

to the number of six hundred. In 1816, at Prairie Du Chien, the second white settlement in importance, La Pointe being the third, there were only twenty-five or thirty houses, and these were occupied by French, Canadians and half-breeds. It is believed that no American resided there at the time. It contained, in 1830, two or three families from the Eastern States, among a population of some four hundred. Not till 1835 did the Americans, in any number, settle in that place. Some residents were found in the vicinity of Fort Winnebago, when the great tide of emigration from the East and the South had commenced, though for upwards of thirty years Canadian-French traders, and occasionally an American, had transacted business in carrying goods over the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

At these principal forts were conducted what were called "post schools." They were under the direction of the commanders of the garrisons, and furnished instruction for the children of the officers, soldiers, and prominent citizens, living in the vicinity of the forts. Usually the chaplains had charge of the schools, though other persons were sometimes engaged. In 1817, a Sergeant by the name of Reeseden, a person of character and a good education, taught in the Fort, at Prairie Du Chien; and afterwards, for many years, other non-commissioned officers performed the same duty, being usually detailed for that work, and receiving fifteen cents per day above their regular army wages of \$5.00 a month. The children of commissioned officers were usually sent abroad to be educated; those of the other officers and the common soldiers were instructed at the Fort. About the year 1824, when there were at Green Bay only six or eight American families among the citizens, and the same number belonging to the officers, a common English school was opened in connection with Fort Howard, and was taught by a discharged soldier, in a school house erected just outside the walls of the garrison. The school is mentioned as being in operation in 1832, and was taught from time to time, as long as the Fort was occupied by the United States troops. Rev. Mr. Cadle conducted the school