

of our *Collections*, p. 482, Mr. Taylor speaks of camping "with a comrade" at the head of Lake Mendota, in the summer of 1836, doubtless the same trip when he met the Winnebagoes.

"Many years ago," writes Mr. Taylor, "before your now flourishing city became Madison, while on a tour with a comrade, through the region of country between Wisconsin River, Four Lakes and Fort Winnebago, on our 'homeward bound' along the old military road, we halted to refresh ourself and nags at a cabin then used by Mr. Berry Haney, a stage proprietor, as a temporary resting place for passengers, etc., where we were overtaken by a large number of Winnebagoes, among whom was Waunke-sha, or Whirling Thunder, a subordinate chief of that tribe. These Indians, during a short halt, with solemn ceremonies, paid their accustomed devotions to the last remains of their departed chief White Crow. The place of interment of that celebrated chief is at a point near the foot of a bluff, twenty-five feet or more west from the line of said military road, and about one hundred and fifty yards southward from a spring near the easterly side of said road, the waters from which flow northward and join a larger stream which finds its way through Black Earth Valley to Wisconsin River at Arena. That this was the grave of that chief, I was at the time informed by Whirling Thunder himself, The grave may probably still be found, unless obliterated by vandal hands in the improvement of the village of Cross Plains, in or near which it is so located, where, should the project be deemed of sufficient consequence, the citizens of that village could erect a monument, commemorative of the good or evil deeds of the once renowned White Crow, among whose praiseworthy acts was his rewarded participation in the rescue and restoration of the Hall girls; and among the possible evil deeds was his suspected duplicity in acting as a guide of our forces in pursuit of Black Hawk near Koshkonong." White Crow, or "The Blind," as he was frequently called, joined the army at First Lake, with about thirty Winnebago warriors, with the promise of pointing out the trail of the retreating Sauks. All the historical accounts of the period unite in casting strong suspicions on White Crow's fidelity; and his threats at the Blue Mounds go far towards corroborating this view of his conduct. It should be added, that his son, White Pawnee, fought bravely and openly beside Pierre Poquette at the battle of Wisconsin Heights.

See Wakefield's *History of the Black Hawk War*, pp. 46, 47; D. M. Parkinson's "Narrative," *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, ii, p. 354; Charles Bracken's statement, in Smith's *Hist. of Wis.*, iii, p. 219; Strong's *Wisconsin*, pp. 145, 146.

Amable De Gere, dit La Rose, vol. iii, 213, 217, 218, 238; vol. vii, 174

George T. Bennett, who has resided in Wisconsin since 1829, writes from Shawano: "The writers in the *Collections* of the State Historical Society, err in stating that Amable De Gere, better known by the name of La Rose, returned to his native Montreal, where he finished his days, and died an old bachelor. He lived and died at Green Bay, and left quite a