

while living with him; and the other, Antoine, must have remained as his servant not less than ten years, when he gave him his freedom, and then employed him as an *engage*. Antoine subsequently hired himself successively to several different persons, and finally got back among the Osages, when he was recognized by his mother, from whom he was taken when a mere child; his brother was a chief among the Osages, and he was soon raised to the chieftainship.

One of my father's Indian servants was named Jocko; he was a great thief, and in every sense a bad youth. He drank hard whenever he could get liquor, and when my father gave him his freedom, he remained a long time at Green Bay, and finally went off to the Mississippi country. His mother was owned by Kat-teesh, a half-sister of the Menomonee chief, Tomah; but was so great a thief, and otherwise objectionable and troublesome, that she was sent back to the Sauks from whom she was purchased. My father's other servant, Collo, was a very clever fellow, and proved himself quite useful; when freed at the same time with Jocko, he went off among the Chippewas, by some one of whom he was killed in a fit of jealousy. One of Amable Roy's servants, after gaining his freedom, was killed at the Wisconsin Portage in a drunken brawl by a Menomonee Indian. The only others of the Pawnee slaves in the Green Bay settlement, for there were, within my knowledge, but seven in all, were two females, both of whom after a few years were given their freedom; one remained, and lived to a good, old age, and died at the Bay; the other was married to a Frenchman named Paptist Cardornne, and remained in the settlement as long as they lived. There were several Pawnee slaves owned by the whites at Mackinaw, some of whom were repeatedly sold. I remember of a Frenchman there of the name of Augustin Bonnetterre purchasing a Pawnee woman, and marrying her; they removed to the Bay, and raised a large family of girls, some of whom are still living.