

Those runagates at Milwackie,⁵³
 Must now *per* force with you agree,
 Must with Langlade their forces join;
 Sly Siggennaak and Naakewoin,
 Or, he will send them *tout au diable*,
 As he did Baptist *Point de Saible*.⁵⁴

And now the convert *Miamies*,
 Must join the *Pottawatamies*;—
 Who're all true Catholics in religion,
 Yet, as Mohamet let his pigeon,
 Let those who call our bad birds here,
 Whisper rebellion in their ear.

Glode, eldest son of Carron (see *ante*, p. 364, note 85), see "Grignon's Recollections" in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii. He was born about 1739, served as a youth in the battles at Quebec (1759); succeeded his father as chief in 1780; and died in northwest Wisconsin in 1803.—Ed.

⁵³ A horrid set of refractory Indians.—A. S. DE P.

Comment by Ed. The Potawatomi settlement at Milwaukee appears to have originated from a migration from St. Josephs in about 1769. The principal chief was Siggenuak (or Blackbird), termed Letourneau by the French. He visited Clark at Kaskaskia soon after its capture, and entered into alliance with the Americans, hence this disparagement by De Peyster. Siggenuak took part in the Spanish expedition of 1781, and thereafter appears to have been hostile to the Americans, participating in the several Indian wars and signing Wayne's treaty (1795). Before the War of 1812-15 he resided in the Peoria region, and was the chief actor in the Chicago massacre of 1812. He died probably about 1815. De Peyster attempted to secure his person in the autumn of this year (1779), but the plan failed; see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, p. 210.

⁵⁴ A handsome negro, well educated (and settled at Eschecagou), but much in the French interest.—A. S. DE P.

Comment by Ed. Jean Baptiste Point de Sable was a free mulatto, said to be from San Domingo. He had settled at Chicago as a trader some time before this date. Langlade seems to have arrested him in the spring of 1779, on charge of acting with the Americans. Later, he was again at Chicago, and remained until about the close of the eighteenth century, when he sold out his improvements and removed to the neighborhood of Peoria. He did not die until after 1809.