

Sandusky into Lake Erie, which is about a mile across—there to wait my coming. Then I crossed the carrying-place, which is almost opposite one of the Wyandot towns, about six miles across the lake here. I sent Mr. Croghan to the Indian town, and went down the lake in a little birch canoe to the place where the block house is to be built by Mr. Myer. This place is about three leagues from the mouth of Lake Sandusky, where it disembogues itself into Lake Erie. They have a view of all boats which may pass or come in from said post. It is about three miles from another village of the Hurons, and fifteen by water from the one opposite to the carrying-place, and nine by land. The Pennsylvania road comes by this post. This is one hundred and seventy miles from Presque Isle, and forty miles from Detroit.

1762: ENGLISH ON THE UPPER LAKES.

[Summary of events at the upper posts for the year 1762.]

[The winter of 1761-62 passed quietly. During the summer, some changes were made in the disposition of troops. Maj. Henry Gladwin left Niagara July 30, to assume command at Detroit, in place of Capt. Donald Campbell, whom he retained as second in command. With him went Capt. George Ethrington³³ and his company of Royal Americans, who were destined to proceed to Lake Superior and possess themselves of

³³ Capt. George Ethrington was a native of Delaware, and enlisted as a non-commissioned man, but in 1756 a wealthy widow bought him a commission as lieutenant in the Royal Americans. Three years later he secured his captaincy, and being made commandant of Mackinac was captured by hostile Chippewa in June 1763. Reaching Montreal after great difficulties, he was next stationed in Philadelphia. His regiment was removed to the West Indies, where in 1770 he became major, in 1775 lieutenant-colonel, and in 1782 colonel. His battalion was stationed in the West Indies throughout the American Revolution, and then removed to England, where Ethrington died in 1787 or 1788.—Ed.