

out more effectually these views. Though a bill was introduced in the legislature providing for the appointment of a Territorial school superintendent in accordance with the suggestion of Judge Jackson's report, while the subject was generally approved, it failed of passage, on the ground that as the Territory was then in a transition state, it would be advisable to refer the matter to the new State organization for definite action. But the early movement of Judge Jackson and associates in behalf of popular education in Wisconsin, served to keep the matter fresh in the minds of the people, until their views became permanently incorporated in the constitution of the State three years later.

Michel St. Cyr, vol. vi, 398, x, 76

It was stated, on the authority, if we rightly remember, of Col. G. H. Slaughter, that St. Cyr was a Canadian half-breed, and corroborated by Mrs. Peck. But this is an error. At the treaty with the Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien, in 1829, reservations of land were made by the Winnebagoes "to Michel St. Cyr, son of Keenokau, a Winnebago woman, one section; to Mary, Ellen, and Brigitte, daughters of said Keenokau, each one section."

On the authority of Jonathan C. Fletcher, agent at the Winnebago Agency, in Iowa, Schoolcraft states, in the third volume of his *Indian Tribes*, pp. 377, 378, in a description and comparison of the hair of the North American Indians, states, that "Michel St. Cyr, a di-mestisin—Winnebago and French—has curled hair," and "by his wife, a pure Winnebago, with straight black hair, has four children [about 1852], one, fourteen years of age, has chestnut hair, brown complexion, and black eyes; another, aged twelve, has dark chestnut hair brown complexion, and dark hair; the third, a brunette, has blackish brown hair and black eyes; the fourth has blackish brown hair, brown complexion, and black eyes;" while a sister of St. Cyr, "married to a Pole, has one child that has blonde hair, and light eyes; and another who has light brown hair, copper complexion, and black eyes."

These statements settle the matter, that St. Cyr was no Canadian half-breed, but a Winnebago half-breed, and consequently a native of Wisconsin. His father was doubtless an early French trader among the Winnebagoes.

Sauks and Foxes Leave Wisconsin, vol. viii, 247-49

After Marin drove the Sauks and Foxes from the Fox River valley, in 1746, they established a finely built town, or twin village, on the localities of Prairie du Sac and Sauk City. Here Carver found them twenty years later, in 1766. In 1767, Black Hawk claimed to have been born at the Sauk village near the mouth of Rock River; and Augustin Grignon, who saw the remains of their settlement at Prairie du Sac in 1795, judged it had been several years deserted. In vol. third of Schoolcraft's