

remained permanently at Milwaukee. He located about three miles above the mouth of Milwaukee river, at the foot of the first bluff, on a low prairie, on the northern bank of the river — the side next the lake. There were no signs of cabins in the neighborhood, where whites might have formerly traded. On the bluff were woods all the way to the lake; the low prairie was unwooded. There was a good spring from under the bluff, where the Le Clair family obtained water.

There was an Indian village about a mile below, on the opposite side of the river, called Milwaukee. Onongeesay [Onaugesa], a large, fat fellow, was chief. The Indians were mostly Pottawattomies, though there were a few Ottawas among them, but no Chippewas. The narrator has no knowledge of Siggenauk, or old Senahgewoin, being there — nor indeed did he ever hear of them. He has no knowledge of La Chasse. Onongeesay died about 1807, some sixty years old; he had been a chief for many years. He was a Pottawattomie — a fine and worthy Indian, and much beloved; he was no orator, but a good chief. His brother, Matchesepe (in French, *Mauvaise riviere*, or Bad river), succeeded him; he, however, was not so able a man. The narrator never understood that either had distinguished himself, or taken any part in war. In 1809, Antoine le Clair, Sr., and his family moved away from Milwaukee to Peoria, and had no knowledge of Matchesepe or his band afterwards — either when or where they moved; but the narrator thinks they moved on to Rock river.

About 1802, Joseph la Fromboise came from Mackinaw and settled at Milwaukee as a trader — locating about three hundred yards below the Le Clairs; he had an Ottawa wife, and several children. He and Le Clair were about on an equality as traders — they kept Mackinaw blankets, ammunition, cheap and coarse calicoes, cloths, tobacco, pipes, knives, awls, needles and vermilion paint, but no liquor. These articles were exchanged for furs and peltries, which Le Clair took to Detroit, and sold for goods, — while La Fromboise took his furs and peltries to Mackinaw. Le Clair would go to Detroit in the spring, select his goods, and about the month of May a small sailing vessel would leave Detroit