

sonal prowess; sometimes at a ball-play, when two or three would pitch on to him to keep him back, he would dash ahead, not seeming in the least to mind them. As the orator of his nation, he was a fine speaker, and his speeches were sensible and to the purpose. He was a very successful hunter and trapper,—accomplishments quite as popular with the Indians, as to be able to speak well on public occasions. The present chief, Carron, now fifty-seven years of age, is the only surviving son of Glode.

Tomah was several years younger than his brother Glode. He was born at the Old King's village, opposite to Green Bay, on the west bank of Fox river, about the year 1752. I know of no early military exploits of his, and as a hunter he was fully the equal of Glode, and that is high praise. I spent the winter of 1795-96 on Black river, in company with Jacques Porlier, and traded there with the Menomonees, who were there making their winter's hunt. Glode and Tomah were both there, and I remember they got into a contention as to which of them was the best hunter, Tomah claiming to excel his brother in deer hunting. They agreed to go out the next day and put their skill to the test; they started by day-light, and returned in the evening, Tomah having ten deer's tongues, and Glode nine. Tomah admitted that Glode was a better bear-hunter than himself, but contended that he could kill the most deer, and that they were equally good in trapping beaver.

Tomah was in early life regarded as a chief, and from my earliest recollection, he seemed to be as much respected, and as influential, as Glode, though the latter as his father's successor as chief speaker or orator of the nation, really held the highest rank; and upon Glode's death, in 1804, he became practically the head of the Menomonees, though Chakau-cho-ka-ma, or *The Old King*, was nominally the head chief, and out-lived Tomah. Neither Tomah nor any part of the Menomonees took any part in the Indian campaigns against