

Bay. The commandant escaped, and a store house was pillaged.

In 1759, an application was made to Sir *Wm. Johnson* by merchants of Canada for the confirmation of a grant made by the Marquis *Vandreuille* in 1759, and confirmed by the King of France in January, 1760, to Mons. *Rigaud* and Madame de *Vandreuille*, and afterwards sold by them to *William Grant*. This concession or grant was no less than the Fort at La Baye des Puants in Lake Michigan with an extensive territory over which the Grantee was to have the exclusive right of trade, with liberty to erect houses and to make establishments thereon. This grant which was made when the French possessions were passing from their hands, and as a perquisite to a favorite, was rejected by the Government Board of Trade. At the close of the war Lieut. *Charles de Langlade* was by the Government of Canada, September 3, 1760, ordered to take charge of and conduct the Canadians under his command to Mackinaw, the Indians to their villages and forward two companies of English deserters to Louisiana.

1761 2. Captain *Balfour* and Lieut *Gorrel* with English troops took possession under orders from Captain *Etherington*, October 12, 1761. This was in consequence of the conquest of Canada the previous year by the English and Colonial forces, and the surrender of Marquis *Vaudreville*, Governor General of Canada. There was at that time but one family of Indians at the village, the others had gone to their hunting grounds. They found the Fort quite rotten and the stockade ready to fall. Captain *Balfour* left October 14, leaving Lieut. *James Gorrell* with a detachment of one sergeant and corporal and fifteen privates in possession.

August 12, of this year, we find that a delegation of Indians went from Milwaukee to Green Bay to make complaint against dishonest traders.

1763. The British post known as Fort Edward Augustus in charge of Lieut. *Gorrell* was abandoned June 25, 1763, during a temporary Indian outbreak.

Sir *Wm. Johnson* in a communication to the Plantation office, dated Nov. 18, 1763, says "the Menomonees, Folles Avoins, Puants, Saxis and Foxes who live on the west side of the La Baye, and near the Fort, number in all 1,200 men, and that they were at that time in alliance with the Ottawa Confederacy, but were inclined to the British interests.

*Chas. De Langlade* was re-appointed Indian Superintendent at Green Bay, and also reinstated in command of the militia.

On the 10th of February, of this year, the "Treaty of Paris" was held, and all

New France surrendered to the English.

1764-1766. The post at Mackinaw was re-occupied by the English under Capt. *Houard* this year, but there is no evidence that a military post was ever re-established at Green Bay while it remained under the Government of Great Britain, nor until after the war of 1812.

The celebrated traveler, Capt. *Jonathan Carver* arrived here September 18, 1766. There was no garrison nor had the building been kept in repair since it had been abandoned by Lieut. *Gorrel*. He found that a few families lived at the Fort and opposite to it on the east side of the river; there were a few French settlers who cultivated the land and appeared to live comfortably. This distinguished explorer passed up the Fox river to the Portage, descended the Wisconsin to the Mississippi which he ascended to the Falls of St. Anthony and explored a region of country, till then unvisited by white men.

1767. Sir *Wm. Johnson* writes to the Lords of Trade that that the Indians at the Baye are desirous of having the post re-established, and says "that it is so well situated by reason of the water communication with but little interruption to the Mississippi, and so well calculated for all the Indians west of Lake Michigan, that it deserves to be taken much notice of." He also refers to the claim laid to that post by a gentleman by the name of *Grant*, in virtue of a purchase of *Vandreuille*, and unless some action is taken very soon, some difficulties may arise.

1768-1779. We have but little information of the events occurring for a number of years after this date. The place was under British jurisdiction. There were but a few families residing at the Bay with their *engages*, and the business transacted was mostly of furs and peltries. Upon the breaking out of the revolutionary war *Chas. De Langlade*, then fifty-two years of age, was persuaded to take an active part should his services be needed. This gentleman had fought gallantly in the French and Indian war in the cause of France, and at this time was ready to fight for the British. It is believed that he was not called in open battle during the war, though he served in the Indian Department. During this war, nearly all of the French and English inhabitants at Green Bay, though virtually American citizens, were found in the ranks of the enemy. The few Americans that resided there were at the mercy of the British, and exposed to their depredations. Some were taken prisoners and conveyed to Detroit, and some made captive by the Indians.

1780-1781. In June of this year Capt. *John Long*, an English trader, was sent from Mackinaw to Prairie du Chien to