

A Sioux Encampment on the Banks of the Minnesota River from Nature ca. 1854 by Edwin Whitefield from the Minnesota Historical Society. This was in the eastern part of what later became Shakopee.

The small settlement disappeared, the Indian village of Tínta Otuŋwe was forced to move to a western reservation, and new settlers-colonists claimed the land. Very little remains of the settlement along the Faribault Springs.

David-Frederic and Nancy resided in Shakopee until their business failed. They then moved to LeSueur, Minnesota, for a year and then to Faribault, Minnesota, where they remained for four years. Their daughter, Mary Jane Faribault, was born in Faribault on August 16, 1855. They lived in various places in Minnesota where David-Frederic Faribault carried on his fur trading business. By 1862, David, Nancy and Jane had moved to a new home about two miles from the Lower Sioux Agency on the east side of the river at Redwood. David and Nancy arrived at the site of the new Fort Ransom in June 1867. They then opened a “house of entertainment” about thirty miles away from Fort Ransom to provide room and board for travelers. Finally, they moved to Flandreau, South Dakota.

It looks like David-Frederic separated from Nancy, though it seems they never divorced (they both were Catholic.) Nancy was living with Charles Huggans in 1871.



David-Frederic Faribault died on November 18, 1887.

While David Faribault Sr. didn't die until November 18, 1887, the 1880 Federal Census, Nancy is listed as aged thirty-six, when she was really forty-four and is identified as Nancy Huggan. She is living with Charles Huggans, aged thirty, in Flandreau, South Dakota.

The so-called romantic relations between Nancy and Charles did not last. In 1902, an Indian School Service report on Indians living at Flandreau records the following in Nancy's entry: “62 years old, receives rations. She has a worthless white husband. She has no land and lives with John Eastman [her son-in-law].”



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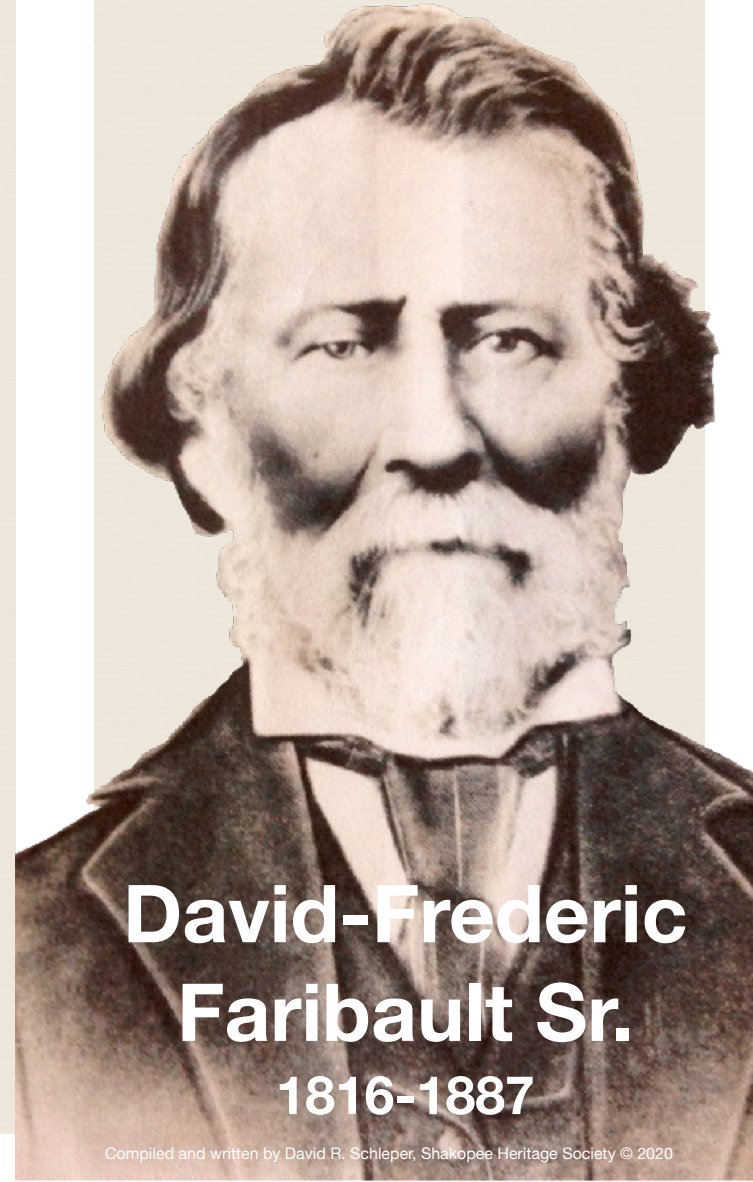
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**David-Frederic
Faribault Sr.**

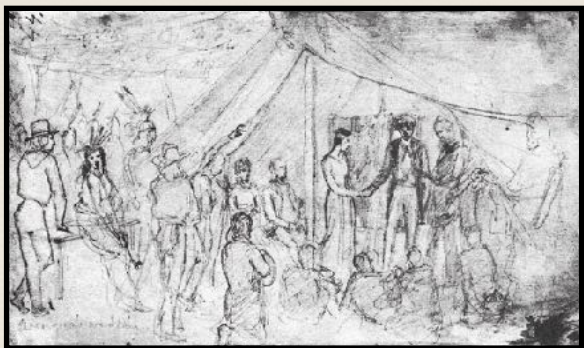
1816-1887



David-Frederic Faribault Sr. was born in 1816 at Prairie du Chien. He was the fourth of eight children of Jean-Baptiste Faribault and Elizabeth Pelagie Kinzie Haines.

David-Frederic lived with their mother at Prairie du Chien, on the island called Wita Tanka (Big Island), and at Mendota. David-Frederic and Olivier were sent to a Protestant boarding school at Michilimackinac in the 1820s. David-Frederic also lived at Inyan Ceyaka Otunwe, a summer planting village of the Mdewakanton Dakota. Pelagie, his mother, likely reinforced the importance of Dakota ways with David-Frederic, her husband and other children. She provided the family with social connections that paved the way for trade opportunities with her Dakota relatives. She was known to be kind and generous, and she provided hospitality for the friends and neighbors in their social networks. Her own Dakota relatives sometimes visited nearby for extended periods.

David-Frederic Faribault Sr. married Wowaka Wa-Pa-Let Winona Nancy McClure Faribault Huggans at Fort Snelling. It was a gala occasion. Governor Ramsey, the officials from Washington who had come to negotiate the Indian treaty of 1851, the army officers, and their wives, the head leaders and the principal men of the great Dakota nation were all present. The bride, dressed in white, was married to David by Alexis Bailey, who was Justice of the Peace during the



Marriage of Nancy McClure and David Faribault by Frank Blackwell Mayer, Newberry Library of Chicago.

Traverse des Sioux treaty on July 11 1851. Nancy was sixteen years old. Nancy noted “often wondering how so much champagne got so far out of the frontier. The affair even got into the papers,” Nancy wrote later.

Frank Mayer described David-Frederic Faribault as a young man when he wrote about Faribault’s marriage to Nancy McClure. David-Frederic Faribault Sr. was actually 19 years older than Nancy, had been married twice before (including Suzanne Wasukoyakewinj Weston, who had died in 1851) and had several children, including David Faribault Jr., when he and Nancy wed.

David-Frederic Faribault Sr. moved to Tínta Otunwe after his brother, Oliver Faribault died after contracting quinsy. David-Frederic had been manager of Henry Sibley’s store at Mendota, but when he married Nancy they moved to Prairieville (Shakopee), where David continued to trade with the Indians. His wife, Wowaka Wa-Pa-Let Winona Nancy McClure Faribault Huggans, later wrote that they lived in a house below Oliver’s house, and stayed in the area for about two years.



This pipe, probably showing David-Frederic Faribault, is in the Minnesota Historical Society. It might be made by David-Frederic Faribault or for him in the 1840s. The pipe and information about this is in “Conundrum in Catlinite: Exploring the History of a Masterpiece” by Jeffrey P. Tordoff from *Minnesota History*, Winter 1989.

During this time, David tried to create a settlement along the Faribault Springs that would rival the newly established town of Sha K’ Pay, Minnesota Territory. The attempt was described in ***The History of the Minnesota Valley***, page 293:

“About the time of Mr. Holmes arrival David Faribault, a brother of Oliver, arrived, and when the excitement of town building began, he attempted a rival town, trying to divert the settlement to his location, which was the Indian village.... Though he succeeded in gathering a little colony of French half breeds about him, he was finally obliged to abandoned his scheme as useless.” (Neil, p. 315.)



Mahpiyawakankidan Sacred Cloud Worshipper Rev. John Eastman from Hinding, Andrea (1988). *Proud Heritage: A History in Pictures of the YMCA in the United States, 150th Anniversary Edition*, and Mary Jane Faribault Eastman, daughter of David-Frederic Faribault and Wowaka Wa-Pa-Let Winona Nancy McClure Faribault Huggans.