and wife. She took care of Mary Josephine Jessie, Jane Luce, and Pelagie Eliza, along with Sarah-Iréne, who was born in 1847. Her last child, Lauren Phillippe, died in infancy in 1850. According to purchases in 1845-1846, the log cabin included a cookstove, and from 1842-1845 kitchen utensils including a pitcher, a coffee pot, a wrought iron tea kettle, four tin pans, three tin dishes, a set of blue cups and saucers, a dozen plates, six blue plates, four blue bowls, and a broom.

Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ's husband, Oliver died on October 12, 1850, after contracting quinsy while digging out Faribault Springs.

The girls were still very young when their father died. Their mother, Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ, remained in the home and raised the four girls, Jessie, Jane, Eliza, and Sarah-Iréne. Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ preempted a quarter of the land in 1856, but gradually was forced to sell small parcels of it.

Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ died of typhoid fever on November 7, 1880. According to the Shakopee Argus, she had been unwell for weeks, but during the past ten days she was apparently improving.

Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ was buried at Valley Cemetery in Shakopee, Minnesota.

Eventually, the logs of the original house built by Oliver and Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ were covered with wood frame siding. The house was lived in by the Faribault family until the 1949 and was moved to Murphy's Landing during 1969. Now a historic site, the house is used to interpret the fur trading era at The Landing in Shakopee.



The Faribault Trading Post is the oldest house in Shakopee. It was built in 1844. It is now at The Landing in east Shakopee.





SHAKOPEE HERITAGE SOCIETY 2109 Boulder Pointe, Shakopee, MN 55379

952-693-3865 shakopeeheritage.org





Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ, or the Woman Who Sits at the High Place, was born in the Minnesota Valley area around 1817 among the large circle of her Dakota's relatives. According to some researchers, Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ was the daughter of Colonel Menary, a soldier at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and a "Sioux Indian girl." Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ was a close relative of Sakpe II.

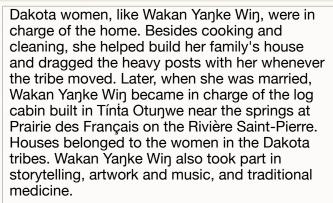
According to Patricia Jeanine Arnold Cates, the great great granddaughter of Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ, her relative might be a full Dakota Indian because Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ's father might be a Dakota, rather than a soldier. Patricia believes that she was full Dakota, but in census forms put her name as half Dakota in order to obtain script used for land purchase.

Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ grew up as a Mdewakaŋtoŋwaŋ, or the Spirit Lake People Eastern Dakota girl and young adult. She lived along the Mnisota Wakpá (or Minnesota River) Valley.

Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ, wore long deerskin or elk skin dresses and moccasins on their feet. She also wore buffalo-hide robes in bad weather. Over time, Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ learned how to sew clothing using material from the fort.



On left is the Faribault cabin, built in 1844, and now in The Landing in Shakopee. On right is a painting by David Geister, 2019 of Oliver Faribault, Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ, Pelagie Eliza, Sarah-Iréne, Mary Josephine Jessie, Jane Luce, and Joseph Godfrey, who was enslaved here in Prairie des Français (Shakopee) ca. 1848.



In 1837, she married Oliver Faribault in a civil/ Indian ceremony. On February 11, 1844, Oliver married Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ, in a religious ceremony) at the St. Francois Xavier Sioux Mission, located at Little Prairie on the St. Pierre River. Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ spoke Dakota and French, and a bit of English.

Together, they had nine children: Gabriel Olivier Faribault (b. 1838-December 1859) Olivier Emile (b. abt 1840) Angelique (b. unknown) Mary Josephine Jessie (b. 1842) Jane Luce (b. 1843) Pelagie Eliza (b. 27 August 1845-December 1, 1937) Sarah-Iréne (b. 1847-May 23, 1924) Henriette Luce (b. 1848) Lauren Philippe (b. 1850)



Gabriel Olivier Faribault, who was born in 1838, probably was with Pelagie's siblings, as is often done with young Dakota boys, in order to learn the Dakota way of living. He died in December of 1859. Oliver Emile, Angelique, Henriette Luce, and Lauren Philippe all died in infancy or early childhood.

In 1844, Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ and Oliver built and established a trading post near three springs, later called Faribault Springs, in the midst of Tínṫa Otuŋwe, a Dakota summer planting village in what was later the East part of Shakopee.

Oliver Faribault was in his early thirties and Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ was about 27 years old when they moved to the area. Mary Josephine Jessie, their daughter, was 2 years old, and Wakan Yaŋke Wiŋ was also pregnant with another daughter, Pelagie, who was born in 1845.

The Faribault's built their home on the West side of the springs. The original structure was a small cabin built with tamarack logs which were cut from a swamp near by. It is likely that Oliver Faribault, as well as Joseph Godfrey, who was enslaved, both worked on the building of the cabin.

Wakan Yanke Win spent her time as a mother