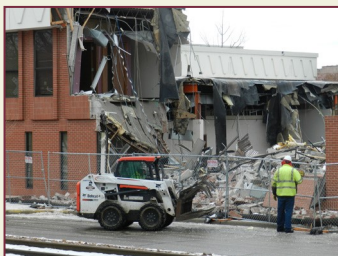


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Read about the namesake behind Atwood Street on page 4.



The demolition of the city hall building on Holmes Street leads to this issue's Members' Corner question. See page 6.

Annual Membership Meeting

Saturday, Jan. 20, 2018,
 1 p.m.
 Shakopee Public Library
 235 Lewis St. S.
 Bring a friend!

A New Statue in Shakopee

A new statue of Chief Šakpe II is watching over downtown Shakopee!

Thanks to a partnership with the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community (SMSC), the new statue fits well with the city's overall goal of re-envisioning downtown as a place to gather and celebrate our heritage.

The statue was dedicated on Nov. 28, 2017 at the plaza. The artwork is displayed on a Kasota stone veneer wall, in front of it the word, "Shakopee," for all who drive into downtown Shakopee on Highway 101 to see.



Statue of Chief Šakpe II located at the intersection of County Road 101 and County Road 69 in the River City Centre plaza.

Chief Šakpe II was the second of three Dakota chiefs who lived at Tinja-otojwe (village of the prairie), which was located between Sommerville Street to Shanodaya (Shenandoah) Drive, and from the Watpá Mnísota (Dakota name of the river), later called the Rivière Saint-Pierre (St. Peter's River), and finally the Minnesota River back for about two to three miles on the prairie. Tinja-otojwe was a village of 600 Dakota who lived on the summer bark lodges during the summer months.

The SMSC originally commissioned artist Danny Heskew, a member of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation in Oklahoma, to design the Chief Šakpe II statue in 2004 for display at Mystic Lake Casino Hotel. A relief of the statue was relocated during a reconstruction project and the statue was donated to the city. The SMSC provided the city a \$50,000 grant to transport the artwork back to the artist's studio in Colorado for restoration.

Please make time to stop by and see the statue, and to learn more about the Dakota Indians who lived here.

126 First Avenue East

By David R. Schleper

And now...

The Shakopee Brewhall

Started in September of 2017, the Shakopee Brewhall was opened in downtown Shakopee. The outstanding collection of constantly changing craft beers and genuine hospitality make this a great place to meet. The walls are Shakopee brick from a foundry built 120 years ago. The limestone is from the old Shakopee Brewery from the 1850s. On the walls are pictures from old Shakopee from the Scott County Historical Society. And the craft beers include Holmes Landing (named after Thomas A. Holmes), The Six (named after



126 First Avenue East continued on page 2

Editors' Notes

- Welcome to our new members: Jody and Robert Brennan, Brian Greene, Alan Marschall, and Marion Schmidt.
- Jeff Williamson will be the guest speaker following the Jan. 20 membership meeting. His presentation, "The Williamson, Pond and Hopkins Families and the Dakota Mission," which will include information about Samuel Pond's mission in Shakopee as well as other mission locations.
- 2018 membership dues are now due. Dues are the same rates as last year: Individual, \$10; Family, \$15; Supporting, \$25; Corporate - Silver Club, \$100; Corporate - Gold Club, \$500. If you're unable to attend the Jan. 20 membership meeting, dues may be mailed to treasurer Melissa Whiting at 520 Third Ave. E. Please put "2018 dues" in the memo. Any questions pertaining to dues may be directed to Melissa at melwhiting@hotmail.com or 952-657-5623 (please leave a message).
- The annual board trustee election will take place at our January meeting. This upcoming year, we will be in need of some additional board members. After looking at work commitments more, Wes Reinke *will* run for a board seat. We have at least one vacant board seat. Lois Wendt will run for president. We also have the secretary and vice president's positions open.
- Senior Research Chair David Schleper's History of Shakopee series continues to be a hit at the Šakpe ti Lounge, located in the Shakopee Community Center. See page 5 for more information.
- To receive future issues of the Shakopee Heritage Society newsletter in color via email, instead of receiving a black and white paper copy, please send your name and email address to newsletter@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 newsletter@shakopeeheritage.org. We would love to hear from you!

126 First Avenue East

Continued from page 1

Šakpedan, or Little Six), and Black Flute (named after Hopstina Makaakaniwankewin Black Flute Lucy Otherday). Stop by and enjoy a craft beer with Ryan Lindquist and learn more of the history of Shakopee!

And before that...

The Eagle Pet Center

Starting in the alley, I would open the door and walk in during the summer of 1970, the wooden floor creaking as I headed down the row, looking at the 80 aquariums along the east wall. Ed Dressen, the owner, who started the Eagle Pet Center while he was a teenager, opened with tropical fish, as well as dogs, cats, canaries, a cockatiel, a monkey, rabbits, and hamsters, guinea pigs and other rodents. The store continued in business for 43 years. In later years, the pet shop fell into disrepair, and outcry from the community in the summer of 2013 eventually closed the shop down.



And before that...

Ben Franklin Variety Store

Ben Franklin is a chain of five and dime and arts and crafts stores found in small towns throughout the United States, named after Benjamin Franklin, taking a cue in their merchandise offerings from Franklin's saying, "A penny saved is a penny earned." Ben Franklin Variety stores carry household items, sundries, seasonal products, crafts, food and snacks, health and beauty aids. In the 1960s I enjoyed walking in and heading to the east part of the store, where rows and rows of candy were there for choosing. And then I would head to the back, getting rubber bands, colored dye, and a white t-shirt, ready to head home to make a tie-dye t-shirt. Groovy!

And before that...

A Butcher Shop

Walking in the front door, a person would head straight back and to the west corner. There, a brood of chickens would be running around in the chicken coop...right in the back of the store! Pick out the chicken wanted, and then the butcher would grab it, strangle its neck, and get the meat ready for the consumer. And by that night, the family would be enjoying a delicious chicken soup!

Thomas A. Holmes's Wives

Thomas A. Holmes had four wives. This issue, the Shakopee Heritage Society will discuss the first wife. Over the next few issues, each of the other wives will be discussed.



Thomas A. Holmes

Ursula Kennedy Holmes

Feb. 3, 1811 - ca. 1844

By David R. Schleper

Ursula Kennedy Holmes was the first wife of Thomas A. Holmes. But for some reason, very few people ever talked about her. L. Kessinger, who wrote *The History of Buffalo County, Wisconsin*, said in 1888, "All the parties whom I had a chance to consult with regard to the particulars of the life of Thomas Holmes, himself included, were persistently silent on this one point (concerning Holmes' first wife)...."

According to Lafayette Houghton Bunnell, in the book, *Winona (We-No-Nah) and Its Environs on the Mississippi in Ancient and Modern Days in 1897*, "There was a demon of unrest in (Thomas A.) Holmes, partly inherited, and partly the result of a misalliance with a woman entirely unfitted for frontier life."

Ursula Kennedy was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, across the river from western Maryland on Feb. 3, 1811. She was the eighth of twelve children of Edward Kennedy and Susanna Gorden Kennedy. Ursula was born in Jefferson County, Virginia (now part of West Virginia). Her father came west to Marion, Ohio, and kept a tavern there for many years.

When Ursula's father was a tavern keeper, Thomas Holmes's father was, for a time, a judge in Marion. It was in Marion, Ohio that Thomas married Ursula. They married in Marion on Nov. 12, 1829.

Thomas and Ursula came west in 1841. Ursula headed up the Mississippi River along with her brother, Robert Kennedy, and his wife, Frances B. Jones Koons Kennedy, and two children. Also included was "a partially adopted child with a very little Indian blood in this veins" and six men who were laborers on the boat.

Thomas never learned how to navigate the river, either by keel or sailboat. In fact, according to Bunnell, Holmes knew that any one of his men were better qualified to navigate the Great Sahara desert than the waters of the Mississippi up stream.

After a sudden change in temperature, the wind caused them to stop and to settle upon the site of Wah-pasha prairie. When Wah-pa-sha and his people refused them to be there, they moved across the river and opened a trading post at Wah-ma-dee, or Eagle Bluffs. For many years, this area was called Holmes's Landing, but is now called Fountain City. Ursula was much younger than her husband, and no doubt married with an expectation of wealth and a return to her beloved Baltimore. She soon saw that that would never be fulfilled.

Besides her dislike of frontier life, Ursula was subject to periodic attacks that made her frantic with pain. Without an option of a competent doctor, she resulted in the use of opiates, which finally enslaved her. Ursula probably kept a supply of opium paraphernalia such as the specialized pipes and lamps that were necessary to smoke the drug. She would recline in order to hold the long opium pipes over oil lamps that would heat the drug until it vaporized, allowing her to inhale the vapors.

In spring of 1840, Thomas built a strong trading boat of hardwood lumber, partly covered with a deck. After floating down the Rock River over the rapids, he loaded up his goods above the rapids on the Mississippi River, and was towed to Dubuque, Iowa. Holmes stayed in Dubuque for some time while Ursula was under treatment for what was termed heart disease by the attending physician.

Later, Thomas headed to trade with the Indians, while Ursula stayed in Dubuque with some previous friends for treatment. Thomas returned from his trip up the river with lumber, and had built a comfortable house. Ursula, who returned in 1841, had rooms assigned by her brother, Robert, and his wife, who kept the house for Holmes as a hotel. Ursula seldom appeared, but stayed in her room.

Matilda was the only one called on when Ursula had her almost insane attacks of pain and aversion, not only to her husband but brother as well, for Robert had no sympathy for, or appreciation of her condition, according to Bunnell. Robert would call Ursula's pain "tantrums."

During the longest and coldest winter of 1842-1843, Thomas and Ursula and the others spent their time in comfort at Holmes's Landing. "The comet, too, was a never-failing subject of admiration and conversation, and, unlike the ordinary comet, it stayed with us nearly all winter," said Bunnell. "We organized a glee club, a whist club, and then we all took to gambling for hickory nuts, which we bought of young Robert Kennedy, and when we found that the women folks would

Ursula Kennedy Holmes continued on page 8

Peter Atwood and Atwood Street

By David R. Schleper

Peter Atwood arrived in Holmes's Landing, also called Sha K'Pay, Minnesota Territory, in the spring of 1852.

Peter Atwood's 1st Building: Fall 1852

Peter built a frame house on the north end of lots 3 and 4 of block five. The middle place was facing east, and was 16 x 24 feet, and 12 feet high. It also included one-story wings on each side, 14 x 16 feet, and one the north and south side. The building was completed in November 1852.

As an aside, the Atwood family is related to the Holmes family. Catherine Ann Holmes was the sister of Thomas A. Holmes. She married Voney Atwood. The Atwoods lived in Ashtabula, which was on Lake Erie. It was located as a port of trade, as well as several stops on the Underground Railroad, the informal, secret system where anti-slavery supporters helped escaped African American slaves hide adjacent to the lake, and then left on the next safe boat to freedom in Ontario, Canada. The Atwoods and the Holmes lived in Marion, Ohio before eventually moving west.

In two or three months, Peter's building became the Shakopee House, which was a hotel with Robert Kennedy as landlord. It was advertised as "the only first-class hotel in the city." That worked until the summer of 1853, when the larger and conveniently located Wasson House (later called the American Hotel) succeeded as the primary hotel.

The building was occupied by various tenants as a dwelling until 1874. Then the wings were torn down, and the building was moved to First Street, just a few feet west of Henry Philipp's furniture store, which was on the north side of First Avenue, between Holmes and Fuller streets.

The building was torn down in 1889.

Peter Atwood's 2nd Building: Fall 1852

During the delays that happened with the construction of the Shakopee House, Peter built a one-story frame house at the north side of alley on the west side of Holmes Street, between First and Second avenues. This house was built for Harrison Raynor. He and his family lived in it during the fall and winter of 1852. Later, Mrs. Ruby occupied this building.

The house which the architect, builder, and owner built was a 12 x 14 frame house on the lot that later became John Gutenberg's meat market.

In the 1850s, the building was moved to L.M. Brown's brick house on the south end of Lewis Street, at 519 First Avenue East. He moved the Atwood building up to this place, and it was used for a kitchen. It served a long time as a useful kitchen, and by 1891, the building became the home of a flock of domestic chickens. The brick house was later the Orestus S. Brown and Evelyn Bortle Brown residence, and during the 1880s, they lived at this house (and the kitchen/coop) with their indentured servant, Alice Briggs, who was 15 years old and African American.

The limestone house (the left side of the current home) was built in 1856 by A.B. and Martha Jones, who sold it to J.J. Peck in 1879, David and Julia Brown in 1880. In 1905, Henry Schroeder, a former mayor of Shakopee and president of the American Range Company, bought the home. By this time, the section that used to be the kitchen built by Peter was probably a coop for the chickens. In 1949, Ralph Schroeder inherited the property, and then was sold to Harry and Gladys Lane. The property was sold in 1966. By this time, Peter's kitchen and/or chicken coop was no longer there.

As for Uncle Peter Atwood, as he was called? He rented the house in Shakopee by 1854. He later moved to Jordan, where he lived in the northeast quarter of section 17. All that remains is his name on the street, Atwood Street!

References: Catherine Ann Holmes Atwood. *Find A Grave on Jan 5, 2006, Memorial #12889907*. Hinds, William (1891). *A 1891 Sketch of Shakopee, Minnesota: Historical and Industrial*, p. 18-19. Coller, Julius A. II (1960). *The Shakopee Story*, p. 28. *Shakopee Heritage Society (2007). A Walking Tour of Historic Shakopee*, p. 5.



Looking south on Atwood Street from First Avenue

History of Shakopee Series

Senior Research Chair David Schleper continues to present a free History of Shakopee series for Shakopee Parks and Recreation, one of our partners in the Pathways of Shakopee History project, at the Šakpe ti Senior Lounge located in the Shakopee Community Center. Attend as many of these sessions as you would like, but please be sure to sign up ahead of time at the Shakopee Community Center front desk or online at parksandrec.shakopeemn.gov.

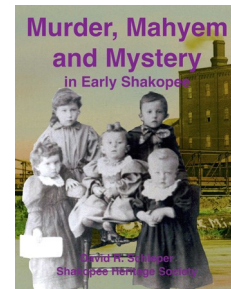
Upcoming presentations for Shakopee Parks and Recreation include:

Murder, Mayhem and Mystery

Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1-2 p.m.

Please register for program CD 123 by Thursday, Jan. 18

From the bank shooting in 1929 to murders in 1890; from robbing the dead in 1883 to infanticide in 1869; from the man who had two wives in 1879, to the man killed at the water tower in 1985; from the 30 infants and children killed during a whooping cough epidemic to the brothel in Shakopee...this presentation will focus on some of the murder, mayhem, and mystery in early Shakopee.

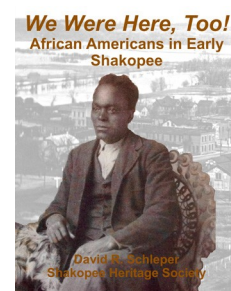


We Were Here, Too! African Americans in Early Shakopee

Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1-2 p.m.

Please register for program CD 206 by Thursday, Feb. 1

A carpenter, a farmer, a servant ... all African Americans and all living in Shakopee in the 1800s. An African American man who was enslaved and escaped from Shakopee, a former slave who built a church in St. Paul, an orderly in the Civil War, a piano player and a carriage driver — all from Shakopee. Learn about 15 African Americans who lived and worked in Shakopee in the 1800s.

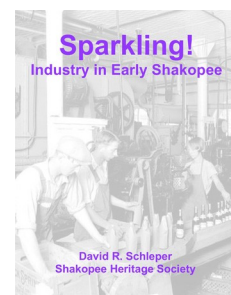


Sparkling! Industry in Early Shakopee

Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1-2 p.m.

Please register for program CD 220 by Thursday, Feb. 15

Most people know about Amazon and Shutterfly, but long ago, Shakopee had many industries starting in the 1800s. Besides Rock Spring Bottling Company, the mills, the breweries, the soap and brick were all part of early Shakopee. Learn about some of the early industry in early Shakopee in this presentation.

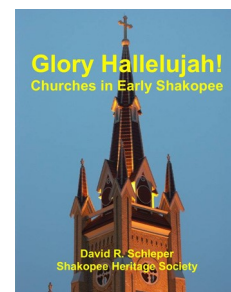


Glory Hallelujah! Churches in Early Shakopee

Tuesday, March 20, 1-2 p.m.

Please register for program CD 320 by Thursday, March 15

St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, which was built but never used, the German St. Mark's Catholic Church and the Church of Immaculate Conception (later called St. Mary's) for the Irish in Shakopee, the First Presbyterian Church (now the Iglesia del Dios Vivo, Columna y Adoyo de la Verdad, La Luz del Mundo), are discussed. St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, St. Mary's Church of the Purification, the Assembly of God Church, and the Russian Evangelical Baptist Church, among others, will also be presented at this presentation.

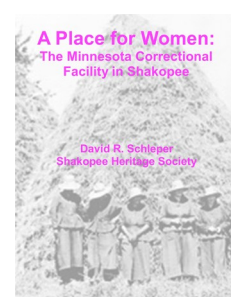


A Place for Women: The Minnesota Correctional Facility in Shakopee

Tuesday, April 17, 1-2 p.m.

Please register for program CD 417 by Thursday, April 12

The woman who convinced a group of men to build a reformatory for women, the place as it looked at then and now, a few stories about growing up near the reformatory, and the prisoners who lived here, and those who escaped, are discussed in this program.



Remember When: Jan. 11, 1968 Shakopee Valley News

Near tragedy for the community was averted last Saturday morning, through the successful efforts, despite 16 degrees below zero temperature, of Shakopee firemen assisted by some 40 others from Chaska and Carver, in containing the blaze to the train building of the former Simons Lumber Co., Second and Lewis Streets...

Members' Corner

We would like to feature memories from our members. In each newsletter, we will pose a prompt/question and would like you to email us with your memories at newsletter@shakopeeheritage.org, or complete a response form at the next general membership meeting.

In the following newsletter, we will select members' responses to include in the newsletter, as well as pose another question to the membership. We may also include some responses on the website.

If you have suggestions for future prompts, please let Dave or Wes know at newsletter@shakopeeheritage.org, or on a response form at the membership meeting.

The recent demolition of Shakopee's former city hall/First National Bank/Marquette Bank caused us to think of this issue's prompt, which is: ***What memories do you have of something no longer in Shakopee?***

In our last issue, we posed the question, ***What are some of your earliest memories of growing up or living in Shakopee?*** Here are some of our members' responses:

Brian Greene: "My earliest memory of living in Shakopee, which started on Oct. 4, 2017 when I moved here from western North Dakota, was my wondering what the word Shakopee means and learning that the nearby Mystic Lake Casino is actually on a Dakota reservation. In the Fall Shakopee Heritage Society newsletter it points out Mdewakantonwan translated is Spirit Lake People. I grew up at Fort Totten, near Devils Lake (mistranslated from Spirit Lake), North Dakota. The Dakota there also are called Spirit Lake People. I left when I was 18, but many family members remain, including my father who is a member of the Spirit Lake Nation. Most of North Dakota is nearly treeless plains and rolling hills compared to the beautiful lakes, forests, and hills of the Shakopee area, I can imagine the pain the Dakota must have felt when they were forcibly moved to the reservation from their homes here and later fleeing into the foreign lands (to the Dakota) of North and South Dakota to live with their Lakota cousins following the 1862 uprising and later the numerous Dakota reservations when they were moved out of Minnesota. I've learned a lot about my Dakota heritage while they have been at Fort Totten since 1868, I look forward to learning about the Dakota heritage (and all things historic) in the Shakopee area."

Lois Wendt: "Always teased my mom about being born in the 'Legion Club.' It was Dr. Fischer's hospital then. Admittance to movies was 12¢. Santa gave out Christmas bags to all the kids. I got mine and said, 'Thanks, Grandpa' (Bill Marschall). Only time he was mad at me. Walking by the Rock Spring (Turtle's Social Centre) after Sunday matinee and seeing all the cars. Wondered where all the people were."

Don McNeil: "Ran into Jay and Melissa in Chaska on a historical house tour. He mentioned that they live in Shakopee and I did too. I asked him if he wanted to get together and start a local heritage society, so then we did and the rest is history. 1999 was the year, some 18 years ago."

Wes Reinke: "The farm that sat on the west end of Tenth Avenue, surrounded by houses and County Road 69 (then Highway 169) near the Shakopee Town Square Mall until the early 2000s. The undeveloped area before 11th Avenue and the homes south of it were built by Pearson Elementary. The high school's homecoming bonfires with a mountain of pallets, located between Stans Park and where the community center now sits. The Santa land that Town Square Mall used to put up each year."

John William "Blind" Boone

In Shakopee on Oct. 20, 1890

By David R. Schleper

According to *The Diary of Daniel M. Storer* about Shakopee, "The night of the 20th, Blind Boone gave a concert here. He is a splendid pianist, the best I have ever heard."

John William "Blind" Boone was an American pianist and composer of ragtime music. He was born near Miami, Missouri on May 17, 1864 to a contraband slave, Rachel Carpenter, who had been owned by descendants of Daniel Boone. His father, Private William S. Belcher, was a bugler in the 7th Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

Doctors removed both of Boone's eyes when he was six months old in an attempt to cure his brain fever.

Boone's mother, Rachel Carpenter Hendricks, worried that her son would find life too difficult without some education, so the hometown of Warrenburg, Missouri decided to pay



John William "Blind" Boone

for Boone to go to the St. Louis School for the Blind. It was here that he played the piano for the first time.

When Blind Boone returned to school after a break, he found a new superintendent who did not believe African American students should have the same privileges as white students. The superintendent would not allow Black students to play piano at school.

Unable to bear the new rules, Boone started skipping class to go to the Tenderloin District near the school. The area was poor and densely populated. Boone listened and played music with other African-American musicians who worked in the saloons. Once the principal found out, Boone was dismissed from the school.

Blind Boone returned to Warrensburg, where he played with other musicians. He was kidnapped for a time by a gambler, but his step-father found him in Mexico, Missouri.

In 1879, Boone was discovered by John B. Lange, Jr., who put Boone on the road as “Blind John.”

Only meager financial success was attained until he was boarded for two months with the Sampsons. Mary R. Sampson, an accomplished pianist, taught Boone how to properly play the great classical music. With his phenomenal ear, he could replay hundreds of songs after just hearing them once.

Lange returned to Iowa, and found his young protégé had much more skill, and, along with a vocalist, began to tour as the Blind Boone Concert Company.

The Blind Boone Concert Company worked hard, traveling from town to town on a whistle-stop tour. And guess where they stopped? Shakopee!

The *Shakopee Courier*, on Friday, Oct. 24, 1890, included a short article by C.A. Stevens about Blind Boone.

In the 1900s, Blind Boone was among the most popular acts in the country. They would play 300-plus dates annually. A concert career of 47 years took John William Boone on the road from coast to coast and included Canadian performances.

Blind Boone was one of the first musicians to bring Black folk music to the concert stage. When the audience would become bogged down by his impeccable renditions of lofty classical standards, Boone would sense this, and break into a rollicking rag, a practice he affectionately referred to as “puttin’ the cookies on the lower shelf.”

It turns out John William “Blind” Boone was one of the first musical composers to blend European classical styles with folk music. He took African-American and Afro-Caribbean folk styles such as plantation melodies and minstrel tunes, and put them in classical forms, then performed the pieces in concert halls.

And, he’s perhaps not so much a ragtime musician – his music really didn’t fall into the ragtime genre during his era – as he is an early innovator that created some of the musical building blocks that led to not only ragtime, but blues and jazz.

Boone was generous to those around him. He supported churches and other organizations. Once, in Kansas, he was denied a room at the only local hotel. An elderly relative offered Boone and his group use of her home. When Boone learned she had \$360 remaining on her mortgage, a large amount in those days, he paid off her loan. Lange often said, “Boone is charitable, and I have been authorized by him, whenever I see a deserving person in need of assistance to assist such person in his name.”

Boone could tell a child’s age by putting his hand upon a child’s head. He had a very happy and warm personality and children loved him.

John William “Blind” Boone died of acute deflation of the heart on Oct. 4, 1927.

References: *The Diary of Daniel M. Storer from 1849 to 1905: A Pioneer Builder and Merchant in Shakopee, Minnesota*, p. 184. John William “Blind” Boone (1864-1927), *Historic Missouriians* at shs.umsystem.edu/. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_William_Boone. <https://shsmo.org/historicmissourians/name/b/blindboone/>. <http://www.blindboonepark.org/whoisblindboone.html>. *Blind Boone*, *Shakopee Courier*, Oct. 24, 1890. <http://www.perfessorbill.com/comps/jboone.shtml>. <https://www.allmusic.com/artist/john-william-boone-mn0001667023/biography>. <http://blindboonehome.com/history/history-of-boone-home/>. http://www.aaregistry.org/historic_events/view/blind-boone-musical-prodigy.

St. Mary’s 1929 Cookbook Recipe

Ice Box Cookies

1 cup butter, 2 cups light brown sugar, 2 eggs, pinch of salt, 1 pound dates, 1/2 pound walnuts, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 3 1/2 cups flour sifted 3 times.

Mrs. H. P. Fischer

cheat, even the angels, if there had been any there, Tom Holmes and Willard (Lafayette's brother) became deliberate gamblers and gathered in all of the hickory nuts of their opponents. But not for long did they triumph, for Matilda caught on to their dark game, and, taking Mrs. Holmes into her confidence, they organized a game that kept the walnuts on their side of the table for several evenings in succession!" Bunnell noted, "Nor were we destitute of books, for 'Tom's wife' had a fairly good supply, and, although not of the highest order of merit, they helped us through the 'long winter.'"

In 1843, Bunnell was heading down the river to attend his brother's wife's pregnancy. Ursula wanted to attend, and she wanted to have her daughter, Matilda, along. Robert called Bunnell aside and said that if the boat tips, please save the child first. "Coming from his brother, the warning angered me, and I replied that both persons and their lives would be held sacred by me," noted Bunnell. The remark showed that Ursula had a distrust of his brother and her husband. Ursula and Matilda arrived safely.

Ursula, and the bravery and devotion to Matilda was often thought of by Bunnell. Not long after, Bunnell heard that Ursula was back in Dubuque, and he heard of her sudden death from heart failure.

There was no hope for any reconciliation or adaption to the frontier life for Ursula from her husband. Thomas's character showed the difference between Thomas and his fastidious wife. Once Thomas noted, "While I can only just about write my name now, I can skin a muskrat quicker than an Indian." Thomas loved the smell of the Indian camp, and of skinning muskrats, rather than the civilized life that his wife wanted.

Some people admired the good qualities of Ursula. As Bunnell noted, he hoped in death she had cured her of all of her diseases.

References: Jones & Kroeger, Printers and Publishers; and Kiester, J.A. (1896). The History of Faribault County, Minnesota: from its first settlement to the close of the year 1879: in three parts: first part, the annals of the county; second part, historical sketches of the several townships; third part, historical sketch of the government of the county, and of the several county offices: the story of the pioneers. Minneapolis, MN: Harrison & Smith, Printers. Bunnell, Lafayette Houghton (1897). Winona (We-No-Nah) and Its Environs on the Mississippi in Ancient and Modern Days. Winona, MN. Chapter XII, pp. 66-68. Email from David H. Egger, Emeritus Professor of Petrology, Penn State University to David R. Schleper in 2015. History of Wabasha County: Together with Biographical Matter,

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