

after the above payments are made, to Mr Frank three hundred and eighty Livres, and to Mr. Bouthillier<sup>85</sup> The amount of my Note. If there be any balance it will remain with you on account.

I remain, Gentlemen Your very humble servant,

LANGLADE, Captain.<sup>86</sup>

ADHEMAR ST. MARTIN, WITNESS.

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<sup>85</sup>Jacob Franks was an English Jew who came to the Northwest in 1794, acting as clerk at Green Bay for a Montreal house. In 1797 he commenced trading on his own account, and brought to Green Bay his nephew, John Lawe, who became one of the leading settlers of the Fox River community. Franks built the first mills in the neighborhood, and in the early years of the nineteenth century was in partnership with Robert Dickson and James Aird. He had had some connection with John Jacob Astor previous to 1811. In that year Astor implored him to keep the Indians at peace. At the beginning of the War of 1812-15, Franks determined to leave Lawe to care for his interests at Green Bay, and to return himself to Montreal, and take charge of the outfitting. In 1814, while bringing goods from Montreal, he was stopped by the news of the American invasion. Later he interceded with the American authorities at Detroit for a confirmation of lands and for licenses for the Green Bay traders. He himself never made Green Bay his home after the war, continuing at Montreal, where he died (apparently before 1823).

There resided at Montreal a family named Bouthillier, one of whose members married Pierre de Rocheblave. François Bouthillier was an early resident of Prairie du Chien. In 1819 he was in partnership with Joseph Rolette, and in the same year was commissioned associate judge of Crawford County. He had dealings with the lead mines as early as 1819, and finally (1832) removed to Fever (Galena) River, where he died a year or two later.—Ed.

<sup>86</sup>This letter—so far as known to us, the only autograph of Charles Langlade—and the succeeding document clearly prove that he did not die as early as has been claimed; see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iii, p. 235, viii, p. 222.—Ed.