

Oak Springs; Captain Gentry's, from Mineral Point; Captain Parkinson's, from Fort Defiance; Captain Jones', from Blue River; and Captain Dickson's, from Platteville. Lieutenant Charles Bracken was adjutant of the battalion, and aid to Colonel Dodge. Black Hawk knew and feared Colonel Dodge, and said, "If it had not been for that chief, Dodge, 'the hairy face,' I could easily have whipped the whites; I could have gone anywhere my people pleased in the mining country."

Black Hawk was sent as a prisoner from Prairie du Chien to Jefferson Barracks under charge of Lieut. Jefferson Davis—then in the United States army at Prairie du Chien, and thirty years later, president of the Confederate States. Black Hawk was kept a close prisoner until April, 1833, when he was taken to Washington, together with some of his family, and the Prophet. After an interview with President Jackson and being emphatically told by him that the government would compel the red men to be at peace, they were sent as prisoners to Fortress Monroe, for "levying war," as Davis was, thirty-two years later, for the same offense. On June 4, 1833, by order of the president, Black Hawk and his fellow prisoners were liberated and sent home, under officers appointed to conduct them through the principal cities of the Union, in order to impress them with a proper sense of the power of the whites, and of the hopelessness of any conflict, on the part of the Indians, with the government of the United States. Black Hawk ever after remained quiet. He died October 3d, 1838, and was buried on the banks of the Mississippi, in the State of Iowa, near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, where the village of Montrose is located.

This was the last of the Indian wars upon the soil of the present State of Wisconsin.