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Prize Lists for the 1812 Capture of Fort Mackinac

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Michigan Territory was to see significant action during the War of 1812. Among one of the most consequential engagements was the bloodless capture of Fort Mackinac at the very beginning of the war.

Capt. Charles Roberts, stationed at Fort St. Joseph in Canada received word of the state of war between the United Kingdom and the United States before the Americans at Fort Mackinac. He hastily organized his force of regulars, volunteers, and native warriors and struck out to take Fort Mackinac. Landing on the north side of the island, his troops dragged a cannon to the heights behind the fort early in the morning and demanded the surrender of the American forces. With no real alternative, and in the hope of avoiding needless bloodshed, the sixty-one American soldiers under Lt. Porter Hanks surrendered the fort.

We know little about the men who volunteered to capture Fort Mackinac. According to May's history of the War of 1812 at Mackinac Island, Capt. Roberts: "... organized about 150 *voyageurs* from St. Joseph's and Sault Ste. Marie into a battalion led by the fur trader, **Lewis Crawford**, and assisted by [**Toussaint Pothier, John Johnston** of Sault Ste. Marie, and other traders."¹ No list of volunteers has been published. However, a list of prize money recipients was mentioned by **William Johnston**:

The English government paid ten thousand pounds as prize-money to the volunteers and soldiers, and merchandise and arms to the Indians. In the year 1836 I examined the list or pay-roll for this prize-money; the names of all those who participated in the taking of Fort Mackinac were there enrolled, the money was divided according to rank, and each person receipted for his individual share.²

It was customary to award prize money when ships or forts were captured. The value of the captured materials was calculated and the amount was then divided among the participants with officers receiving more than enlisted men and volunteers.

Two documents have been located at Library and Archives Canada listing the volunteers who received prize money for the capture of Fort Mackinac. These lists do not include the officers and regulars of the British army, members of the Indian Department, nor the approximately 280 Ottawa and Ojibwa warriors. Nor do these lists identify all the 150 volunteers, but they do reveal the names of 63 men who were there.

The first list was compiled after the July 1812 capture of the fort, but does not bear a specific date.³ The second list was made on or about 7 July 1817 and approved on 10 October 1818 at Montréal.⁴ Some men are named on both lists.

¹ George S. May, *War 1812: The United States and Great Britain at Mackinac, 1812-1815* (Mackinac Island, Mich.: Mackinac State Historic Parks, 2004), 5, 8. The regulars available to Capt. Roberts included three gunners of the Royal Artillery and forty-four officers and soldiers of the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion, the latter not exactly known as sober young lions.

² Edwin O. Wood, *Historic Mackinac*, 2 vols. (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1918), 1:662, this quote is from the reminiscence of William Johnston. It was first published in W. P. Strickland's *Old Mackinaw* (Philadelphia: James Challen & Son, 1860), 102.

³ Library and Archives Canada, "Pay List of Prize Money paid by John Johnston to sundry Volunteers engage at the Capture of MKa [Mackinac] in July 1812," I-133715.

⁴ Library and Archives Canada, Second Prize Money List for the Capture of Fort Mackinac, 7 July 1817, I-132146. To find these prize lists we used Library and Archives Canada, War of 1812, Database Search, <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/war-of-1812/Pages/introduction.aspx> (accessed 10 Dec. 2018). We suspect

The lists refer to first and second dividends. Each share was worth £10 for the first dividend and £6 10s. for the second dividend. To put this into perspective, £10 in 1810 would be equal to about £465.25 in 2017 and in 1810 it could purchase two cows and was worth 66 days of a skilled tradesman's labor.⁵

The prize agent in Québec was **Noah Freer**. The X's on the second list indicates that the recipients did not know how to write. The signatures and marks on the second list were witnessed by **Charles Oakes Ermatinger**, in his capacity as a Justice of the Peace. A letter attached to the second lists from John Johnston to Freer, dated 11 August 1818, request that the payment be sent to **David David** [sic] in Montréal, the attorney for **John Johnston**.

The majority of the men on these lists bear French surnames and were undoubtedly French-Canadian or *Métis*. Most of them had ties to the fur trade and the North West Company (NWC). They appear to have been associated with Sault Ste. Marie at the time the lists were drawn up. After the war, by the 1830s, many of those remaining active in the fur trade were residing in American territory in what is now Wisconsin and Minnesota and had become employees of the American Fur Company (AFC).

John Johnston, the captain of the Sault Ste. Marie volunteers, signed for many of the men and was apparently acting as their attorney. Many of the men on the lists were illiterate.

For Cadotte family researchers, these lists are important because they confirm the participation of some members of the family in the War of 1812 on the British side. The lists also add the names of several other Cadottes and Cadotte in-laws who served. In particular, **Jean Baptiste Cadotte, le gros**, and **Michel Cadotte, fils**, have their service confirmed. And we learn that their brother **Augustin Cadotte** was also involved in the taking of Fort Mackinac along with their cousins, **Michel Cadotte, le petit**, and **Benjamin Cadotte**.⁶ We also learn from the lists that **Leon St-Germain** and **François Default**, in-laws, were also active in the capture of the fort. Lastly, several of the volunteers were employees of **Michel Cadotte, le grand**, at La Pointe or Lac Courte Oreille.

We will present both lists and provide identifying information for as many of the men as we can. We try to cite sources for the identifications, but in some cases, we are presenting our best guess based on years of researching the Cadotte family and their neighbors, friends, and fur trade employees.

First Prize List:

Preamble: "Prize pay list for the following gentlemen and others engaged in the taking of the Fort of Michilimackinac on the 17th July as follows — 1st dividend"

Number	Name	Shares	Amount	Received By ⁷
1	John Johnston ⁸	3	30	John Johnston

other prize lists might exist, for example, for those men involved in the capture of the USS *Tigress* and *Scorpion*, but we have been unsuccessful in locating them.

⁵National Archives of the United Kingdom, Currency Converter: 1270-2017, <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/currency-converter/#currency-result> (accessed 14 July 2019).

⁶ For information about the Cadottes in the War of 1812 see: John P. DuLong, "The Cadottes, the Indian Department, and the War of 1812," *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*, 2-part series: Part I: 37, no. 4 (October 2016): 181-187; and Part II: 38, no. 1 (January 2017): 31-37.

⁷ This column head reads: "We the undersigned do acknowledge to have received from Noah Freer[,] Esquire Prize agent, the sums set opposite to our names in full of the foregoing accounts."

⁸ John Johnston: Fur trader, captain of the volunteers, prominent Irish settler at Sault Ste. Marie, husband of *Oshaguscodawaqua*, also known as **Susan**, an Ojibwa. David A. Armour, "JOHNSTON, JOHN," in *Dictionary of*

2	Leon St. Germain ⁹	3	30	By L Crawford
3	Lewis Johnston ¹⁰	1	10	By John Johnston
4	John Holiday ¹¹	1	10	John Holiday
5	Louis Nolin ¹²	1	10	By John Johnston
6	Alexis Beaudoin ¹³	1	10	Atty [Attorney] John Johnston
7	Francois Larose ¹⁴	1	10	do. John Johnston
8	Cha^s L Hyvernoi ¹⁵	1	10	Cha ^s L Hyvernoi Mark X
9	J. Bapt. Lesage ¹⁶	1	10	J. Bt. LeSage Mark X

Canadian Biography, vol. 6, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed May 13, 2020, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/johnston_john_6E.html.

⁹ Leon Lemaire *dit* St-Germain: Fur trader, husband of the *Métisse* **Marguerite Cadotte**, daughter of Michel Cadotte, *le grand*. The number of shares and his being listed second suggests he too was an officer of the volunteers. Theresa M. Schenck, *All Our Relations: Chippewa Mixed-Bloods and the Treaty of 1837* (Madison, Wisc.: The Centre for Rupert's Land Studies at the Univ. of Winnipeg and Amik Press, 2010), 111-112.

¹⁰ Lewis Saurin Johnston: The son of John Johnston. Theresa M. Schenck, "Lewis Saurin Johnston (1793-1825), in *The Johnston Family of Sault Ste. Marie*, ed. by Elizabeth Hambleton and Elizabeth Warren Stoutamire (Michigan: John Johnston Family Association), 1992, 25-30. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 80.

¹¹ John Holiday: By 1818 he was employed by the American Fur Company (AFC) in the Keweenaw Department, probably worked for the North West Company (NFC) at the time of the war. Not a resident of Sault Ste. Marie. Bruce M. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota: An Introductory Guide to Manuscript Sources* (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1977), 44.

¹² Louis Nolin: The son of **Jean Baptiste Nolin**, an early Sault Ste. Marie settler. He moved with his father's family to the Red River colony in Manitoba around 1819 and worked for the Hudson Bay Company. By 1832 he was a clerk for John Holiday on Grand Island near Munising, Michigan. His wife Mary was a daughter of **Waubojeeg** of La Pointe and a sister of Susan Johnston (*Oshaguscodawaqua*). Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 102. According to the 1836 treaty claims, he and his wife were 1/2 Ojibwa. U. S. National Archives and Records Administration, "Special Files of the Office of Indian Affairs, 1807-1904," roll, 23, file 124. Michigan State University, microfilm 28937, hereinafter "1836 Treaty Census Register," f. 2, line 21. Louis apparently returned to Sault Ste. Marie by 1836. He died before 12 June 1849. Estate of Louis Nolin, FamilySearch.org, Michigan Probate Records, 1797-1973, Chippewa Probate Register 1828-1883, vols. 1-2, pp. 44-45. He was associated with **Joseph Cadotte** at Sault Ste. Marie and at the Red River. *American State Papers, Public Lands* (Washington, DC: Gales & Seaton, 1860), 5:264. Louis was mistaken to be the half-brother of Joseph Cadotte. John P. DuLong, "Jean Baptiste Cadotte's Second Family: Genealogical Summary," *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*, 4-part series, Part IIIb: 37, no. 3 (July 2016): 163-164.

¹³ Alexis Beaudoin: He appeared with **Michel Curot** and **Jean Baptiste Roi** at Grand Portage in 1803. Worked for **Murdoc Cameron & Co.** in 1807. In the summer of 1810, he was on Pic River in Perreault's outfit. In 1810-1811 he was on the north shore of Lake Superior and by 1818 he was employed by the AFC at Lac du Flambeau. He could be the Alexis Beaudoin who worked with Jean Baptist Roi in the Fond du Lac area. He was not a resident of Sault Ste. Marie. Michel Curot, "A Wisconsin Fur-Trader's Journal, 1803-04," Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (Madison: Published by the Society, 1911), 20:1 and 3. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 33. **Jean Baptiste Perreault**, ed by John Sharpless Fox, "Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of a Merchant Voyageur in the Savage Territories of Northern America Leaving Montreal the 28th Of May 1783 (to 1820)," *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections* (Lansing: Published by the Society, 1909-1910), 37:182 and 193.

¹⁴ François Larose: He was the brother-in-law of Michel Cadotte, *le petit*. François was married to **O bug-eets**, the sister of **Charlotte Apokigigokwe**, nieces of **Na-Naw-bo-Zho** and grandnieces of **Chief Buffalo** of Lapointe. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 86-87. He was employed by the NWC in 1805 in the Chippewa River Department, Wisconsin. In 1809 he was a winterer at Lac Courte Oreilles for Michel Cadotte, *le grand*. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 47. L. R. Masson, *Les Bourgeois de la compagnie du Nord-Ouest*, 2 vols. (Québec: A. Coté et cie., 1889) 1:411.

¹⁵ Possibly Charles Livernois.

¹⁶ Jean Baptist Lesage: Worked in the fur trade since 1804 and was still listed in the AFC ledger at Sault Ste. Marie in 1835. Schenck claims that he married **Madeline Saulière**, an Ojibwa *Métisse*. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 89-90. However, she is listed as **Madeline or Magdalena Legarde** in the Garden River church records. Immaculate Heart of Mary, Catholic Church, Garden River, Ontario, Register Index 1856-1933, p. 70. Immaculate Heart of Mary,

10	J. Bapt. Sansregret ¹⁷	1	10	J. Bt. Sansregret Atty John Johnston
11	Nichola Bellau	1	10	Atty John Johnston
12	Germain Beaudette	1	10	Atty John Johnston
13	Cha^s Pruneau ¹⁸	1	10	Cha ^s Pruneaus Mark X
14	Bapt. Robert ¹⁹	1	10	Bapt. Roberts Mark X
15	Jaques Laramé ²⁰	1	10	Jaques La Ramés Mark X
16	John Lotts	1	10	Atty John Johnston
17	Piere Davingnou ²¹	1	10	Piere Davingnou Mark X
18	George Yarns ²²	1	10	George Yarns Mark X
19	Bapt Clouthier	1	10	Bapt Clouthiers Mark X
20	Joseph Gerneau ²³	1	10	Joseph Gerneau Mark X
21	Mechail Mechau ²⁴	1	10	Mechail Mechau Mark X
22	Bapt Alphonse	1	10	Bapt. Alphonse Mark X
23	Ouishkey S^t Marie ²⁵	1	10	Ouishkey S ^t Marie Mark X
24	John Drew ²⁶	1	10	By L Crawford

Catholic Church, Garden River, Ontario, Baptisms, marriages, burials 1885-1910, vol. 3, page 20, Record: Sepultura Magdalena Legarde, 4 May 1886. Their son **Eustache** joined the Batchawana Band with his mother while their other sons entered the Garden River Band of Ojibwa after 1850.

¹⁷ Jean Baptist Pontbriand *dit* Sansregret: Signed a voyageur contract with the Michilimackinac Co. in 1808 to travel to Michilimackinac, L'Isle St-Joseph, Mississippi, and Missouri. He was from Sorel. Centre du patrimoine, Search the Collections, entry for Sansregrais, Jean Baptiste, <https://archivesshsb.mb.ca/en/permalink/voyageurs43847> (accessed 31 Jan. 2020).

¹⁸ Charles Pruneau: Employee of the AFC as a voyageur in the Keweenaw Department, 1819-1822. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 53.

¹⁹ Jean Baptist Robert: Hired by Robert Dickson & Co. in 1807 to winter at Mackinac and in 1809 by the Michilimackinac Co. to winter at St. Peter's River (Minnesota), White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 53-54.

²⁰ Jacques Adam *dit* Laramée: He was from Longueuil, the son of **Pierre Adam** and **Catherine Surprenant**, and husband of **Joseph** or **Rosette Cloutier**, the daughter of the NWC bourgeois **Zacharie Cloutier** and **Marie Josephite Manitoukoue**. He worked for the NWC. Jacques was among the voyageurs who moved from Drummond Island to Penetanguishene in 1828. He died in 1862 at Lafontaine, Ontario. A.C. Osborne, "The Migration of Voyageurs from Drummond Island to Penetanguishene in 1828," *Ontario Historical Society, Papers and Records* (1901), 3:140-141, 156.

²¹ Pierre Davignon: Signed a voyageur contract in 1802 to travel to Michilimackinac and the Illinois country for Toussaint Pothier. Centre du Patrimoine, La Société historique de Saint-Boniface, Voyageurs, https://archivesshsb.mb.ca/en/list?q=davignon&p=1&ps=20&src_facet= Voyageurs (accessed 29 Aug. 2019).

²² George Yarns: NWC employee in 1805 in the Lac du Flambeau Department and working for the Michilimackinac Co., in 1810 at Lac Courte Oreille. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 57.

²³ This is most likely Joseph Gournon (Gernon / Grunoe), also known as **Annamikons** or **Little Thunder**. He was a **Métis** and married to a Menominee woman. He was famous for surviving an attack of three grizzly bears and killing one of them and wounding the others. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 73-74.

²⁴ Could this be Michel Michaud?

²⁵ Ouishkey St. Marie: Possible referring to **Weshki**, or **Wasihkey**, the son of **Chief Waubojeeg** of La Pointe and father of **Chief John Waishkey** of Sault Ste. Marie. In French the sound "oui" is pronounced as "we." If our speculation is correct, then this would be the only full-blood Ojibwa on the list.

²⁶ John Drew: Submitted public land claims in 1823 for a lot at Sault Ste. Marie. Even though he became a naturalized citizen in 1820, suspicious officials at Mackinac Island collected testimony in 1825 regarding his collaboration with the British in the War of 1812. The witnesses indicate he was at the capture of the fort in 1812 and the Battle of Mackinac Island in 1814. *American State Papers: Public Lands*, 5:50-55 and 261-262.

25	Leon Chenier ²⁷	1	10	By John Johnston
26	Piere Fleurie ²⁸	1	10	Piere Fluerie Mark X
27	John Loothead	1	10	John Loothead Mark X
28	Hyacinth Thibout	1	10	Hyacinth Thibout Mark X
29	Bapt Robidau ²⁹	1	10	Bapt Robidou Mark X
30	Joseph S^t Marie	1	10	Joseph S ^t Marie Mark X
31	Bazil Plant ³⁰	1	10	Bazil Plant Atty John Johnston
32	Francois LeMieux ³¹	1	10	Atty John Johnston
[Signed by] George Johnston ³² John Holiday John Johnston				

A total of £400 was distributed to thirty-two volunteers in this first dividend.

Second Prize List:

Preamble: “We whose names are hereunto subscribed and those of us who not knowing how to write have made our ordinary marks before the subscribing witnesses, & hereby acknowledge to have received the several sums opposite our names, as second dividend of Michilimackinac Prize Money from Messrs. John Johnston & Co. on the seventh day of July 1817. And we do hereby request that Noah Freer Esq^r Prize Agent at Quebec will pay the same to the order of the said John Johnston & Co.”

Name	Shares	Name	Shares
Leon L. St. Germain ³³	3	Francois Gault fils X ³⁴	1

²⁷ Leon Chenier: He was the brother-in-law of Leon Lemaire *dit* St-Germain. His wife was married to an Ojibwa of Grand Island. An employee of the NWC stationed at Michipicoten from 1799 to 1806 and at the Sault by 1815. In 1821 he was at Pembina on the Red River in modern-day North Dakota. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 48.

²⁸ Pierre Fleurie: NWC employee in the Fond du Lac Department between 1812 and 1816. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 42.

²⁹ Jean Baptist Robideaux: His wife was **Margaret Weckin**, an Ojibwa from Lac Courte Oreille. Hired in 1818 to work at Lac Courte Oreille and in 1819-1822 in the Folle Avoine area. Worked for the AFC. In 1836 he resided at La Pointe and worked with Michel Cadotte, *le grand*. By the mid-1830s, Robideaux and Cadotte were involved in a fishing enterprise at LaPointe. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 107. Hugh M. Lewis, *Robideaux Chronicles: French-Indian Ethnoculture of the Trans-Mississippi West* (Victoria, BC: Trafford Publishing, 2004), 19.

³⁰ Could this be a Sauv  *dit* la Plante?

³¹ Fran ois Lemieux: He was from St-Constant, Qu bec. Husband of **Lizette (or Louise) Gauthier**, a *M tisse*, He was an employee of the Mackinac Co. in 1808 and Cadotte & Co. at Lac Courte Oreille in 1809. Employed by the AFC in 1818 in the Folle Avoine area and after 1821 at Lac Courte Oreille. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 88.

³² George Johnston: The son of John Johnston. He is something of a tragic figure caught between two worlds, his native ancestry and his white ancestry. He was the government Indian Subagent at La Pointe in the mid-1820s. Margaret Curtiss Weaver, “George Johnston (1796-1861),” in *The Johnston Family of Sault Ste. Marie*, ed. by Elizabeth Hambleton and Elizabeth Warren Stoutamire (Michigan: John Johnston Family Association), 1992, 32-39.

³³ See First Prize List, no. 2.

³⁴ Fran ois Goulais / Goul : The son of Fran ois Goulais and brother of **Charles Goulais**. He was employed as an AFC voyageur in the Fond du Lac Department in 1820-1821. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 43.

Mechaiel Leclair X ³⁵	1	Cha^s Gaulette X ³⁶	1
Bapt Alphonse X ³⁷	1	Louis Grignon X ³⁸	1
Ouiskey S ^t Marie X ³⁹	1	Antoine Landrie X	1
Mechail Cadotte — ⁴⁰	1	Leon Chenier ⁴¹	1
Honoré Bailley — ⁴²	1	Joseph Piquette ⁴³	1
Louis Nolin — ⁴⁴	1	John Holiday ⁴⁵	1
Mechel Cadotte Jun ^r ⁴⁶	1	Bazile Beaulieu X ⁴⁷	1
Francois Nolin ⁴⁸	1	Alexis Beaudoin X ⁴⁹	1
Jean Bap^t Corbain ⁵⁰	1	Louis La Debauche X ⁵¹	1

³⁵ Michel Leclair: He was employed at the Misipic (Michipicoten) and Fort William posts. Likely relocated to Red River. North West Company, "Day Journal. St. Marys Post. 1810-1825," photocopy at the Ermatinger-Clergue National Historical Site, binder 1, entry: 13 Oct 1815, p. 12.

³⁶ Charles Goulais / Goulé: Worked for the NWC in the Fond du Lac Department in 1816. He subsequently worked for the South West Company and the AFC, but by 1822 he was again an NWC employee for a year. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 43.

³⁷ See First Prize List, no. 22.

³⁸ Could the surname be Grignon?

³⁹ See First Prize List, no. 23.

⁴⁰ Michel Cadotte, *le petit*: This is the cousin of Michel Cadotte, *le grand*, of La Pointe, Wisconsin. This confirms family tradition among *le petit*'s descendants that he participated in the War of 1812. There is no evidence that *le grand* was active in the war. He was married to Charlotte *Apokigigokwe*. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 41, 86.0020

⁴¹ See First Prize List, no. 25.

⁴² Perhaps related to Francis Bailly, 1/4 Ottawa, of Sault Ste. Marie. "1836 Treaty Census Register," f. 19, line 433.

⁴³ Joseph Piquette: This is probably the brother of **Janette Piquette**, the wife of (1) Jean Baptiste Cadotte, *filis*, and later of (2) **Joseph Sauvè dit La Plante**. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 104. He was 1/2 Ojibwa, "1836 Treaty Census Register," f. 6, line 139.

⁴⁴ See First Prize List, no. 5.

⁴⁵ See First Prize List, no. 4.

⁴⁶ Michel Cadotte, *filis*: The son of Michel Cadotte, *le grand*. His name on this list and that of his brother Jean Baptiste Cadotte, *gros*, confirms what Warren wrote about his uncles. William M. Warren, *History of the Ojibway People*, 2nd ed., ed. by Theresa Schenck (St. Paul, Minn.: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 2009), 267. He was commended by **John Askin, Jr.**, for helping to control the native warriors during the capture of the fort. Letter from John Askin, Jr., Michilimackinac, to **William Claus**, Fort George, 18 July 1812, LAC, RG 8, Series C, vol. 676, pp. 201-202, microfilm C-3172, images 123-124, transcribed in MPHC, 15:112-113. Note that the Jun^r after his name is difficult to read and also looks like Sen^r, but the history of the family would suggest that this is the son of the elder Michel Cadotte.

⁴⁷ Bazil Hudon *dit* Beaulieu: Originally from St-Joseph de Maskinongé. He was employed by the NWC in 1804 in the Lac du Flambeau Department and later worked for the South West Company and the AFC. He eventually ran a trading post on the Grand River (Michigan). He was married to **Ogimagsigoquay** (or **Ogenew-geehegoquay**), the daughter of influential Ojibwa **Chief White Crow (Waub-ish-gaug-aug-e)**. She was also a niece of **Big Marten**, chief at Lac du Flambeau. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 18-19. Keith R. Widder, *Battle for the Soul. Metis Children Encounter Evangelical Protestants at Mackinaw Mission, 1823-1837* (East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1999), 26.

⁴⁸ François Nolin: The younger brother of Louis Nolin. He was a clerk for the NWC at Fort Dauphin in 1799 and 1804. W. Stewart Wallace, ed., *Documents Relating to the North West Company* (Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1934), 489. He died before 22 Oct. 1823 when his heirs claimed his land at Sault Ste. Marie. According to the testimony of Joseph Cadotte, François left for Indian country in 1814 and died there of starvation. *American State Papers: Public Lands*, 5:264.

⁴⁹ See First Prize List, no. 6.

⁵⁰ Jean Baptist Corbin: Voyageur for the NWC in 1804 at the Chippewa River post. He was employed by Michel Cadotte, *le grand*, to run the post at Lac Court Oreille. By 1818 he was a trader for the AFC. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 50. Masson, *Les Bourgeois de la compagnie du Nord-Ouest*, 1:489.

⁵¹ Louis Ladebauche: In 1809 he was working for the Michilimackinac Co. on the Montréal River. From 1810 he was at Lac Courte Oreille and by 1819 was employed as a voyageur there by the AFC. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*,

Bartley Gauthier X⁵²	1	Francois S^t Jean⁵³	1
Francois Larose X ⁵⁴	1	Souverain Dane X⁵⁵	1
Bapt. Robidou X⁵⁶	1	Mechaiel Mercheau X	1
Lewis S. Johnston ⁵⁷	1	Laurent Clement X⁵⁸	1
Benj ^m Cadotte X ⁵⁹	1	Jacques Vasseur X⁶⁰	1
Francois Dufeu X⁶¹	1	Bap ^t Lesage X ⁶²	1
J. Bapt. Cadotte X ⁶³	1	John Hotley X⁶⁴	1
Aug^t Cadotte Jun^r X⁶⁵	1	Francois S^t George X⁶⁶	1

45. He worked for Charles Oaks Ermatinger in the Lac du Flambeau area. Later worked at NWC Sault post as a freeman cutting wood. He settled at Sault. Ste. Marie, Michigan. North West Company, "Day Journal. St. Marys Post. 1810-1825," photocopy at the Ermatinger-Clergue National Historical Site, binder 1, entry: 15 July 1814, p. 9. American Fur Company, "St. Marys Outfit. Sault St. Marie. July 3, 1838," Judge Steer Room, Bayliss Public Library, Sault St. Marie, Michigan, vertical files, cabinet 2, drawer 1, folder: American Fur Company, p. 2, no. 104.

⁵² Bartholomé Gauthier: **Denis Julien** hired him to work on the Mississippi River in 1809 and in 1810 he was at Lac du Flambeau for the Michilimackinac Co. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 45. He could be the Gauthier who worked for Michel Cadotte, *le grand*. He was the son of **Claude Charles Gauthier**, militia captain and interpreter at Michilimackinac and related to the Green Bay, Wisc., Gauthier family. L. and J. Rentmeester, *The Wisconsin Creoles* (Madison: Univ. of Wisconsin Press, 1987), 252-253.

⁵³ François St-Jean: Hired in 1807 by the Michilimackinac Co. to travel to the Sioux country as a voyageur. He was trading on the St. Croix River in 1830-1831. His wife was an Ojibway named **Josephite**. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 112. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 55. In 1805 he was an employee of the NWC at the Chippewa River Department. In 1808 he worked for the Michilimackinac Co. and in 1809 and 1810 he was an employee of Michel Cadotte, *le grand*, at Lac Courte Oreilles. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 47.

⁵⁴ See First Prize List, no. 7.

⁵⁵ Souverain Danie: Worked for the Michilimackinac Co. in 1808 at Prairie du Chien and in 1809 and 1810 at the Folle Avoine post. Michel Cadotte, *le grand*, hired him to winter on Lake Superior in 1811. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 39.

⁵⁶ Jean Baptiste Robidou: Married to **Margaret Wechkin**, an Ojibwa of Lac Court Oreilles. Employed by the AFC in 1818 to work at the Folle Avoine. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 107. He was likely the Robidou associated with Michel Cadotte, *le grand*, in a fishing enterprise in the 1830s. Hugh M. Lewis, *Robidou Chronicles: French-Indian Ethnoculture of the Trans-Mississippi West* (Victoria, BC: Trafford Publishing, 2004), 19.

⁵⁷ See First Prize List, no. 3.

⁵⁸ Laurent Clerment / Clement: An AFC voyageur in the Fond du Lac Department in 1818 and in the Upper Mississippi Department in 1821 and 1822. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 38.

⁵⁹ Benjamin Cadotte: Another Cadotte cousin of Michel Cadotte, *le grand*, and employed as his clerk in 1810 at the Folle Avoine post on the St. Croix River. Worked for the AFC after 1827. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 42-43.

⁶⁰ Jacques Vasseur: Employee of the Michilimackinac Co. in 1808 to winter on Lake Superior and in 1810 to winter at Lac du Flambeau. In 1810 he was at Lac du Flambeau working for George Gillespie. An AFC voyageur at the Fond du Lac Department in 1819. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 56.

⁶¹ François Default / Dufaut / Dufault: The son of **Louis Dufault** and brother of **Joseph Dufault**, husband of **Julie Cadotte**, the daughter of Michel Cadotte, *le grand*. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 63-64. He was 1/2 Ojibwe. "1836 Treaty Census Register," f. 1, line 4.

⁶² See First Prize List, no. 9.

⁶³ Jean Baptiste Cadotte, *le gros*: The son of Michel Cadotte, *le grand*. This list confirms his involvement in the War of 1812 as mentioned by his nephew. Warren, *History of the Ojibway People*, 267. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 37.

⁶⁴ John Hotley / Hatley: An AFC voyageur in 1818 in the Lac Courte Oreilles Department and the Folle Avoine Department in 1822. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 44. He was married to **Jeanette Piquette**, probably a relative of Jeanette Piquette, the wife of Jean Baptiste Cadotte, *fils*. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 78.

⁶⁵ Augustin Cadotte: Probably the son of Michel Cadotte, *le grand*. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 37. He was likely listed as junior to differentiate him from Augustin Cadotte, his half-uncle, who lived on Mackinac Island.

⁶⁶ François St-George: In 1805 he was an employee of the XYC and later hired by the NWC. He worked in the Lac du Flambeau Department. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 55. He is likely the father of the **Mademoiselle St-George** who held lands in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, in 1846. Alexander Videl P.S.S., "Individuals Residing on the

Cha^s Pruneau X⁶⁷	1	Francois Lemieux X ⁶⁸	1
Mechaiel Houle X⁶⁹	1	Elie Raetier X	1
W^m A. Aitken⁷⁰	1	Shares	47
Francois Gault pere X⁷¹	1	[Signed by:] Jno. Holiday Geo. Johnston The subscribers personally appeared before me doth make oath that the division of prize money stated have been by Messers J. J. & Co. faithfully paid sworn 11 th Aug ^t 1818. C. O. Ermatinger ⁷² J. P. W. D. U. Canada	
Cha^s Chaurette X⁷³	1		

North Bank of the St Mary's River. May 18, 1846," Ermatinger, Papers, Sault Ste. Marie Public Museum, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, list number 32.

⁶⁷ Charles Pruneau: Employee of the AFC as a boatman in the Keweenaw Department, 1819, 1821, and 1822. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 53.

⁶⁸ See First Prize List, no. 32.

⁶⁹ Michel Houle: Several Houles were active in the fur trade. Michel Houle was hired to winter on the Mississippi River in 1807. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 44. "Notary Book of **Samuel Abbott**, Mackinac Island, 1807-1817," Judge Steer Room, Bayliss Public Library, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

⁷⁰ William Alexander Aitken / Aitkin: A Scottish fur trader who was active in the Mississippi region in 1802. Later he was employed by **John Drew** in the Mackinac area. He worked as a clerk in **John Jacob Astor's** AFC; assigned to **William Morrison's** Fond du Lac Department. Aitken became the Department's chief trader in 1831, establishing his headquarters at Sandy Lake, Minnesota. He had trading posts in the Fond du Lac District, from as far to the west as Pembina, North Dakota, north to Rainy Lake and to the south below the mouth of the Crow Wing River. In 1836 he had a major disagreement with **Ramsay Crooks**, and in 1838 he was discharged for mismanagement. His daughter **Matilda** married **William Whipple Warren**, the Ojibwa historian. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 15-16. Aitken had children with at least six women: (1) **Mary Hole-in-the-Day (Ombebewonoquay)**, daughter of **Chequodaince / Kechequodaince / Quodaince** and **Kechekahdayquayz / Chekahdahquayzai**; (2) **Gin-gion-cumig-oke**; (3) **Madeline Ermatinger (Beshakwadokwe), Striped-Cloud**; recorded variously as **Payshahquodoquay, Pach-a-kwa-dok-we**, etc.), daughter of Charles Oakes Ermatinger and **Charlotte Katawabide** and mother of Matilda; (4) **Nu-gu-nay-aunah-quod**; (5) **Odishkwaagamiikwe (End-of-the-Lake Woman**, also recorded as **O-dish-quah-gah-me-qu[ay]**); and (6) **Julia Quodaince**. Ransom Judd Powell Papers. Minnesota Historical Society. St Paul, Minnesota. Microfilm M-455, entry for *Kah Dah Wah Be Day*, <https://www.maquah.net/genealogy/Powell/POWELL.58.html> (accessed 29 Aug. 2019). *Odishkwaagamiikwe* was a daughter of Chief *Kah-dah-wah-be-day* / known as *Breche* in French or Broken Tooth in English. Catherine, the second wife of Jean Baptiste Cadotte, *père*, was a relative of Broken Tooth. DuLong, "Jean Baptiste Cadotte's Second Family" *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*, 4-part series, Part 1: 36, no. 4 (Oct. 2015): 192, n. 20.

⁷¹ François Goulais / Goulé, *père*: He had a daughter educated at Mackinac. His sons Francois and Charles are also on this list. A François Goulais was employed by the AFC in the Fond du Lac Department as a voyageur in 1820-1821, this could be the father or the son. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 43.

⁷² Charles Oakes Ermatinger: Was a major fur trader of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. In 1805 he was made a partner in the NWC and was the agent at Sault Ste. Marie for several years. The initials after his name probably stands for Justice of the Peace, Western District, Upper Canada. Wallace, *Documents Relating to the North West Company*, 435.

⁷³ Charles Chaurette: From Rivière du Loup and hired as a voyageur in 1795 to work at Lac du Flambeau. Was employed by the XYC in 1801, the NWC in 1804, and in 1817 by the AFC. Schenck, *All Our Relations*, 47. White, *The Fur Trade in Minnesota*, 38. He was an NWC employee in 1804 at Fond du Lac. Masson, *Les Bourgeois de la compagnie du Nord-Ouest*, 1:410.

Amt of 47 shares brought forward $\text{£}6.^s10$ — $\text{£}305 .. 10$ Curn^y [Currency?]

Deduct for

Chas Chaurette

Sauvrain Dane not entitled to shares $\text{£}19.10$

& **Elie Ractier**

& for Louis Grignon

& Antoine Laundrie Already pd $\underline{13}$ $\underline{32 .. 10}$

$\text{£}273$

Am^t due Mess^{rs} John Johnston & Co.

By virtue of the foregoing power

Sig^e, Noah Freer

Prize agent.

Montreal 10th Oct^r 1818 Rec^d of Cap^t Noah Freer Prize agent
the sum of two hundred and seventy three pounds currency
being the amount for second dividend of prize money due the
volunteers stated in the foregoing list for the Capture of Michi
=limackinac in July 1812

D. D. [David David]

Attorney to Mess^{rs} John Johnston & Co.

A total of $\text{£}273$ was distributed to forty-two volunteers in this second dividend. It is unknown if other dividends were awarded.