

Bay of St. Charles [Chagouamigon] by a strait from that remarkable group of islands called the Twelve Apostles by Carver. It is this sandy point which is called La Pointe, Chagoimegon by the old French authors, a term now shortened to La Pointe. . . . Touching at the inner, or largest of the group, we found it occupied by a Chippeway village, under a chief called Bezhike.¹ There was a tenement, occupied by a Mr. M. Cadotte² who has allied himself to the Chippewas.”

SCHOOLCRAFT CALLS THE ISLAND, MICHAEL'S.

In 1822, when John C. Calhoun was Secretary of War, the first military post and Indian agency of the United States was established at Sault Ste. Marie.

In 1824, George Johnston, an Indian sub-agent, went to the island, and the Warrens, two young men from Vermont, who had married daughters of Cadotte, represented the interests of the American Fur Company. McKenney, in 1826, visited what he calls Michael's Island, and alludes to two comfortable log houses lathed and plastered, and twenty acres under cultivation, and mentions that the trader Cadotte had lived there for twenty-five years. Under Cadotte and his son-in-law Lyman Warren, La Pointe Island grew in importance as a trading post. Through Warren's influence, as has been mentioned,³ the first missionaries, since the days when Allouez and Marquette dwelt on the shores of Chagouamigon Bay, entered the country and settled at La Pointe Island.⁴

¹ A marble tombstone on the island, records that he died Sept. 7, 1855, aged 96 years. If this is correct, he was 17 years old when the English colonies declared their independence of Great Britain.

² Upon Michael Cadotte's tombstone it is mentioned that he died July 8, 1837, aged 72 years, which would make his birth A. D. 1765.

³ See page 406.

⁴ The child of the wife of Rev. Sherman Hall, was the first of pure white parentage born on the shores of Lake Superior, and west of Sault Ste. Marie.