

Indian agent, sent a squad of troops, and conveyed the old chief and his flag to the pay-house, when the colonel plainly admonished him, that if he ever raised that flag again on the pay-ground, he would hang him. I relinquished the Indian trade about that time, and lost all trace of Aspis. He has a daughter still living, in October, 1885, near Winneconne." L'Espagnol signed the treaty at Butte des Morts, in 1827.

**Lieut. Pullman, vol. iii, 271, 272, 278, 279**

In Grignon's Narrative, mention is made of Capt. Pohlman as commanding a small company of British regulars on the Prairie du Chien expedition of 1814. B. W. Brisbois, when interviewed in 1882 had no recollection of such an officer. A paper, however, among the manuscripts of Capt. Thomas G. Anderson, a prominent British officer in the capture of Prairie du Chien, and its subsequent commander, gives the name and rank as Lieut. Pullman, and mentions him as a witness in the trial of a soldier for a misdemeanor, in April, 1815. Mr. Grignon erred in crediting Pullman with the command of the company. A. H. Bulger was the captain and Pullman the second in command. The company belonged to the Newfoundland regiment, and not to the regulars, as Mr. Grignon supposed.

Lieut. Pullman is mentioned in Col. Dickson's letters of April 19th, 1814, and January 15th, 1815, in this volume, as in some way connected with the Indian department, and under his orders; and is also referred to, in Wm. Dickson's letter, April 18, 1821, as then at Lake Traverse engaged in the Indian trade, and *en route* with Duncan Graham for the Northwest.

**Winnebagoes—O-chun-gra, vol. iii, 285**

The original name of Winnebagoes was Ochungra, or the Large Fish—one that spouts water, hence the whale. Wau-kon Haw-ka, or Snake Skin, a distinguished Winnebago chief, so related to B. W. Brisbois, adding that the Winnebagoes came from the Southwest Sea, where whales existed. Mr. Brisbois made this statement to the editor in December, 1882.

**Early Educational Efforts, vol. v, 321, etc.**

In Hon. W. C. Whitford's review of primitive education in Wisconsin, the early efforts of Judge M. M. Jackson and others, were apparently overlooked. On the 16th of January, 1846, there was an educational convention held at Madison, when Judge Jackson was appointed at the head of a committee to report some plan for the advancement of common school education in the Territory. Judge Jackson prepared an able report, which is appended, in full, to the journal of the legislative assembly of that year. It recommended the appointment of an agent—now known as state superintendent to visit the different counties, and school districts, learn their condition, collect statistics, organize associations to advance the cause of education generally, and train teachers; and also that a Territorial Educational Association be formed to carry