

him. Barth kept no goods for sale to the Indians, after he sold the balance of his stock brought from the St. Croix. Lecuyer always kept a large assortment of goods, and his widow also kept some, as did Roy, but in a much smaller way. John Campbell had goods one year. Several traders at different times, after Barth's settlement, wintered there, and traded with the Winnebagoes; I spent two winters there, the first in 1801-02, and the other the winter succeeding; Jacques Porlier early spent two or three winters there; and Laurent Fily, who was first a clerk for Lecuyer, was located there several years as a trader; Mr. Fily, a native of Mackinaw, whose mother was a sister of the early French trader De Kau-ry, died at Grand Kau-kau-lin, in the autumn of 1846, at the age of eighty-three years, active and erect to the last. Such was the early growth and progress of Portage; since the location of the fort there, in 1828, its history is better known.

I must state what I know of Milwaukee. I was once told by an old Indian, that its name was derived from a valuable aromatic root used by the natives for medical purposes. The name of this root was *man-wau*; and hence *Man-a-wau-kee*, or the *land or place of the man-wau*. The Indians represented that it grew no where else, to their knowledge; and it was regarded as very valuable among them, and the Chippewas on Lake Superior would give a beaver skin for a piece as large as a man's finger. It was not used as a medicine, but was, for its fine aroma, put into almost all their medicines taken internally. I have also understood, though without placing so much confidence in it as in the other definition, that Milwaukee meant simply *good land*.

The earliest chief I personally knew who lived there was a Menomonee named O-nau-ge-sa, who had married a Pottawottamie woman living there, took up his residence at Milwaukee, and became the head chief of the village. He was a brother of Mrs. Joseph Roy, of Green Bay, and would