

by an American named Bradley; the grist-mill had one run of stone, and was very serviceable for many years. Previous to this, grinding was done by hand-mills, with a double crank, for two persons to turn, and which held about half a bushel. Not long before Franks built his mill, my brother, Pierre Grignon, jr., erected a horse-mill, of about four horse power, by which about fifteen bushels of grain could be ground a day, but it was a slow and tedious process, and was abandoned after about a year as being too expensive to keep in operation. This proving a failure, my brother, not very long after Franks had erected his mill, built a small mill near the Adams street bridge, in Green Bay, with a run of stones, only three feet in diameter, which were made at the Bay; but his reliance for water was the little stream upon which it was erected, and which proved insufficient for any practical purpose.* Very little grinding was done by it, when it was abandoned as useless. In 1813, my brother, who was determined on having a grist-mill, obtained a pair of good stones from Mackinaw, and erected both a grist and saw-mill on Reaume's creek, on the west side of the Fox river, about four miles above Green Bay; in the spring and fall, and in wet time, it would do a good business while water was plenty. After the Americans took possession of Green Bay, in 1816, having use for a large quantity of lumber for buildings in the garrison, and other fort purposes, the Government caused a saw-mill to be built on the river at the Little Kau-kau-lin; and I remember that while Capt. Curtis was there superintending its erection, he made his home with Judge Reaume. Soon after, I erected a grist-mill at the Grand Kau-kau-lin. I may remark, that at my earliest recollection a sufficiency of wheat was raised at Green Bay for the purposes of bread-making.

Horses, cattle, hogs, and fowls were plenty as far back as I

*By some mistake, Hon. M. L. Martin, in his Historical Address, represents this mill as having been erected by my father, prior to 1780, instead of by Pierre Grignon, Jr., at a period thirty years later.