

barbarity in killing and plundering all who came within their reach, caused the French government to send several expeditions into the valley of the Fox against these nations, viz: by *DeLouvigny*, in 1716; *DeLignery*, 1728; *Marin* in March 1730, *DeVilliers* in September of that year. By these operations, these intractable nations were severely punished, and the beautiful valley occupied by them was brought prominently to the notice of the French Canadian adventurers. On this historical fact is founded the claims of France to the Green Bay country. For further information of these French expeditions see "Collections of State Historical Society of Wisconsin."

In July, 1721, Father *Charlevoix*, the distinguished historian of New France, visited this section in company with Capt. *DeMontigny*, who was appointed to take charge of the Fort, and makes the following remarks: "we have in the Bay, a Fort, which stands on the west side of the Outagamies, (Fox river) one half a league from its mouth, and before we arrive at it, we leave behind on the left hand a village of the lakes. The Otchagras have lately come and seated themselves near us, and have built their cabins above the Fort. The missionary who is lodged near the commandant, (probably Father *Chardon*, who was at the Fort at that time), hopes when he has learned their language, to find them more docile than the Sakis, among whom he labors with very little success. Their greatest fault is stealing. The new commandant was received with great demonstrations of joy." His attention was also directed to the tides.

In 1726, *Amiton* was commandant at the Fort, and Father *Chardon* still there.

In 1728, the war against the Foxes embarrassed the operation of the missionaries, and from that time, says Dr. Shea, "the Ottawa Mission is almost unknown till the days of the last Jesuit Missionaries of the West."

Father *Emanuel Crespel*, who was almoner to a party of 4,000 Frenchmen, under *DeLignery*, in 1728, against the Foxes, published a small volume of his connection with the expedition, says he arrived at the village of the Puants, August 24, 1728.

This year (1728) Father *Guignas* arrived at Green Bay, August 8th, and was received by the nation of Puants at their village, where he found 60 to 80 men. He proceeded out to the cabin of the Foxes, where he found 200 men on Fox river in bark cabins. He then went up the river to the portage and descended the Wisconsin, and from thence proceeded up the Mississippi to Lake Pepin.

1731—1745. The first permanent settle-

ment of Green Bay, and also of Wisconsin, was made in the year 1745. *Augustin DeLanglade*, and his son Charles, left Mackinaw in 1745, and migrated to Green Bay, where they became the principal proprietors of the soil. They settled on the east side of Fox river, near its mouth, somewhat above and opposite the old French post, and near the residence of the late Judge J. P. Arndt. They were accompanied by *M. Souigny*, the son-in-law of the Sieur *Augustin DeLanglade*, and his wife. They were afterwards joined by Mons. *Carron*, who had been for more than twenty years an Indian trader, and some others. Probably some eight persons, formed this first colony in Wisconsin. Capt. De Velie was in command of the small garrison. The little settlement appeared to have increased very slowly, and the troops to have been withdrawn at some period after the termination of the Fox war and prior to the commencement of the old French and Indian war of 1754. *Auguste De Langlade* continued in the Indian trade, and Charles *De Langlade* as Indian agent.

1745—1760. In October 1747 we find Capt. De Vorchieres (or De Vercher) in command and is reported to have had good success in quieting the Indians. Shortly after he was ordered to Lake St. Francis.

In 1754 the Sieur *Perrier Marin* who was then in command made a treaty with the Indians, and reported "that he had procured repose for them by the peace concluded with the Christinaux."

In 1756 Capt. Dumas, (probably commandant,) caused a peace to be concluded between the Illinois and the nations at the Bay. The French and Indian war had now commenced and although it does not appear that it had any special influence for good or evil upon the Green Bay settlement as it was too far remote to feel any sensible effects from the operations of the combatants. It, however, opened a new field for the enterprising spirit of *Charles DeLanglade*. In 1755, with the Ottawas, Chippewas, Menomonees and other tribes, he went for the defense of Fort du Quesne, and was a commanding officer. In 1757, he served under Montcalm, in the capture of Fort William Henry, at the head of Lake George. The next year, he was at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and at the last great battle that settled the question of supremacy, at the Plains of Abraham, where his great commander *Montcalm* was killed. The subsequent career of this early settler at Green Bay, may be found in the "Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin."

In 1758, we find that eleven Canadians were killed by the Folles Avoines at the