

*post in the valley of the Upper Mississippi*, thus refers to Green Bay and its dependencies: "The department of trade called 'La Baye' included all the French posts between Green Bay and the Falls of St. Anthony. Bellin, the distinguished geographer, in *Remarques sur la carte de l'Amérique Septentrionale*, published in 1755, at Paris, refers to those on the shores of the river Mississippi and its tributaries, and mentions 'Fort St. Nicholas at the mouth of the Wisconsin;' a small fort at the entrance of Lake Pepin; one above, on the opposite side of the Lake; and another on the largest isle just above the Lake, built in 1695, by Le Sueur. Nicholas Perrot, when commandant of the 'La Baye' district in the autumn of 1685, ascended the Mississippi, and passed the winter at 'Montagne qui tremps dans l'eau' just beyond Black River, according to Franquelin's map, and subsequently built the fort on the east side of the Lake, on the same map marked 'Fort St. Antoine.' In 1689 Le Sueur was one of his associates at Lake Pepin, and Bois-Guillot, for a time in charge of Mackinaw, then at a post on the Mississippi just above the mouth of the Wisconsin."

The well-known Canadian antiquary and historian, Benjamin Sulte, thus writes: "There is no doubt, in my opinion, that Green Bay was a headquarter, and that Perrot conducted from there the business of the Wisconsin River, and also such localities as Prairie du Chien and others along the Upper Mississippi. The fort built at the mouth of the Wisconsin, whether above or below, and whether far or near from the mouth of the Wisconsin, was a dependency of Green Bay, especially at the period of 1686-90, when it is supposed the fort in question was built."

So Fort St. Antoine was clearly a dependency of Green Bay, though two hundred miles distant. It could not have been located at Green Bay, or we should find some reference to it by the early geographers and writers on the Northwest. No particular name was given to the fort established at Green Bay in the early French official documents, or by early French writers; they always refer to it as La Baye, or La Baye des Puans—the Bay of the Winnebagoes. Sir William Johnson, who as superintendent of