

seen, from the original La Pointe, on the mainland, and it in turn from Point Chequamegon,—Cadotte for over a quarter of a century lived at his ease; here he cultivated a "comfortable little farm," commanded a fluctuating, but often far-reaching fur trade, first as agent of the Northwest Company and later of Astor's American Fur Company; and reared a considerable family, the sons of which were, as he had been, educated at Montreal, and became the heads of families of Creole traders, interpreters, and *voyageurs* whom antiquarians now confidently seek when engaged in resurrecting the French and Indian traditions of Lake Superior.<sup>1</sup>

In the year 1818 there came to the Lake Superior country two sturdy, fairly-educated<sup>2</sup> young men, natives of the Berkshire hills of Massachusetts,—Lyman Marcus Warren, and his younger brother, Truman Abraham. They

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<sup>1</sup> "Kind-hearted Michel Cadotte," as Warren calls him, also had a trading-post at Lac Courte Oreille. He was, like the other Wisconsin Creole traders, in English employ during the War of 1812-15, and was at the capture of Mackinaw in 1812. He died on the island, July 8, 1837, aged 72 years, and was buried there. As with most of his kind, he made money freely and spent it with prodigality, partly in high living, but mainly in supporting his many Indian relatives; as a consequence, he died poor, the usual fate of men of his type.—(*Minn. Hist. Colls.*, v., p. 449.) Warren says (*Ibid.*, p. 11), the death occurred "in 1836," but the tombstone gives the above date.

Cass, Schoolcraft, and Doty visited Chequamegon Bay in 1820. Schoolcraft says, in his *Narrative*, pp. 192, 193: "Six miles beyond the Mauvaise is Point Che goi-me-gon, once the grand rendezvous of the Chippeway tribe, but now reduced to a few lodges. Three miles further west is the island of St. Michel (Madelaine), which lies in the traverse across Chegoimegon Bay, where M. Cadotte has an establishment. This was formerly an important trading post, but is now dwindled to nothing. There is a dwelling of logs, stockaded in the usual manner of trading-houses, besides several out-buildings, and some land in cultivation. We here also found several cows and horses, which have been transported with great labour." See *ante*, pp. 200, 201, for Doty's account of this visit.

<sup>2</sup> Alfred Brunson, who visited Lyman Warren at La Pointe, in 1843, wrote: "Mr. Warren had a large and select library, an unexpected sight in an Indian country, containing some books that I had never before seen."—Brunson, *Western Pioneer* (Cincinnati, 1879), ii., p. 163.