

tree, at what is now Oshkosh, not very long after the Black Hawk war. Sar-cel, or *The Teal*, resided at the Winnebago village at Green Lake, in Marquette county; in his younger days his reputation was not good, but he afterwards became a very good Indian. I have already adverted to his war services. I think he died at Green Lake, before the emigration of his people west of the Mississippi. Another active chief was Sau-sa-mau-nee, and his elder brother Ne-o-kau-tah, or *The Four Legs*, who lived at Four Legs' village, on Doty's Island, at the mouth of Winnebago Lake; both served under the British in the war of 1812-15. Four Legs was a very worthy Indian, but Sau-sa-mau-nee was less respected; when in liquor, he was troublesome and given to pilfering. They both died before the migration of their people over the Mississippi.

Black Wolf, another chief, had a village on the western bank of Lake Winnebago, a few miles above Oshkosh. He too died before the removal of the Winnebagoes from the State. Sar-ro-chau, one of the best of Indians, had a village which bore his name, where Taycheedah now is; I remember he served on Col. McKay's expedition to Prairie du Chien, and died not long after the war; after his death, his village was called by the name of his son, whose Indian appellation I have forgotten, but its English signification was *The Smoker*.

Laurent Barth, a trader from Mackinaw, wintered on the St. Croix river, at the same time, and in the same neighborhood, with Jacques Porlier and Charles Reaume, in 1792-93. On the return of the traders in the spring of 1793, Barth stopped at the Portage, having his family with him. He purchased from the Winnebagoes the privilege of transporting goods over the Portage. This was the commencement of the settlement at that point. The elder De Kau-ry soon after arrived there with a few of his people from Lake Puckawa, and commenced the Indian settlement on the