

The 1880 Census noted that John Paul, age 42, and his wife, Emma, age 36, along with Charles, 11, Peter, 10, Emma, 8, Frank (August), 4, and Belle, age 1 lived on First Avenue. John worked as a brick mason. He only worked 8 months of the year, which was typical for those who worked as a brick mason.

John Paul and his wife, Margaretha, were married for 32 years. Many of the Paul family members were confirmed in 1895 at the Gustavus Adolphus English Lutheran Church in Shakopee.

John Paul died on June 26, 1900 in Shakopee. John, Margaret, and their son, Peter, were buried at Valley Cemetery in Shakopee.

No stone marker marks John Paul and Margaret graves, though their son's gravestone is near by.



A clay baking pan made by John Paul in Goodhue in the late 1860s or early 1870s. It is tan with a rim with a trough, with fluted sides, a rounded beehive-shaped central post with a perforation. This is from the Goodhue County Historical Society at 1166 Oak Street, Red Wing, MN 55066.



John Paul and the Birthplace of the Red Wing Clay Industry/The Claybank Pits 1996

Two bronze historical markers share this wayside pullover that tell about the Claybank Pits and the birthplace of the Red Wing Clay Industry. The Claybank area in Goodhue Township was rich with fine clay. Coal was unavailable then and Paul was forced to use wood to heat his kiln. Maintaining the heat over 36 hours needed to fire the pottery was a constant problem. After ten years John Paul gave up his pottery and moved to Shakopee where he continued as a potter but later became a brick mason.



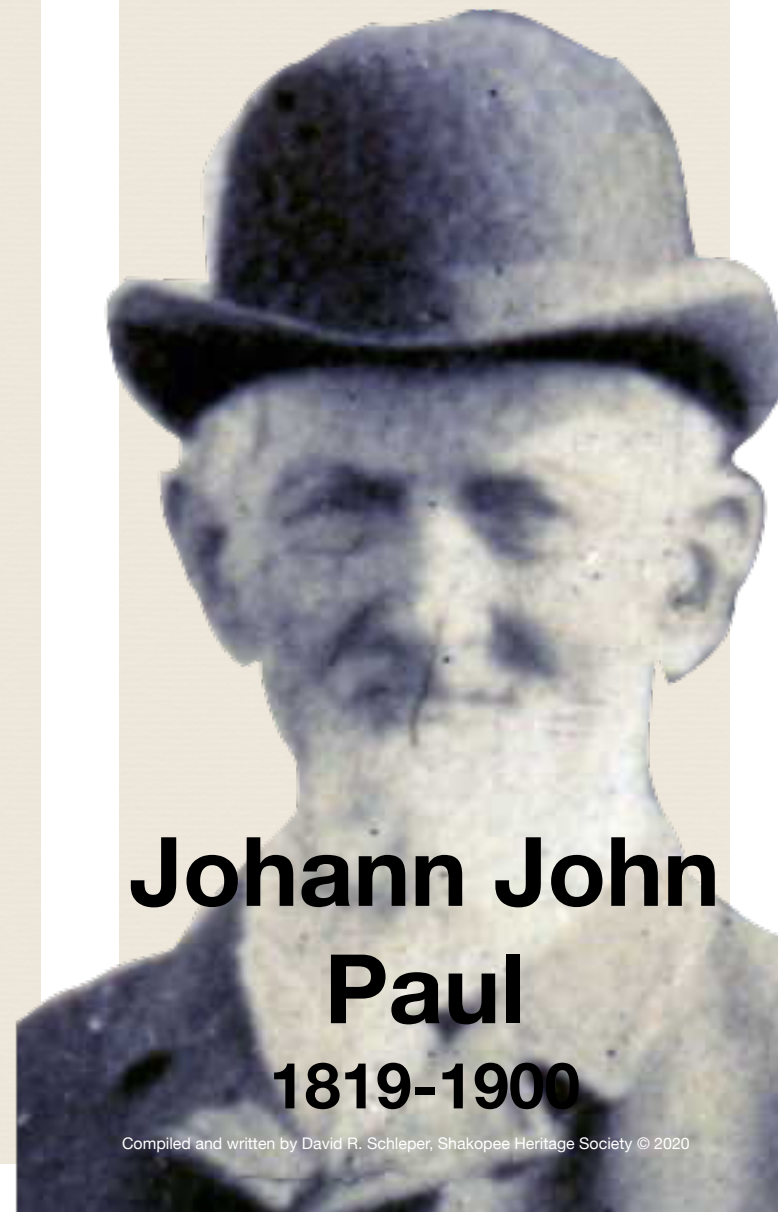
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**SHAKOPEE
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**Johann John
Paul
1819-1900**



Long before white settlers hacked away part of the hill for its limestone, the Mdewakanton Dakota revered it as a holy place, a lookout, campground and burial ground. In the Dakota language, He Mni Canj (pronounced, heh-meh-NEE-cha) means hill, water, wood, and in English was called Barn Bluff. The bluff attracted ancestral visionaries who act as guides for the Indian community.

Led by Tatanka Mani (Walking Buffalo) (c. 1755–1829), who, along with his village, was known as Red Wing, and when he died in March 1829, Wacouta I (Shooter) became leader of the Red Wing band. Red Wing went to pray and connect with *Inyan*, the original spirit who lives in the hills and high places. The Dakota women collected medicine plants, including *hutkan* (ginseng), *sinkpa tawatne* (bitterroot), and *pejuta ska* (lady's slipper.)

During the great immigration period of the 1850s' to 1880s', thousands disembarked from steamboats at the base of Barn Bluff to begin a new life on the frontier, including Johann John Paul, who arrived in 1861.

John Paul was born in September of 1819 in Mecklenburg, Nordwestmecklenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany.



On left is a picture of Johann John Paul and Margaretha Leibe Paul in front of their house, which is on Lots 9 and 10 on First Avenue, and is currently River Rock Dental on 403 First Avenue East.

On right is pottery from the Red Wing Pottery. Johann John Paul was the father of the industry in Red Wing, before he moved to Shakopee.



He left Germany on August 4, 1856. John Paul had been a potter in Germany, and he was familiar with the process of producing durable stoneware. He knew how to build a kiln, how to cool the stoneware carefully, and how to glaze the product in order to seal porous clay.

John Paul made the stoneware for himself in Red Wing. He used the natural red clay along the Mississippi River. John Paul discovered the large, glacially-deposited clay pits located north of Goodhue. He also established a small pottery business in an old schoolhouse. This was the beginning of the Red Wing pottery that continued for the next 116 years.

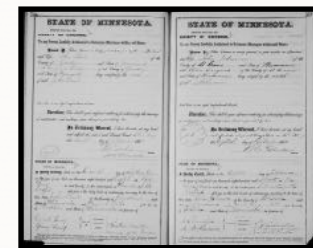
“A German craftsman and Minnesota transplant, John Paul was among the first to find natural clay deposits near Red Wing in 1861. He and his fellow settlers spent the next two decades crafting a wealth of wares to meet the demands of farm life. Close proximity to railroads, river barges and the burgeoning grain industry made the city a potter’s paradise,” noted Eve Daniels.

John Paul married Margaretha Leibe (1842-1917), who was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. They married on September 7, 1868.

John Paul was a private in the Wisconsin Infantry, Company B during the Civil War. He was 43 years old, and was in for one and a half year, from April 1863 to 1865.

John and Margaretha Leibe Paul and their first four children (Charles, Peter, Dudziah, and Emma) moved to Shakopee, Minnesota in 1871. They had four more children while in Shakopee. The children born in Shakopee include August, Belle, Dora, and Lizzie. They lived on First Avenue where River Rock Dental is located.

For a few years, John Paul worked as a potter in Shakopee, using the mud from the Minnesota River. He crafted jugs, milk crocks, plates, pictures cups, jars and bowls, as well as toy cats, dogs, monkeys and chickens.



John (Johann) Paul married Margaret (Margaretha) Leibe in Goodhue, Minnesota on 07 September 1868.