heritage Society members**. Over the last few years, through buying books and supporting the Shakopee Heritage Society, \$4,000 has been donated to the History Park. Thanks for being a member...and let others know to also join our exciting group!

# Oliver Faribault and Wakanyankewin 1844

*Compiled and Written by David R. Schleper*

*Continued from Summer 2016 Newsletter*

While Oliver married Wakenyankewin in a civil/Indian ceremony in 1837, on Feb. 11, 1844, Oliver married Wakenyankewin or Henriette Menegre or Menary in a religious ceremony at the St. Francois Xavier Sioux Mission, located at Little Prairie on the St. Pierre River. Harriet's parents were Colonel Menary, a soldier at Fort Snelling, and a "Sioux Indian girl." Her Dakota name was Wakenyankewin. They had nine children together: Gabriel, Oliver, Angelique, Josephine, Jane, Pelagie, Sara, Henriette, and Lauren.

Oliver worked in the fur trade from 1844 until his death in 1850. The exact responsibilities are hard to determine. A list of traders in 1844 included Oliver's father, Jean-Baptiste Faribault, his brothers Alexander and David, but not Oliver. A license authorizing Oliver to trade at Tinta Otonwe in 1846 was filed loosely in the Sibley Papers, but no other license or place was listed in the American Fur Company.

Oliver Faribault traded furs in 1845, 1847, 1848, and 1849, but his furs were credited to Jean-Baptiste's account. It might be possible that Oliver served as a clerk for his father, and that Jean-Baptiste actually held the license for the Shakopee post.

Oliver was in his mid-thirties in 1847 when he encouraged Samuel Pond to open the mission in Shakopee. Oliver and his wife, Harriet, had three daughters when Samuel and Cordelia arrived. Josephine was 5 years old, Pelagie was 3, and Sarah was just a baby. Their fourth daughter, Harriet, was born in 1848.

Oliver died on Oct. 12, 1850 after contracting quinsy while digging out Faribault Springs. Quinsy is an abscess between the back of the tonsil and the wall of the throat. It's also known today as a peritonsillar abscess. It happens when infection spreads from a swollen tonsil to the area around it, usually during a severe case of tonsillitis. The symptoms of quinsy are similar to tonsillitis and include:

- a worsening sore throat, usually on one side
- fever
- difficulty opening the mouth
- difficulty swallowing
- drooling rather than swallowing your own saliva and
- swelling of the face and neck

Quinsy is now rare because most people get effective treatment for tonsillitis early enough to prevent it, but in 1850 quinsy often led to death.

*Oliver Faribault and Wakanyankewin continued on page 6*

## Tiŋta-otonwe

*Compiled and Written by David R. Schleper*

Tiŋta-otonwe (Teen-Tah-O-Ton-Wa), the village on the prairie, is the summer planting village of the Dakota Indians. The 600 Dakota men, women, and children lived on the north side of the river starting around 1690. By around 1839, the village moved to the right side of the river.

So where was Tiŋta-otonwe? According to an old KSMM Radio interview of Julius Coller II, the village started at Sommerville Street on the west side, and continued to the beginning of The Landing, or Shenandoah Drive. It also started from the Minnesota River south until 135th Street, also known as County Road 78.

So before Thomas A. Holmes arrived, the city of Shakopee was the prairie village of Tiŋta-otonwe!

# Katherine Siebenaler Marschall 1902

*Compiled by David R. Schleper*

It was the Sunday before Thanksgiving, and Catherine Siebenaler Marschall, who was overwhelmed with the bad weather, the snow, and five children under eight, was exhausted. But on Nov. 22, 1902, the hired girl, Minnie Buesgens, told Catherine that she should go to church.

The weather was good, and the chance to be away from the house for a few hours made Catherine smile. She would go to mass at St. Mark's Catholic Church. Anthony and Catherine, along with four of their children headed down to Shakopee on Spring Lake Road (later called Marschall Road). They were driving on a two-seated platform wagon to attend the morning service. Suddenly, the bolts that attached the tongue to the wagon dropped out, allowing one side of the pole to fall and strike the horses' heels, causing them to run. Anthony and one of the sons jumped out at the first sign of trouble. They planned to hold the horses, but were unable to reach their heads. It was just before the south side of the Milwaukee track. The horses turned slightly off the road, and the hub of the front left wheel struck a tree. This broke the wheel, and threw Catherine and her three boys out.



*Katherine Siebenaler Marschall*

In falling, Catherine struck a tree. Because she was a large woman, weighing over 200 pounds, the force caused a very severe bruise on the cheek bone and left shoulder. When she was picked up, she was unconscious and apparently dead. She was carried to the nearby home of Van Velzer, and Dr. Fischer and Dr. Smith were immediately called.

Catherine was unconscious from the time of the accident. She was brought to Margaret Marschall, mother-in-law, of Shakopee. Catherine died from the concussion of the brain and cerebral hemorrhage. She was 39 years old.

Catherine was born at New Trier, Dakota County, on Aug. 10, 1863, and married Anthony Marschall on Oct. 23, 1883. She was the mother of nine children: Henry, age 18; Mathias, age 16, William, age 14, Ferdinand, age 12; Mary, age 8; Mathilda, age 6; Leo, age 5, Susan, age 3, and Elizabeth, age 13 months.

*(Some information from A Marschall Family History 1784-2007 by Dorothy T. Klein Luers, edited by Raymond W. Marschall and updated in 2007 by Katherine R. St. Clair.)*



*The Marschall schoolhouse in 1898, located just west of Marschall Road on Hillside Drive, on the south side of Hillside.*

# Manuel Monny Lee Florez (May 1, 1938 - November 15, 1952)

Compiled by David R. Schleper

Manuel Monny Lee Florez was a student at St. Mary's Catholic School in Shakopee. He was an altar boy at St. Mary's Catholic Church, and the son of Leo and Elizabeth Weldon Florez. His three sisters, Elizabeth, Darlene, and Doris, and his brother, James John, lived with him in a house near sand pit road in Shakopee.

His friend, Nancy Metcalf Schmit was with Monny, as they were at recess. It was in 1951. Monny was in the eighth grade.

While on the playground, Monny fell down and skinned his knee. He had to go to the hospital. Doctors discovered that Monny was the victim of cancer of the bone, and by January 1952, one of his legs was amputated after a serious infection in an effort to prolong his life.

Despite his surgery, Manuel remained cheerful and hopeful of recovery. He wanted to go back to participating in the Boy Scout troop in Shakopee. He was a model pupil, with an absorbing interest in school work.

Nancy and four of her friends went to visit Monny at his home. It was an old brick house, red in color. When they arrived, Nancy asked if they could see Monny. She was told that he was in the room on the second floor.

As they crept up the stairs, Nancy and her 4 friends looked in the room. They did not see Monny. They did see what looked like an old man, sitting on a chair by the window.

As they headed back down to the first floor, Nancy was ready to ask where Monny was. But then it hit her. The old man in the window was Monny, slowly fading away.

*(Some information from Funeral Held Here Monday, Shakopee Argus Tribune, Nov. 20, 1952; Manuel Florez Died Saturday, Shakopee Valley News, Nov. 20, 1952; Lives Remembered, Shakopee Valley News, Sept. 1, 2016; Interview with Nancy Schmit, July 2016.)*



Manuel Monny Lee Florez



*Workers at an unknown industrial plant in Shakopee, unknown year. Does anybody happen to know where this photo was taken, approximately when, and who some of these individuals may be?*

## **Oliver Faribault and Wakanyankewin**

*Continued from page 3*

Samuel Pond wrote a letter in 1850 to his brother, Gideon, about Oliver's death and La Point response:

"La Point is here now gathering up Olivier's property as greedy as an old ... (illegible). The Indian and Olivier's hired man say that the old fellow has already had some difficulty with Wakanyankewin (Harriet's Dakota name) and some small articles belonging to her husband which she wished to keep. He told me today that this 'trade' was all his, and he let Olivier manage it because he did not like trouble. So he is gathering up his 'property' and putting it under lock and key."

The girls were still very young when their father died. Their mother, Wakanyankewin (Harriet), remained in the home and raised the four girls, Josephine, Pelagie, Sarah, and Harriet. Wakanyankewin preempted a quarter of the land in 1856, but gradually was forced to sell small parcels of it.

Wakanyankewin, also known as Harriet Menegre/Menary Faribault, died of typhoid fever on Nov. 7, 1880. According to the Shakopee Argus, she had been unwell for weeks, but during the past ten days she was apparently improving. "Except to old settlers, she was unknown, of late years never leaving her residence."

Eventually, the logs of the original house built by Oliver were covered with wood frame siding. The house was lived in by the Faribault family until the 1950s and was moved to Murphy's Landing during the 1970s. Now a historic site, the house is used to interpret the fur trading era at the Landing in Shakopee.

*(Some sources include Curtiss-Wedge, Franklyn. "History of Rice and Steele Counties, Minnesota (Vol. I), p. 84; Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, "Minnesota - A State Guide," sponsored by the Executive Council, State of Minnesota, The Viking Press, New York, 1938; Find a Grave #67828506 by Cindy K. Coffin: The Shakopee Argus, Nov. 11, 1880, p. 4, col. 1, obituary; What This Awl Means: Feminist Archaeology at a Wahpeton Dakota Village by Janet D. Spector, Minnesota Historical Society Press, St. Paul, 1993; Samuel Pond's Diary on microfilm at Scott County Historical Society)*

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