

First: We Certify that in our illinois villages there are no renard slaves, except one girl, who is with the Chief of the met-chicamias;<sup>1</sup> and the latter has promised to surrender her as soon as they give up to him His son Vensa, a prisoner among the Renards, who was given by them to Their allies. As our illinois are absent from their homes, we do not Know whether there are any other slaves among Them.

Secondly: Monsieur Delignery cannot have had The slightest doubt, when he made the peace, that The 5 Frenchmen mentioned in His letter Were Killed last spring, since Their Scalps were carried through the villages of the Renards, and the Poux and other Lake tribes were Informed of the affair. Moreover, even if he had not been aware of It, he, at least, knew certainly that in 1719 one St. hive<sup>2</sup> was killed, and de ruisseaux wounded; that in 1721, a Soldier was killed at the Gate of the village of the Kaskacias; that in the Following years Monsieur Nepveu and His family Were massacred; that in 1723, lesueur and Lafond were slain while hunting; that in The Following year, Monsieur de St ange was attacked and one of his Soldiers killed; and that last spring Monsieur de Boisbriant's Canoe, manned by 4 Frenchmen and His Slaves,<sup>3</sup> Was attacked, and The 4 Frenchmen Killed.

Neither can Monsieur de Lignery have been ignorant of the fact that since The peace, The illinois have not left Their Lands; that If the Renards went thither, it was because they wished to attack The illinois. The destruction of Le Rocher and of Pimithony Are proofs of this.

Hence we may conclude that the Renards in all their repre-

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<sup>1</sup>A tribe who were living near the mouth of Arkansas river when Marquette visited them in 1673; by 1700, they had wandered northward to the vicinity of Cahokia, and were living in the same village as the Tamaroas, with whom they probably were later incorporated.—Ed.

<sup>2</sup>Another transcript gives this name as St. Yves, probably thus modernized by the copyist.—Ed.

<sup>3</sup>As we have already seen throughout these documents, captives taken in war were held as slaves, among all tribes. When the French settled among the savages, they too adopted the custom of slaveholding; and in both Illinois and Louisiana slavery prevailed—at first of Indians, and afterward of negroes (who were first brought to Louisiana in 1719). See *Jes. Relations*, index, art. Slavery.—Ed.