

to drink with the health of his Majesty, the Prince Regent, and Sir George Prevost.

I am sorry to have detained the Indians so long a time; but I am [very] tired of the Winnebagoes and Foxes. The last messenger left Mr. Dease at the Sauk village on the Wisconsin.

At the moment I write this, no news of consequence comes in. Provisions are ready for a start; the canoes also [are ready] to come to the Portage.

Here Carver, in 1766, found the Winnebago queen, Ho-po-ke-o-kaw, or *The Glory of the Morning*, holding sway. She was the widow of the elder De-Kau-ray. It was known for many years as Four Legs' Village. This chief's Winnebago name was Hootshoapkau; known among the Menomonees as Neokautah; and, for a period, he claimed tribute from the Americans who passed his village. There are other traditions that Col. Dickson spent the fall and winter of 1813-14 on Doty's Island.

After the capture of Prairie du Chien, in July, 1814, Col. Dickson returned to Mackinaw for a supply of ammunition and Indian goods; but in consequence of the American attack on, and blockade of, Mackinaw, the arrival of the usual Indian supplies there was so delayed, that Dickson and his loaded barges were caught by cold weather, and frozen in, when they reached Garlic Island, where the Winnebago chief, Pesheu, or *The Wild Cat*, had a village, and was compelled to remain there till well into December, when he was able to proceed to Prairie du Chien, where he arrived early in January, 1815, after many difficulties, to the great relief of the Indians in that quarter, who relied on these annual supplies to carry them through the winter.

Grignon, in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, 239, speaks of Dickson's being caught by freezing weather at Garlic Island; but erroneously places it in 1812-13. Capt. Wm. Powell and L. B. Porlier also mention it. C. J. Coon, an early Indian trader, and a pioneer settler at Oshkosh, states that Dickson wintered at Black Wolf's village, at Black Wolf's Point, half way between Oshkosh and Fond du Lac. He may have spent a portion of the time there. Maj. Charles Doty communicates an extract from the journal of his mother, Mrs. James D. Doty, of August, 1823, when accompanying her husband on his way to hold court at Prairie du Chien: "We coasted along the west shore of Lake Winnebago to Garlic Island, on the opposite point to which is a Winnebago village of fine permanent lodges, and fine corn-fields. In the Fall of 1814, the late Col. Dickson was stopped here by the ice, and compelled to remain during the Winter. He was on his way to Prairie du Chien to engage the Indians for the British, with seven boats loaded with goods for presents. He cleared the land now cultivated by the Indians."

L. C. D.