

other Engagement before long ⁶⁴ as I expect a king's barque to arrive at this post at any moment. I shall inform you of the same by the first suitable opportunity so that you may communicate it, with this news, to my Children The folles [Menominee].

I have The honor To be Sir, Your Servant

WILLIAM DOYLE,

Capt. Commanding.

Captain Langlade Captain of the Indian department at Labaie.

1796: GREEN BAY CHIEF DESIRES A MEDAL

[Letter from Joseph Chew to Thomas Aston Coffin. Reprinted from *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Colls.*, xx, pp. 443, 444.]

MONTREAL 16h May 1796.

DEAR SIR—A few days ago I received a Message from Thomas a famous War Chief of the Follesavoine Nation⁶⁵ of Indians at La Ba on the Mississippi & requesting to have a Medal with

⁶⁴ The next engagement was the battle of Fallen Timbers, Aug. 20, 1794.—ED.

⁶⁵ Thomas Carron, known usually as Tomah (English phonetics for the French Thomas), was the son of Vieux Carron, for whom see *ante*, p. 364, note 85. Born at the Menominee village near the site of Fort Howard (about 1752), his abilities and moderation were such that he acquired a commanding influence with his people. He told Pike (1806) that he had refused to go to war against the Americans during the Revolution, and he also refused to enter Indian campaigns against Americans in 1789-94, also during the conspiracy of Tecumseh in 1811. He did, however, at the bidding of the British traders and officers, take a prominent part in the War of 1812-15, accompanying the attacking force that captured Mackinac, being at the sieges of Forts Meigs and Sandusky, aiding in the repulse of Americans from Fort Mackinac (1814), and serving in the campaign for the capture of Fort McKay (Prairie du Chien). In 1817 he visited St. Louis, but remained a British Indian until his death at Mackinac, late in 1817 or the following year. Tomah was a tall, majestic-looking Indian, and by his contemporaries always mentioned with respect. The city of Tomah, Wis., was named for him.—ED.