

chising the proselytes, having them learn to sing canticles, and enjoy the imposing ceremonies of the Catholic Church.

Few First Settlers Educated

Some of the French settlers were men of fair culture; and up to the year 1827, a few of the most intelligent and wealthy families sent their children to Quebec, Montreal, Detroit and St. Louis, to acquire an English and French education. It is related that the pure Parisian French was spoken by the best informed. Augustin De Langlade, and his son Charles, to whom reference has already been made, formed, in 1745, the first permanent settlement in the State at Green Bay. The father was educated in France, and the son by the missionaries at Mackinaw. A member of Charles De Langlade's family, and one from the Grignon family were sent to the Seminary at Montreal. James Porlier became a resident at Green Bay, after he had been trained for the priesthood—a position he never filled. Judge Reaume, an eccentric person, of the same place, learned to read and write in Canada, before he emigrated. A Mr. Caddott early founded a settlement at La Pointe, and educated his sons at Montreal. At Prairie Du Chien there resided between 1780 and 1820, Nicholas Boilvin and Joseph Rolette, who became justices of the Court, and had been educated, the former for business, and the latter for the Catholic church; and there resided also, Michael Brisbois, Francis Bouthillier, and Jean Baptiste Faribault, all of whom had probably received some education. What schools they attended, has not been ascertained; but it is believed that they were educated somewhere in Canada.

First Schools in Families

In a few cases it seems that private instruction was given in the families of the French settlers. The first instance we have learned, and in fact the first school of any kind held in the State in all probability, was connected with the family of Pierre Grignon, who married a daughter of Charles De