

May the 8th 1774

The first Herring caught to day.

9th plowed & Harrowed some Ground

10th Sowed the last Oats & Pease

11th Sett the last potatoes M^r Cadotts⁴¹ Brother in Law
an Indian arrived to day

12th Mess^{rs} Chaboulliez⁴² Cainé[?] & M^r Sans Chagrin⁴³
Arrived from the Grande Rivire today

15th a Canoe of M^r St Pierres⁴⁴ arrived from Milwaukee
with Corn

18th Sowed Squashes or pumkin Seed at the farm
Mich. May 22^d 1774 hired Clutiez from the Time of his
being free this Year which will be the 27th of Aug^t Next
Untill the 1st of June 1775 for Two hundred & fifty Livers
in peltry & an Equipm^t which I now have delivered him

M^{rs} Ainsse Arrived with the Ottaways.

41 Jean Baptiste Cadotte, grandson of a follower of St. Luson, who in 1671 at the Sault took possession of the Northwest for the king of France, passed his life in the western fur trade, with permanent headquarters at the Sault. He contracted a forest marriage with a Chippewa woman, whom in 1756 he formally married at Mackinac. According to Otto Fowle, *Sault Ste. Marie and its Great Waterway* (New York and London, 1925), 483, she was a relative of Matchekewis, the chief who plotted the massacre of 1763 at Mackinac. Cadotte's influence over the Chippewa of the Sault was all-powerful, and in 1763 he exerted it to restrain them from joining in the plot for the massacre of the garrison at Mackinac. A few years after this event, Cadotte entered into a partnership with Alexander Henry and others to exploit the Lake Superior copper deposits, but the enterprise did not prove economically feasible and was abandoned after a courageous trial. In 1796 Cadotte turned his property and business over to his two sons by his Chippewa wife, Jean Baptiste Jr. and Michel. These men were prominent in the Lake Superior fur trade (particularly of modern Wisconsin and Minnesota) for another generation. The elder Cadotte died in 1803. See Quaife, *Wisconsin: Its History and Its People*, I, 262-66.

42 Probably Charles Chaboillez, for whom see *post*, 91.

43 Alexis Sejournee dit Sanschagrin, was a sergeant of the troops at Mackinac in 1749. Apparently he became a permanent resident of the place, for his name appears at various times in the Mackinac birth and marriage registers. He married Mary Angelica Tareau; a daughter, named Mary Angelica, born at Mackinac on March 10, 1749, married (first), May 4, 1764, Jean Baptiste Cauchois and (second), on June 26, 1778, Pierre Cardinal of Detroit. Alexis Sejournee was living at Mackinac as late as 1764, when he witnessed the marriage of his daughter as noted above.

44 A trader bearing this name was in Wisconsin and on the upper Mississippi as early as 1763. See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, XVIII, 267-68. Captain Samuel Robertson, who visited Milwaukee in the autumn of 1779, recorded in his log book considerable information about his interview with St. Pierre. *Ibid.*, XI, 210-11. In 1839 an aged Indian identified the southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Milwaukee, as the site of the former home of a family named "St. Peter or St. Pierre," *Parkman Club Publications*, (Milwaukee, 1896), I, 81. St. Pierre was the earliest trader, so far as present information goes, to locate on the site of Milwaukee.