

White Crow, who went with Mr. Gratiot from the Turtle Village, arose, went to his blanket, took out two plugs of tobacco, and gave them to the war-chief of the hostile band; after which the war party left the lodge, leaving only Black Hawk.

"This chief, Black Hawk, then told Mr. Gratiot, that he had received a letter from Gen. Atkinson; but refused to let him read it at the time; but said that he would show it to him when he got to the end of his march, which was about sixty miles above. Mr. Gratiot replied, that he was not going that way; but he was answered by Black Hawk, that he would let him know about it on the next day. So it appeared that Mr. Gratiot was then considered their prisoner of war—which, the development of other facts that afterwards occurred, conclusively proved. Black Hawk shortly afterwards left Mr. Gratiot, under a promise to visit him again the next morning.

"The hostile band were all night engaged in holding a council among themselves. On the following morning, the Prophet, at the head of about forty warriors, came into Mr. Gratiot's lodge, presented Gen. Atkinson's letter, and told him he might take the letter back to the General. Mr. Gratiot insisted on reading the letter to them; upon which request, Black Hawk and Naopope were sent for, and the letter read. The substance of which was, to advise the hostile chiefs to desist from their evil designs—recross the Mississippi River, settle down in peace, and plant their corn, etc. In reply to which, they requested Mr. Gratiot to hand back the letter, and inform Gen. Atkinson, that their hearts were bad, and that they would not return; but, to the contrary, that if he brought his troops among them, they would fight them. Mr. Gratiot immediately went to Rock Island, and delivered the message."

White Crow, or the Blind, vol. ii, 354

Kawneeshaw, or White Crow, or the One-Eyed, seems not to have been a war-chief. He appears to have been a prominent civil chief of the Winnebagoes, and one of the orators of his people. He was a signer of the treaties of Butte des Morts, in 1827; Green Bay, in 1828; and Rock Island, in September, 1832. His name is not among the signers of Prairie du Chien treaty in 1829.

He must have died not very long after the Rock Island treaty—probably while passing on the road to or from Prairie du Chien, perhaps about 1834. His village as related by Sat. Clark in vol. viii, of our *Collections*, was on Lake Koshkonong.

The following note written in 1874, for our Society, by the late Hon. Stephen Taylor, would indicate that he passed away prior to 1836—at which period the Winnebago chief, Whirling Thunder, pointed out his grave to Mr. Taylor. We say prior to 1836, as Mr. Taylor came to the lead region in 1835, and he refers to the time of his meeting Whirling Thunder as before the settlement of Madison in 1837; and in volume ii