

think Oshkosh was along, very young, and under the care of Tomah; Souigny, I-om-e-tah, the Grizzly Bear, and others. A still larger body of the Winnebagoes also joined Dickson at the Bay, under the Teal, One-Eyed De Kau-ry, and other chiefs. The whole body moved forward to Mackinaw, and all took part in the capture of the fort from the Americans, in July, 1812, though without any fighting. The Sioux and Winnebagoes first returned, and Tomah and his Menomonees in the autumn. I do not remember of any whites going with Dickson from Green Bay, though a very few may have gone. In the massacre at Chicago, in 1812, the Menomonees were not a party; the Pottawottamies were the principals in that affair.

Early in the spring of 1813, the Menomonee chief Souigny started at the head of a band of perhaps fifty warriors, and with him was Op-po-mish-shah, or *The White Elk*, a chief of considerable distinction; they reached the theatre of war in season to join Tecumseh in the hard fighting at Fort Meigs, in May. Tomah started later, with a party of warriors, and accompanied Col. Dickson; Tomah's party may have numbered fifty, and among them were the chiefs Grizzly Bear, I-om-e-tah, and Oshkosh. When they reached Fort Meigs, there was little to do, and after some slight skirmishing, Dickson, Tomah, and their followers retired to Detroit. Fully one half of the Menomonees thence returned home, but Tomah and all the chiefs just named remained, and went under Proctor and Dickson to Sandusky, and attacked the fort which was so gallantly defended by Maj. George Croghan. The Indians did not suffer much loss in this attack. A large band of the Winnebagoes were engaged in this campaign under their chiefs Old De Kau-ry, Car-ry-mau-nee, Win-no-sheek, Pe-shen, or *The Wild Cat*, Sau-sa-mau-nee, Black Wolf, Sar-cel, or *The Teal*, and Ne-o-kau-tah, or *Four Legs*; Michael Brisbois was their interpreter, while Aeneas La Rose and Perrish Grignon acted in the same capacity