

being common fowling pieces, some of them old and unreliable, while a dozen or more men had no guns at all. But the white men of Shakopee supplied this deficiency; they gave the Indians every gun in town.”

“The ammunition of the Indians ran low and the stores loaded a young stout Indian woman with a blanket-full, which she conveyed, under fire, to her warrior brothers on the field,” said the Compendium of History and Biography of Carver and Hennepin Counties, Minnesota by R. I. Holcombe, 1914, pp. 221-223.)

The number killed is not known but Noon Day, a young leader of the Anishinaabe was killed according to the Eden Prairie history site. The body was horribly mutilated by Wau-ma-nung, according to the Eden Prairie history at <http://www.edenprairiehistory.org/page6/page6.html>.

Now-we-ke-shick (or Noon Day) was one of the people who was killed according to the History of Hennepin County and the City of Minneapolis by George E. Warner and Edward Duffield Neill (1881) by North Star Publishers.

Phillip Collins, who was an eye witness, states that a Dakota cut the heart from his fallen foe and drank its blood, then after taking the scalp, cut off the head and carried it on a pole to Tínta Otun̄we. Then the victory was celebrated by the scalp dance, lasting several days, characterized by their usual barbarity.

The Anishinaabe (Ojibwe) fighting stopped. The Anishinaabe retreated. The Ojibwe, reportedly left behind four dead, and retreated towards Lake Minnetonka.

An article in the *Cambridge Chronicle* on June 5, 1858 noted “Shakopee, the place mentioned in the following letter from our correspondent, is one of the most important places in Minnesota; important from its favorable location on the Minnesota River, and near what is to be permanently the center of movement and influence in that new state. An Indian fight there must add considerably to the ordinary excitements of that new region, although our correspondent says the affair is generally regarded with much indifference. A telegraph dispatch containing news from St. Paul by way of Chicago, states that the Sioux have beaten the Chippewa and driven them off. A most remarkable spectacle has been witnessed, within thirty miles of this city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, within the past few days.”



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Now-we-ke-shick
Noon Day
Battle of Shakopee
1858



Now-we-ke-shick (or Noon Day) was one of the people killed during a long series of conflicts between Dakota and Anishinaabe (sometimes called Ojibwa) that took place on the banks of the Minnesota River north of the village of the Dakota leader Šakpedarj (Little Six) on May 27, 1858.

Now-we-ke-shick (or Noon Day) was a leader of the Ojibwa (Chippewa). On the front of this brochure is a picture of Now-we-ke-shick. It is from The Miriam and Ira D. Wallach Division of Art, Prints and Photographs: Photography Collection, The New York Public Library. Now we ke shick (Noon Day), a Chippewa chief. Retrieved from <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47e0-8c74-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99>. It was part of the Joel E. Whitney Collection, and maybe taken in 1880. Is this the same as the leader Noon Day? Maybe. Maybe not. But the Shakopee Heritage Society added this picture because it MIGHT be Now-we-ke-shick.



Now-we-ke-shick, or Noon Day, who was killed during the Battle of Shakopee in 1858. The battle, which took about two hours, happened on the north side of the Minnesota River.



By the late 1850s, treaties with the U.S. government had confined the Dakota to a reservation straddling the upper Minnesota River and the Anishinaabe (Ojibwe) to lands further north and east. White immigration and reliance on the fur trade intensified the two groups' competition for resources. The addition of guns made the fighting even more deadly. The Ojibwe–Dakota tensions from turning violent again in 1858.

E. Judson Pond, the son of Reverend Samuel W. Pond, Jr., was about 10 years old on May 27, 1858 when a battle occurred between the Dakota and Anishinaabe people on the north side of the Minnesota River, not far from Shakopee. "I saw the Indians and whites pass our house, the former rushing into battle ten minutes after the first shot was fired," said E. Judson Pond in *E.J. Pond, Pioneer, Shakopee Citizen: Energetic Shakopee Citizen Relates Happenings of Early Days*, in **Recollection of Early Pioneers**, 1925 and available from the Shakopee Heritage Society.

The Dakota headed toward Major Murphy's Ferry, which is located today in The Landing in Shakopee. The two sides faced off on either end of the river and began firing upon each other. Because their attackers were beyond the range of their weapons, the Dakota climbed aboard Murphy's ferry and began to cross the river. Once they were across, the battle began in earnest.

The Battle of Shakopee began and lasted about two hours, according to **The Southern Minnesotan**, Vol. 2, No. 4, 8-9. "The warfare was conducted in regular Indian style—a running fight amongst the trees and logs, and grass, interspersed with a few hand to hand conflicts with tomahawks and war clubs," said The Minnesotan, in **Hennepin County History**, Winter, 1970.

The Dakota had old men, boys, and even some men who were disabled into the battle, a total of 65 men. According to the **History of Carver County**, "There were but few good guns among them, all