

leaders who favored peace had led their people to the Big Mound area. Other groups of Dakotas, led by Inǰpáduta (Scarlet Point) and other leaders who favored continued resistance, were also camped nearby to hunt. Some Hunkpapa Lakotas also crossed the Missouri River to join the hunt. They included Tháthǎŋka Íyotake (Sitting Bull), Phizí (Gall), and Nážin Maǰtó (Standing Bear).

Dr. Josiah S. Weiser, chief surgeon, 1st Regiment of the Minnesota Mounted Rangers, spoke Dakota and was assisting in the discussions. "Believing he saw men that he knew, Weiser and his African American orderly rode out of camp to a nearby hill, where scouts were meeting with some young warriors," said Beck. when he was unexpectedly shot. A member of Inǰpáduta's band suddenly pulled out a gun and shot Dr. Weiser in the back, probably thinking he was Sibley.

So Ella was left a widow, with a child, when Dr Josiah Schroeder Weiser was killed on July 24, 1864.

Ella applied for a widow's pensioner \$25 a month starting in 1864. In February 14, 1865 at the petitioned probate court she was awarded \$200 for one year's maintenance. After probate on Dr. Josiah Weiser's estate was completed on May 27, 1865, Eliza joined her brother, Thomas Benjamin Hunt, who was living in Iowa.

Ella applied for allowance for her minor child, Ada. She was awarded \$25 per month, commencing in April 1867. In that same month, on April 25, 1867 Eliza Ella Victoria Hunt Weiser married Alfred Houghton Stubbs.



Eliza Ella Victoria Hunt Weiser Stubbs and Reverend Alfred Houghton Stubbs had a daughter Emilie Eugenie Houghton Stubbs, and a son Thomas Houghton Doane Stubbs. Ella and Alfred moved to Milford, New York in 1870. Over the next ten years, they had another daughter, a son, two other sons who died as infants, and another daughter.

In the beginning of 1880, Eliza Ella Victoria Hunt Weiser Stubbs separated from Reverend Alfred Houghton Stubbs. Ella moved to Queens County, New York with her five living children: Alda, Genie, Boys, Rollo, and Daisy.

Ella supported herself by working for **St. Nicholas Magazine**, a popular monthly American children's magazine, in New York. She then moved to Brooklyn, New York, and ran *Willowmere* as a summer hotel on Gravesend Bay.

Eliza Ella Victoria Hunt Weiser Stubbs died on January 25, 1897 in Manhattan, New York. She died of chronic intestinal nephritis. Eliza was interred on January 29, 1897 according to the Christ Church Episcopal Churchyard burial records, according to *Find-A-Grave* #138244911.

Eliza Ella Victoria Hunt Weiser Stubbs was buried in New Brunswick, New Jersey.



SHAKOPEE HERITAGE SOCIETY
2109 Boulder Pointe, Shakopee, MN 55379

952-693-3865

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Eliza Ella
Victoria Hunt
Weiser Stubbs
1840-1897

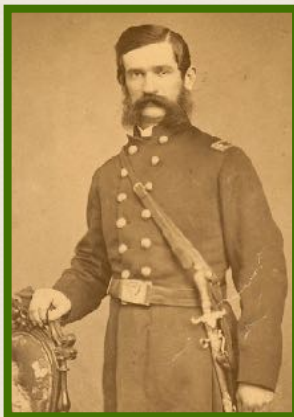


Eliza Ella Victoria Hunt was born on November 12, 1840 in Nicolet, Centre-du-Quebec Region, Quebec, Canada. Her parents were Joseph Vidler Hunt and Anne Marie Roche.

One of Ella's older brothers, Thomas Benjamin Hunt, emigrated to the United States before 1850 when he declared his intention to become a US citizen; which he did in 1855. Eliza Ella Victoria Hunt decided, at age 15, to emigrate to Shakopee, Minnesota Territory to be near her brother.

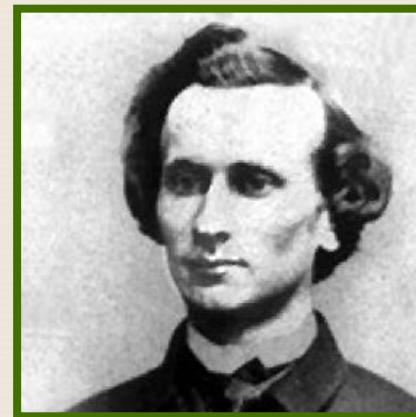
Ella's brother, Tom, was a lawyer in Shakopee, Minnesota Territory, according to ancestry.com. He was a member of the first territorial legislature of Minnesota from January 2, 1856, through March 1, 1856, when it adjourned.

In September 1861, Thomas Benjamin Hunt joined the fourth regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant on October 15, 1861. During his military career Tom served mostly as Quartermaster. He was complimented often on his ability and organization. In recognition of his long and faithful service, he was made



Eliza Ella Victoria Hunt Weiser Stubbs was married twice. She married Dr. Josiah Schroeder Weiser (1832–1863) on June 2, 1859 in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church in Shakopee. His picture is on the left. When Dr. Weiser was killed on July 24, 1864. She married Reverend Alfred Houghton Stubbs on April 25, 1867. Reverend Stubbs picture is on the right.

In the beginning of 1880, Eliza Ella Victoria Hunt Weiser Stubbs separated from Reverend Alfred Houghton Stubbs, and Ella worked at a publishing company and a hotel out east in order to support her children.



Brevet Lt. Col. Volunteers, on October 30, 1866. His litigious nature however caused problems. Tom was court-martialed three times; acquitted twice, judged guilty the third time. Tom was also frequently in debt which led to more court problems. Toward the end of his life Tom was increasingly troubled but what the family called rheumatism; it was locomotor ataxia, a form of late latent syphilis. According to the Military records, this was the cause of his death on September 7, 1890, at the Sherwood Hotel, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

As for Eliza Ella Victoria Hunt? When she arrived in Shakopee, she met Dr. Josiah Schroeder Weiser (1832–1863). They were married in Shakopee on June 2, 1859 in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Eliza Ella Victoria Hunt Weiser and Dr. Josiah Schroeder Weiser had a daughter, Ada Alicia



Shakopee ca 1858 Edwin Whitefield. Minnesota Historical Society.

Weiser (1860–1894) on March 18, 1860, and two years later, on September 16, 1862, they welcomed another daughter, Florence Weiser (1862–1863) in Shakopee.

Josiah S. Weiser enlisted in the First Minnesota Cavalry (Mounted Rangers) as a surgeon on October 21, 1862 under Colonel Samuel McPhail of the Mounted Rangers who headed to Dakota Territory by General Henry H. Sibley's Minnesota volunteers. "Doctor Josiah S. Weiser, regimental surgeon for the 1st Minnesota Mounted Rangers, was from Shakopee, Minnesota, and had lived among the Dakotas, learning their language and serving as their doctor," said Paul N. Beck in his 2013 book, *Columns of Vengeance: Soldiers, Sioux, and the Punitive Expeditions 1863-1864*.

While Dr. Weiser was in the Dakotas, Ella was stuck in Shakopee with Ada (Florence had died in infancy).

Most of the 4,000 Upper Sioux from the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands had been reluctant participants in the U.S.-Dakota War. A few of these refugees from the war fled to Canada, but more than 4,000 congregated in the summer of 1863 in a large encampment in present-day Kidder County, North Dakota. *Tháthánjka Nážin* (Standing Buffalo), *Ožúpi* (Sweet Corn), and other Sisseton and Wahpeton