

Michigan's Indian Reservations, 1807 - 1855

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As Michigan's Indians began to cede their territory to the United States through various treaties, the Indians frequently reserved or were granted portions of their ceded lands for their own use. These reservations are the subject of this paper. The first attempt by the Americans to acquire lands in what is now the state of Michigan began on January 21, 1785, by the treaty of Fort McIntosh with the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa and Ottawa Indians. This treaty was an attempt to establish peace between the United States and these Indians and to establish a boundary line between these Indians and the territory of the United States. Article seven of this treaty provided for a cession of a tract of land at Detroit of six miles square and article eight ceded a twelve mile square at Michilimackinac.¹

Because hostilities with these Indians continued, treaty was never carried into effect. Another effort was made with these same Indians at Fort Harmer on January 9, 1789. This 1789 treaty reaffirmed the boundaries and cessions made by the 1785 treaty, including the cession of lands at Detroit and Michilimackinac. Further hostilities also prevented this treaty from going into effect. This treaty, in a separate article, granted reservations for the two villages of Wyandot Indians living near Detroit:

Whereas. The Wyandots have represented that within the reservation from the river Rosine [Raisin], along the Strait they have two villages from which they cannot with any convenience remove; it is agreed that they shall remain in possession of the same and shall not be in any manner disturbed therein.²

It was not until after the northwest Indians were defeated by General Anthony Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers on the Maumee River in 1794 that any treaty made with these Indians could be enforced. On August 3, 1795, Anthony Wayne concluded a treaty of peace with the northwest Indians. This treaty, which established boundary lines between the United States and the Indian tribes, required certain land cessions from the Indians. In article three of this treaty, the Michigan Indians agreed to grant the following cessions:

¹ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 16.

² *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 28.

(12) The Post of Detroit and all the land to the north, the west and the south of it, of which, the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments; and so much more land to be annexed to the district of Detroit as shall be comprehended between the River Rosine [Raisin] on the south, lake St. Clair on the north, and a line the general course whereof shall be six miles distant from the west end of lake Erie, and Detroit river. (13) The Post of Michillimackinac, and all the land on the island, on which that post stands and the main land adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments; and a piece of land on the main to the north of the island, to measure six miles on lake Huron or the streight between lakes Huron and Michigan, and to extend three miles back from the water of the lake or streight, and also the island de Bois Blanc being an extra and voluntary gift of the Chipewa Nation.³

These were cessions of small tracts of land in Michigan to protect lands previously granted by the Indians to white settlers or for establishing military posts. The reservations for the Wyandot Indians provided for by the supplementary article of the 1789 treaty mentioned above would have been located in the area ceded around Detroit. No provision was made in the 1795 treaty to reserve any lands for the Wyandot Indians in Michigan. No further land cessions occurred until twelve years later. Michigan Territory was established in 1805 and in January of 1807 President Thomas Jefferson appointed Michigan's first Territorial Governor William Hull as a commissioner authorized to hold treaties for the cession of lands in Michigan and Ohio.⁴

1807

On November 17, 1807, Governor Hull concluded a treaty with the Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi and Wyandot Indians. This treaty had two objectives: to reaffirm the peace between these tribes and the United States established under the 1795 treaty; and for a large cession of land in southeastern Michigan and part of Ohio north of the Miami River.⁵ This was the first major land cession in Michigan which was the primary purpose of this treaty. See Map 1.

From this cession, article four of the treaty reserved the following lands for the use of the Indians in Michigan (there were also reservations created in Ohio by this treaty):

1. "Four miles square on the Miami bay, including the villages where Meshkemau and Waugau live." This reservation for the Ottawa Indians was located primarily in the state of Ohio except for a one half mile strip and four miles wide in southern Monroe County. The portion of this reservation in Michigan was partially located in four townships: Townships 8 South, Ranges 7 and 8 East, and Townships 9 South, Ranges 7 and 8 East. This reservation was ceded to the United States by the Ottawa treaty of February 18, 1833.⁶ See Maps 3 and 12.⁷

³ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 49.

⁴ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 2, p. 309. Clarence E. Carter, *The Territorial Papers of the United States*, Vol. 10, The Territory of Michigan 1805-1820, (1942) pp. 79-80.

⁵ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 105.

⁶ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 420.

⁷ These early reservations were granted and located before the lands in Michigan were surveyed under the Public Land Survey System and therefore did not correspond to the later township, range and section boundaries. The reservation boundaries were surveyed separately and as the public lands were surveyed, the boundaries of the reservations would be noted on the surveyor's plat maps. The plat maps and surveyor's field notes in this report came from two sources. The Bureau of Land Management's web site:

<https://glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx?searchTabIndex=0&searchByTypeIndex=0> is the source for most

2. “Three miles square on the river Raisin, at a place called Macon, and where the river Macon falls into the river Raisin, which place is about fourteen miles from the mouth of said river Raisin.” This reservation was created for the Potawatomi Indians under Chief Moran and was located in Monroe County, primarily in Dundee Township, (Township 6 South, Range 7 East (T6SR7E)), sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, and 18. However, it extended into townships T5SR6 and 7E and T6SR6E. See Maps 3 and 13.

Some of the land on this reservation was given to the Catholic Church by the treaty of September 29, 1817, (see number 11 below). The remaining lands on this reservation were ceded by the treaty of September 19, 1827 except for a 320 acre reservation for the Potawatomi chief Moran, (see number 66 below).⁸

3. “Two sections of one mile square each, on the river Rouge, at Seginsiwin's village.” This reservation was located in Oakland County, Southfield Township (T1NR10E), sections eight and nine. Chippewa Chief Seginsiwin or Seganchewan’s village was located in section nine.⁹ See Maps 4 and 14.

This reservation was ceded to the United States by the treaty of September 19, 1827 and the cession was reaffirmed by article eight of the treaty of January 14, 1837 with the Saginaw Chippewas. A payment of one thousand dollars was made for the cession of this reservation and the reservation for Tonquish (number 4 below).¹⁰

4. “Two sections of one mile square each at Tonquish's village, near the river Rouge”. This reservation was also located in Oakland County, Southfield Township (T1NR10E), sections thirty and thirty one. Tonquish’s village was located in section thirty one. This reservation was ceded in the same manner as Seganchewan’s reservation above. See Maps 4 and 14.

5. “Three miles on Lake St. Clair, above the river Huron, to include Machonce's village.” This reservation was located in St. Clair County, in Ira Township (T3NR15E) and Casco Township (T4NR15E). Machonce was the chief of the Swan Creek band of Saginaw Chippewas. See Maps 4 and 15.

This reservation was ceded by the treaty of May 9, 1836 with the Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River.¹¹

The treaty also granted six reservations of one section each: “six sections, each section containing one mile square, within the cession aforesaid, in such situations as the said Indians shall elect, subject, however, to the approbation of the President of the United States, as to the

of the surveyor’s township plat maps used in this report. Michigan’s copies of the plat maps and copies of the surveyor’s field notes are available at: <http://seekingmichigan.org/discover>. The reservation boundary survey maps are from the Archives of Michigan, Record Group 60-8, microfilm roll number 4924.

⁸ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 160, 305.

⁹ Surveys and Field Notes of Private Claims, Military and Indian Reservations and Other Lands, RG 60-B, State Archives of Michigan.

¹⁰ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 305; *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 528.

¹¹ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 503.

places of location”. Only three of these six sections were located and surveyed. In Governor Hull’s instructions to Aaron Greeley he identified three of the six sections as follows:¹²

6. “One tract of 262.7 acres on Lake St. Clair at the mouth of the Au Vaseau [Auvase], which included the site of Machonce's village.” This reservation was located in Macomb County, Chesterfield Township (T3NR14E). See Maps 4 and 16. This reservation was ceded to the United States by the Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River under the treaty of May 9, 1836.¹³

7. “One tract of 534 acres on Lake St. Clair above the mouth of Salt creek”. This reservation was also located in Macomb County, Chesterfield Township (T3NR14E). It was ceded at the same time as the above reservation. See Maps 4 and 16.

8. “One tract of 1,200 acres at the mouth of A. Dulude or Black river.” This reservation, located in St. Clair County, in Port Huron Township (T6NR17E), was for the Black River band of Chippewa Indians. See Maps 4 and 17. This reservation was ceded to the United States by the Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River under the treaty of May 9, 1836.¹⁴

The remaining three sections were never located before they were conveyed to St. Anne’s Church of Detroit by article sixteen of the treaty of September 29, 1817. See reservation number 11.¹⁵

1809

As noted above, there was an attempt to create reservations for the Wyandots under the 1789; a treaty which never went into effect. When the land around Detroit was ceded by the 1795 treaty, the Wyandot Indians found themselves living on lands belonging to the United States. Prior to the negotiation of the 1807 treaty, the House of Representatives attempted to create reservations for the two bands of Wyandots at Brownstown and Maguago. The House of Representatives passed a bill that would have given sixty acres of land to each of the Indians living at those two locations. The Senate failed to pass this law leaving the Wyandots in an unsettled state living on lands belonging to the United States. During preparations for the 1807 treaty, William Hull, the treaty commissioner, brought this subject up to Secretary of War Henry Dearborn. He wondered if Congress would be willing to create one or two reservations for the Wyandots in the area where their villages were located on the lands ceded by the 1795 treaty; but expressed doubts that Congress would agree to it.¹⁶

Secretary of War Dearborn declined creating reservations, stating that “no lands now the property of the United States, should be transferred by Treaty”. Failing to secure reservations under the 1807 treaty, a petition was presented to the House of Representatives in December of 1807 by the Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa and Potawatomi Indians asking that the Wyandots be

¹² Charles C. Royce, “Indian Land Cessions in the United States”, J.W. Powell, *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1897-'97*, Part 2, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1899, p. 677.

¹³ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 503.

¹⁴ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 503.

¹⁵ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 160.

¹⁶ William Hull to H. Dearborn, February 20, 1807, *Michigan Historical Collections*, Volume 40, 100-103.

given titles in fee simple to their villages on the Detroit River with enough land for agricultural purposes. Nothing was done on this request until January 1809 when a bill entitled “An Act for the relief of certain Alabama and Wyandott Indians” was introduced into Congress.¹⁷

This bill approved February 28, 1809, provided, in part:

That there shall be designated, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, two tracts of land in the Michigan territory, one including the village called Brown's town, and the other the village called Maguaga in the possession of the Wyandott tribe of Indians, containing in the whole not more than five thousand acres; which two tracts of land shall be reserved for the use of the said Wyandotts, and their descendants, and be secured to them in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions as is provided in relation to the Alabama Indians, by the first section of this act.¹⁸

These two reservations are described below:

9. Reservation for Maguaga or Maguagon. The Wyandott chief Walk-in-the-Water’s village was located on the shore of the Detroit River in section 28 of township 3 south, range 11 east, Wayne County. A survey of this reservation could not be located but following Royce’s location I have designated sections 29, 30, 31, 32 and fractional sections 28 and 33 as his reservation. This would give a size of about 2700 acres for this reservation. See Maps 3 and 18. This reservation was ceded to the United States by the treaty of September 20, 1818 which created a reservation for the Wyandots on the Huron River.¹⁹

10. Brown’s Town reservation. This reservation was also located in Wayne County in townships 4 and 5 south of range 10 east. A survey of this reservation could not be located but Wyandot chief Adam Brown and his adopted son William Walker were awarded private land claims for lands on this reservation. I used the boundaries of those claims as the reservation boundary. This gives the size of the reservation at 2180 acres.²⁰ This reservation was also ceded to the United States by the treaty of September 20, 1818. See Map 3.

1817

A treaty was concluded on September 29, 1817, at the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, with the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Ottawa and Chippewa Indians. This treaty was for the cession of a large tract of land in northern Ohio. The cession also included a small tract in Indiana and a small tract in Hillsdale County, Michigan. This treaty also granted reservations, patented in fee simple, to individual Indians and various mixed-bloods. The individual reservations were all located in Ohio.

The granting of small reservations to individuals began with Michigan’s territorial Governor Lewis Cass and this treaty. During the negotiation of this treaty, the commissioners, Cass and Duncan McArthur, were compelled to grant small tracts of land to certain individuals in order for the treaty to be successfully completed. Many of these individuals were Indians by blood. There were some who had been taken prisoner by the Indians and adopted by the tribe or

¹⁷ H. Dearborn to W. Hull, March 20, 1807, National Archives Microfilm, Series M15, Roll 2, p. 292. *Journal of the House of Representatives*, 10th Congress, 1st Session, December 29, 1807, p. 204. *Journal of the Senate*, 10th Congress, 2nd Session, p. 125.

¹⁸ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 2, p. 527.

¹⁹ Royce, *Indian Land Cessions*, Michigan Map 2. *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 180.

²⁰ <http://detroiturbanism.blogspot.com/2016/03/indian-villages-reservations-and-removal.html>

married into the tribe; and their mixed-blood children were given lands. These individuals wanted unrestricted patents for the lands so that they could sell them whenever they wished to do so.²¹

The negotiated treaty was referred to the Senate Committee on the Public Lands. That Committee objected to the granting of patents in fee simple to the individual reservations. They believed that that provision was “unprecedented by any former treaty and at variance with the general principles on which intercourse with the Indian tribes has been conducted”. They thought it set a dangerous precedent for future treaties and sent the Commissioners back to renegotiate the treaty.²²

A supplemental treaty was concluded on September 17, 1818, modifying the article in the 1817 treaty granting individual reservations by restricting the sale of those reserves without the permission of the President of the United States.²³

During the removal period of the 1830s the individual reservations granted by numerous treaties were viewed by the government as a means for the Indians to avoid removal, which was contrary to the policy of the government. In 1833, Lewis Cass, then Secretary of War, in his instructions to the commissioners appointed to hold a treaty with the Potawatomi in Chicago, urged them to avoid granting any reservations to individuals. Instead, this treaty paid out one hundred thousand dollars to over one hundred persons in lieu of individual reservations. On February 15, 1843 a resolution was introduced in the Senate to abolish this practice: “That in the future negotiation of Indian treaties no reservations of lands should be made in favor of any person”. This resolution was approved on March 3, 1843.²⁴

11. This treaty, under article sixteen, granted lands from the Macon reservation in Michigan to the Catholic Church:

Some of the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomy tribes, being attached to the Catholick religion, and believing they may wish some of their children hereafter educated, do grant to the rector of the Catholick church of St. Anne of Detroit, for the use of the said church, and to the corporation of the college at Detroit, for the use of the said college, to be retained or sold, as the said rector and corporation may judge expedient, each, one half of three sections of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the river Raisin, at a place called Macon; and three sections of land not yet located, which tracts were reserved, for the use of the said Indians, by the treaty of Detroit, in one thousand eight hundred and seven; and the superintendent of Indian affairs, in the territory of Michigan, is authorized, on the part of the said Indians, to select the said tracts of land.²⁵

See Maps 3 and 13. The college at Detroit mentioned in the treaty was named “Catholopistemiad” or University of Michigania, and later became the University of Michigan. The land granted to St. Anne’s Church were used to support the university.²⁶

²¹ *American State Papers*, Volume 2, Indian Affairs, p. 139.

²² *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 160. *American State Papers*, Volume 2, Indian Affairs, pp. 148-149.

²³ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 178.

²⁴ Lewis Cass to Porter, Owen and Weatherford, April 8, 1833, National Archives microfilm, Series M21, Roll 10, pp. 210-214. *Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate of the United States of America*, Volume 6, pp. 170, 184. Individual reservations were asked for under the Chicago treaty of 1833, but were disallowed. *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 431.

²⁵ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 160.

²⁶ Talcott E. Wing, *History of Monroe County Michigan*, New York, Munsell & Company, Publishers, 1890, p. 47.

1818

The sole purpose of a treaty concluded on September 20, 1818, with the Wyandot Indians, was for relinquishment of their two reservations created by the act of Congress of February 28, 1809 (see numbers 9 and 10 above).

In an 1816 letter from Governor Lewis Cass to the Secretary of War, he describes the reasons why the government wanted the lands those reservations occupied:

The west bank of this river [Detroit River] from its mouth for about nine miles is in the possession of the Wyandots. It is a spot to which they are much attached.

From time immemorial the general Council fire of all the nations has been kindled upon it. But the experience of the last four years has sufficiently shown how important it is to us that this tract of country should be in our possession, and that a white settlement should be interposed between the British possessions on the opposite side and the Indians. The contiguity of this part of the River Bank [to] Malden enables both parties to preserve a continued communication almost equally dangerous to us in peace and in war. The first instance of dereliction on the part of the Indians at the commencement of the late war [War of 1812] was here. Alternately bribed and threatened, they finally crossed the River and this example was soon followed by the general disaffection of the Indians. . . .

Since the commencement of my official relation with them, it has been a favorite object with me to procure their consent to abandon this land and to form a settlement elsewhere. They have finally agreed, if the United States will secure to them and their heirs a tract of six miles square upon the River Huron from twelve to fifteen miles from its mouth, that they will form a settlement there next season and abandon all pretensions to the lands on which they now live. . . .²⁷

12. By the treaty of September 20, 1818, the Wyandots relinquished their reservations on the Detroit River and were granted a reservation on the Huron River:

In consideration of the preceding cession, the United States will reserve, for the use of the said Wyandott Indians, sections numbered twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, twenty-seven, and that part of section numbered twenty-two, which contains eight acres, and lies on the south side of the river Huron, being in the fourth township, south of the base line, and in the ninth range east of the first meridian, in the territory of Michigan, and containing four thousand nine hundred and ninety-six acres; and the said tract of land shall be reserved for the use of the said Wyandott Indians, and their descendants, and be secured to them in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions, as is provided in relation to the Alabama Indians, by the first section of the before mentioned act of Congress, except that the said Wyandott Indians, and their descendants, shall hold the said land so long as they or their descendants shall occupy the same.²⁸

This reservation was located in Wayne County, Huron Township (T4SR9E). See Maps 3 and 19. This reservation was ceded back to the United States by the treaty of March 17, 1842 and the lands were offered for sale under the act of Congress of March 3, 1843. A survey of the improvements made by the Wyandots on this reservation is shown on Map 20.²⁹

²⁷ L. Cass to W.H. Crawford, July 30, 1816, National Archives microfilm, series M1, Roll 2, pp. 287-290.

²⁸ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 180.

²⁹ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 11, p. 581; Vol. 5, p. 624.

1819

A second major cession of Indian lands in Michigan occurred under the treaty held at Saginaw and concluded on September 24, 1819. See Map 1. From this cession sixteen reservations were created for the various Indian bands and fourteen reservations were created for individuals.³⁰

The individual reservations granted under the land cession treaty of 1819 were not patented in fee simple and required the approval of the President before they could be sold. The reservations granted to the various Chippewa bands are listed below:

Reservations for the Indians:

13. “One tract, of eight thousand acres, on the east side of the river Au Sable, near where the Indians now live.” This reservation was never located or surveyed. According to Royce “when the public surveys were extended over this region, there were no Indians living on this tract, and, the surveyors having no one to point out to them the desired limits of the reserve, it was never surveyed as an Indian reserve”. According to Fred Dustin this reservation was not of any particular importance. The lands were poor and few Indians lived in the area. He felt that this reservation was requested by the Chippewas to control access to the river which led to their hunting grounds.³¹

14. “One tract, of two thousand acres, on the river Mesagwisk.” This reservation was located in Arenac County in Au Gris Township on the Rifle River. (T18NR6E, sections 4 and 5; and T19NR6E, sections 31 and 32). See Maps 6 and 21.

Dustin also believed this reservation was created to control access to the Rifle River. This view is supported by the survey of this reservation in 1843 which showed that over half of the reservation was swamp land and there was no indication of any village locations or other improvements.³²

15. “One tract, of six thousand acres, on the north side of the river, Kawkawling, at the Indian village.” This reservation was located in Bay County on the Kawkawlin River. It was located in Kawkawlin, Bangor and Monitor townships (T15NR4E, T15NR5E, T14NR5E, and T14NR4E). This reservation was surveyed by Joseph Wampler in 1822. See Maps 6 and 22.

This reservation at the mouth of the Kawkawlin River was located in an area of abundant fish and game. Chief Chickawming’s village was located on the north side of the Kawkawlin River near the border between sections 32 and 33 in township T15NR5E.³³

16. “One tract of five thousand seven hundred and sixty acres, upon the Flint river, to include Reaum's village, and a place called Kishkawbawee.” This reservation was partially located in Genesee County, Montrose Township (T9NR5E) and Saginaw County, Taymouth Township (T10NR5E). This reservation was surveyed by Joseph Wampler in 1821. See Maps 5 and 23.

The actual name of the Chief at this reservation was Neome. He was the principal speaker at the treaty negotiations and his village was located at the southern end of the

³⁰ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 203.

³¹ Royce, *Indian Land Cessions*, p. 765. Fred Dustin, “The Treaty of Saginaw, 1819”, *Michigan History*, Volume 4, Number 1, (1920), pp. 270.

³² Dustin, “The Treaty of Saginaw”, p. 270. John Burt, Surveyor’s Field Notes, T19NR6E.

³³ Dustin, “The Treaty of Saginaw”, pp. 270-271.

reservation in Taymouth Township, Saginaw County. There was also a village on the Flint River in Montrose Township, Genesee County, in section thirty four.³⁴

17. “One tract of eight thousand acres, on the head of the river Huron [Cass], which empties into the Saginaw River, at the village of Otusson.” This reservation was partially located in Saginaw County, Frankenmuth Township (T11NR6E) and Tuscola County, Tuscola Township (T11NR7E). The reservation was located on the north side of Cass River. This reservation was surveyed by Joseph Wampler in 1821. See Maps 5, 24 and 25.

When the internal sections of this reservation were surveyed in 1839 by John Mullett, he noted an Indian village on the Cass River in section 30 in Frankenmuth Township. This was probably where Chief Otusson’s village was located.³⁵

18. “One island in the Saginaw Bay”. This island is located in Huron County, McKinley Township, (T17NR9E). This 378 acre island is named Heisterman Island (formerly called Stony Island). See Map 6.

When this island was ceded in 1837, it was described as “One island in the Saganaw bay, estimated at one thousand acres, being the island called *Shaingwaukokaug*, on which *Mukokoosh* formerly lived”.³⁶

This island was actually only 387 acres and when it was surveyed in 1840, the surveyor noted an old fishing ground on the northwest corner of the island in section 29. Dustin notes that this island was “a great resort for wild fowl and was reserved largely for that purpose”, although fishing apparently was also important.³⁷

19. “One tract, of two thousand acres, where Nabobask formerly lived.” This reservation was located in Bay County, Bangor Township (T14NR5E), on the east side of Saginaw River. This reservation was surveyed by Joseph Wampler in 1822. See Maps 6, 26 and 27.

This reservation was made up from portions of sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22 and 24. Neither the surveyors field notes nor plat map indicated where Nabobask’s village was located. However, they did note a house located on the river in section fourteen. This may have been where Nabobask’s village was located.³⁸

20. “One tract, of one thousand acres, near the island in the Saginaw river.” This reservation was located in Bay County, Portsmouth Township (T13NR5E), on the east side of Saginaw River. This reservation was surveyed by Joseph Wampler in 1822. See Maps 6, 28 and 29.

This reservation was made up from portions of sections four, five, eight and nine. The island in the Saginaw River is called Middle Ground Island. The western portion of this reservation along the Saginaw River is swamp land.

21. “One tract, of six hundred and forty acres, at the bend of the river Huron [Cass River], which empties into the Saginaw River.” This reservation was located in Saginaw County, Frankenmuth

³⁴ John Mullett, Surveyor’s Field Notes, T10NR5E.

³⁵ John Mullett, Surveyor’s Field Notes, T11NR6E.

³⁶ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 528.

³⁷ Dustin, “The Treaty of Saginaw”, p. 271. John Mullett, Surveyor’s Field Notes, T17NR9E.

³⁸ John Mullett, Surveyor’s Field Notes, T14NR5E.

Township (T11NR6E) west of reservation number 17 and east of reservation number 23. See Maps 5, 24 and 25.

22. “One tract, of two thousand acres, at the mouth of Point Augrais River.” This reservation was located in Arenac County, Au Gres Township (T19NR6E), sections 13 and 21, and Sims Township (T19NR7E), sections 18 and 19 on the Au Gres River. See Maps 6 and 21.

Like the reservation on the Rifle River (number 14), this reservation was mostly swamp land and Dustin’s view that this reservation was created to control access to the Au Gres River is supported by the survey of this reservation in 1843 which showed no indication of any village locations or other improvements.³⁹

23. “One tract of one thousand acres on the river Huron [Cass River], at Menoquet's village.” This reservation was located in Saginaw County, Frankenmuth Township (T11NR6E) west of reservation number 21. This reservation was surveyed by Joseph Wampler in 1821. See Maps 5, 24 and 25.

Menoquet's village was located on the north side of Cass River in section 30.⁴⁰

24. “One tract, of ten thousand acres, on the Shawassee River, at a place called the Big Rock.” This reservation was located in Saginaw County, Chesaning Township (T9NR3E). This reservation was surveyed by Joseph Wampler in 1822. See Maps 5, 30 and 31.

Big Rock refers to a large limestone boulder which lay in the river near present day Chesaning. This rock was broken up by early settlers and burned for lime. At least some of the settlement on this reservation occurred in the southeast corner of section nine east of the Shiawassee River. The surveyor of this reservation in 1840 noted a blacksmith shop and a house in this area. One of the pioneers of this township purchased land in section nine which formed a part of an old corn field.⁴¹

25. “One tract, of three thousand acres, on the Shawassee River, at Ketchewaundaugenink.” This reservation was located outside of the ceded area in Shiawassee County in the townships of Burns (T5NR4E) sections five and six and the northern half of sections seven and eight and Vernon (T6NR4E) sections thirty one and thirty two. See Maps 5, 32 and 33.

Ketchewaundaugenink or “Big Salt Lick,” was named for several salt springs which were found on this reservation. The area was called “Grand Saline” by the early French traders. The trail from Pontiac to Grand River ran through this reservation and in 1820 Whitmore Knaggs established a fur trading post near where the Grand River trail crossed the Shiawassee River in section six. This became known as “Knaggs Place”. Whitmore Knaggs attended the 1819 treaty and was identified as a sub-agent.⁴²

26. “One tract, of six thousand acres, at the Little Forks on the Tatabawasink [Tittabawassee] River.” This reservation was located in Midland County primarily in the township of Midland

³⁹ Dustin, “The Treaty of Saginaw”, p. 270. John Burt and James Mullett, Surveyor’s Field Notes, T19NR6E and T19NR7E.

⁴⁰ John Mullett, Surveyor’s Field Notes, T11NR6E.

⁴¹ John Mullett, Surveyor’s Field Notes, T9NR3E. James C. Mills, *History of Saginaw County Michigan*, Volume II, (1918), p. 400.

⁴² *Michigan Historical Collections*, Volume 32, pp. 247-250. *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 203.

(T14NR2E) but also extending into the township of Ingersoll (T13NR2E), and Homer (T14NR1E). This reservation was surveyed by Joseph Wampler in 1822. See Maps 6, 34 and 35.

This reservation was on the west side of the Tittabawassee River and included the junction of the Pine River with the Tittabawassee River. The boundaries of this reservation were surveyed in 1822 by Joseph Wampler and the location of the reserve was located on the surveyor's plat maps when the public survey was made in 1831. The interior of the reserve was surveyed in 1839. At the mouth of the Pine River, within the reservation, a fur trading post was established by Patrice Reaume in the 1820s and later managed by Ephraim S. Williams. The present day city of Midland occupies the site of this reservation.⁴³

27. "One tract of six thousand acres, at the Black Bird's town, on the Tatabawasink [Tittabawassee] River." This reservation was located in Saginaw and Midland counties on the Tittabawassee River. In Midland County, the reservation was located in Ingersoll Township (T13NR2E). In Saginaw County, the reservation was located primarily in Tittabawassee Township (T13NR3E). A small portion of the reservation extended into Thomas Township (T12NR3E). This reservation was surveyed by Joseph Wampler in 1822. See Maps 6, 36 and 37.

This reservation was on the west side of the Tittabawassee River. The boundaries of this reservation were surveyed in 1822 by Joseph Wampler and the location of the reserve was noted on the surveyor's plat maps when the public survey was made in 1831. The interior of the reserve was surveyed in 1839. During the survey of the interior lines in 1839, the only presence of Indian occupation noted was a corn field on the river bordering sections eight and seventeen.⁴⁴

28. "One tract, of forty thousand acres, on the west side of the Saginaw River." This was the largest reservation created under the 1819 treaty. It covered townships in Bay and Saginaw counties. It was located primarily in Bay County in the townships of Frankenlust (T13NR4E), Portsmouth (T13NR5E), Monitor (14NR4E) and Bangor (T14NR5E). Small portions of the reservation also extended into Williams Township (T14NR3E), Kawkawlin Township (T15NR4E) south of the Kawkawlin River, and in (T15NR5E) southeast of the Kawkawlin River. In Saginaw County, the reservation was located in Kochville Township (T13NR4E) and Zilwaukee Township (T13NR5E). This reservation was surveyed by Joseph Wampler in 1822. See Maps 6, 28 and 38.

This reservation was bordered by the Saginaw River on the east and Saginaw Bay and Kawkawlin River on the north. The exterior boundaries of the reserved were surveyed by Joseph Wampler in 1822. When the public land surveys were run in this area in 1837, the location of the reservation was noted on the surveyor's plat maps. The internal lines were surveyed in 1839 and 1840. The present day Bay City on the western side of the Saginaw River is located on this former reservation.⁴⁵

All of these reservations created under the treaty of 1819 were ceded to the United States by the treaty of January 14, 1837 with the Saginaw Chippewas.⁴⁶

⁴³ Surveyor's Plat Maps for T14NR2E. Michael A. Leeson, *History of Saginaw County Michigan*, (1881), p. 165.

⁴⁴ John Mullett, Surveyor's Field Notes, T13NR3E. Surveyor's Plat Maps for T13NR3E.

⁴⁵ Surveyor's Plat Maps for T14NR4E.

⁴⁶ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 528.

Reservations for Individuals:

The reservations granted to individuals under the 1819 treaty are listed below.⁴⁷ The first three reservations were to the three sons of James Van Slyck Ryley, a fur trader, and his Indian wife Menawcumegoqua. James V.S. Ryley quit the Indian trade and had moved to Schenectady, New York prior to the 1819 treaty. When he heard there was going to be a treaty held with the Saginaw Chippewas, he offered his services to Lewis Cass the treaty commissioner. Ryley, as a fur trader among these Indians, had considerable influence over them and after the completion of the treaty, Cass remarked about Ryley: “He exerted himself with zeal & effect to procure the consent of the Indians to a cession, and his influence is among the causes of my success.” The three Riley sons were also known to Cass. During the War of 1812 they served under Cass and Cass remarked in his letter to James Ryley accepting his offer to attend the treaty: “Your Son's being half Indians by blood, and having conducted with exemplary zeal and fidelity during the late War will not be forgotten”⁴⁸

29. “For the use of John Riley, the son of Menawcumegoqua, a Chippewa woman, six hundred and forty acres of, land beginning at the head of the first marsh above the mouth of the Saginaw River, on the east, side thereof.” This individual reservation was located in Bay County, Bangor Township (T14NR5E), portions of sections 21, 22, 27 and 28. This reservation was surveyed by Joseph Wampler in 1822. See Maps 6, 26 and 39.

30. “For the use of Peter Riley, the son of Menawcumegoqua, a Chippewa woman, six hundred and forty acres of land, beginning above and adjoining the apple trees on the west side of the Saginaw River, and running up the same for quantity.” This individual reservation was located in Saginaw County, Saginaw Township (T12NR4E) and Carrollton Township (T12NR5E). See Maps 6 and 40.

31. “For the use of James Riley, the son of Menawcumegoqua, a Chippewa woman, six hundred and forty acres, beginning on the east side of the Saginaw River, nearly opposite to Campeau's trading house and running up the river for quantity.” This individual reservation was located in Saginaw County, Saginaw Township (T12NR4E), in sections 25 and 26. This reservation was surveyed by Joseph Wampler in 1822. See Maps 5, 41 and 42.

32. “For the use of Kawkawiskou, [Kishkawko] or the Crow, a Chippewa chief, six hundred and forty acres of land, on the east side of the Saginaw River, at a place called Menitegow, and to include, in the said six hundred and forty acres, the island opposite to the said place.” This individual reservation was located in Saginaw County, townships of Zilwaukee (T13NR5E) and Carrollton (T12NR5E). According to James V.S. Ryley, the Saginaw Indians wished to grant him a reservation along with his sons, but since he was not an Indian or a mixed-blood it could not be done. In an attempt to get around this, Cass granted a reservation to Kishkawko, or the Crow, with the plan to get the permission of the President to then convey the lands to Ryley.

⁴⁷ Michigan Historian Leroy Barnett published an article in *Michigan History* in 2003, where he discusses the individuals who received reservations under this treaty. His research materials for this article are in the possession of Barbara Madison of Grand Rapids. She generously loaned his material to me for this report.

⁴⁸ Lewis Cass to J.C. Calhoun, March 3, 1820, National Archives microfilm, Series M1, Roll 4, 186-188. Lewis Cass to J.V.S. Ryley, June 24, 1819, National Archives microfilm, Series M1, Roll 4, 88.

Lewis Cass agreed to aid Ryley in transferring this reservation to him.⁴⁹ This reservation was surveyed by Joseph Wampler in 1822. See Maps 6, 28, 40 and 43. There is no indication that this reservation was ever transferred to James V.S. Ryley.

The following eleven individual reservations (numbers 33 to 43) were located adjacent to each other on both sides of the Flint River in Genesee County (see Maps 5, 44 and 45) These reservations were surveyed by Joseph Wampler in 1821:

“For the use of Nowokeshik, Metawanene, Mokitchenoqua, Nondashemau, Petabonaqua, Messawwakut, Chec balk, Kitchegeequa, Sagosequa, Annoketoqua, and Tawcumegoqua, each, six hundred and forty acres of land, to be located at and near the grand traverse of the Flint River, in such manner as the President of the United States may direct.” Five of these individuals were children of Jacob Smith a fur trader from Saginaw. None of these children were of mixed-blood. Jacob Smith selected Indian names for his children claiming that the Chippewas had adopted them into the tribe. To protect their claim to the reservations, the heirs of Jacob Smith, with the assistance of Saginaw fur traders, Ephraim and Gardiner Williams, and at the request of Lewis Cass, convened a council of the Saginaw Chippewas in 1835 and pressured them to sign a petition stating that the Smith children were the rightful owners of the reservations.⁵⁰

The heirs then petitioned Congress in 1835 to obtain titles to their reservations. Their petition describes the circumstances surrounding the granting of those reservations:

That Jacob Smith, the father of the petitioners, had for many years been a trader among the Chippewa tribe of Indians, in Michigan Territory, to whom, on account of the many kind and beneficial services rendered them by said Smith, they had become warmly attached. That some time previous to a treaty held at Saganaw, in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, the said Chippewa nation of Indians, as an expression of their gratitude, adopted the children of the said Jacob Smith, five in number, as members of their tribe, appropriating to each of them an Indian name, by which alone they were known and designated among said tribe, and made a donation of a section of land to each, at or near the Grand Traverse of the Flint river, in said Territory: that the said five sections of land were reserved by the treaty concluded at Saganaw.⁵¹

Despite the fact that the treaty stated that the reservations were for those who were “Indians by descent”, a bill was passed on June 23, 1836 authorizing the issuance of patents to those five individuals. That bill identified the five children of Jacob:

That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue, or cause to be issued, to Metaw-nenee, (or Albert J. Smith,) [No. 34] Messaw-wa-kut, (or Harriet M. Smith,) [No. 38] Anno-ket-o-qua, (or Louisa L. Smith,) [No. 42] and Non-dash-e-man, (or Maria G. Smith,) [No. 36] being children of Jacob Smith, deceased, formerly a trader among the Chippewa Indians, patents for one section of land each; also, one section of land conjointly, to the aforesaid Albert J. Smith, Harriet M. Smith, Louisa L. Smith, and Maria G. Smith, being the only surviving brother and sisters of Sa-gos-e-qua, (or Caroline Smith,) [No. 41] deceased, who was also one of the children of Jacob

⁴⁹ J.V.S. Ryley to J.C. Calhoun, February 3, 1820, National Archives microfilm, Series M1, Roll 7, 46-47. Lewis Cass to J.C. Calhoun, March 3, 1820, National Archives microfilm, Series M1, Roll 4, 186-188.

⁵⁰ For a good discussion of the Flint River reservations, see: Kim Crawford, *The Daring Trader. Jacob Smith in the Michigan Territory 1802-1825*, East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 2012, pp. 222-242. The petition by the Saginaw Chiefs recognizing the ownership of the Smith reserves, see: *Michigan Historical Collections*, Volume 7, pp. 140-144.

⁵¹ “Heirs of Jacob Smith”, House Report No. 101, 24th Congress, 1st Session, Serial 293.

Smith, deceased, at or near the grand traverse of the Flint river, in the Territory of Michigan, which said sections of land were reserved to said children, by the third article of the treaty made and concluded at Saganaw, in the said Territory, between the United States of America, and the Chippewa nation of Indians, on the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.⁵²

33. Nowokeshik or Francis Edouard Campau, was the son of fur trader Barney Campau. Barney Campau was a nephew of fur trader Louis Campau and he had a son named Francis by an Indian woman in 1812. Barney Campau attended the 1819 treaty and secured a reservation for his mixed-blood son Francis. This reservation was located at a strategic spot on the south side of the Flint River called the “Grand Traverse” where the Detroit to Saginaw road crossed the Flint River. (Lot number seven on Maps 44 and 45). The land was patented to Nowokeshik in 1825 and later sold to John Todd in 1830. John Todd established a popular inn at the “Grand Traverse” which was known as “Todd’s Tavern”.⁵³

34. Metawanene or Albert J. Smith, son of Jacob Smith. Albert was one of the five white children of Jacob Smith who was fraudulently granted a reservation. This was lot number two which was on the north side of the Flint River at the “Grand Traverse” where the Detroit to Saginaw road crossed the Flint River

35. Mokitchenoqua. Jacob Smith did have one mixed-blood daughter named Mokitchenoqua born in 1807 by a Chippewa woman named Now-wa-be-she-koo-qua. She would have been legitimately entitled to a reservation under the treaty. She was also known as Nancy and later married a blacksmith named Alexander D. Crane. Nancy Crane died in 1842. There were two other persons claiming to be Mokitchenoqua. One claimant was Elizabeth or Betsey Lyon, daughter of Archibald Lyon, a fur trader. She sold her interest in the reservation to Gardner Williams and a partner. Another claimant was Marie Lavoy. These conflicting claims were settled in the State Supreme Court. The court ruled that Elizabeth Lyon was the legitimate heir however the Smith heirs refused to give up the land.⁵⁴

This reservation was on the south side of the Flint River. (Lot number eight on Maps 44 and 45).

36. Nondashemau or Maria G. Smith, daughter of Jacob Smith. Maria was one of the five white children of Jacob Smith who was fraudulently granted a reservation. Her reservation was lot number five on the north side of the Flint River. There were two other persons also claiming to be Nondashemau. Peter W. Knaggs, the son of Whitmore Knaggs, the Indian sub-agent, in a petition to Congress declared that he was the person referred to as Nondashemau in the treaty and wanted permission to sell the land. In 1870, a Mrs. Dezeels claiming ownership of the reserve stated that shortly after the treaty she moved with her father to the Wabash valley and then moved to Canada, only returning to Michigan after her father’s death. She claimed she received Indian payments while in Michigan but never received a patent for her reservation. She

⁵² *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 6, p. 639.

⁵³ Leroy Barnett, “Land for Family and Friends”, *Michigan History*, September/October 2003, p. 34. Franklin Ellis, *History of Genesee County, Michigan*, (1879), pp. 120-121. Leroy Barnett Papers.

⁵⁴ Crawford, *The Daring Trader*, pp. 25-26, 230-232. Franklin Ellis, *History of Genesee County, Michigan*, 1879, pp. 24-31.

was informed that the land had been patented to Maria G. Smith under the Act of Congress of June 23, 1836.⁵⁵

37. Petabonaqua or Phyllis Beaufait, the mixed blood daughter of Colonel Louis Beaufait. Louis Beaufait Jr. was a captain of a company of militia in the war of 1812 and was later promoted to Colonel by Lewis Cass. He was a fur trader, a friend of Cass and served as one of the interpreters at the 1819 treaty.⁵⁶ Her reservation was lot number ten on the south side of the Flint River.

38. Messawwakut or Harriet M. Smith, daughter of Jacob Smith. Harriet M. Smith was one of the five white children of Jacob Smith who was fraudulently granted a reservation. Her reservation was lot number six on the north side of the Flint River.

39. Chec balk or John Fisher, also known as Jean Visger. Jean Visger was the son of Jacob Visger. Jacob Visger was an interpreter for the Wyandot Indians and also served as an interpreter at the 1819 treaty. The reservation granted to Jean Visger was lot number nine on the south side of Flint River.⁵⁷

40. Kitchegeequa or Catharine Mene, mixed blood daughter of trader John Baptiste Brillant dit Beaulieu. She died shortly after the treaty and her land was deeded to her four children. Her reservation was lot number eleven on the south side of Flint River.⁵⁸

41. Sagosequa or Caroline Smith, daughter of Jacob Smith. Caroline was one of the five white children of Jacob Smith who was fraudulently granted a reservation. Her reservation was lot number four on the north side of the Flint River. There was a daughter of Chief Neome also named Sagosequa who filed a claim for this reserve. The courts later upheld Caroline Smith's claim.⁵⁹

42. Annoketoqua or Louisa L. Smith, daughter of Jacob Smith. Louisa was one of the five white children of Jacob Smith who was fraudulently granted a reservation. Her reservation was lot number three on the north side of the Flint River. There was a daughter of Chief Neome also named Annoketoqua who filed a claim for this reserve. The courts later upheld Louisa L. Smith's claim.⁶⁰

43. Tawcumegoqua. There were two persons claiming to be Tawcumegoqua. One was the mixed blood daughter of a French fur trader by the name of Bolieu. His daughter's name was Angelique or Tawcumegoqua in Chippewa. She married a man named Coutant and they had a

⁵⁵ *Senate Document Number 194*, 25th Congress, 1st Session, Serial 281. Chipman and Hosmer to E.S. Parker, July 25, 1870, National Archives microfilm, Series M234, Roll 409, 20-23. W.F. Cady to Chipman and Hosmer, August 3, 1870, National Archives microfilm, Series M21, Roll 96, 455-456.

⁵⁶ *Early History of Michigan with Biographies of State Officers, Members of Congress Judges and Legislatures*, Lansing: Thorp & Godfrey, State Printers and Binders, 1888, p. 84.

⁵⁷ Barnett, "Land for Family and Friends", p. 34. *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, Volume 2, p. 310.

⁵⁸ Barnett, "Land for Family and Friends", p. 34. Ellis, *History of Genesee County*, p. 31.

⁵⁹ Crawford, *The Daring Trader*, p. 233.

⁶⁰ Crawford, *The Daring Trader*, p. 233.

son and daughter named Simon and Angelique. These children conveyed the title of this section to Joseph Campau in 1833.

The other claimant to reservation was a full-blood Chippewa woman, the daughter of Mixanene, a brother to an old chief by the name of Neome. In 1841 she and her husband conveyed the reserve to John Bartow and Addison Stewart. After a lengthy lawsuit, the courts ruled that Tawcumegoqua, the daughter of Mixanene, was the rightful owner of the reservation.⁶¹

The reservation was located on the north side of the Flint River, lot number one.

44. "For the use of the children of Bokowtonden, six hundred and forty acres, on the Kawkawling River." This reservation was located in Bay County, in townships of Monitor (T14NR4E) and Kawkawlin (T15NR4E). A patent for this reservation was issued to the children of Bokowtonden and their heirs in 1827 but it did not list who the children were. There were at least two people claiming to be the heirs of Bokowtonden who then sold the reservation. On March 11, 1837 a Charles Gifford sold the reserve to Joseph Marsac for six hundred dollars. The same reserve was sold again on February 21, 1839 by Charles Girault to George Russel for four hundred and fifty dollars. None of those individuals were the heirs of Bokowtonden.⁶²

In a lawsuit over ownership of this land, which reached the U.S. Supreme Court in 1906, testimony was given showing that Bokowtonden, a woman, was married to Wa-be-gon-to and they had one boy also named Wa-be-gon-to. He died without leaving heirs but Bokowtonden had two sisters, Ka-ka-koo and Ose-dans, (or Ka-ka-on). Ka-ka-koo was married but did not have children. Ose-dans married Na-be-quan and had three children. The oldest son was named Mash-ke-ga-sung who married Wa-sa-te-mo-qu. They had no children. Another son of Ose-dans was Ke-she-go-be-na-se who married Sha-bon-da. Their only child was named Anna Francis, a full blood Chippewa woman. Her husband's name was Eligh Francis. The Supreme Court ruled that Anna Francis was the only heir of Bokowtonden. She brought the suit against white settlers who claimed ownership of the reservation.⁶³ See Maps 6, 46 and 47.

Lewis Cass took care of his friends and the fur traders who were helpful in convincing the Saginaw Chippewas to cede to the United States over seven million acres of their lands by a provision in the treaty granting them individual reservations. Some of these individuals also received money payments for various services performed at the Treaty. Jacob Smith received six hundred and sixty two dollars for various services; Jacob Visger received forty dollars for interpreting and for fuel and house rent; John Ryley received two hundred and forty four dollars for interpreting; and Peter Ryler received three hundred dollars for various services.⁶⁴

The Chippewas wanted to reward some of their friends who were helpful to them by also granting them lands or cash. Rather than include their request within the treaty like the other grants, Cass created a supplemental article to the treaty to list their requests. They wanted three sections of land for Dr. William Brown of Detroit for "professional services which he has rendered to them for twenty years past". They wished to give Henry and James Connor twelve hundred and eighty acres of land. They wanted to grant to Peter W. Knaggs, George Knaggs,

⁶¹ Ellis, *History of Genesee County*, pp. 29-31. Crawford, *The Daring Trader*, pp. 234-235.

⁶² Leroy Barnett Papers. Bay County Register of Deeds, Liber B, pp. 398-399, Liber B, pp. 152-154 and Liber I, pp. 469-470.

⁶³ *Transcript of Record*. Supreme Court of the United States, October Term, 1906, No. 8, Francis vs. Francis, pp. 9-15.

⁶⁴ *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, Volume 2, pp. 305, 309-310.

and Jacques Godfroy, who have been adopted by them, and to their heirs, six hundred and forty acres of land, each. They also wanted twelve sections of land to be sold and the proceeds used for building roads to and through their reservations. There were also sums of money they wanted paid to Barnabas Campeau and Conrad Ten Eyck.

Lewis Cass added a proviso at the end of this supplemental article:

The commissioner of the United States has admitted these grants and requests into this article; but, not being authorized to accede to them on the part of the United States, he refers the same to the President of the United States, and to the Senate thereof, for their decision. But it is hereby expressly understood and declared, that the ratification or rejection of this article, or any part of thereof, is not to affect any other article of this treaty.⁶⁵

Although Cass admitted the requests were legitimate, in his report to the Secretary of War he explained why the Indians' requests were put in a supplementary article:

It was my object to insert in the supplementary article every provision, which was demanded by the Indians, respecting the principle of which I felt doubtful, so that the President and Senate might avoid the establishment of a precedent, the effect of which may be dangerous.⁶⁶

The Senate, when they came to ratify this treaty, avoided establishing a precedent of this kind by rejecting the entire supplemental article.

1820

On June 16, 1820, Lewis Cass negotiated a treaty with the Chippewa Indians at Sault Ste. Marie. The government wanted to purchase a tract of land on the St. Mary's River to build a military post, Fort Brady. Because of the importance of fishing to the Chippewas of this area a perpetual right to fish at the falls of St. Mary's River was granted along with a place of encampment.⁶⁷

45. "The United States will secure to the Indians a perpetual right of fishing at the falls of St. Mary's, and also a place of encampment upon the tract hereby ceded, convenient to the fishing ground, which place shall not interfere with the defences of any military work which may be erected, nor with any private rights." This reservation was located in Chippewa County, township T47NR1E, section 6. Most of this reservation was destroyed during the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie canal. This reservation was confirmed by the treaty of March 28, 1836 and then ceded to the United States by the treaty of August 2, 1855 with the Sault Ste. Marie Chippewas.⁶⁸ See Maps 48 and 49.

1821

The third major land cession in Michigan occurred under the treaty of Chicago on August 29, 1821 with the Ottawa, Chippewa and Potawatomi Indians. The lands in southwestern Michigan, south of the Grand River, along with a portion of northern Indiana were ceded to the United States. See Map 1. Lewis Cass was one of the treaty commissioners. Out of this cession, five reservations were created for the Potawatomi Indians and twenty seven individual reservations were granted. Fifteen of these individual reservations were located in Michigan.

⁶⁵ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, p. 203.

⁶⁶ L. Cass to J.C. Calhoun, September 30, 1819, National Archives microfilm, Series T494, Roll 1, 440-449.

⁶⁷ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, 206.

⁶⁸ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, 491. *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 11, 631.

Reservations for the Indians:

The area ceded by this treaty in southwestern Michigan contains numerous prairies or grasslands. Michigan's Indians have had a long association with prairies both historically and prehistorically. Many villages, earthworks, mounds and garden beds were located on or adjacent to these dry prairies so it is not surprising that the reservations created by this treaty included prairies within their boundaries.⁶⁹

46. "One tract at Mang-ach-qua Village, on the river Peble, of six miles square." This reservation was never located or surveyed. It was ceded back the United States by the treaty of September 19, 1827.⁷⁰

This reservation was undoubtedly for the bands associated with Topenebee. Topenebee was a very influential Potawatomi chief and the first Potawatomi to sign the treaty and was given one of the larger reservations. However, the Potawatomi associated with Topenebee were living primarily on unceded Potawatomi lands lying south of the St. Joseph River, and outside the ceded area; therefore no reservation was required. When the lands they were living on in Michigan were ceded to the United States by the treaty of October 27, 1832, a large reservation was created for them equal to the lands they ceded. See reservation number 68.⁷¹

47. "One tract at Mick-ke-saw-be, of six miles square." This reservation was located in Branch County in the townships of Quincy (T6SR5W) and Coldwater (T6SR6W). This reservation was surveyed in 1825 by John Mullett and then ceded to the United States by the treaty of September 19, 1827.⁷² See Maps 7, 50, and 51.

The prairie, known as the Coldwater Prairie, was located on this reservation on the north side of the east branch of the Coldwater River. Chief Mickkesawbee's village was located on this prairie in section twenty three. The Sauk Trail or Detroit-Chicago road passed through this reserve.⁷³

48. "One tract at the village of Na-to-wa-se-pe, of four miles square." This reservation was located in St. Joseph County, in the townships of Leonidas (T5SR9W) and Mendon (T5SR10W). This reservation was surveyed in 1825 by John Mullett and then ceded to the United States by the treaty of September 27, 1833.⁷⁴ See Maps 7, 52, 53 and 54.

This reservation covered part of the Nottawasippe Prairie which was located on the south side of the St. Joseph River. Map 53 shows the location of the village in sections nineteen and twenty and the locations of various fields north and south of the river. The larger fields in sections thirty one and thirty six were located on the prairie.⁷⁵

⁶⁹ W.M. Cremin and D.G. De Fant, "The Indian and the Prairie: Prehistoric and Early Historic Utilization of Native Grassland Environments in Kalamazoo, Michigan, with Emphasis on Gourd-Neck Prairie in Schoolcraft Township", *The Michigan Archaeologist*, Volume 33, Number 3, (1987), pp. 118-161.

⁷⁰ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, 305.

⁷¹ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, 399.

⁷² *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, 305.

⁷³ Albert F. Butler, "Rediscovering Michigan's Prairies", *Michigan History*, Volume 31, Number 3, (1947), p. 277 and Volume 32, Number 1, (1948), pp. 17-18.

⁷⁴ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, 442.

⁷⁵ Albert F. Butler, "Rediscovering Michigan's Prairies", *Michigan History*, Volume 33, Number 2, (1949), pp. 118-119.

49. “One tract at the village of Prairie Ronde, of three miles square.” This reservation was located in Cass County, Volinia Township (T5SR14W), primarily in sections 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22 and 23. The reservation was surveyed in 1827 by William Brookfield. It was ceded to the United States by the treaty of September 19, 1827.⁷⁶ See Maps 7 and 55.

This reservation was located on the southern edge of a sixteen hundred acre prairie known as Little Prairie Ronde. There was a smaller one hundred acre prairie known as Dry Prairie or Gard’s Prairie located within the reservation. The Potawatomi Chief Weesaw had his village near this prairie in section fifteen on the north side of Dowagiac Creek. The trail from Carey Mission near Niles to the Grand River passed through this reservation.⁷⁷

When the public survey of this township was made in 1829 and 1830, which was after the reservation was ceded to the United States, the surveyor, John Mullett, did not show the location of the old reservation boundaries on his plat map. There was only one mention of the reservation in his field notes. While locating the section line between section twelve and thirteen, he noted that the eastern boundary line of the reserve was sixteen chains (1056 feet) east of the eastern boundary of section eleven.⁷⁸

50. “One tract at the village of Match-e-be-nash-she-wish, at the head of the Kekalamazoo River.” This three mile square reservation was located in Kalamazoo County, Kalamazoo Township (T2SR11W). This reservation was surveyed in 1825 by John Mullett and then ceded to the United States by the treaty of September 19, 1827.⁷⁹ See Maps 7, 56, 57 and 58.

A portion of Grand Prairie extended into the northwest corner of this reservation. Neither the 1825 original survey nor the 1829 public survey located any Indian village within this reservation. However, the 1830 public survey of the adjacent township to the west (T2SR12W) locates an Indian village on Grand Prairie a mile and a quarter west of the reservation boundary. It was located between sections twelve and thirteen on the trail from Carey Mission to Grand River Mission.⁸⁰

This reservation includes the site of a very early fur trading post which was located in section fifteen on the north side of the Kalamazoo River where Riverside Cemetery is now located.⁸¹

Reservations for Individuals:

51. “To John Burnet, two sections of land.” This individual reservation for John Burnett was located in Berrien County, Benton Township (T4SR18W) section 30, W½ of the NW¼ and the W½ of the SW¼ of section 29 and St. Joseph Township (T4SR19W) section 25 north of the St. Joseph River. See Maps 7 and 59.

John Burnett was the second son of William Burnett and his Indian wife Kaw-kee-me (also Kakima), daughter of Potawatomi Chief Aniquiba and sister of Topenebe, later principal

⁷⁶ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, 305.

⁷⁷ Albert F. Butler, “Rediscovering Michigan’s Prairies”, *Michigan History*, Volume 31, Number 3, (1947), p. 277 and Volume 32, Number 1, (1948), pp. 25-26.

⁷⁸ Surveyors Field Notes for T5SR14W.

⁷⁹ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, 305.

⁸⁰ Albert F. Butler, “Rediscovering Michigan’s Prairies”, *Michigan History*, Volume 32, Number 1, (1948), p. 29.

⁸¹ Samuel W. Durant, *History of Kalamazoo County, Michigan. With Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men and Pioneers*, 1880, pp. 81-84.

chief of the St. Joseph's band of Potawatomi. William established a fur trading post on the St. Joseph River.⁸²

52. - 55. “To James Burnet, Abraham Burnet, Rebecca Burnet, and Nancy Burnet, each one section of land; which said John, James, Abraham, Rebecca, and Nancy, are children of Kaw-kee-me, sister of Top-ni-be, principal chief of the Potwatamie nation.” John, James, Abraham, Rebecca and Nancy Burnett were all mixed blood children of William Burnett who came to the St. Joseph River area around 1776 from New Jersey as a fur trader. He married Kakima, the daughter of a Potawatomi chief. Kakima's brother was also an influential chief named Topenabee. Members of the Burnett family also received reservations in Indiana under the Potawatomi treaties of October 2, 1818, October 16, 1826 and October 27, 1832.⁸³

52. James Burnett. This reservation consisted of section thirty six in Berrien County, St. Joseph Township (T4SR19W) north of the St. Joseph River and a small portion of section one in township T5SR19W that is north of the St. Joseph River. See Maps 7 and 59.

53. Abraham Burnett. This reservation was located located in Berrien County, Benton Township (T4SR18W) section thirty one. See Maps 7 and 59.

54. Rebecca Burnett, This reservation was created from the W¹/₂ of the SW¹/₄ of section thirty two in Berrien County, Benton Township (T4SR18W); section 6 north of the St. Joseph River along with the NW¹/₄ of section five in St. Joseph Township (T5SR18W). See Maps 7 and 59.

55. Nancy Burnett. This reservation was located in Berrien County. It was created from the E¹/₂ of the SW¹/₄ and the SE¹/₄ of section thirty two along with the W¹/₂ of the SW¹/₄ of section thirty three in Benton Township (T4SR18W). It also included the NE¹/₄ and the S¹/₂ of section five in St. Joseph Township (T5SR18W) north of the St. Joseph River. See Maps 7 and 59.

56. “To John B. La Lime, son of Noke-no-qua, one-half of a section of land, adjoining the tract before granted, and on the upper side thereof.” This individual reservation was located in Berrien County, and consisted of the E¹/₂ of the SW¹/₄ of section thirty three in Benton Township (T4SR18W) and the W¹/₂ of section four north of the St. Joseph River in St. Joseph Township (T5SR18W). See Maps 7 and 59.

John B. La Lime was the son of Jean Baptiste La Lime and his Indian wife Nokenoqua. Jean Baptise, who was an interpreter and a friend of John Burnett, was killed in Chicago in 1812 by John Kinzie. After the murder of Jean Baptise, John Burnett assumed responsibility for John B. La Lime and his mother Nokenoqua. At some point they moved back to Berrien County. He would later marry Nokenoqua making La Lime his step son.⁸⁴

57. “To Jean B. Chandonai, son of Chip-pe-wa-qua, two sections of land, on the river St. Joseph, above and adjoining the tract granted to J.B. La Lime.” This individual reservation was located in Berrien County, and consisted of the E¹/₂ of section thirty three and the W¹/₂ of section thirty

⁸² *A Compendium of the Early History of Chicago to the Year 1835, when the Indians left.*

<http://www.earlychicago.com/encyclopedia.php>

⁸³ “William Burnett”, *Michigan Historical Collections*, Volume 30, 85-95.

⁸⁴ *A Compendium of the Early History of Chicago.*

four in Benton Township (T4SR18W). It also included the E½ of section four north of the St. Joseph River and the W½ of section three in St. Joseph Township (T5SR18W). See Maps 7 and 59.

Jean Baptiste Chandonai (also Chandonnet) was born at Bertrand, Berrien County, Michigan in 1789. He was the son of Marguerite Magdelaine "Chippewaqua" Marcot and Charles Agacouchin. He was later adopted by his aunt Charlotte (Marcot) and Charles François (known as John) Chandonnet of Mackinac. He was said to be a maternal nephew of Potawatomi Chief Topenebe of St. Joseph. He was employed by William Burnett at St. Joseph and acted as an interpreter at various Potawatomi treaties.⁸⁵

58. “To Joseph Dazé, son of Chip-pe-wa-qua, one section of land above and adjoining the tract granted to Jean B. Chandonai.” This individual reservation was located in Berrien County, St. Joseph Township (T5SR18W). It was made up from the E½ of section nine north of the St. Joseph River and the W½ and the W½ of the SE¼ of section ten. See Maps 7 and 59.

Joseph Dazé was another son of Marguerite Magdelaine "Chippewaqua" Marcot.

59. “To Me-naw-che, a Potawatamie woman, one-half of a section of land on the eastern bank of the St. Joseph, where the road from Detroit to Chicago first crosses the said river.” This reservation was located in St. Joseph County, Mottville Township (T8SR12W) and consisted of the E½ and the E½ of the SW¼ of section six. See Maps 7 and 60.

60. “To Theresa Chandler or To-e-ak-qui, a Potawatamie woman, and to her daughter Betsey Fisher, one section of land on the south side of the Grand River, opposite to the Spruce Swamp.” This reservation was located in Ottawa County, Allendale Township (T7NR14W) and included all of section 13.⁸⁶ See Map 8.

Theresa Marcot Schindler (also Chandler) was born at Michilimackinac in 1775 to Jean Batiste Marcot and Marie Ann Neskech, the daughter of an Ottawa chief. She was a sister of Magdelaine "Chippewaqua" Marcot. She married Pierre LaSaliere about 1789 at the age of 14. They had a daughter Marie Ann (Marianne) LaSaliere. Marie married Henry Monroe Fisher in 1809 and they had a daughter Elizabeth (Betsey) Therese Fisher born in 1810. Betsey Fisher was actually Theresa Schindler’s granddaughter, not her daughter as stated in the treaty. On July 12, 1804, Theresa Marcot LaSaliere married George Schindler.⁸⁷

61. and 62. “To Charles Beaubien and Medart Beaubien, sons of Man-na-ben-a-qua, each one-half of a section of land near the village of Ke-wi-go-shkeem, on the Washtenaw [Grand] River.” These reservations were located in Kent County, Ada Township (T7NR10W) in section thirty four. Medart Beaubien received the east half of the section and Charles Beaubien received the west half of the same section.⁸⁸ See Map 8.

Charles Henry Beaubien and Madore Benjamin Beaubien were the sons of Jean Baptiste Beaubien and his second Ottawa wife, Maw-naw-bun-no-quah. Charles was born in 1807 and died in 1858. He had a daughter, Marie (born at Mackinac on March 22, 1822), with a Chippewa

⁸⁵ *A Compendium of the Early History of Chicago.*

⁸⁶ *United States Bureau of Land Management Tract Books, 1800-c. 1955, Vol. 11, p. 149.*

⁸⁷ <http://laframboisefamily.com/individual.php?pid=l4686&ged=tree1>. Elizabeth Thérèse Baird, “Reminiscences of Early Days on Mackinac Island”, *Wisconsin Historical Collections, Volume 14*, pp. 17-64.

⁸⁸ *Tract Books, Vol. 10, p. 52.*

woman named Marie. Madore was born in 1809 on the Grand River and died on December 26, 1883. He was married to an Indian woman, Keez-ko-quah and in 1854 married his cousin Therese LaFramboise.⁸⁹

63. “To Madeline Bertrand, wife of Joseph Bertrand, a Potawatamie woman, one section of land at the Parc aux Vaches, on the north side of the river St. Joseph.” This reservation was located in Berrien County, Bertrand Township (T8SR17W) and included portions of sections 14, 15, 22 and 23. See Maps 7 and 61.

Madeline Bertrand was the wife of Joseph Bertrand Sr. who built a fur trading post on the St. Joseph River at Parc aux Vaches. She may have been related to Kakima, wife of William Burnett; and may have been a sister of Potawatomi Chief Topenebe. They had five children: Joseph, Jr., Benjamin, Laurent, Theresa, and Amable.⁹⁰

64. “To John Riley, son of Me-naw-cum-a-go-quoi, one section of land, at the mouth of the river Au Foin, on the Grand River, and extending down the said river.” This is the same John Riley who received a reservation under the 1819 treaty. This reservation was located in Jackson County, Blackman Township (T2SR1W) in parts of sections 11 and 14. It was located in the area of the portage between the Huron and Grand rivers. See Maps 7 and 62.

65. “To Peter Riley, the son of Me-naw-cum-e-go-qua, one section of land, at the mouth of the river Au Foin, on the Grand River, and extending down said river.” This is the same Peter Riley who received a reservation under the 1819 treaty. This reservation was located in Jackson County, Blackman Township (T2SR1W) in parts of sections 1, 2, 11 and 12. See Maps 7 and 62.

1826

In 1825, a treaty was held at Prairie du Chien with the Sioux, Chippewa and other tribes in an effort to establish peace between these various tribes and to establish borders between them. Some of the northern Chippewas did not attend that treaty so an additional treaty was held with these northern bands in 1826. At a treaty concluded at Fond du Lac of Lake Superior on August 5, 1826, these Chippewas affirmed the peace established at the 1825 treaty.⁹¹

At the request of the Chippewas an article (Article four) was inserted in the treaty to provide for six hundred and forty acre reservations for their mixed-blood relations to be located on the islands and shores of St. Mary’s River in Chippewa County, Michigan. A schedule of who was entitled to a reservation was attached to the treaty:

To Oshauguscoday wagqua, wife of John Johnston, Esq., to each of her children, and to each of her grand children, one section.

To Saugemauqua, widow of the late John Baptiste Cadotte, and to her children, Louison, Sophia, Archangel, Edward, and Polly, one section each.

To Keneesequa, wife of Samuel Ashman, and to each of her children, one section.

To Teegaushau, wife of Charles H. Oakes, and to each of her children, one section.

⁸⁹ *A Compendium of the Early History of Chicago*.

⁹⁰ *A Compendium of the Early History of Chicago*. Susan Sleeper-Smith, *Indian Women and French Men*, Amherst, University of Massachusetts Press, 2001, p. 93.

⁹¹ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, 272, 290.

To Thomas Shaw, son of Obimetunoqua, and to his wife Mary, being also of Indian descent, each one section.

To Fanny Levake, daughter of Meeshwauqua, and to each of her children, one section.

To Obayshaunoquotoqua, wife of Francis Goolay, Jr. one section.

To Omuckackeence, wife of John Holiday, and to each of her children, one section.

To Obimegeezhigoqua, wife of Joseph Due Chene, Jr. and to each of her children, one section.

To Monedoqua, wife of Charles Cloutier, one section.

To Susan Yarns, daughter of Odanbitogeezhigoqua, one section.

To Henry Sayer and John Sayer, sons of Obemau unoqua, each one section.

To each of the children of John Tanner, being of Chippewa descent, one section.

To Wassidjeewunoqua, and to each of her children, by George Johnston, one section.

To Michael Cadotte, senior, son of Equawaice, one section.

To Equaysay way, wife of Michael Cadotte, senior, and to each of her children living within the United States, one section.

To each of the children of Charlotte Warren, widow of the late Truman A. Warren, one section.

To Mary Chapman, daughter of Equameeg, and wife of Bela Chapman, and to each of her children, one section.

To Saganoshequa, wife of John H. Fairbanks, and to each of her children, one section.

To Shaughnomonee, wife of William Morrison, and to each of her children, one section.

To each of the children of the late Ingwaysuh, wife of Joseph Coté, one section.

To each of the children of Angelique Coté, late wife of Pierre Coté, one section.

To Pazhikwutoqua, wife of William Aitken, and to each of her children, one section.

To Susan Davenport, grand daughter of Misquabunoqua, and wife of Ambrose Davenport, and to each of her children, one section.

To Waubunequa, wife of Augustin Belanger, and to each of her children, one section.

To Charlotte Louisa Morrison, wife of Allan Morrison, and daughter of Manitowidjewung, and to each of her children, one section.

To each of the children of Eustace Roussain, by Shawwunaubunoqua, Wauwaussumoqua, and Payshaubunoqua, one section.

To Isabella Dingley, wife of Daniel Dingley and daughter of Pimegeezhigoqua, and to each of her children, one section.

To George Birkhead, being a Chippewa by descent, one section.

To Susan Conner, wife of Thomas Conner, and daughter of Pimegeezhigoqua, and to each of her children, one section.

To the children of George Ermatinger, being of Shawnee extraction, two sections collectively.

To Ossinahjeeunoqua, wife of Michael Cadotte, Jr. and each of her children, one section.

To Minedemoeyah, wife of Pierre Duvernay, one section.

To Ogeemaugeezhigoqua, wife of Basil Boileau, one section.

To Kaukaubesheshequa, wife of John Baptiste Corbeau, one section.

To John Baptiste Du Chene, son of Pimegeizhigoqua, one section.

To each of the children of Ugwudaushee, by the late Truman A. Warren, one section.

To William Warren, son of Lyman M. Warren, and Mary Cadotte, one section.

To Antoine, Joseph, Louis, Chalot, and Margaret Charette, children of Equameeg, one section.

To the children of Francois Boutcher, by Waussequa, each one section.

To Angelique Brabent, daughter of Waussegundum, and wife of Alexis Brabent, one section.

To Odishqua, of Sault St. Marie, a Chippewa, of unmixed blood, one section.

To Pamidjeewung, of Sault St. Marie, a Chippewa, of unmixed blood, one section.

To Waybossinoqua, and John J. Wayishkee, children of Wayishkee, each one section.

In addition to these reservations at Sault Ste. Marie, the treaty also provided, in Article six, for a six hundred and forty acre reservation for a mission school and funds to support the school.⁹²

When the Senate took up consideration of this treaty, they struck out article four which would have created these individual reservations. The Senate also rejected article five which provided for a two thousand dollar annuity payment. Article six, establishing the six hundred and forty acre reservation for a mission school, remained in the treaty.⁹³ This reservation was not located until the treaty of March 28, 1836. See reservation number 80.

1827

The primary purpose of the treaty held with the Potawatomi Indians on September 19, 1827, was for the relinquishment of a number of Potawatomi reservations in southern Michigan and the consolidation of the Potawatomi on a larger reservation. Many of the settlers moving into southwest Michigan travelled along the Detroit to Chicago Road which followed an Indian trail known as the Sauk Trail. This road passed through the Mick-ke-saw-be reservation (number 47) created by the 1821 treaty. Complaints were made in 1826, by the Indians living on that reservation, that settlers were driving their cattle down the road and were destroying their corn fields. They were also bringing whiskey into the area. The Potawatomi requested a new reservation away from the white people.⁹⁴

All of the reservations created under the 1821 treaty, except the Na-to-wa-se-pe reservation, were ceded to the United States by this treaty. The Na-to-wa-se-pe reservation was enlarged to accommodate the Potawatomis who ceded their other reservations. That part of the reservation at Macon of six sections (number 2) still belonging to the Potawatomi was also ceded by this treaty with the exception of a half section for Chief Moran.⁹⁵

66. “That part of the reservation at Macon [reservation number 2] on the river Raisin, which yet belongs to the said tribe, containing six sections, excepting therefrom one half of a section where the Potawatamie Chief Moran resides, which shall be reserved for his use.” This reservation consisted of portions of sections 4, 5, 8 and 9. See Map 3 and 13.

67. The following parcels were reserved to enlarge the Na-to-wa-se-pe reservation: “Sections numbered five, six, seven and eight, in the fifth township, south of the base line, and in the ninth range west of the principal meridian in the Territory of Michigan.

The whole of the fifth township, south, in the tenth range, west, not already included in the Nottawa Sape reservation.

Sections numbered one, two, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in the fifth township, south, and eleventh range, west.

The whole of the fourth township, south, in the tenth range, west.

Sections numbered eight, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, in the fourth township, south, and ninth range, west.

⁹² *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, 290.

⁹³ *Journal of the Senate of the United States of America*, 19th Congress, 2d Session, 1826, pp. 306-311.

⁹⁴ Mi-ki-sa-bais to Lewis Cass, May 29, 1826, National Archives microfilm, Series M234, Roll 419, 495-501.

⁹⁵ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, 305.

Sections numbered one, two, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-five and thirty-six, in the fourth township, south, and eleventh range, west.

Which tracts of land will form a continuous reservation, and contain ninety nine sections.”

This reservation was located in Kalamazoo and St. Joseph counties and was ceded to the United States six years later by the treaty of September 27, 1833.⁹⁶ See Map 7.

1832

The treaty of October 27, 1832, held at Tippecanoe River in Indiana with the Potawatomi of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois ceded, in part, the remaining Potawatomi lands in Michigan south of the Grand River. Under this treaty, the Potawatomi relinquished a small tract of land still belonging to the Potawatomi south of the St. Joseph River. These were the lands where Chief Topenebee’s band was living at the time of the 1821 treaty. (See Map 1). This ceded tract was then given back to the Potawatomi as a reservation for Pokagon’s band.⁹⁷

This treaty also granted a number of reservations to individuals in Indiana and Illinois.

68. “The reservation at Po ca gun's village for his band.” This reservation was located in Berrien County in the townships of Buchanan (T7SR18W), Niles (T7SR17W), and Bertrand (T8SR17W and T8SR18W) south of the St. Joseph River. This reservation was ceded back to the United States by the treaty of September 27, 1833.⁹⁸ See Maps 7 and 63.

This reservation encompassed the village of Pokagon’s band, the Baptist mission known as the “Carey Mission” established by Isaac McCoy under provisions of the 1821 treaty, and the Catholic mission at Pokagon’s village. There were numerous prairies, particularly the Terre Coupe prairie in the southern portion, cranberry and whortleberry swamps, and Indian fields throughout this reservation. The Chicago to Detroit road and other trails crossed this reservation.⁹⁹

After the Potawatomi ceded this reserve back to the United States in 1833, Pokagon’s band moved to Cass County where they purchased, for their own use, over eleven hundred acres of land in Silver Creek Township (T5SR16W).¹⁰⁰

1836

On March 28, 1836, the third major cession of the Indian lands in Michigan was concluded with the Ottawas and Chippewas. See Map 1. Under this treaty seventeen tracts of land were reserved for the Ottawa and Chippewa in the ceded area. The Indians believed these were permanent reservations, but when the Senate came to consider the treaty they limited the occupation of those reserves to five years “unless the United States grant them permission to remain on said lands for a longer period”. It was the government’s hope that the Indians could be induced to leave Michigan and accept reservations west of the Mississippi River. Because of

⁹⁶ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, 442.

⁹⁷ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, 399.

⁹⁸ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, 442.

⁹⁹ Robert Clark, Surveyor’s Field Notes, T8SR8W. Surveyor’s Plat Maps for T8SR8W, T7SR18W, T7SR17W, and T8SR17W.

¹⁰⁰ United States Bureau of Land Management Tract Book, Volume 5, pp. 177-179, for T5SR16W.

the unsettled state of affairs after the Senate modifications to this treaty, the General Land Office questioned whether they should go through the expense of locating and surveying these reserves if the Indians were going to be removed.¹⁰¹

By 1840, the government was considering allowing the Ottawas and Chippewas to remain in Michigan past the five year period imposed by the Senate. Michigan's Indian Agent Henry R. Schoolcraft was then directed to have their reservations surveyed. Despite the orders to survey these reservations, only three were actually located—the Manistee reservation for the Grand River Ottawas (number 71) the reservation for the Grand Traverse Indians (number 70) and for the Methodist mission of the Little Rapids (number 80).¹⁰²

Although most of these reservations were never surveyed, Agent Schoolcraft created a map of the Indian superintendency of Michigan showing where reservations were to be located. See Map 64 for the intended locations of these reservations.¹⁰³

69. “One tract of fifty thousand acres to be located on Little Traverse Bay.” This reservation was for the Cross Village band under chief Naw we mas kottay; the L’Arbre Croche band under chief O ge maw win ne and the Little Traverse band under chief Mawkassegen. A reservation was later created in this area by the treaty of 1855, see number 95.

70. “One tract of twenty thousand acres to be located on the north shore of Grand Traverse Bay.” This reservation was located in Grand Traverse County. When the Grand Traverse bands selected their reservation in 1840, the public land surveys had been completed in that area. The Ottawa and Chippewa Indians chose the townships of Peninsula (T28NR10W), (T29NR10W), and (T30NR10W) for their reservation. These townships were designated a reservation on the surveyor’s plat maps.¹⁰⁴ See Map 65. A reservation was created east of this area for these bands by the treaty of 1855, see number 96.

71. “One tract of seventy thousand acres to be located on or, north of the Pieire Marquette River.” This reservation was surveyed and was located in Manistee County in the townships of Filer (T21NR17W), Manistee (T22NR17W) and (T22NR16W) Brown (T22NR15W), Stronach (T21NR15W), Norman (T21NR14W) and (T21NR13W) and Dickson (T22NR14W) and (T22NR13W). This reservation was created as a location for the eight bands of Ottawas and Chippewas living in the Grand River Valley area. There was one band of Ottawas living in this area under chief Ke way cosh cum and the eight bands from the Grand River Valley were:

1. Fort Village Band under chief Naw naw mattap pee.
2. Little Prairie Band under chief Me she tay quot.
3. Grand Rapids Village band under chiefs Muc ke to wo shay and Naoh qua ge shik.
4. Prairie Village band under chief We co bush.
5. Forks of Grand River band under chief Ke way to aw bay.
6. Flat River Village under chief Waw ba wind da go.
7. Maple River Village under chief Mauck a tay o quot.

¹⁰¹ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, 491.

¹⁰² T.H. Crawford to H.R. Schoolcraft, November 4, 1840, National Archives Microfilm, Series M1, Roll 49, 415-416.

¹⁰³ A Map of the Acting Superintendency of Michigan, 1837, available at: <https://lib.msu.edu/branches/maps/MSU-Scanned/Michigan/843-C-1837-schoolcraft/>. Reservation numbers added by the author.

¹⁰⁴ H.R. Schoolcraft to T.H. Crawford, May 18, 1840, National Archives Microfilm, Series M234, Roll 427, 575-576.

8. Thornapple Village under chief Jack qua naw.

The Grand River bands refused to remove to this reservation and many purchased their own lands near their villages. The Manistee reservation was abandoned in 1839 and the reservation lands were restored to market in 1848.¹⁰⁵ See Map 66.

72. “One tract of one thousand acres to be located by Chingassanoo,—or the Big Sail, on the Cheboigan.” This reservation would have been located in Cheboygan County north of Mullett Lake. Big Sails village at that time was near the junction of the Cheboygan and Black rivers. A reservation was later created west of this area on Burt Lake by the treaty of 1855, see number 98.

73. “One tract of one thousand acres, to be located by Mujeekeewis, on Thunder-bay River.” This reservation would have been located in Alpena County on Thunder Bay for chief Muck eke wiss sance’s band. Three sections were reserved for this band by the 1855 treaty, see number 99.

74. and 75. “Two tracts of three miles square each, on the north shores of the said straits, between Point-au-Barbe and Mille Coquin River, including the fishing grounds in front of such reservations.” Reservation number 74 corresponds to the Chippewa village at Oak Point under chief Ance. It would have been located in Mackinac County, township 41 north of range 5 west. Reservation number 75 would also have been located in Mackinac County at Millecoquins Point in township 43 north of range 9 west for Mesutta gone’s band.

76. “The Beaver islands of Lake Michigan for the use of the Beaver-island Indians.” These islands in Lake Michigan are part of Charlevoix County. Chief Kaw a be kis say had his village on Beaver Island. Schoolcraft refers to this reservation as “The group of Beaver Islands”, implying that all of the islands in the vicinity of Big Beaver Island were to be reserved.¹⁰⁶ The 1855 treaty created a reservation for this band on Garden and High islands. See reservation number 94. See Map 9.

77. “Round Island, opposite Michilimackinac, as a place of encampment for the Indians, to be under the charge of the Indian department.” This reservation was in Mackinac County. Round Island is mostly contained in township 42 north of range 2 west.

This reservation was created as a place for the Indians to camp when visiting the Indian Agency on Mackinac Island. It was the site of a former Indian village and the government supplied a farmer and carpenter to work for the Indians.

78. “The islands of the Chenos, with a part of the adjacent north coast of Lake Huron, corresponding in length, and one mile in depth.” This reservation was also located in Mackinac County for the band under chief Shab wa way. It was located in the area of the Les Cheneaux Islands. Shab wa way’s village was located on the northern tip of Marquette Island where he had purchased lands prior to the 1855 treaty. An 1855 reservation was located here, see reservation number 92.

¹⁰⁵ Federal Tract Books, Vol. 33, p. 221.

¹⁰⁶ H.R. Schoolcraft to E.S. Haines, November 22, 1840, National Archives Microfilm, Series M234, Roll 403, 227-228.

79. “Sugar island, with its islets, in the river of St. Mary's.” This reservation was located on Sugar Island, Chippewa County for Ocunogeed’s band. The 1855 treaty established a reservation for this band, see reservation number 90.

80. “Six hundred and forty acres, at the mission of the Little Rapids.” The creation of this reservation began in 1826 under a treaty with the Chippewa Indians held at Fond du Lac. Article six of the 1826 treaty stated:

With a view to the improvement of the Indian youths, it is also agreed, that an annual sum of one thousand dollars shall be appropriated to the support of an establishment for their education, to be located upon some part of the St. Mary's river, and the money to be expended under the direction of the President; and for the accommodation of such school, a section of land is hereby granted. But the payment of the one thousand dollars stipulated for in this article, is subject to the same limitation described in the preceding article.¹⁰⁷

Indian Agent Henry R. Schoolcraft reported in 1833 that initial steps had been taken to establish a mission and school at the Little Rapids of the St. Mary’s River. The location of this reservation was made with the consent of the Indians and approved by Schoolcraft. It was located about two miles east of Fort Brady. Disputes over the ownership of this reservation after the Methodists moved their mission to Iroquois Point reached the Michigan Supreme Court in 1885.¹⁰⁸ See Maps 10 and 67.

81. “A tract commencing at the mouth of the Pississowining river, south of Point Iroquois, thence running up said stream to its forks, thence westward, in a direct line to the Red water lakes, thence across the portage to the Tacquimenon river, and down the same to its mouth, including the small islands and fishing grounds, in front of this reservation.” This reservation was located in Chippewa County along the Pississowining or Waiska and Tahquamenon rivers. This reservation would be for the band at Sault Ste. Marie under chief O shaw waw no and the Tahquamenon band under chief Kaw gay osh. The 1855 treaty established a reservation in this area for these bands, see reservation number 89.

82. “Six hundred and forty acres, on Grand Island.” Grand Island is located in Alger County in townships 47 north of ranges 18 and 19 west and township 48 north of range 19 west. The reservation would have been located on the southern part of the island in township 47 north of range 19 west. There was a Chippewa village in this area in the 1830s.

83. “Two thousand acres, on the main land south Grand Island.” This reservation would have been located in Alger County around the area of Munising. There was also a Chippewa village in this area in the 1830s.

84. and 85. “Two sections, on the northern extremity of Green Bay, to be located by a council of the chiefs.” These two reservations would have been located in Delta County where two Chippewa villages were located. Number 84 corresponds to the village under chief Mis son o

¹⁰⁷ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, 290.

¹⁰⁸ Larry M. Wyckoff, *Annual Reports from the Mackinac Indian Agency, 1833-1888*, pp. 31-32. Available at: <https://www.academia.edu/>. Henry A. Chaney, *Michigan Reports. Cases Decided in the Supreme Court of Michigan from January 21 to May 13, 1885*, Vol 56, pp. 62-94.

quot do at the head of Little Bay de Noc. Number 85 was located where the city of Escanaba now stands where the village of chief Nau we squa skum's band was located.

1854

On September 30, 1854 a treaty was concluded with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi at La Pointe, Wisconsin Territory, for a cession of land in Minnesota. This treaty created two reservations in Michigan for the Chippewas who had ceded their lands in Michigan under the treaty of October 4, 1842.¹⁰⁹

86. “For the L'Anse and Vieux De Sert bands, all the unsold lands in the following townships in the State of Michigan: Township fifty-one north range thirty-three west; township fifty-one north range thirty-two west; the east half of township fifty north range thirty-three west; the west half of township fifty north range thirty-two west, and all of township fifty-one north range thirty-one west, lying west of Huron Bay.” See Map 11. This reservation was located in Baraga County at the southern part of Keweenaw Bay. In 1855 there were four chiefs representing the bands residing on this reservation: David King, Posh quay gin, Nay taw me ge zhick and May yaw wosh.

87. “The Ontonagon band and that subdivision of the La Pointe band of which Buffalo is chief, may each select, on or near the lake shore, four sections of land.” This reservation was located in Ontonagon County, township 53 north of range 38 west, sections 22 and 23 and partial sections 14, 15, 26 and 27. O kun de kun (or O cun de cun) was the chief of this band. See Maps 11 and 68.

1855

The treaty of July 31, 1855, with the Ottawas and Chippewas who were parties to the treaty of March 28, 1836 eliminated the threat of removal and established reservations in areas ceded by the 1836 treaty.¹¹⁰ By the time of this treaty, the survey of the public lands in Michigan had been completed so the reservations were described in the standard township, range and sections designations. The first clause of Article 1 of the 1855 treaty provided reservations for the six bands of Sault Ste. Marie Chippewas, all in Chippewa County. The chiefs of these six bands were Pi aw be daw sing, O shaw waw no, Wah bo jieg or Waishkey, O maw no maw ne, Kay bay no din and Shaw wan. Four reservations were created for these six bands (see Map 10):

88. “Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, in township 47, north, range 5 west” and “sections 18, 19, and 30 in township 47 north, range 4 west.” Chief Shaw wan's band from Drummond Island settled on this reservation.

89. “Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 25, and 26, in township 47 north, range 3 west, and section 29 in township 47 north, range 2 west.” Three bands occupied this reservation—the Grand Island band under chief O maw no maw ne; the Tahquamenon River band under chief Kay bay no din; and the Sault Ste. Marie band under Chief Waishkey.

¹⁰⁹ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 10, 1109. *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 7, 591.

¹¹⁰ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 11, 621.

90. “Sections 2, 3, 4, 11, 14, and 15 in township 47 north, range 2 east, and section 34 in township 48 north, range 2 east.” This reservation was located on Sugar Island for the band under Chief Pi aw be daw sing.

91. “Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, and 33 in township 45 north, range 2 east; sections 1, 12, and 13, in township 45 north, range 1 east, and section 4 in township 44 north, range 2 east.” The band under chief O shaw waw no, which was located at Sault Ste. Marie, occupied this reservation. See Map 10.

The second clause of Article 1 of the treaty provided two reservations in Mackinac County for the six bands of Chippewas known as the Mackinac bands:

1. Escanaba River Band under Chief Naw o quaish cum.
2. Bay Noquet Band under Chief O me saw naw quaw do.
3. Les Cheneaux Island Band under Chief Shaw bway way.
4. St. Martin Island Band under Chief Shaw be co shing
5. Ance’s Band under Chief Ke wan day way.
6. Mackinac, Bois Blanc and Round Island Band under Chief Maw che paw go quay.

92. “Townships 42, north, ranges 1 and 2 west; and township 43 north, range 1 west.” The following chiefs and their band members resided on this reservation: Shaw bway way, Shaw be co shing, and Ke wan day way. See Map 10.

93. “Township 44 north, Range 12 west.” This thirteen thousand acre reservation was created for the Chippewa bands residing at Little Bay De Noc under chiefs Naw o quaish cum and O me saw naw quaw do. See Map 11.

The remaining band under chief Maw che paw go quay, a band composed mostly of women who were married to fur trade employees, settled on the Little Traverse reservation (number 95).

The third clause of Article 1 of the treaty provided for a reservation for the Beaver Island band that was formerly located on the northern tip of Beaver Island but had moved to Garden and High islands prior to the 1855 treaty.

94. “For the Beaver Island band—High Island, and Garden Island in Lake Michigan, being fractional townships 38 and 39 north, range 11 west—40 north, range 10 west, and in part 39 north, range 9 and 10 west.” This band was under chief Kay nwaw be kisse at the time of the 1855 treaty. See Map 9.

The fourth clause of Article 1 of the treaty provided for a reservation for the Ottawas living around Little Traverse Bay in Emmet County. This reservation was located in the same area as the 1836 reservation (number 69). In 1855, the Little Traverse bands consisted of four bands:

1. Little Traverse Bay Band under Chief Alexander Ne saw waw quot.
2. L’Arbre Croche Band under Chief Nay o ge maw.
3. Village of the Cross under Chief Naw we maish co tay.

4. Bear Creek Band under Chief Daniel Mwaw ke we naw.

In addition to these four bands, members from fifteen other bands also settled on this reservation.¹¹¹

95. “For the Cross Village, Middle Village, L'Arbrechroche and Bear Creek bands, and of such Bay du Noc and Beaver Island Indians as may prefer to live with them, townships 34 to 39, inclusive north, range 5 west—townships 34 to 38, inclusive north, range 6 west,—townships 34, 36, and 37, north, range 7 west, and township 34 north, range 8 west lying north of Pine River.” See Map 9.

The fifth clause of Article 1 of the treaty provided for a reservation for the Ottawa and Chippewa bands living around Grand Traverse Bay. By the time of the 1855 treaty the following chiefs and their bands were located in the Grand Traverse region:

1. Aish quay go nay be
2. Addison Aw ko we say
3. Daniel O naw maw neece
4. Simon Kay quay to say
5. Joseph Shaw bwaw sung
6. Peter Waw kay zoo
7. Ke way cush cum
8. John B. Maw caw day no kay

96. “For the bands who usually assemble for payment at Grand Traverse, townships 29, 30 and 31 north range 11 west, and townships 29, 30 and 31 north range 12 west, and the east half of township 29, north range, 9 west.” This reservation location does not correspond to the 1836 reservation location (number 70). With the threat of removal under the 1836 treaty, many band members purchased their own lands in an effort to avoid removal from Michigan. Since the Grand Traverse reservation under the 1836 treaty was the only one of three reservations that were surveyed or located, those lands were withdrawn from sale and no individual purchases could be made from those lands. Instead, these Indians purchased lands in Leelanau County west of their 1836 reserve. It was in this area where they purchased their lands that they selected for their 1855 treaty. See Map 9.

The sixth clause of Article 1 of the treaty provided for a reservation for the Grand River Ottawa and Chippewa bands. The following chiefs were considered part of the Grand River Bands at the time of the 1855 treaty:

1. Waw be gay kake.
2. Ne be nay ke zhick.
3. Kaw gay gaw bo we.
4. Shaw gwaw baw no
5. Caub mo say.
6. Ching gwaw she.
7. Shay quay naw.
8. Maish ke aw she.

¹¹¹ Larry M. Wyckoff, *The Ottawa and Chippewa Bands in Michigan and the Allotment of their Lands under the Treaty of July 31, 1855*. Available at: <https://www.academia.edu/>.

- 9. O pego.
- 10. Maish caw.
- 11. Shaw be quo ung.
- 12. Pay maw se gay.
- 13. Kin ne we ke zhick.
- 14. Pay shaw se gay.

97. “For the Grand River bands, township 12, north, range 15 west, and townships 15, 16, 17 and 18, north, range, 16 west.” Township 12, north, range 15 west was located in Muskegon County and was selected because a number of the Muskegon River band members were living in that area and wished to remain. Of the other four townships, two were located in Oceana County and two in Mason County. See Map 8.

The seventh clause of Article 1 of the treaty provided for a reservation for the Cheboygan band of Indians under chief Joseph Ke she go me.

98. “For the Cheboygan band township 35, and 36, north range, 3 west.” This reservation was located around Burt Lake in Cheboygan County. See Map 9.

The eighth clause of Article 1 of the treaty provided for a reservation for the Thunder Bay band of Chippewa Indians.

99. “For the Thunder Bay band, section 25 and 36 in township 30 north, range 7 east, and section 22 in township 30 north, range 8 east.” This reservation was located in Alpena County near Thunder Bay. See Map 9.

1855

In 1852, Congress passed an Act granting the state of Michigan the right to construct a canal through the military reservation at Sault Ste. Marie. The construction of this canal was directly through the Indian camping ground and reservation granted to the Chippewas by the treaty of June 16, 1820 and reaffirmed by the treaty of March 28, 1836 (reservation number 45).¹¹²

By the treaty of August 2, 1855¹¹³ with the Chippewa Indians of Sault Ste. Marie, the reservation granted under the treaty of June 16, 1820, “for a perpetual right of fishing at the falls of St. Mary's, and also a place of encampment” was ceded to the United States. For this surrender, the government granted an island in the St. Mary's River adjacent to the fishing grounds to chief O shaw waw no.

100. “The United States also give to the chief, O-shaw-waw-no, for his own use, in fee-simple, a small island in the river St. Mary's, adjacent to the camping-ground hereby surrendered, being the same island on which he is now encamped, and said to contain less than half an acre.” This

¹¹² *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 10, 35. H.R. Schoolcraft to G.W. Manypenny, July 4, 1853, National Archives Microfilm, Series M234, Roll 404, 67-68.

¹¹³ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 11, 631.

reservation was located in township 47 north of range 1 east, section 6, the eastern most island in that section. This island was later destroyed by the construction of the Soo Canal. See Map 69.

1855

The Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River were required to remove from Michigan under their previous treaties of 1836 and 1837. However, like the Ottawas and Chippewas, many refused to move. To accommodate the Chippewas remaining in Michigan, the treaty of August 2, 1855, with the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River, created two reservations for these bands.¹¹⁴ The first clause of article one of the treaty created a reservation in Isabella County (see Map 8):

101. “Six adjoining townships of land in the county of Isabella, to be selected by said Indians within three months from this date, and notice thereof given to their agent.” The following townships were selected:

The north ½ of township 14 north of range 3 west (Chippewa Township)
The north ½ of township 14 north of range 4 west (Union Township)
All of township 15 north of range 3 west (Denver Township)
All of township 15 north of range 4 west (Isabella Township)
All of township 15 north of range 5 west (Nottawa Township)
All of township 14 north of range 5 west (Deerfield Township)
All of township 16 north of range 3 west (Wise Township)

The second clause of article one of the treaty created a reservation in Bay and Arenac counties (see Map 6):

102. “A tract of land in one body, equal in extent to two townships, on the north side of Saginaw Bay, to be selected by them, and notice given as above provided.” The treaty was amended to increase the size of this reservation to six townships:

Township 17 north of range 3 east (Mount Forest Township, Bay County)
Township 17 north of range 4 east (Pinconning Township, Bay County)
Township 17 north of range 5 east (Pinconning Township, Bay County)
Township 18 north of range 3 east (Gibson Township, Bay County)
Township 18 north of range 4 east (Lincoln Township, Arenac County)
Township 18 north of range 5 east (Standish Township, Arenac County)

This reservation was ceded back to the United States by the treaty of October 18, 1864, and the Chippewas residing on this reservation were relocated to the Isabella reservation.¹¹⁵

At the time of the 1855 treaty there were thirteen bands of these Chippewas under the following chiefs:

1. Nauch che gaw me

¹¹⁴ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 11, 633.

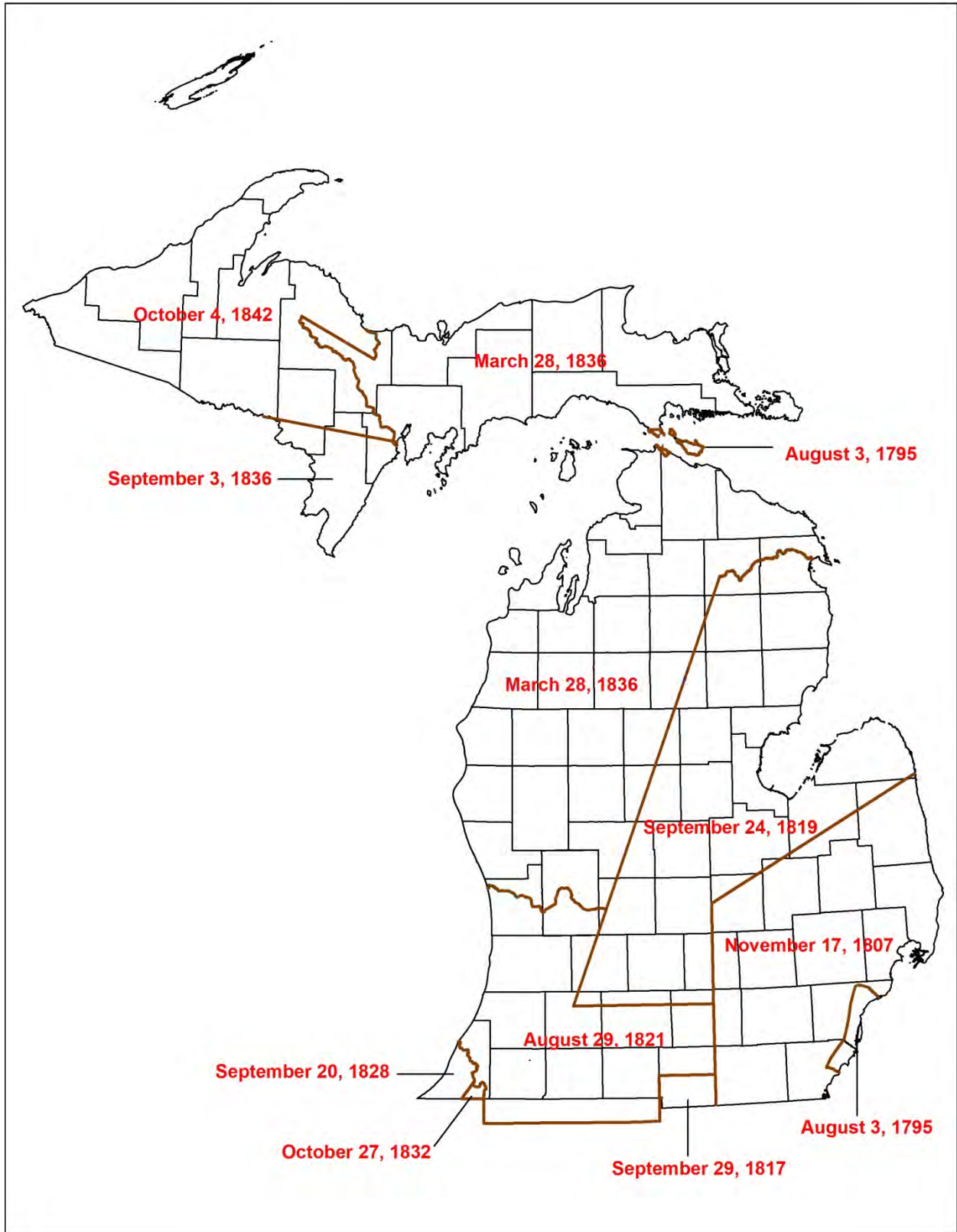
¹¹⁵ *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 14, 657.

2. O saw waw bun
3. Samuel D. Simonds or Shaw shaw way nay beece
4. Naw we ke zhick
5. Thomas Dutton or Saw gaw che way o say
6. Kaw gay ge zhick
7. Pe nay se waw be
8. Ottaw wance
9. Ne gaw ne ge zhick
10. Naw taw way
11. Wain ge ge zhick
12. Kaw me squaw bo no kay
13. John Pay me quo ung

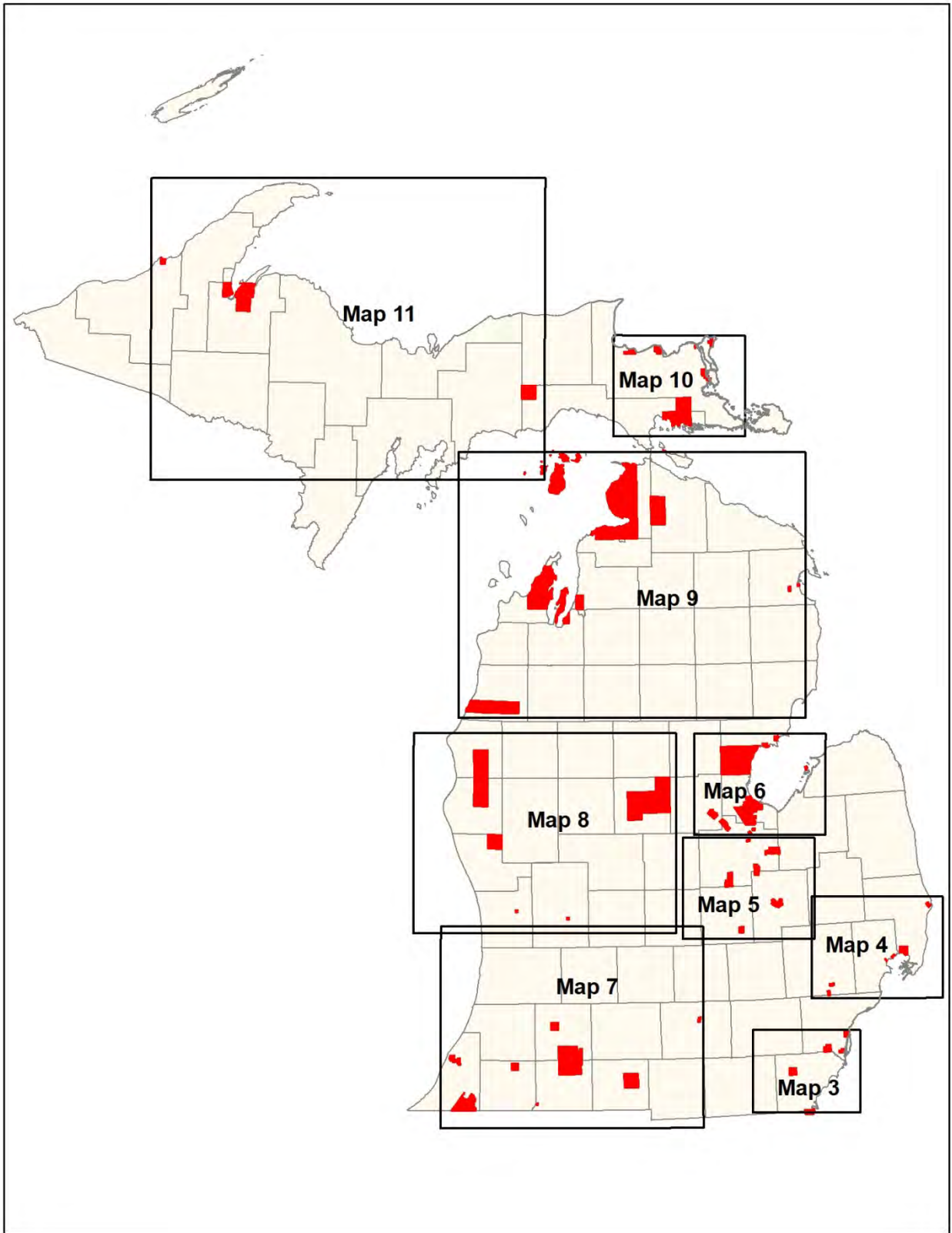
The majority of these bands settled on the Isabella reservation. The following bands, however, settled on the Saginaw Bay reservation: Nauch che gaw me's band, a portion of Pe nay se waw be's band, Ottaw wance's band and Ne gaw ne ge zhick's band. After the treaty of 1864, these bands moved to the Isabella reservation.¹¹⁶

¹¹⁶ Larry M. Wyckoff, *The Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River of Michigan and the Allotment of their Lands under the Treaties of August 2, 1855 and October 18, 1864*. Available at: <https://www.academia.edu/>.

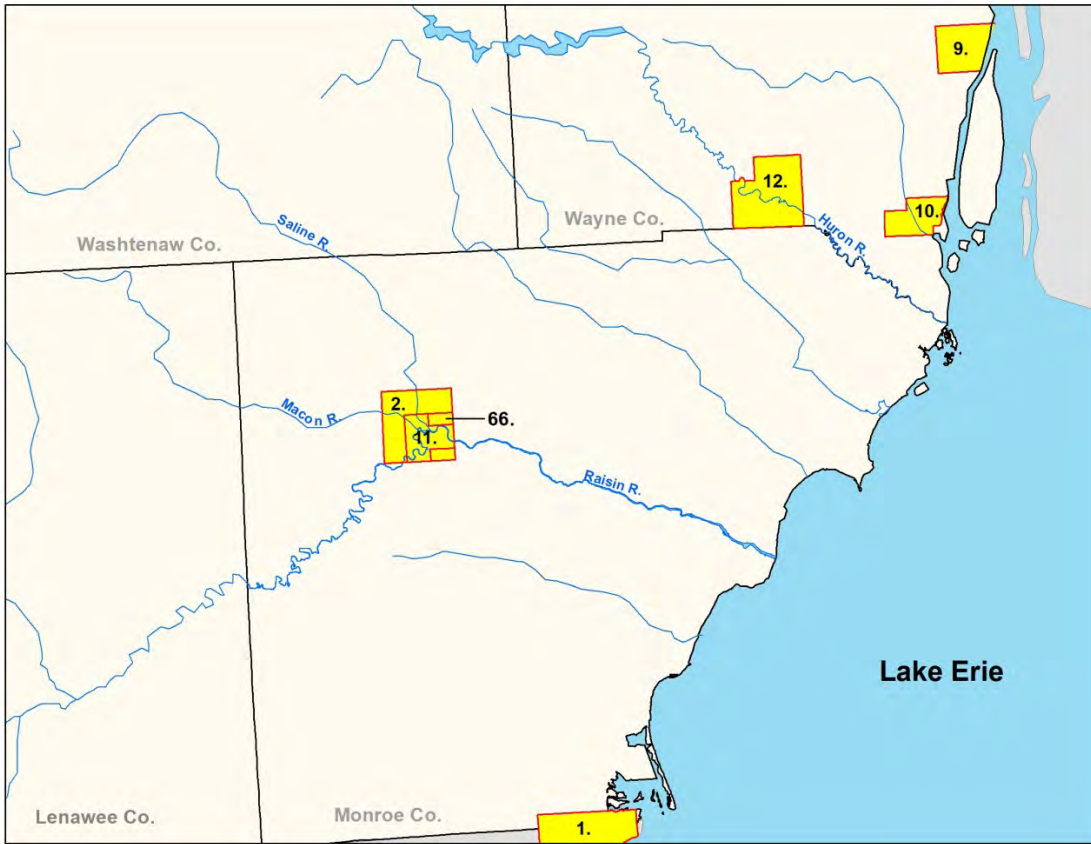
MAPS



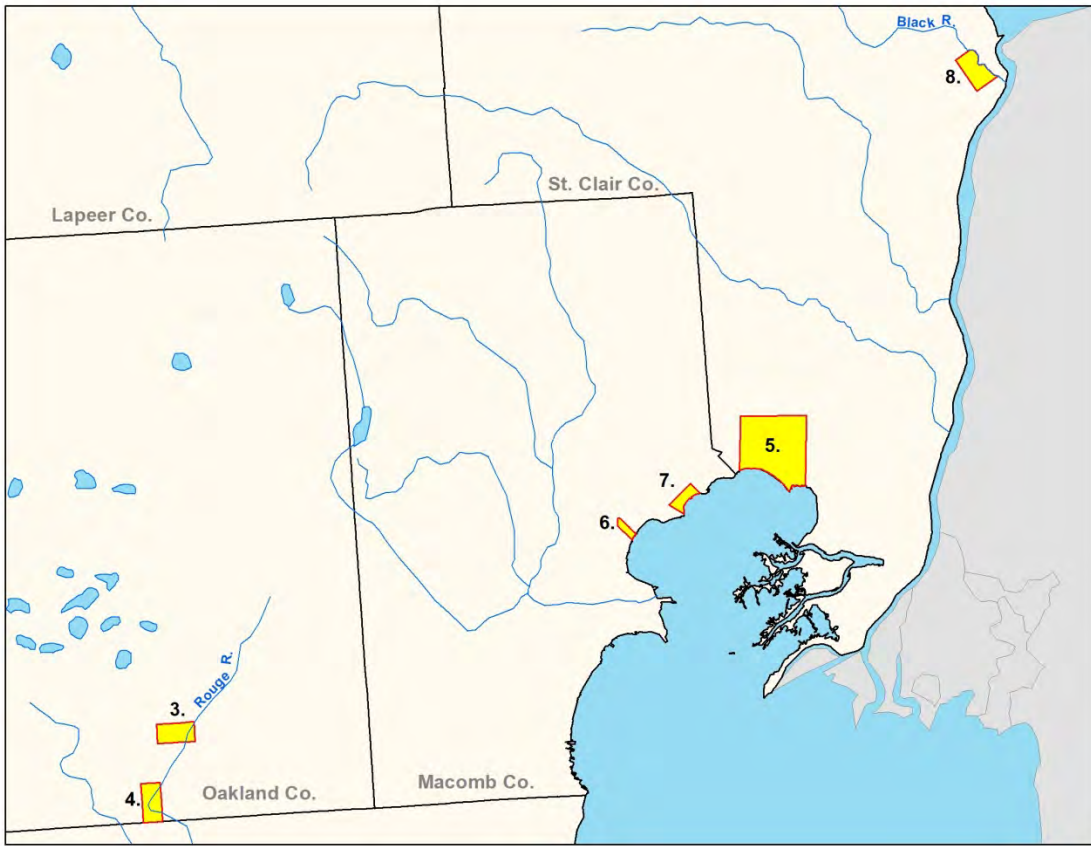
MAP 1. Land Cessions in Michigan.



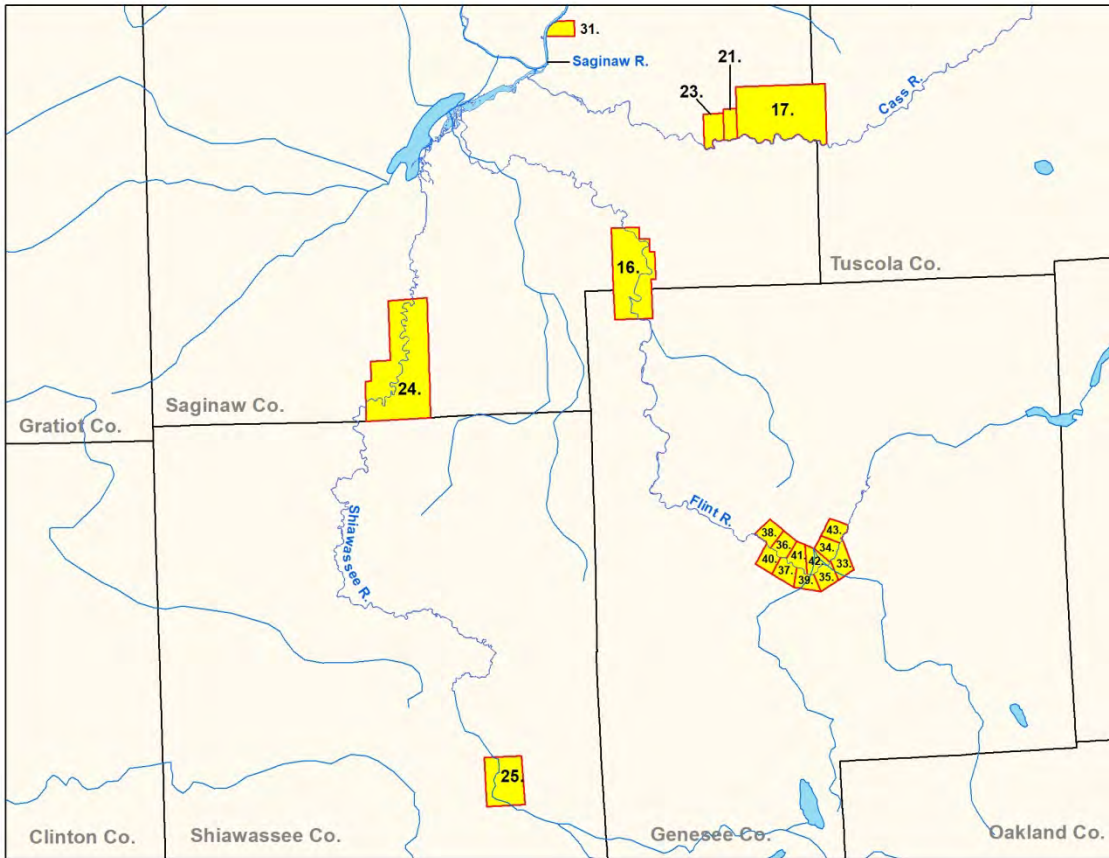
MAP 2. Index of detailed maps.



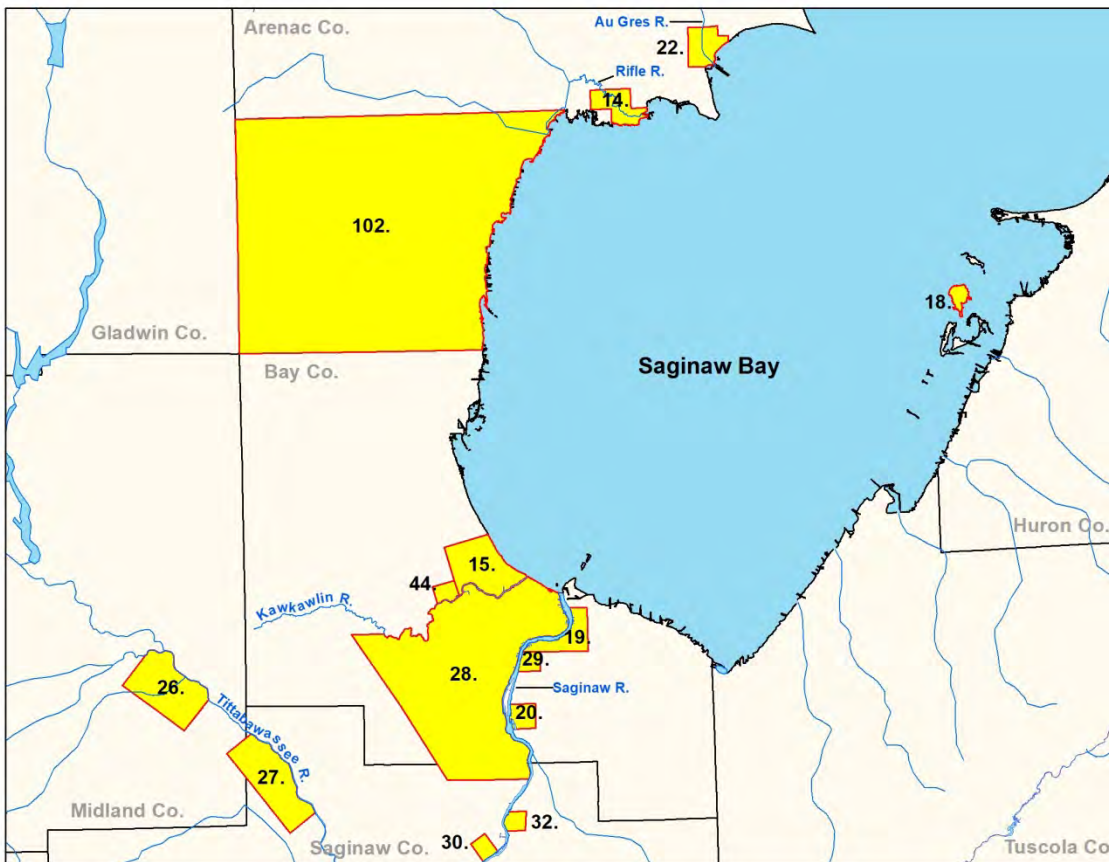
MAP 3. Reservations in Monroe and Wayne counties.



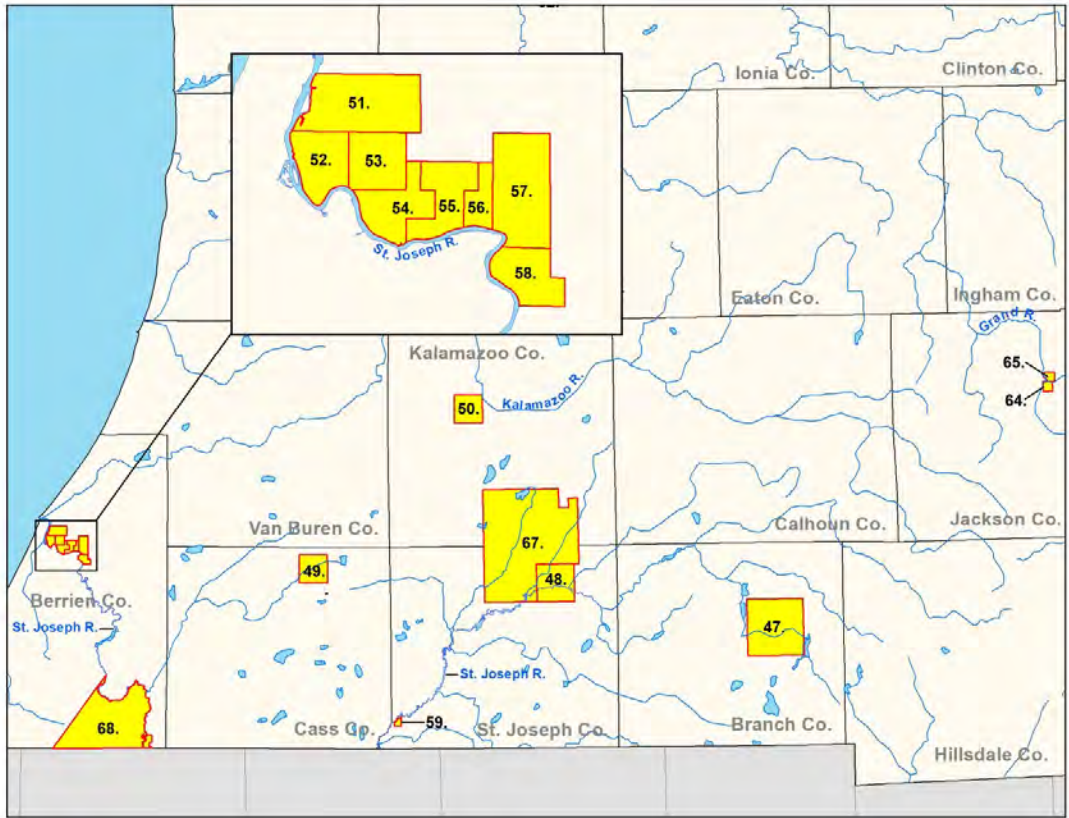
MAP 4. Reservations in Oakland, Macomb and St. Clair counties.



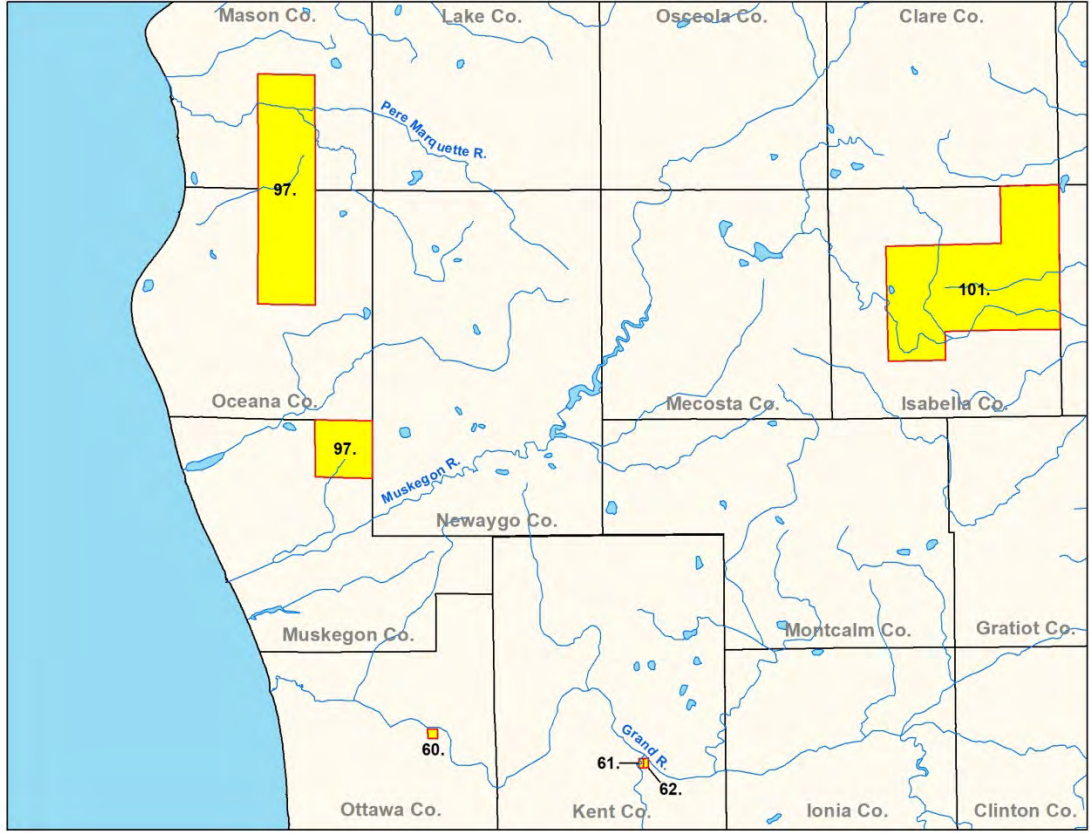
MAP 5. Reservations in Shiawassee, Genesee, Saginaw and Tuscola counties.



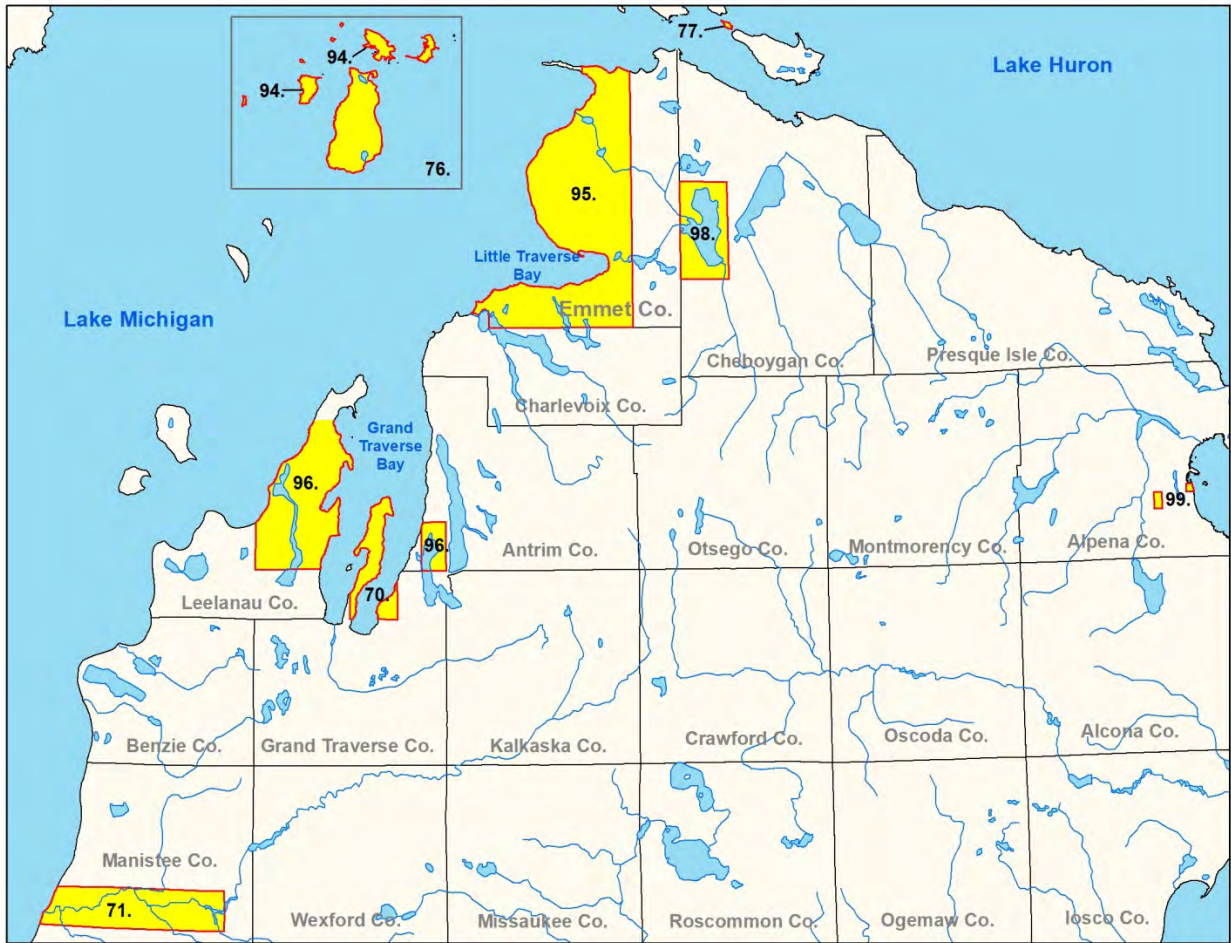
MAP 6. Reservations in Saginaw, Midland, Bay, Arenac and Huron counties.



MAP 7. Reservations in Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Branch, Kalamazoo and Jackson counties.



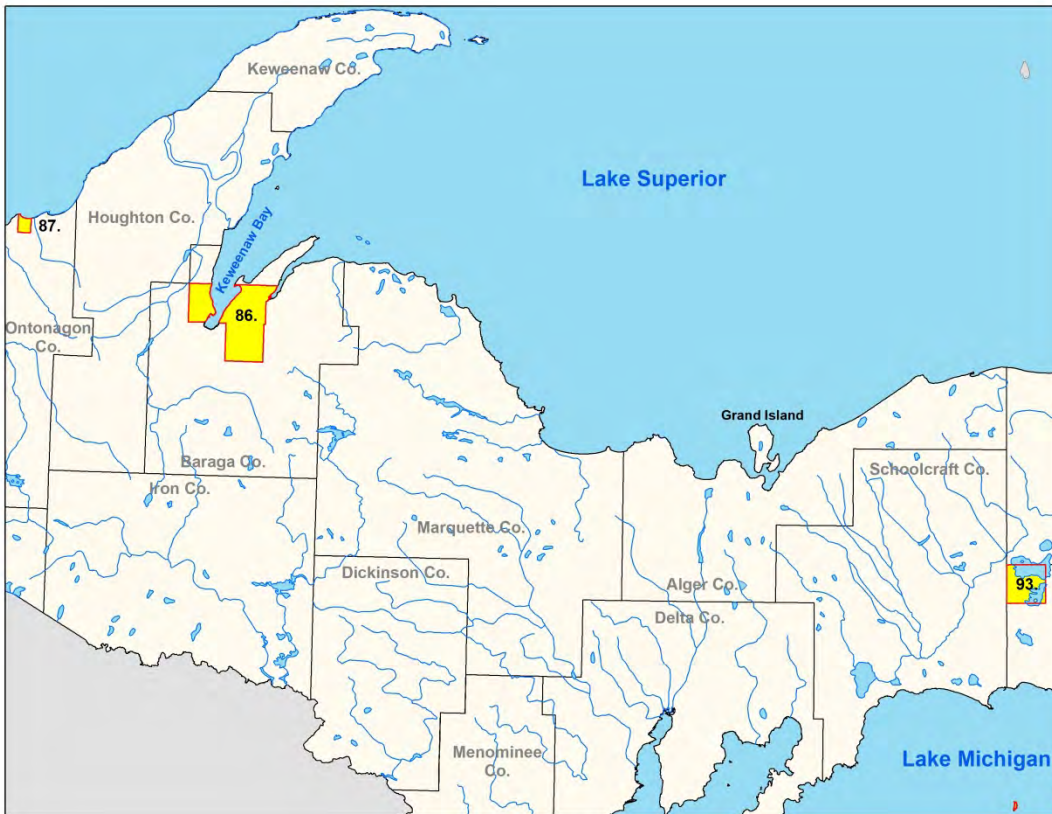
MAP 8. Reservations in Ottawa, Kent, Muskegon, Oceana, Mason and Isabella counties.



MAP 9. Reservations in the northern portion of the Lower Peninsula.



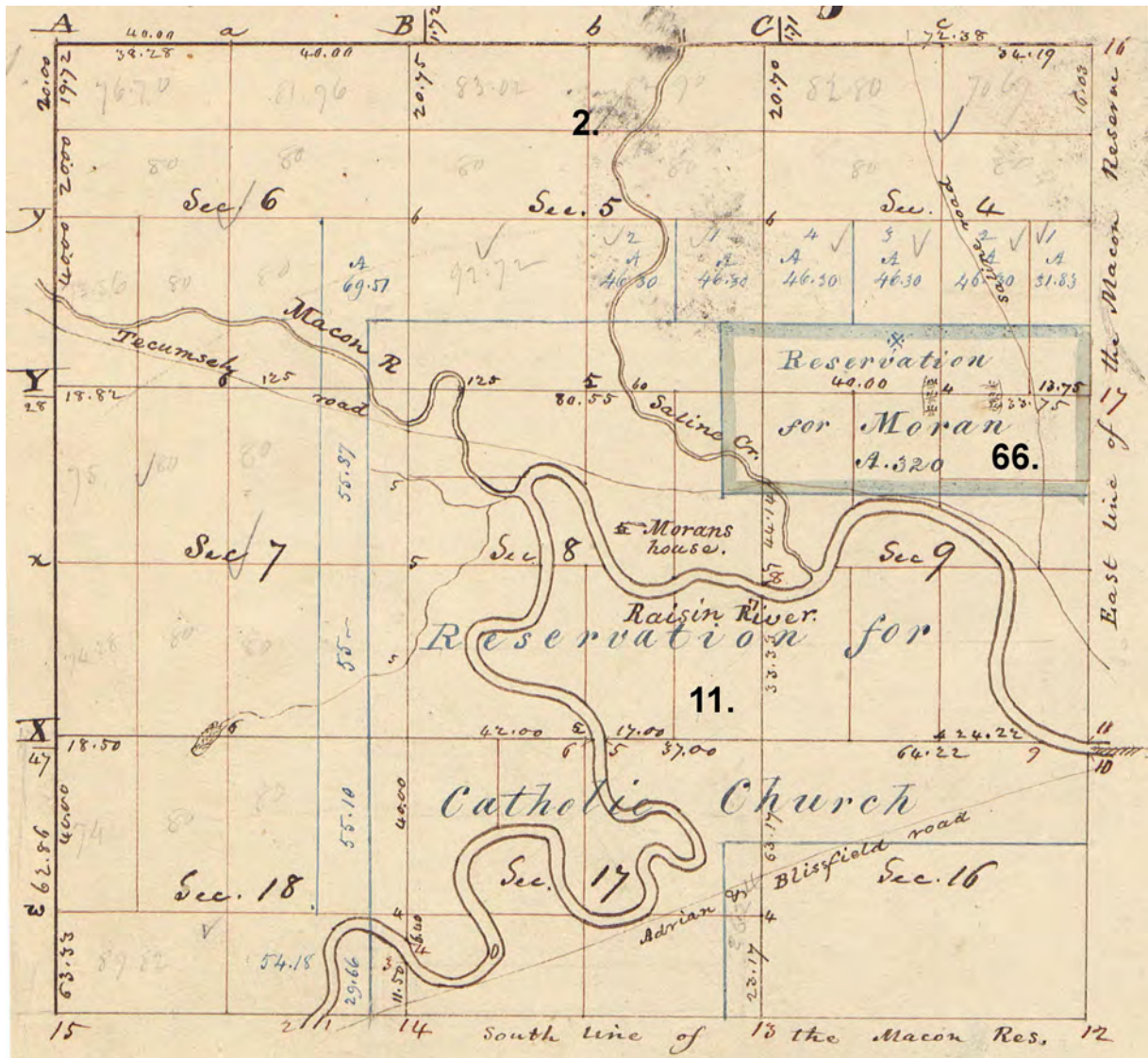
MAP 10. Reservations in the eastern end of the Upper Peninsula.



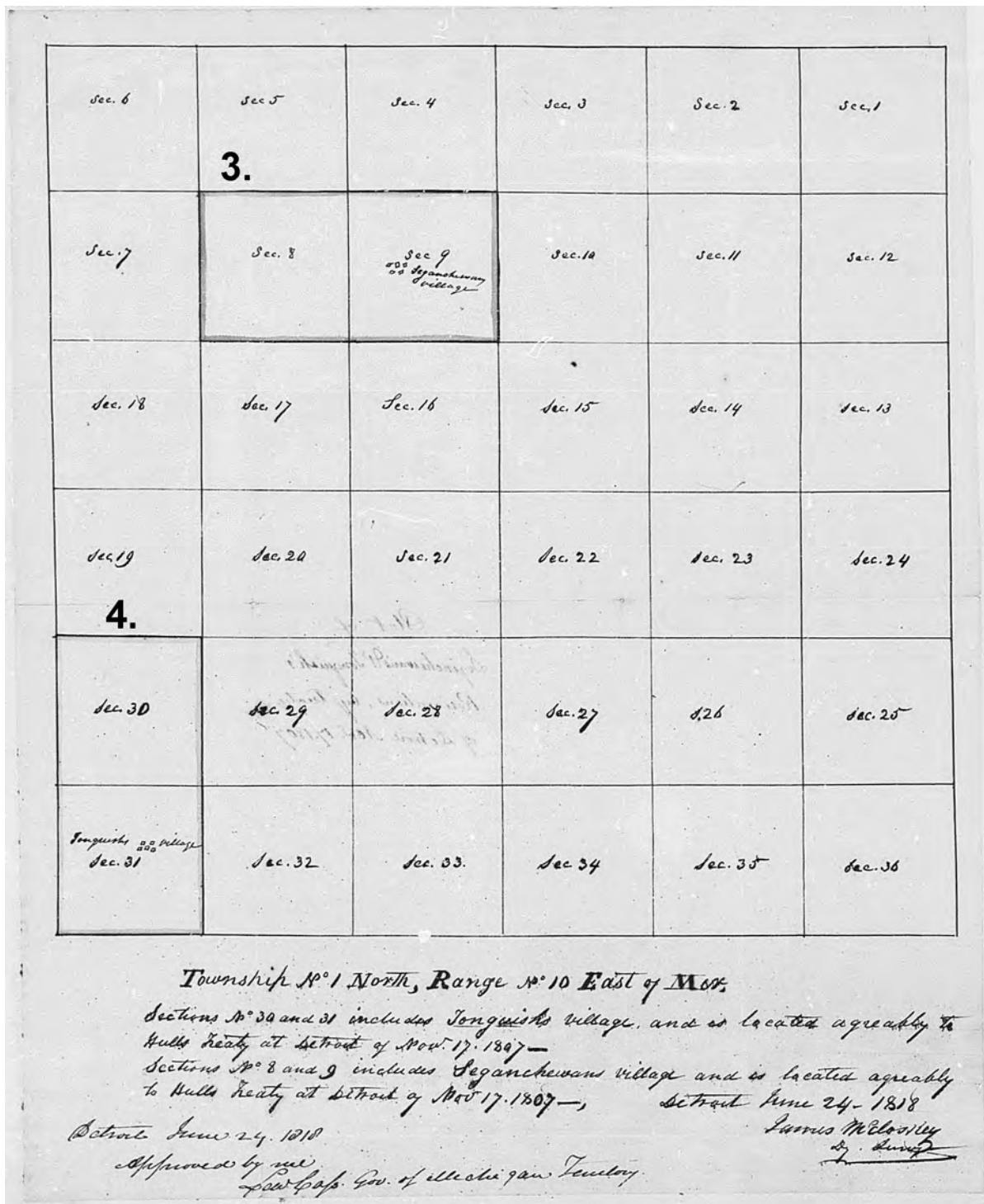
MAP 11. Reservations in the western end of the Upper Peninsula.



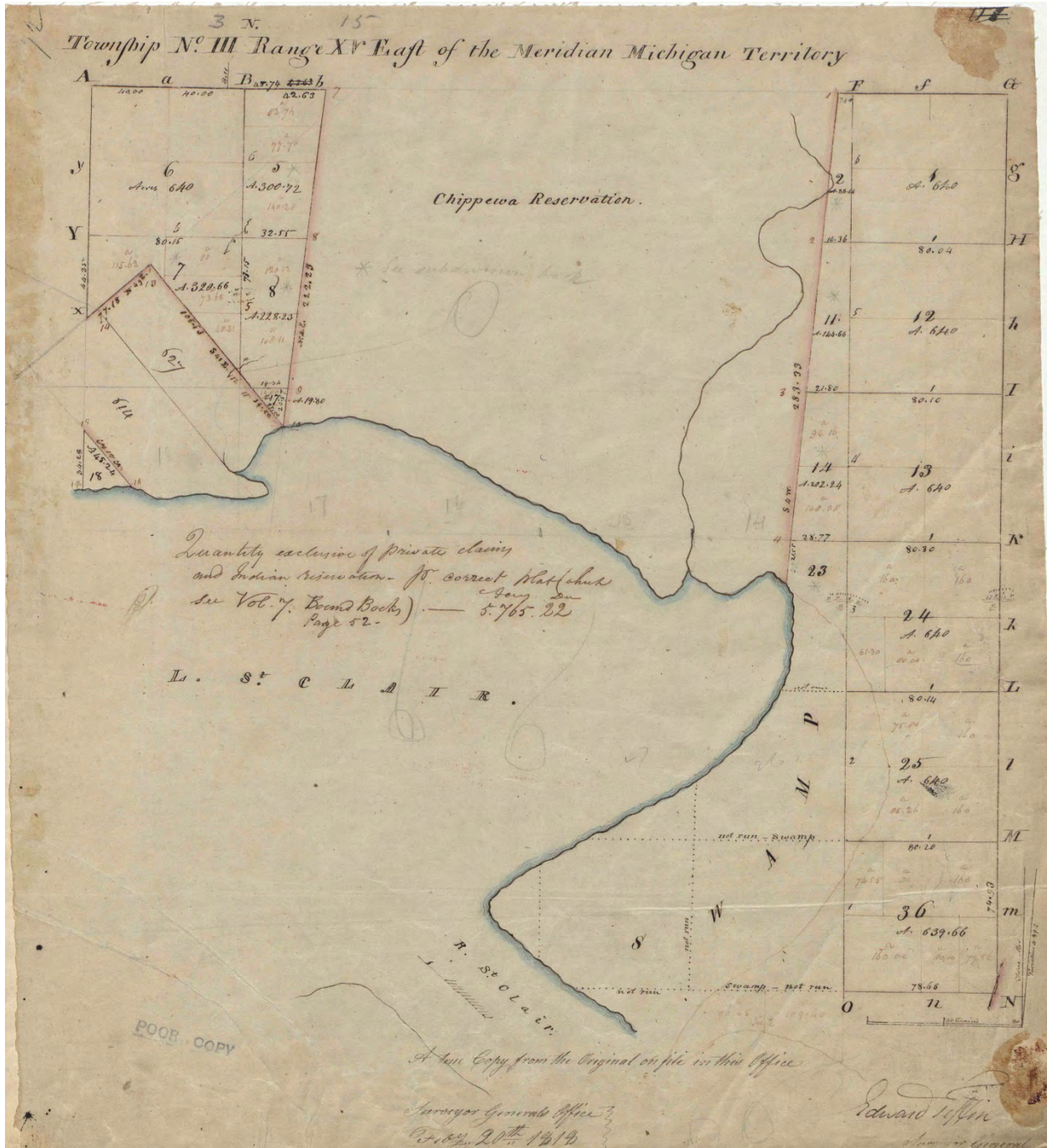
MAP 12. Surveyor's map of partial township 8 south, range 8 east showing reservation number 1.



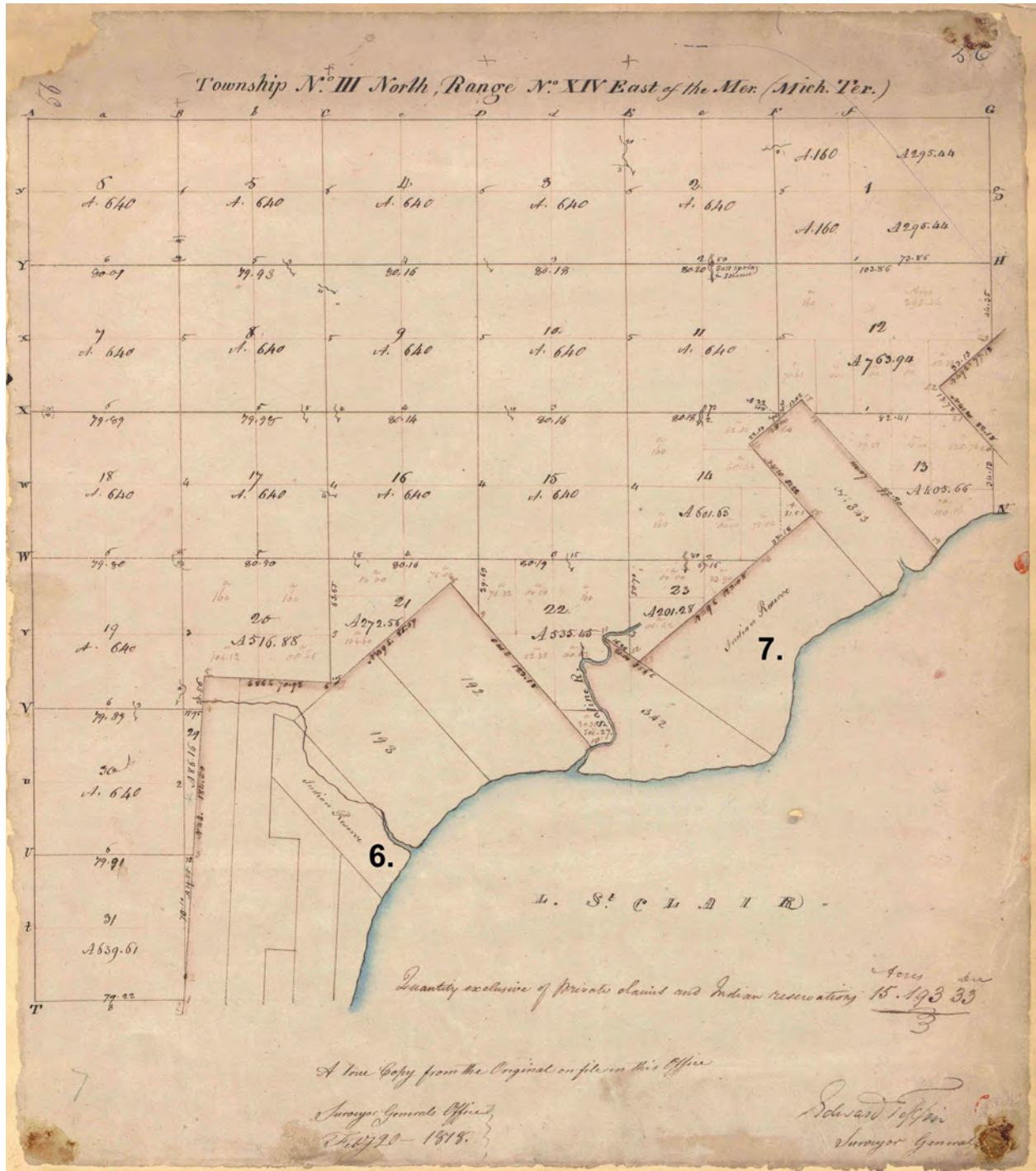
MAP 13. Surveyor's map of partial township 6 south, range 7 east showing reservation numbers 2, 11 and 66.



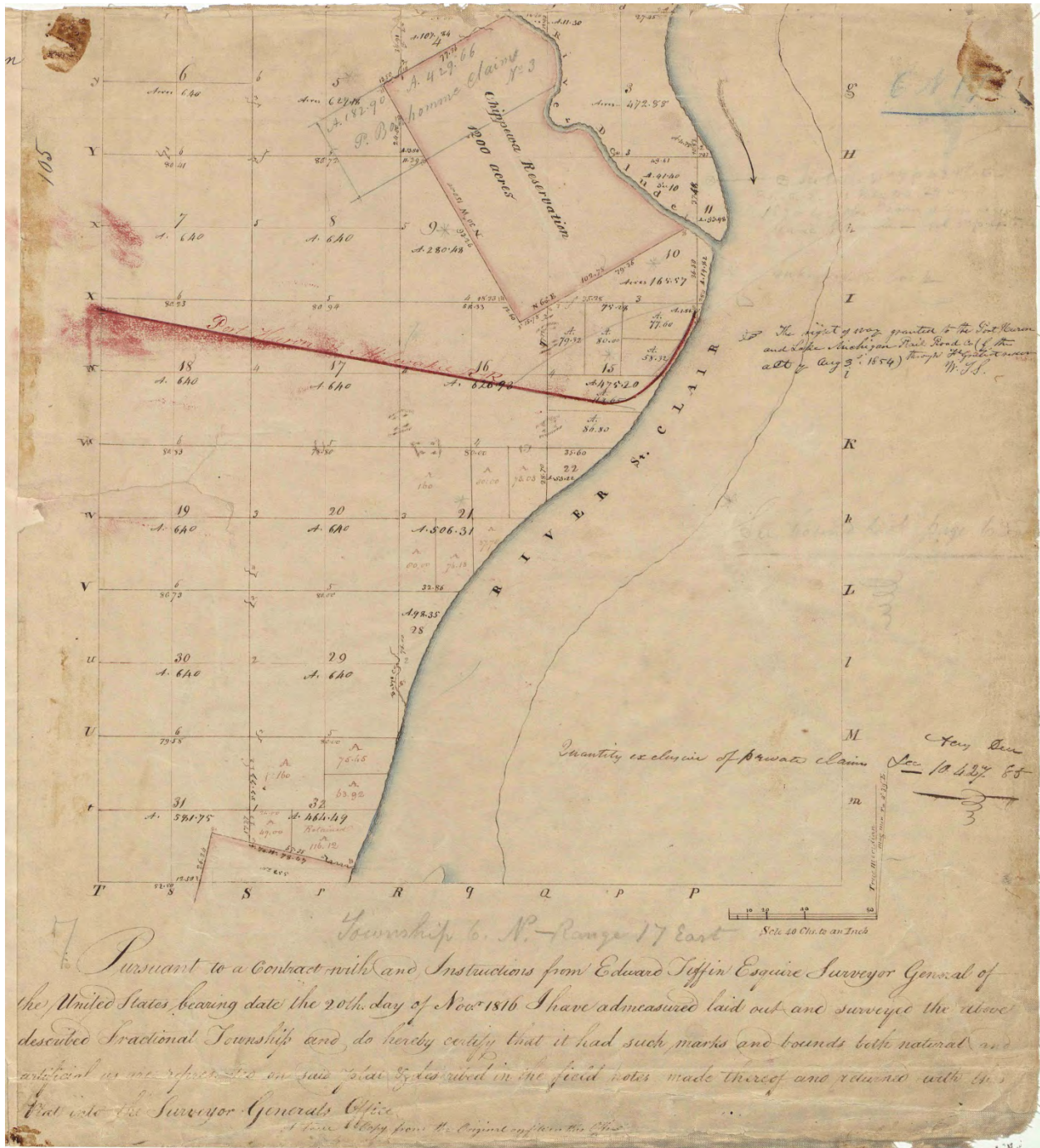
MAP 14. Surveyor's map of township 1 north, range 10 east showing reservation numbers 3 and 4.



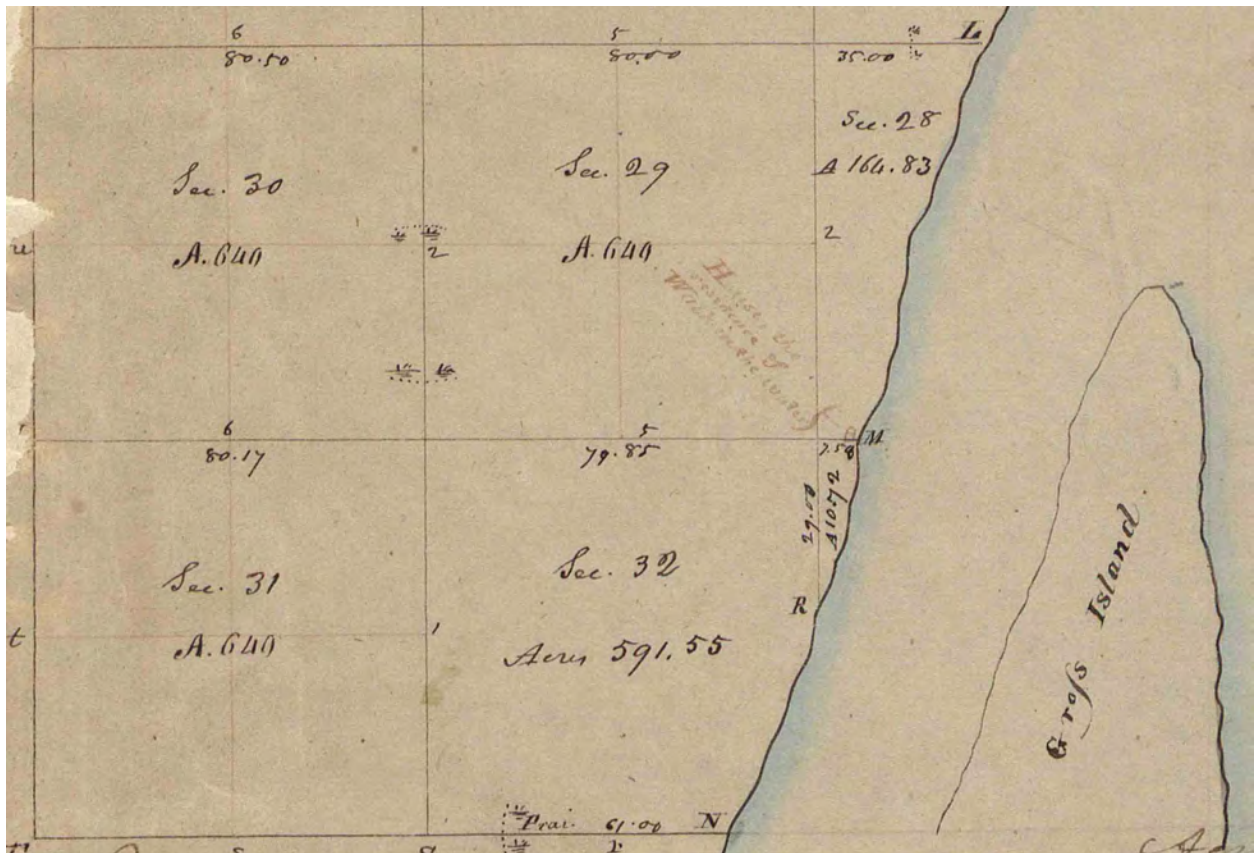
MAP 15. Surveyor's plat map of township 3 north, range 15 east showing a portion of reservation number 5.



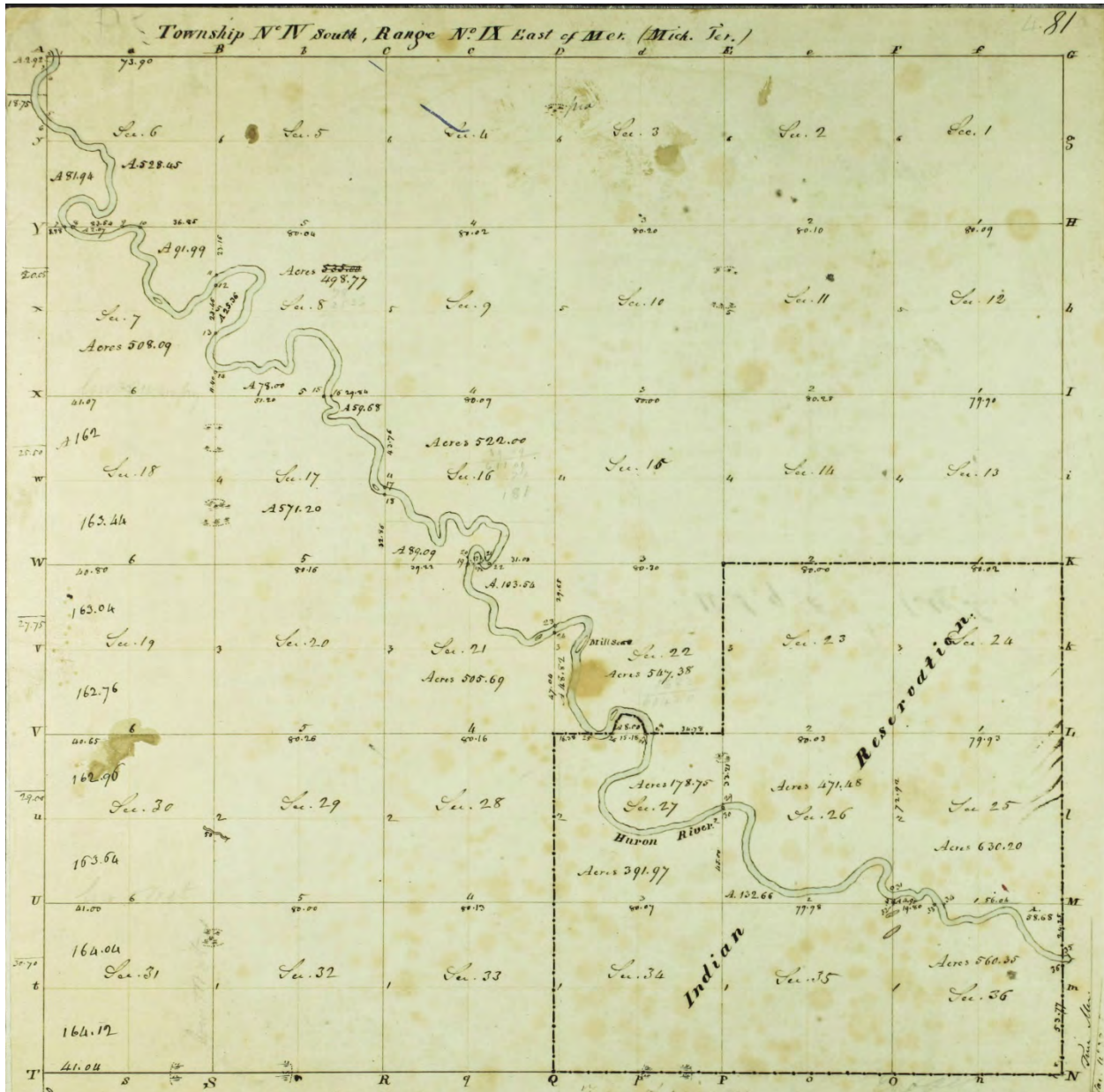
MAP 16. Surveyor's plat map of township 3 north, range 14 east showing reservation numbers 6 and 7.



MAP 17. Surveyor's Plat Map of Township 6 North, Range 17 East showing Reservation number 8.



MAP 18. Surveyor's Plat map showing a portion of Township 3 South, Range 11 East showing Walk-in-the-Water's village on the Maguagon Reservation (No. 9).



MAP 19. Surveyor's plat map of township 4 south, range 9 east showing reservation number 12.¹

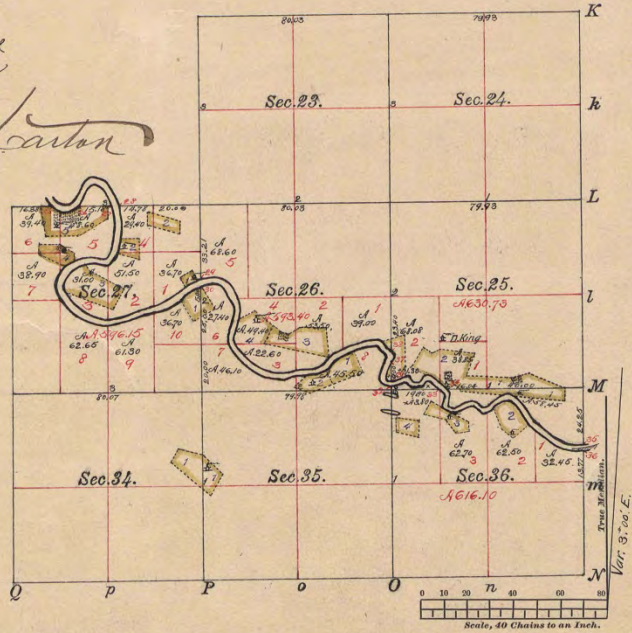
¹ Surveyor's plat map from: <http://seekingmichigan.org>.

In Sec. 25. Improvement	N ^o 1. Tawaughtea's, excellent land, well cultivated & fenced, good orchard, A. 11.70
	N ^o 2. Short's, excellent land, well cultivated & fenced, good orchard & house, A. 35.03
In Sec. 26. Improvement	N ^o 1. Tawaughtea's, excellent land, well cultivated & fenced and has a house on it, A. 9.45
	N ^o 2. Same 1 st rate land and well fenced, and has a house on it, A. 13.50
	N ^o 3. Blue Jacket's 1 st rate land, well cleared & fenced, but not cultivated, A. 5.00
	N ^o 4. Same well cleared and fenced, A. 5.09
In Sec. 27.	N ^o 1. Arms. Not well cultivated, but well fenced, the one south side of Huron River some small fruit trees, both excellent land, A. 11.55
	N ^o 2. John S. Bareskin's. Well cultivated & cleared house on the tract adjoining the River (see tract A. 2470th, 16.79
	N ^o 3. Kary Quagua's 1 st rate land, well cultivated, cleared & fenced, some few fruit trees, A. 22.32
	N ^o 4. Same 1 st rate land, well cultivated, cleared & fenced, containing a small orchard, A. 1.14
	N ^o 5. John & Kary Bowyer's 1 st rate land, well cultivated & fenced, with an orchard & house, A. 26.15
In Sec. 26.	N ^o 1. Blue Jacket's 1 st rate land, well cultivated, cleared & fenced, A. 12.00
	N ^o 2. Seneca Widow's 1 st rate land, well cultivated, cleared & fenced, and has a house on it, A. 2.24
	N ^o 3. Katy Quagua's 1 st rate land, well cultivated & fenced & a good orchard, A. 17.85
	N ^o 4. No. Fat's. 1 st rate land, well cultivated & fenced, has a house on it, A. 44.45
In Sec ^s 25 & 26	N ^o 1. Seneca Widow's. Well cultivated, cleared & fenced, and has a house on it, A. 18.40
	Unknown improvement not described - A. 12.14

Michigan State Land Office, Lansing, Michigan, April 19, 1913.

I hereby certify that this is a true copy of the original now on file in this office and of the whole thereof.

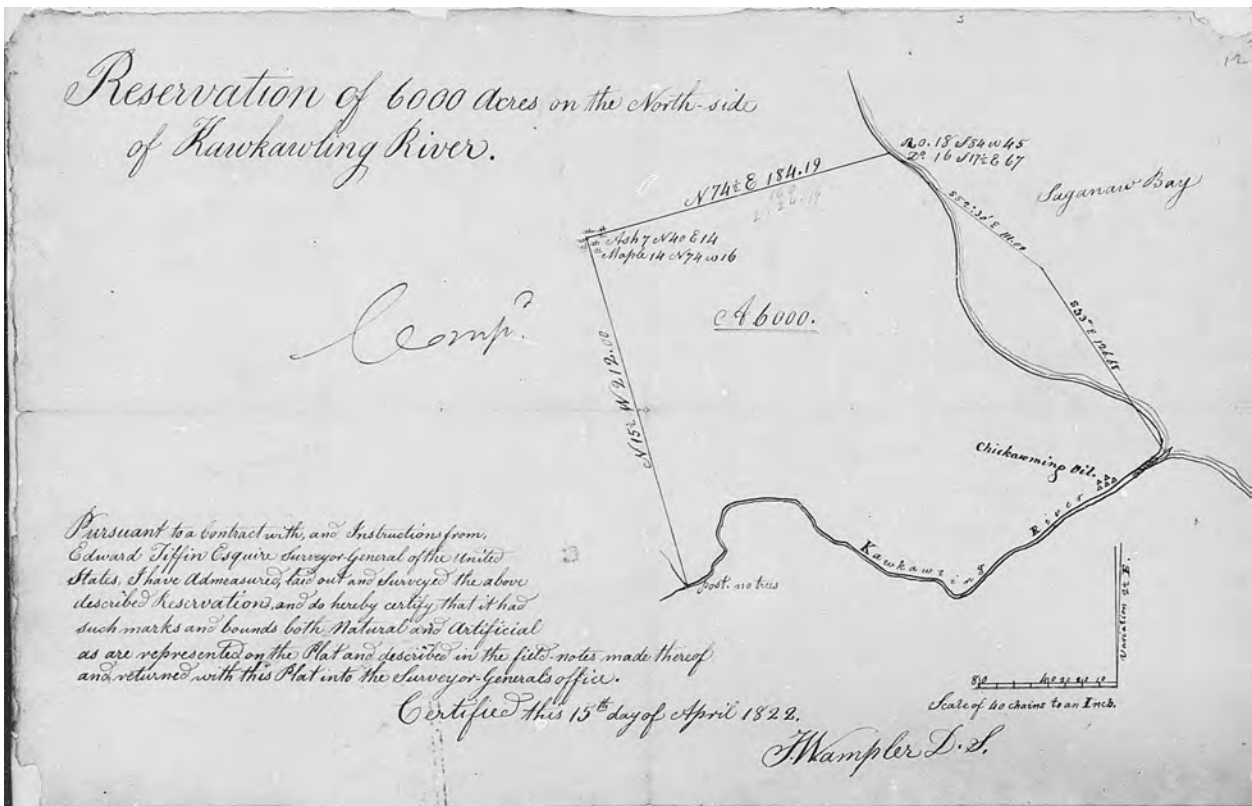
Augustus C. Barton
Commissioner



MAP 20. Survey of improvements made on reservation number 12.

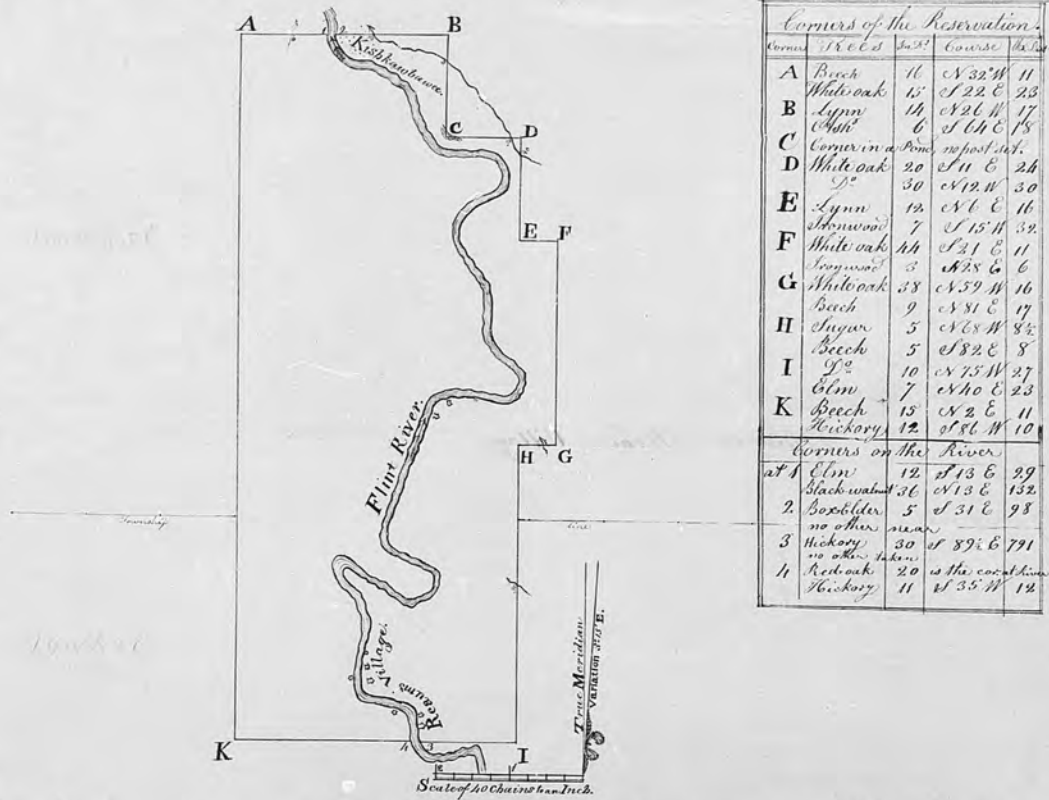


MAP 21. Surveyor's plat map of partial townships 18 north, range 6 east and 19 north, ranges 6 and 7 east showing reservation numbers 14 and 22.



MAP 22. Survey of reservation number 15.

Reservation of 5760 Acres, on Flint River, including Reaums Village and Kishkaha-wee.



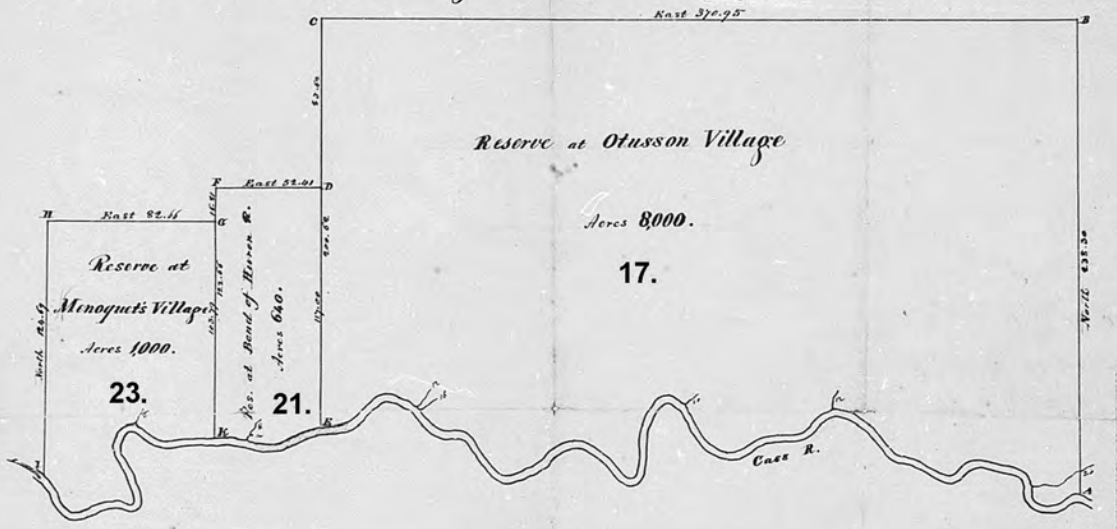
Corners of the Reservation.			
Corner	Tree	Dist	Course
A	Beech	16	N 32° W 11
	White oak	15	S 22° E 23
B	Lynn	14	N 26° W 17
	400'	6	S 64° E 15
C	Corner in a Pine	no post set.	
D	White oak	20	S 11° E 24
	7'	30	N 12° W 30
E	Lynn	12	N 51° E 16
	Shoewood	7	S 15° W 32
F	White oak	44	S 21° E 11
	Spruce	3	N 28° E 6
G	White oak	38	N 59° W 16
	Beech	9	N 81° E 17
H	Sugar	5	N 68° W 82
	Beech	5	S 82° E 8
I	9'	10	N 75° W 27
	Elm	7	N 40° E 23
K	Beech	15	N 2° E 11
	Hickory	12	N 56° W 10
Corners on the River.			
1	Elm	12	S 13° E 29
	Black walnut	36	N 13° E 132
2	Boxelder	5	S 31° E 98
	no other near		
3	Hickory	30	S 89° E 791
	no other taken		
4	Red oak	20	is the corner line
	Hickory	11	N 35° W 12

Pursuant to a Contract with, and Instructions from Edward Tiffin Esquire, Surveyor General of the United States bearing date the day of 1821 I have Admeasured, laid out, and Surveyed, the above described Reservation; and do hereby certify that I had such Marks & Bounds, both Natural, and Artificial, as are represented on the Plat and described in the Field Notes made thereof and returned with the Plat into the Surveyor Generals Office. Certified this 20th day of August 1821.

J. Wampler D.S.

MAP 23. Survey of reservation number 16.

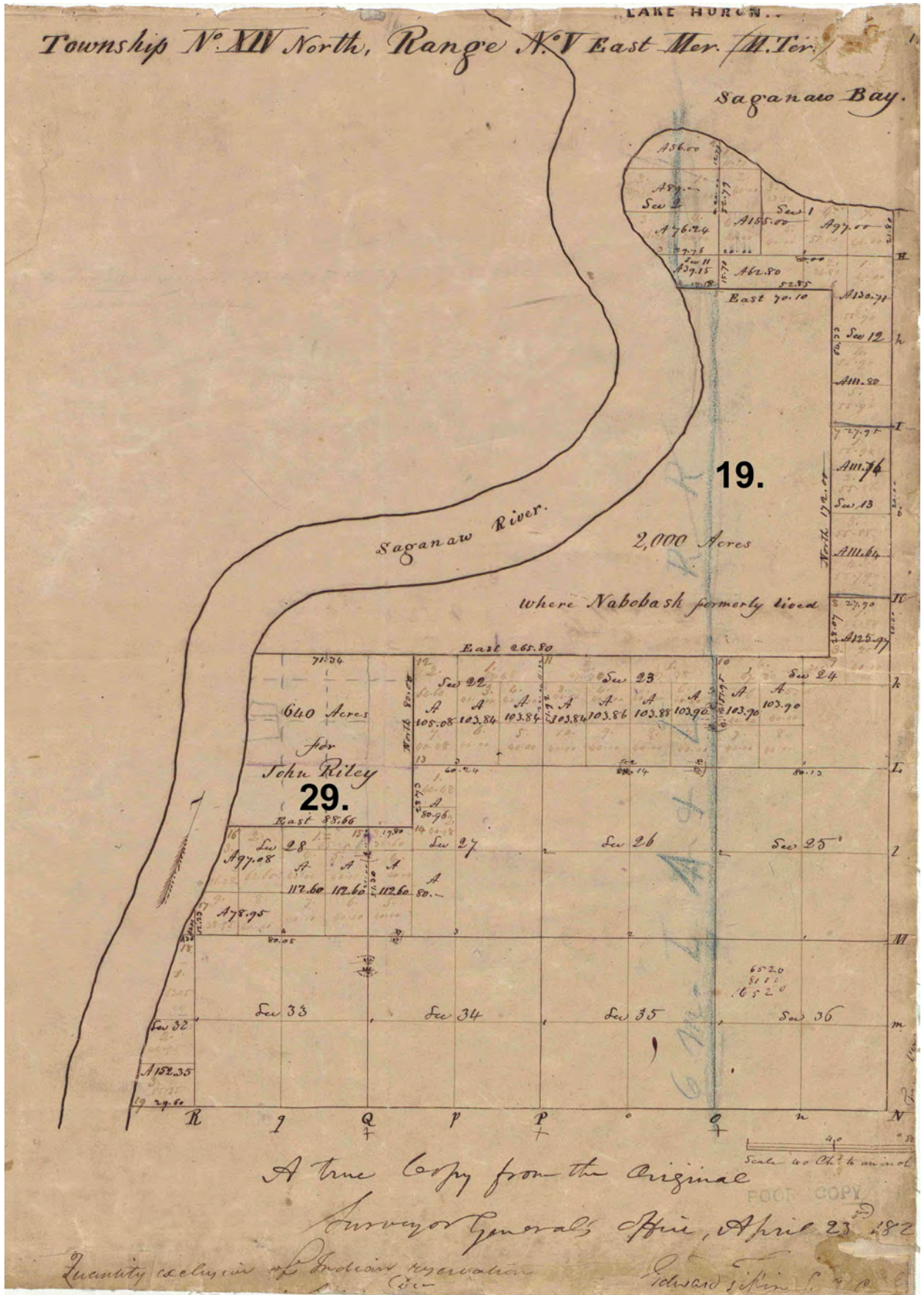
Indian Reserves — at Otusson Village, Menoquet's Village, and bend of Huron (K. P.) river.



Description of the Corners

A	Oak	12	N 75 E	33	F	elm	9	N 21 W	7 1/2
	W oak	14	S 63 W	12		S ymn	11	S 45 W	14
B	elm	9	S 25 W	20	G	elm	10	N 35 W	11
	do	15	N 47 W	5		elm	12	N 75 W	11
C	elm	7	S 83 E	11	H	elm	10	N 50 W	20
	Beech	18	N 57 W	25		elm	10	N 50 E	30
D	elm	12	N 75 E	15	I	Sugar	10	corner	
	do	11	S 37 W	27		do			
E	elm	18	S 5 W	17	X	Sugar	18	S 70 W	2
	H. Walnut	18	N 36 W	15		do	13	N 41 W	9

MAP 25. Survey of reservation numbers 17, 21 and 23.

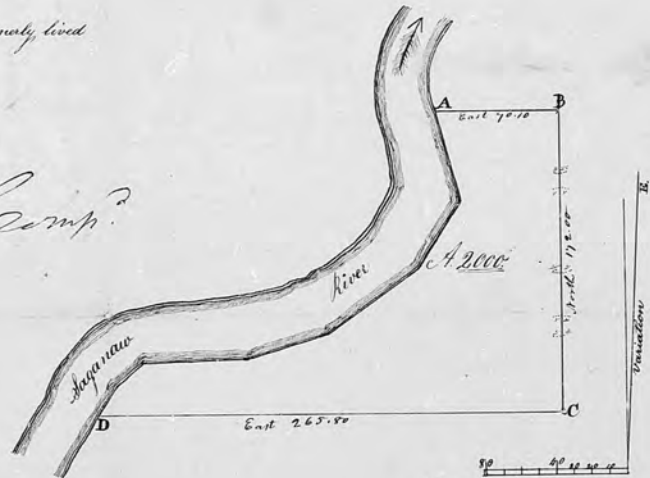


MAP 26. Surveyor's plat map of township 14 north, range 5 east showing reservation numbers 19 and 29.

Reservation of 2000 Acres where Sabobask formerly lived

Notes	Trees	Dist.	Course	Dist.
A	Post at Saginaw River			
	East side no trees			
B	Post no trees			
C	Red oak	30	S 81° E	13
	elm	10	N 30° W	6 1/2
D	Linden	12	N 11° E	3 1/2
	no other			

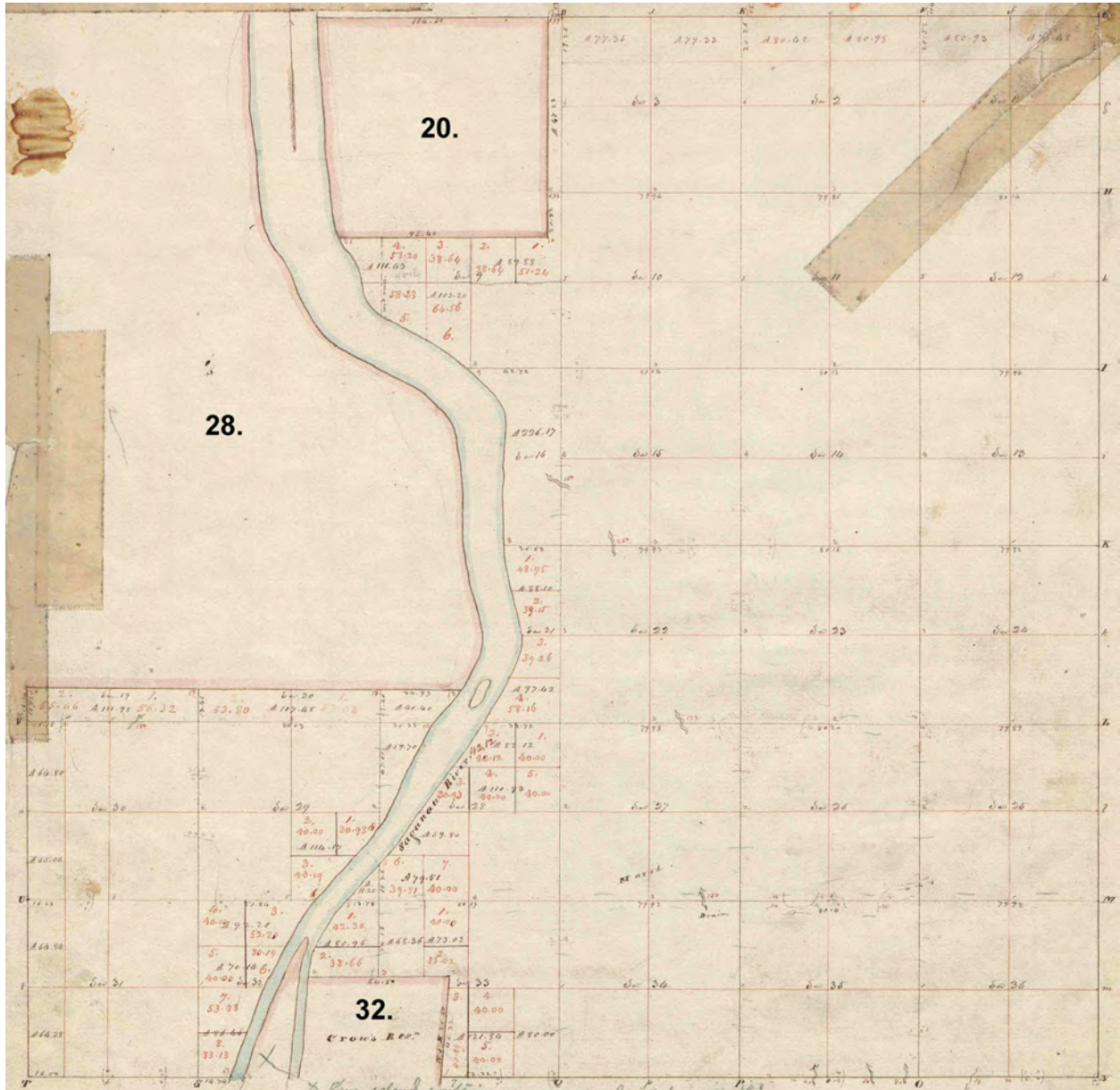
Camp?



Scale of 40 Chains to an Inch.

Pursuant to a contract with, and Instructions from, Edward Tiffin Esquire Surveyor-General of the United States, I have admeasured laid out and surveyed the above described Reservation; and do hereby certify that it had such marks and bounds as are represented on the Plat and described in the field notes made thereof and returned with this Plat into the Surveyor-General's office
 Certified this 15th day of April 1822.
 J. Wampler S.S.

MAP 27. Survey of reservation number 19.

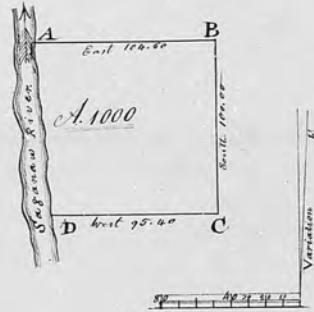


MAP 28. Surveyor's plat map of township 13 north, range 5 east showing reservation numbers 20, partial 28 and 32.

Reservation of 1000 acres on the East side of Saginaw River.

Corners	Trees	In. Dist	Course	Ac Dist
A	White Oak no other	30	S 24 1/2 E	5.17
B	"	50	N 48 E	27
C	Maple Spoonwood	10 7	S 31 W	9.5
D	Linden Post at Saginaw River no trees		S 88 E	2.1

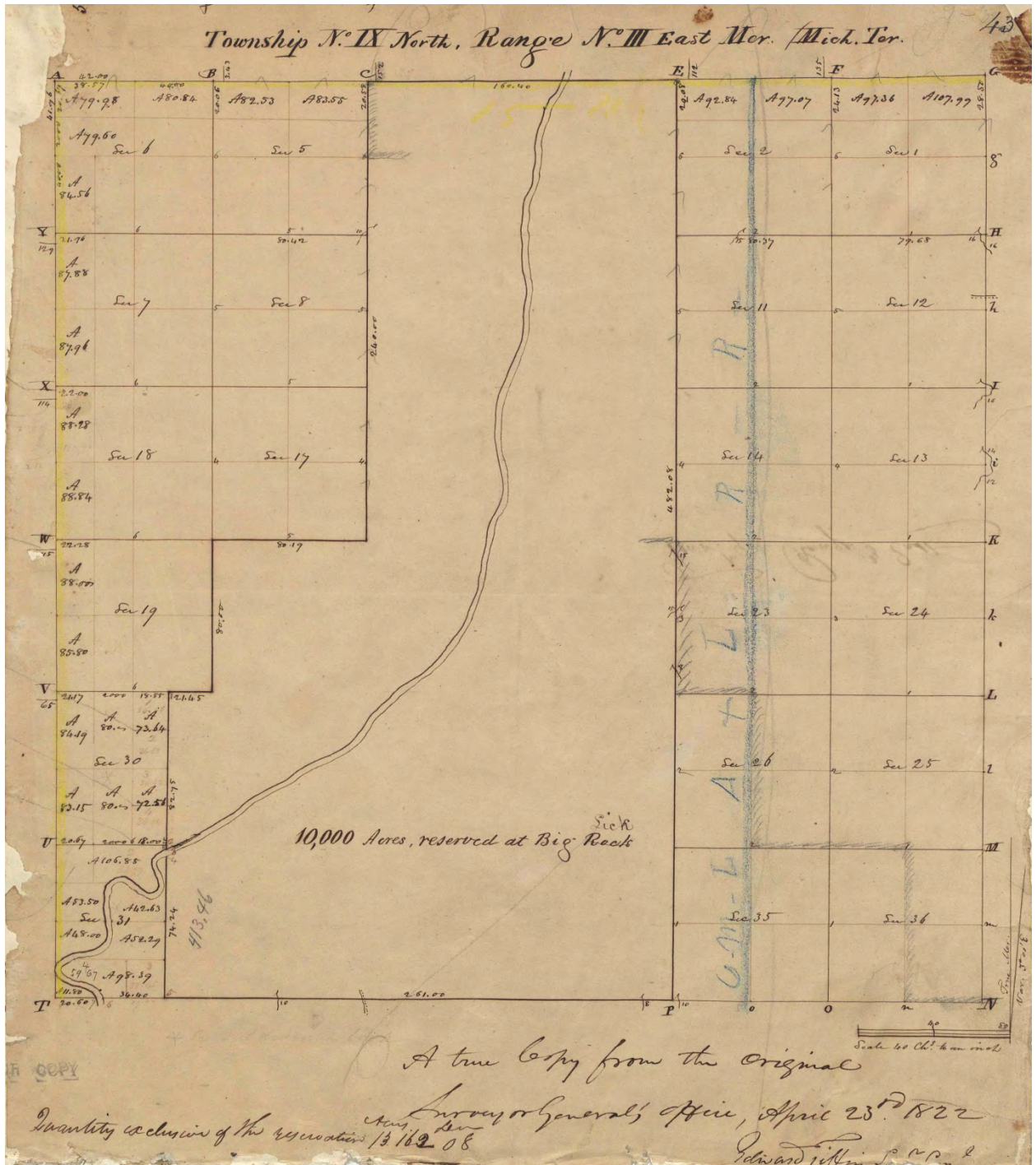
Comp.



Pursuant to a Contract with, and Instructions from, Edward Jeffers Esquire Surveyor-General of the United States I have measured, laid out and surveyed, the above described Reservation, and do hereby certify that it had such marks and bounds both Natural and Artificial as are represented on the Plat and described in the field notes made thereof and returned with this Plat into the Surveyor General's Office.

Certified this 15th day of April 1822.
J. Wampler D. S.

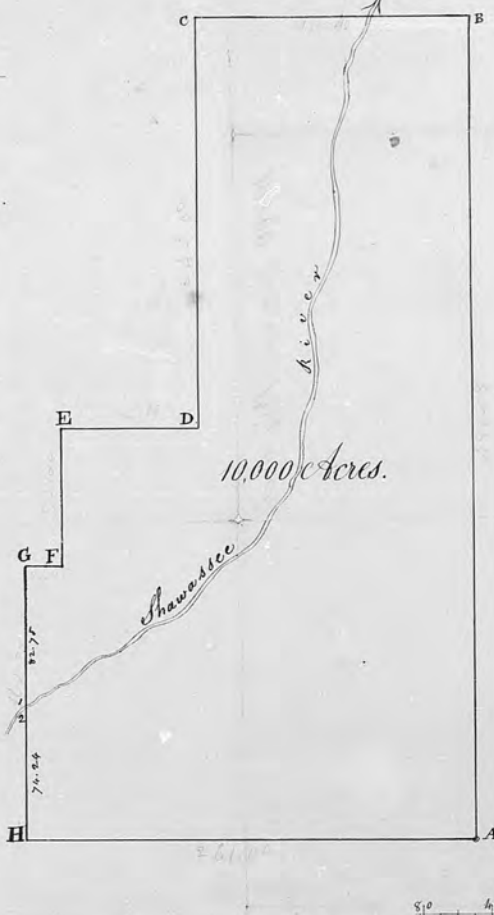
MAP 29. Survey of reservation number 20.



MAP 30. Surveyor's plat map of township 9 north, range 3 east showing reservation number 24.

Reservation of 10000 Acres on Shawassee at the Big-Rock.

Corner	Species	No.	Course	Dist.
A	Elm	14	S 56° E	10
	Beech	5	N 65° W	6
B	Ash	9	N 40° E	7
	Gum	14	N 49 1/2° W	27
C	Pine	32	N 41° W	9
	Beech	10	S 28° E	36
D	Ash	13	S 19° W	8
	Elm	12	S 40° E	4
E	Linden	10	N 74 1/2° W	7
	Elm	8	N 81° E	10
F	Ironwood	8	N 53 1/2° E	9
	Beech	10	S 68° W	35
G	Beech	14	S 44° W	15 1/2
	D ^o	18	N 27° W	33
H	D ^o	16	S 55 1/2° W	15
	Linden	14	N 55° E	14
	Hickory	8	S 53 1/2° E	35
	D ^o	9	S 25° E	9 1/2
	Sugar	16	S 77° E	16
	D ^o	14	N 23 1/2° E	14

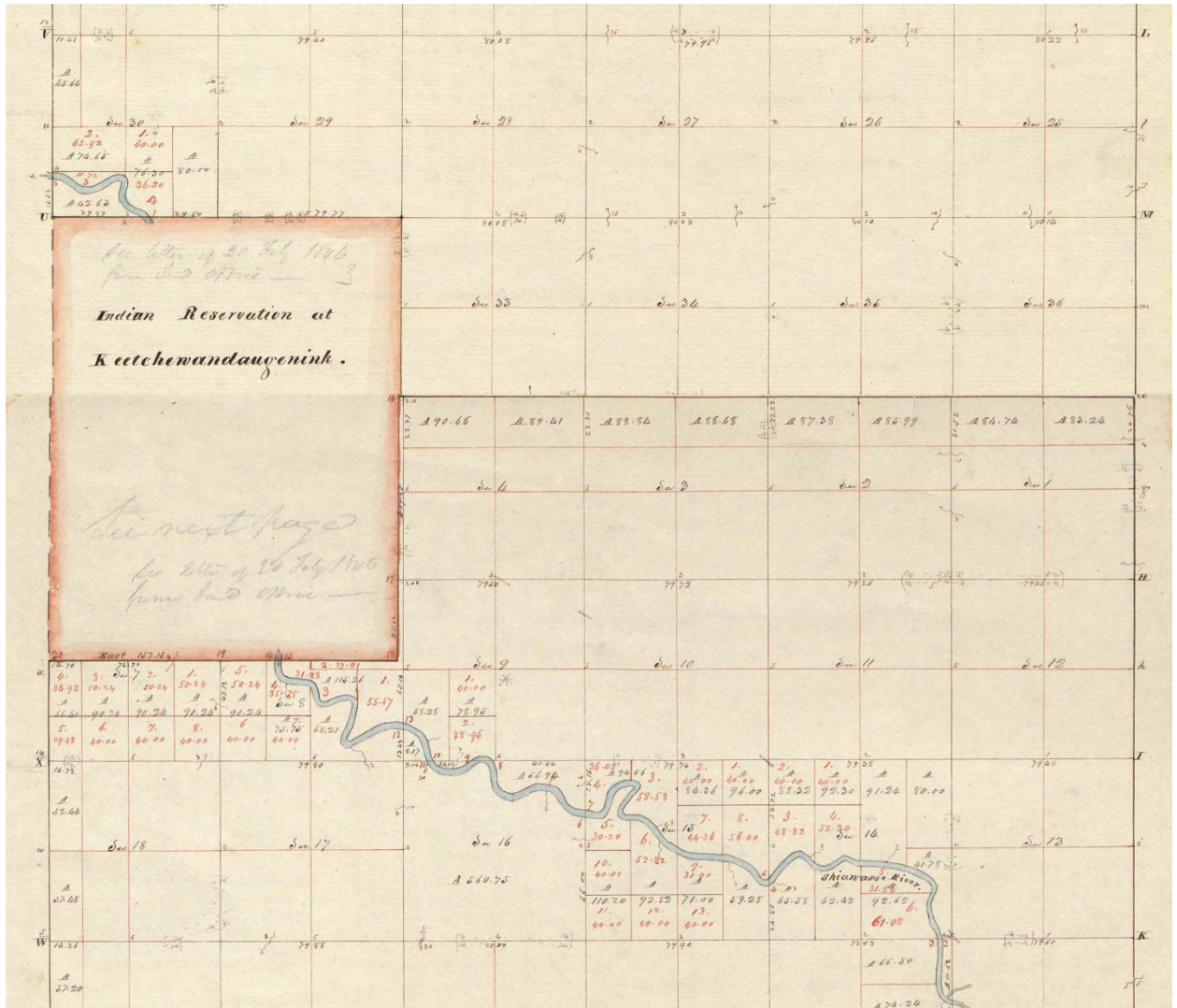


Compared

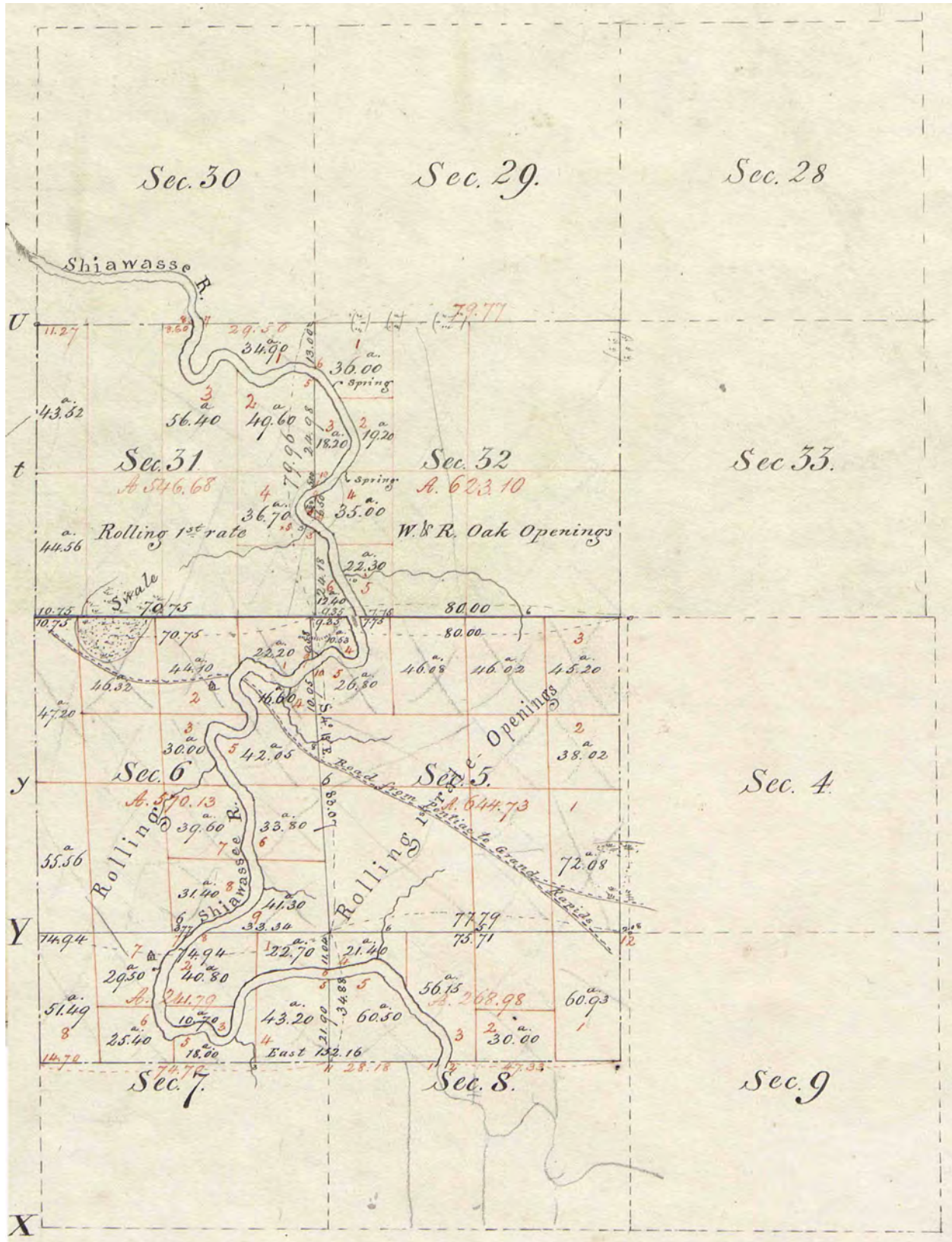
Pursuant to a contract with, and instructions from Edward Tiffin Esquire, Surveyor General of the United States; I have measured, laid out and surveyed the above described Reservation; and do hereby certify that it has such marks & bounds, both natural and artificial as are represented on the Plat and described in the footnotes made thereof and returned with this Plat into the Surveyor General's Office.

Certified this 15th day of April 1822. *J. Wampler D. S.*

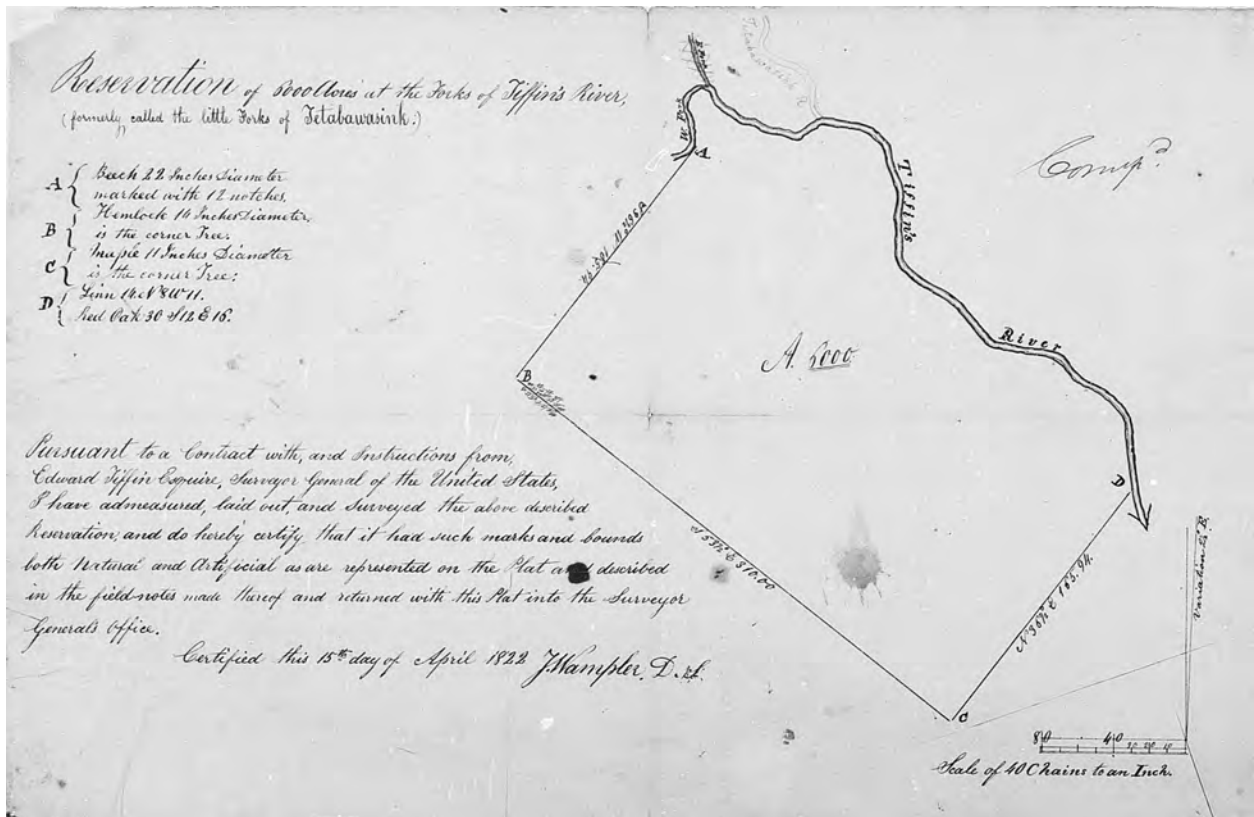
MAP 31. Survey of reservation number 24.



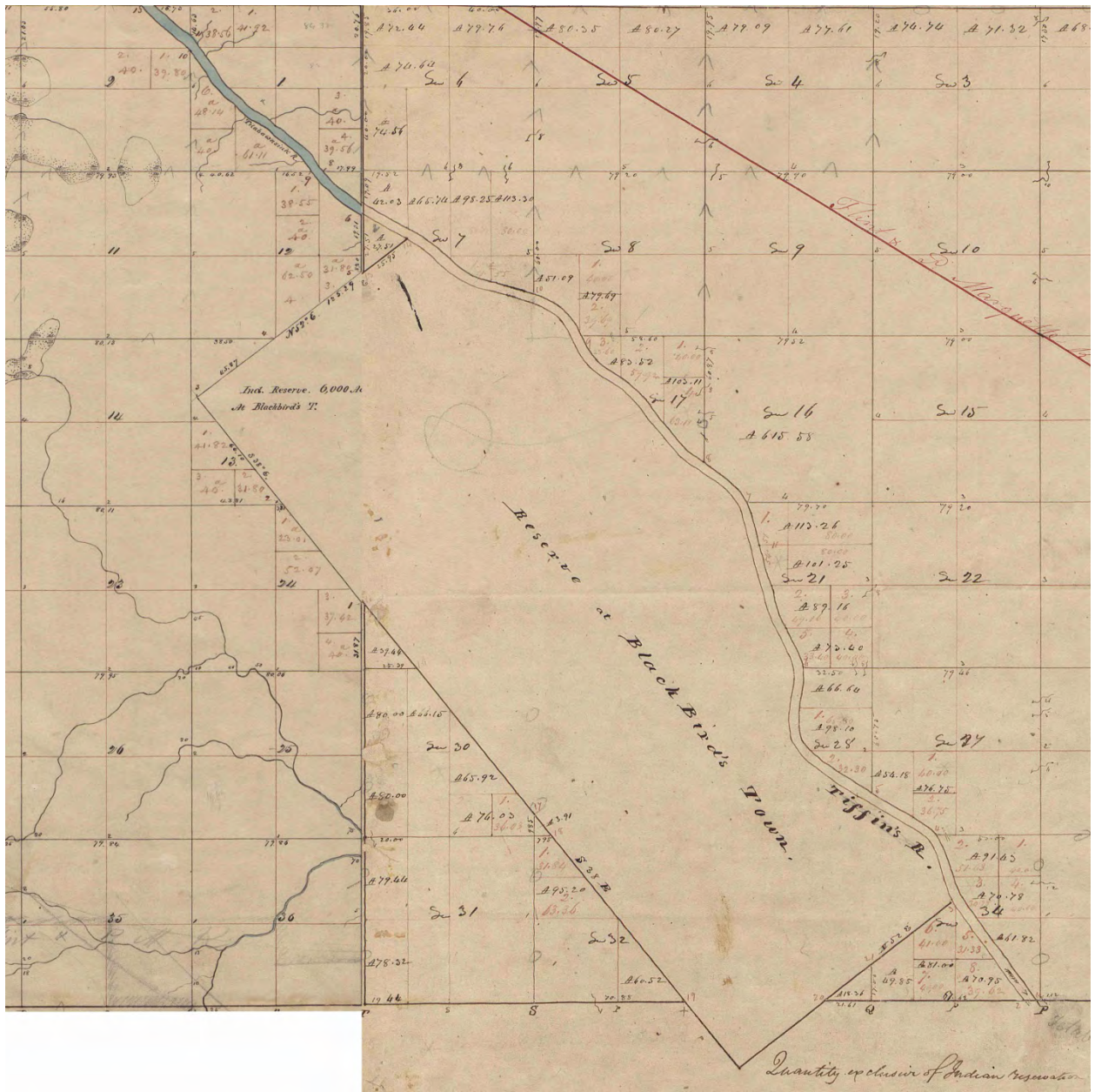
MAP 32. Surveyor's plat map of partial townships 5 and 6 north, range 4 east showing the location of reservation number 25.



MAP 33. Surveyor's plat map of partial townships 5 and 6 north, range 4 east showing the 1848 survey of reservation number 25.

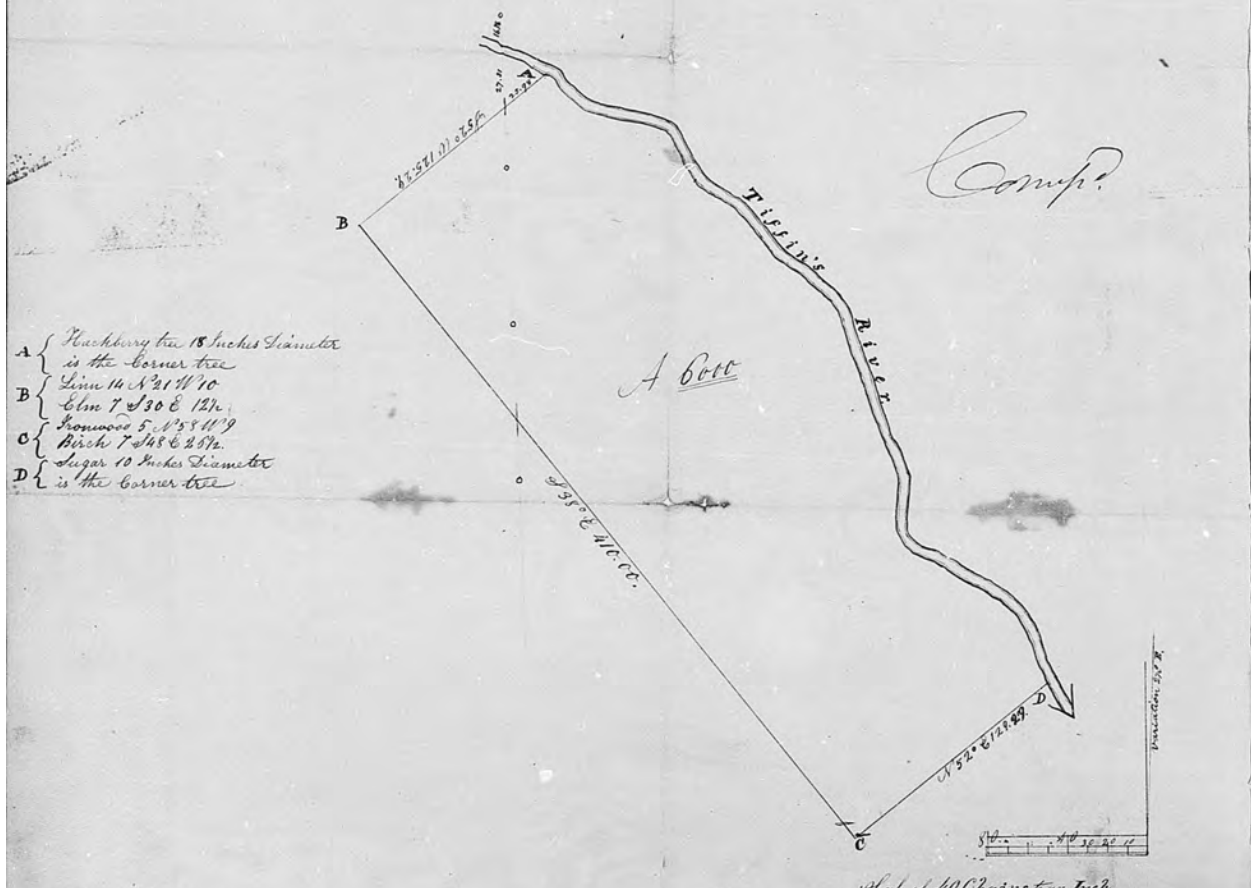


MAP 35. Survey of reservation number 26.



MAP 36. Surveyor's plat map of partial townships 13 north, ranges 2 and 3 east showing reservation number 27.

54 Reservation of 6000 Acres at the Blackbirds Town, on Tiffins River
 (formerly called the Tetakwasink.)

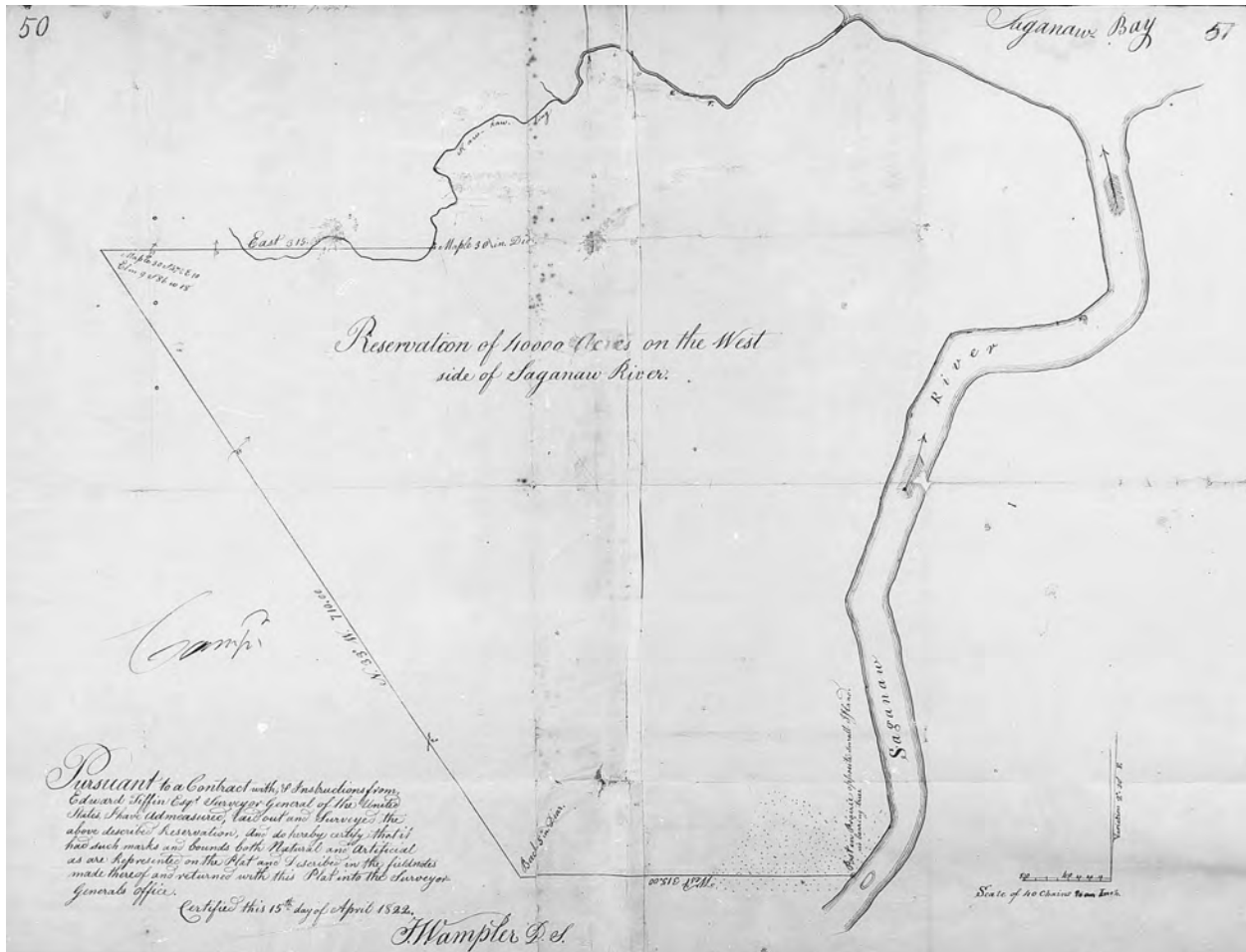


- A { Hackberry tree 18 inches Diameter is the corner tree
- B { Elm 14 N 21 W 10
- { Elm 7 S 30 E 12 1/2
- C { Ironwood 5 N 58 W 19
- { Birch 7 S 48 E 2 1/2
- { Sugar 10 inches Diameter
- D { is the corner tree

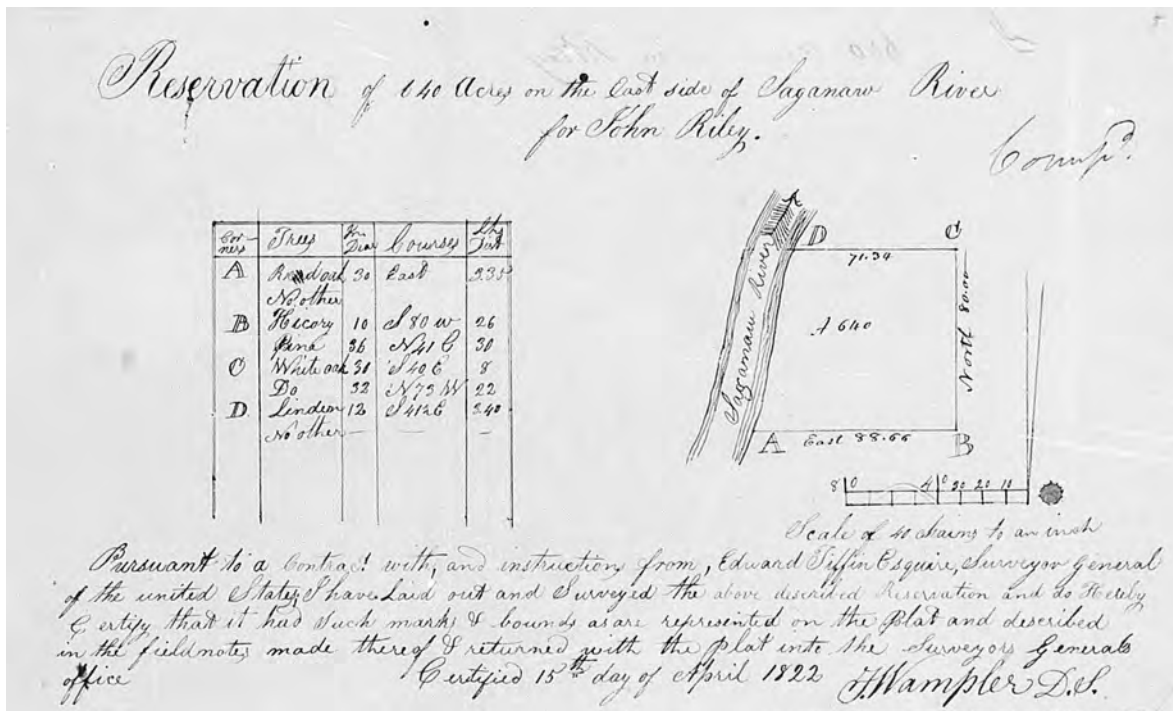
Pursuant to a contract with, and instructions from Edward Tiffin Esquire, Surveyor General of the United States I have admeasured, laid out, and surveyed the above reservation, and do hereby certify, that it had such marks and bounds both natural and Artificial as are represented on the Plat, and described in the fieldnotes made thereof, and returned with this Plat into the Surveyor General's Office.

Certified this 15th day of April 1822
 F. Wampler

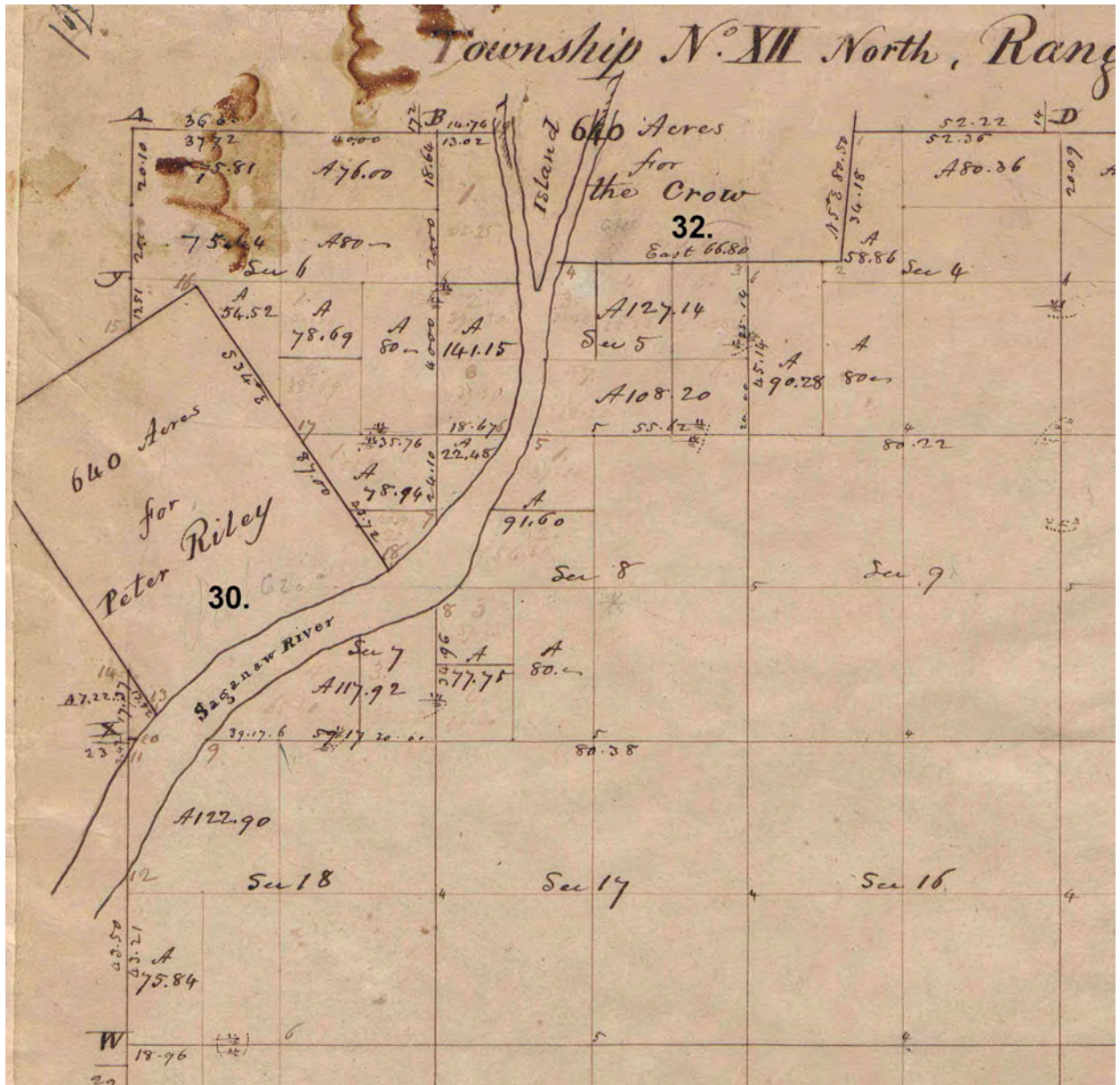
MAP 37. Survey of reservation number 27.



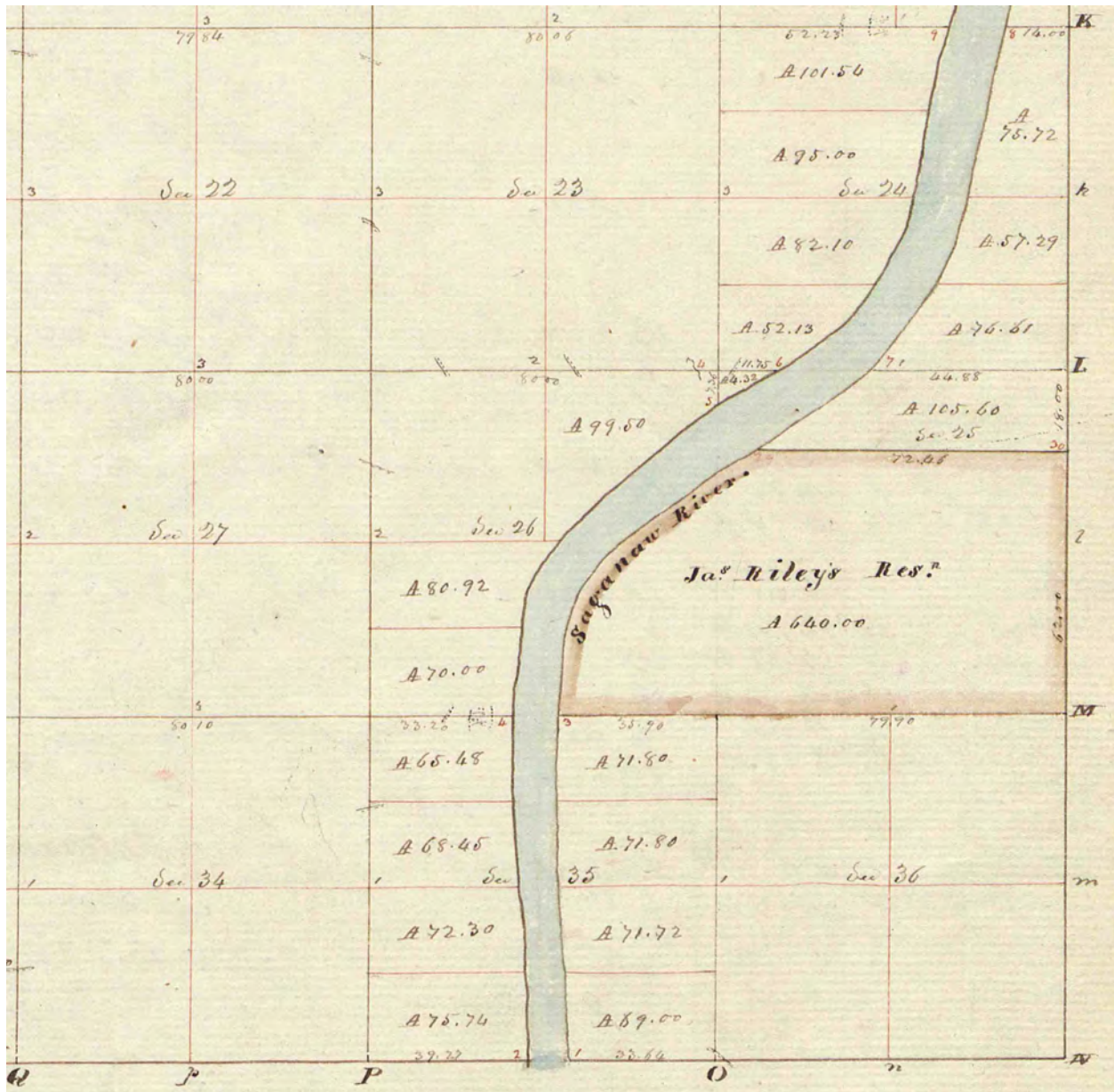
MAP 38. Survey of reservation number 28.



MAP 39. Survey of reservation number 29.



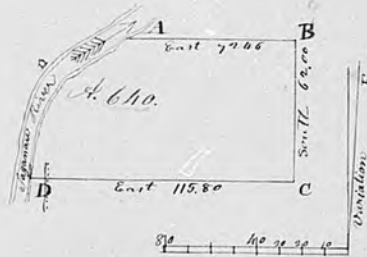
MAP 40. Surveyor's plat map of partial township 12 north, range 5 east showing reservation number 30 and southern portion of reservation number 32.



MAP 41. Surveyor's plat map of partial township 12 north, range 4 east showing reservation number 31.

Reservation of 640 Acres on the East side of Sagana^{river}u, nearly opposite to Campau's trading-house for James Riley.

Sort	Trees	Di.	Course	Ac.
A	Haple	12	S 62° W	20
	Ash	12	S 64° E	113
B	Sugar	8	S 26° E	15
	White oak	36	S 16 1/2° E	114
C	Elm	20	S 17° W	6
	Iron	8	S 17° E	6
D	Ash	10	S 24° E	20
	Haple	7	S 18° W	13 1/2



Camp?

Scale of 10 Chains to an Inch.

Pursuant to a Contract with, and instructions from Edward Tiffin Esquire Surveyor-General of the United States I have laid out and surveyed the above described Reservation, and do hereby certify that it has such marks & bounds as are represented on the Plat, and described in the field-notes made thereof & returned with this Plat into the Surveyor-General's office.

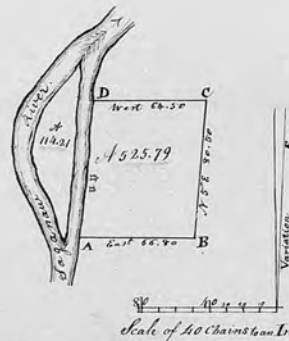
Certified 15th day of April 1822
J. Wampler D. S.

MAP 42. Survey of reservation number 31.

Reservation of 640 acres at Miniteguo, including the Island opposite thereto, for the use of the Crow, a Chippeway-Chief.

- A Ash 16 S 88° E 38 1/4
- B post in Prairie, no trees
- C Post in marsh, no trees
- D post at Saganau, no trees

Camp?

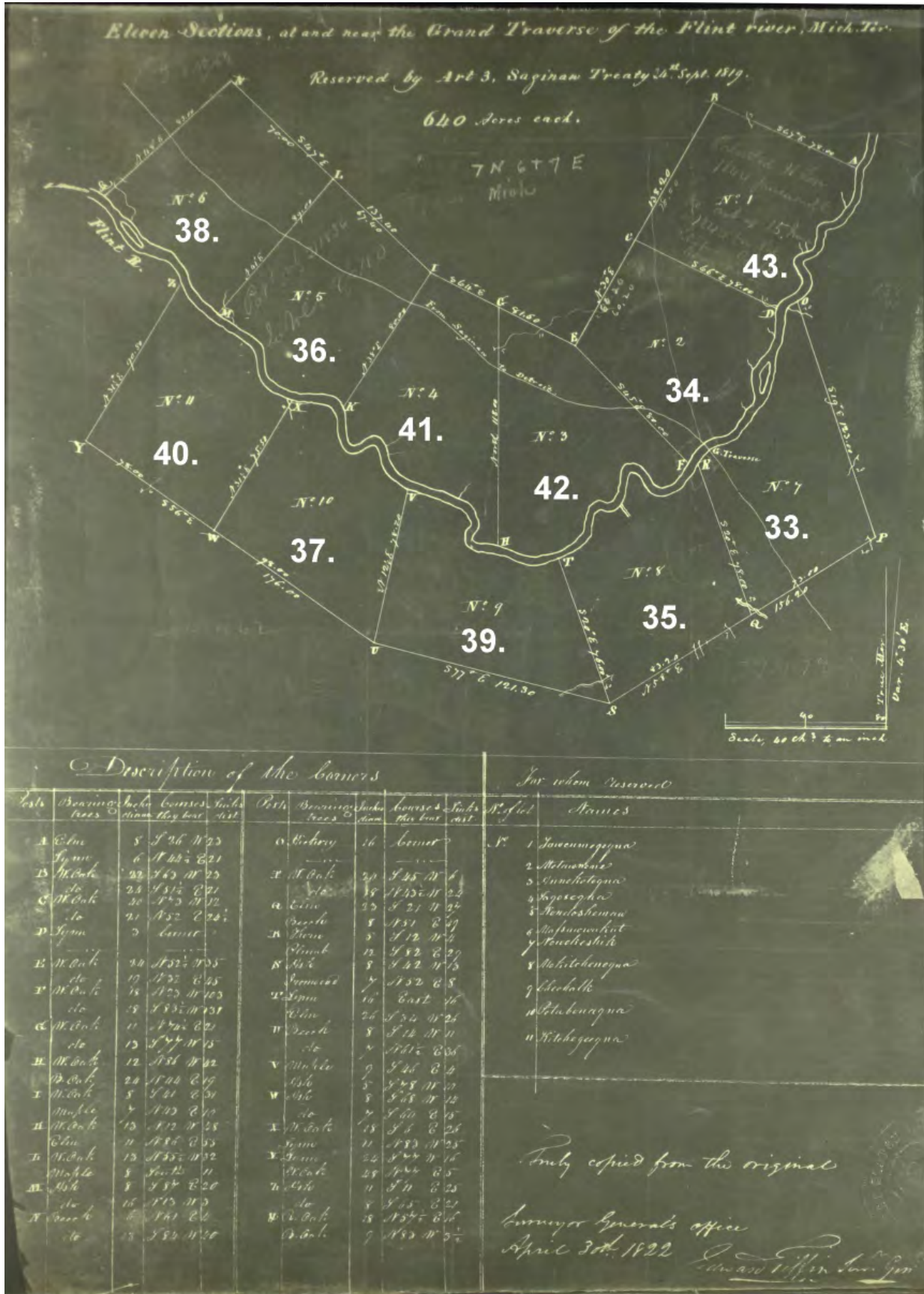


Scale of 10 Chains to an Inch.

Pursuant to a Contract with, and Instructions from Edward Tiffin Esquire Surveyor-General of the United States I have Admeasured, laid out, and Surveyed, the above described survey, and Reservation, and do hereby certify that it has such marks and bounds as are represented on the Plat and described in the field-notes made thereof and returned with this Plat into the Surveyor-General's office.

Certified this 15th day of April 1822
J. Wampler D. S.

MAP 43. Survey of reservation number 32.

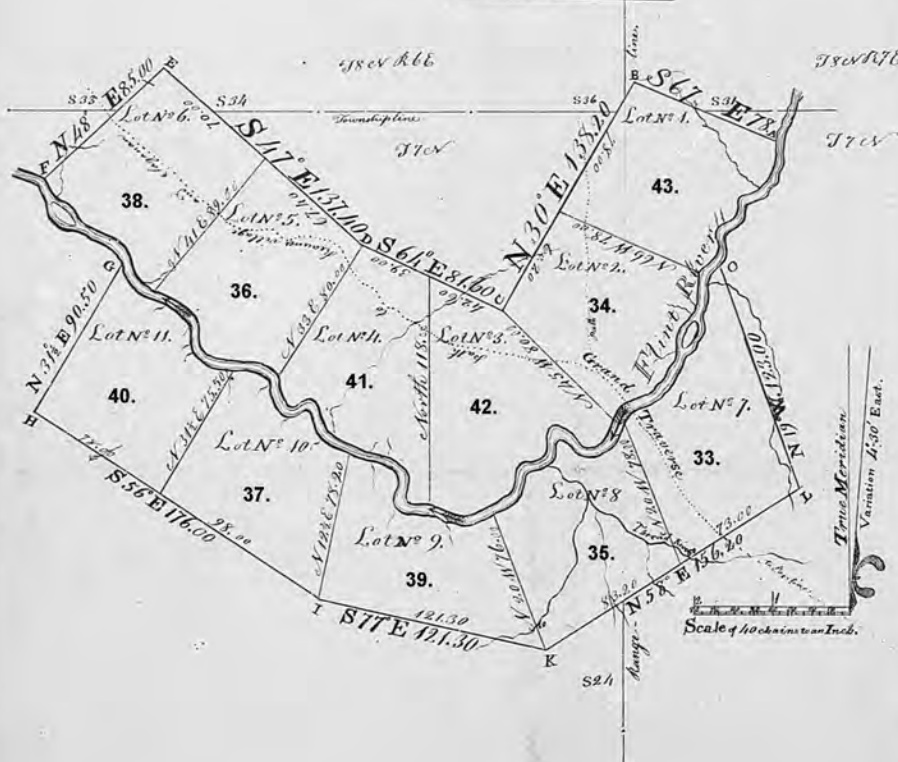


MAP 44. Surveyor's plat map of township 7 north, range 6 east and partial township 7 north, range 7 east showing reservation numbers 33 to 43.

62 RESERVATION ON FLINT RIVER

at, and near, the GRAND-TRAVERSE; for the USE of

NOWOKESHIK, METAWANENE, MOKITCHENOQUA, NONDASHEMAU,
PE TABONAQUA, MESSAWAKUT, CHECHALK, KITCHEGUQUA,
SAGOSEQUA, ANNOKETOQUA and TUCUMEGOQUA
each 640 Acres.



Exterior corners of the Reservation

Corner	Tree	Dist	Course	Dist
A	Elm	8	S 62 W	23
	Lynn	6	S 44 E	21
B	White Oak	22	S 43 W	23
	D ^r	24	S 51 E	21
C	D ^r	24	S 53 W	33
	D ^r	19	S 32 E	45
D	D ^r	8	S 21 E	31
	Maple	7	S 43 E	10
E	Beech	6	S 61 E	4
	D ^r	13	S 54 W	40
F	Red oak	14	S 57 E	14
	Black oak	9	S 53 W	34
G	Ash	11	S 11 E	25
	D ^r	8	S 65 E	21
H	Lynn	24	S 77 W	16
	White oak	48	S 77 E	5
I	Beech	8	S 14 W	11
	D ^r	7	S 61 E	36
K	Ash	8	S 42 W	13
	Sourwood	7	S 52 E	8
L	White oak	20	S 45 W	6
	D ^r	18	S 43 W	24
O	A Hickory	16	on the border of Flint River, is the Corner	

Corners of the Lots.

Corner	Tree	Dist	Course	Dist
1, 2	White oak	10	S 73 W	12
	D ^r	21	S 52 E	24
3, 4	D ^r	11	S 74 E	21
	D ^r	13	S 77 W	15
5, 6	D ^r	13	S 75 E	32
	Maple	8	South	11
7, 8	Elm	23	S 21 W	27
	Beech	8	S 51 E	49
10, 11	Ash	8	S 65 W	14
	D ^r	7	S 60 E	15

Corners of the Lots on the River

Corner	Tree	Dist	Course	Dist
182	Lynn	3	on the border of Flint River is the corner	
243	White oak	18	S 23 W	103
	D ^r	13	S 53 W	131
384	D ^r	12	S 86 W	42
	Black oak	24	S 44 E	19
415	White oak	13	S 12 W	48
	Elm	11	S 36 E	55
546	Ash	8	S 87 E	20
	D ^r	16	S 75 W	3
748	Thornbush	5	S 42 W	4
	Rambush	12	S 59 E	29
849	Lynn	14	S 27 E	16
	Elm	26	S 34 W	26
9810	Maple	9	S 46 E	4
	Ash	5	S 78 W	10
10811	White oak	18	S 6 E	26
	Lynn	11	S 83 W	25

Pursuant to a Contract with, and Instructions from, Edward Tiffin Esquire Surveyor General of the United States bearing date the day of 1821

I have admassure, laid out, and surveyed the above described Reservation; and do hereby Certify that it had such Marks & bounds, both a natural and Artificial, as are represented on the Plat and described in the field notes made thereof and returned with the Plat into the Surveyor Generals Office.

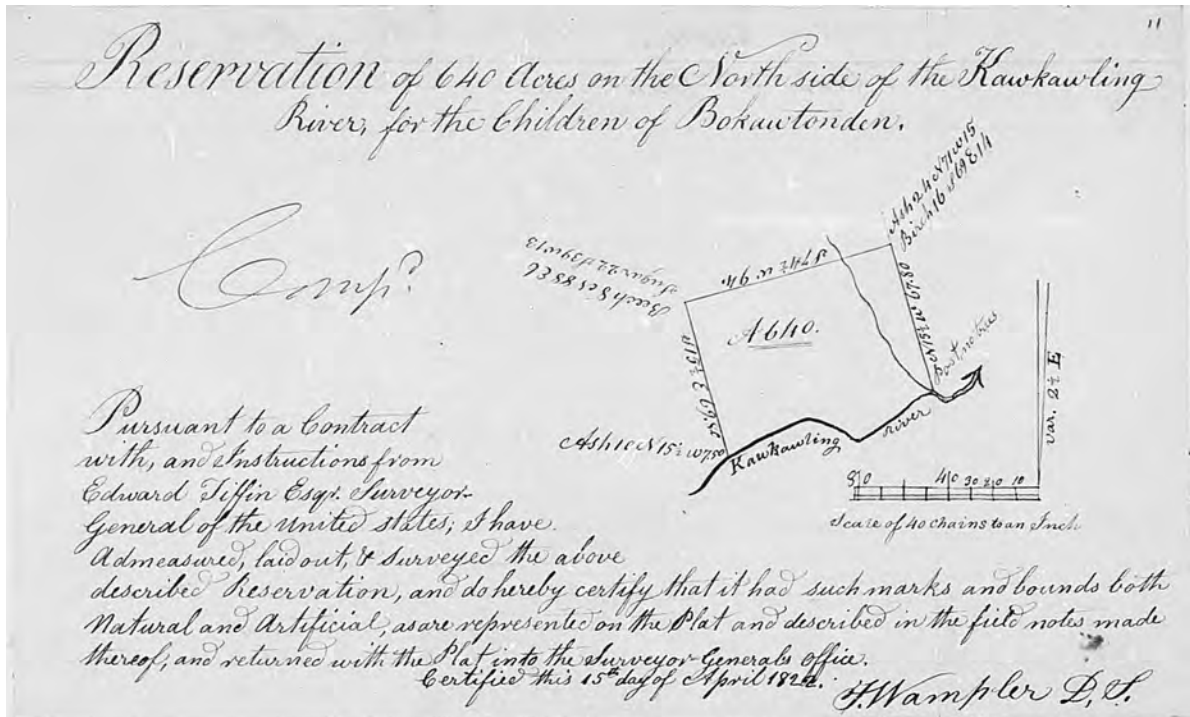
Certified this 20th day of August 1821.

J. Wampler D.S.

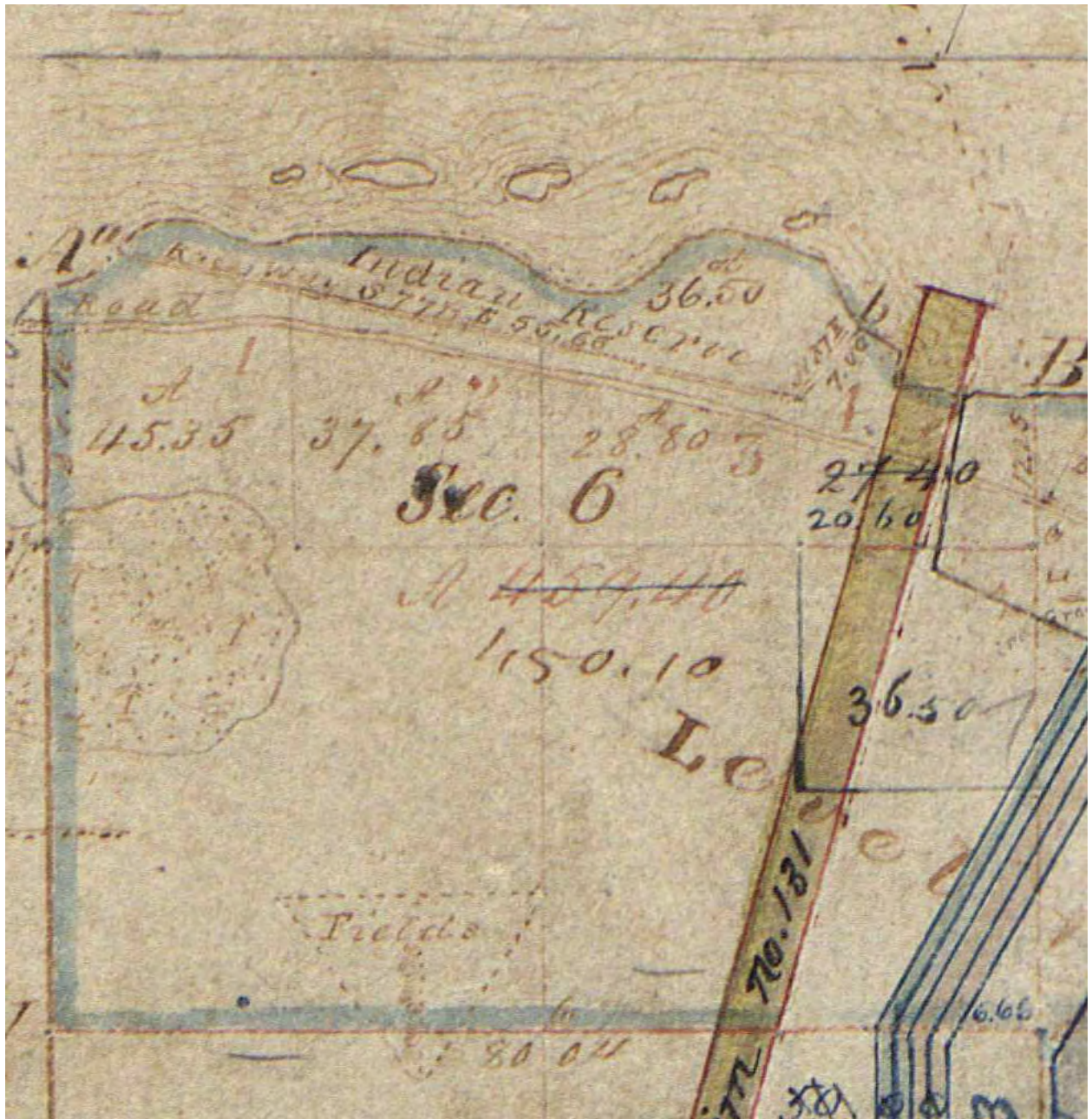
MAP 45. Survey of reservation numbers 33 to 43.



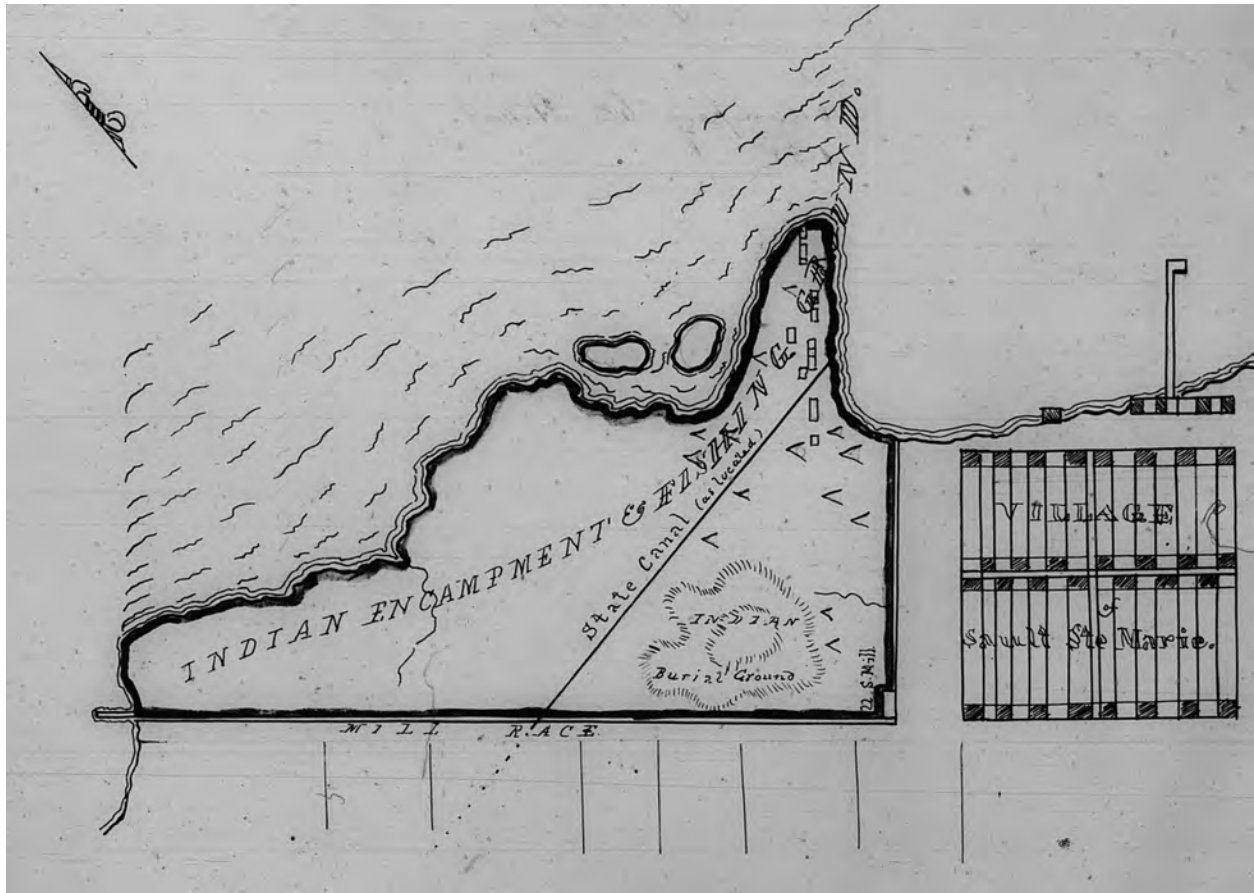
MAP 46. Surveyor's plat map of partial township 14 north, range 4 east showing reservation number 44.



MAP 47. Survey of reservation number 44.

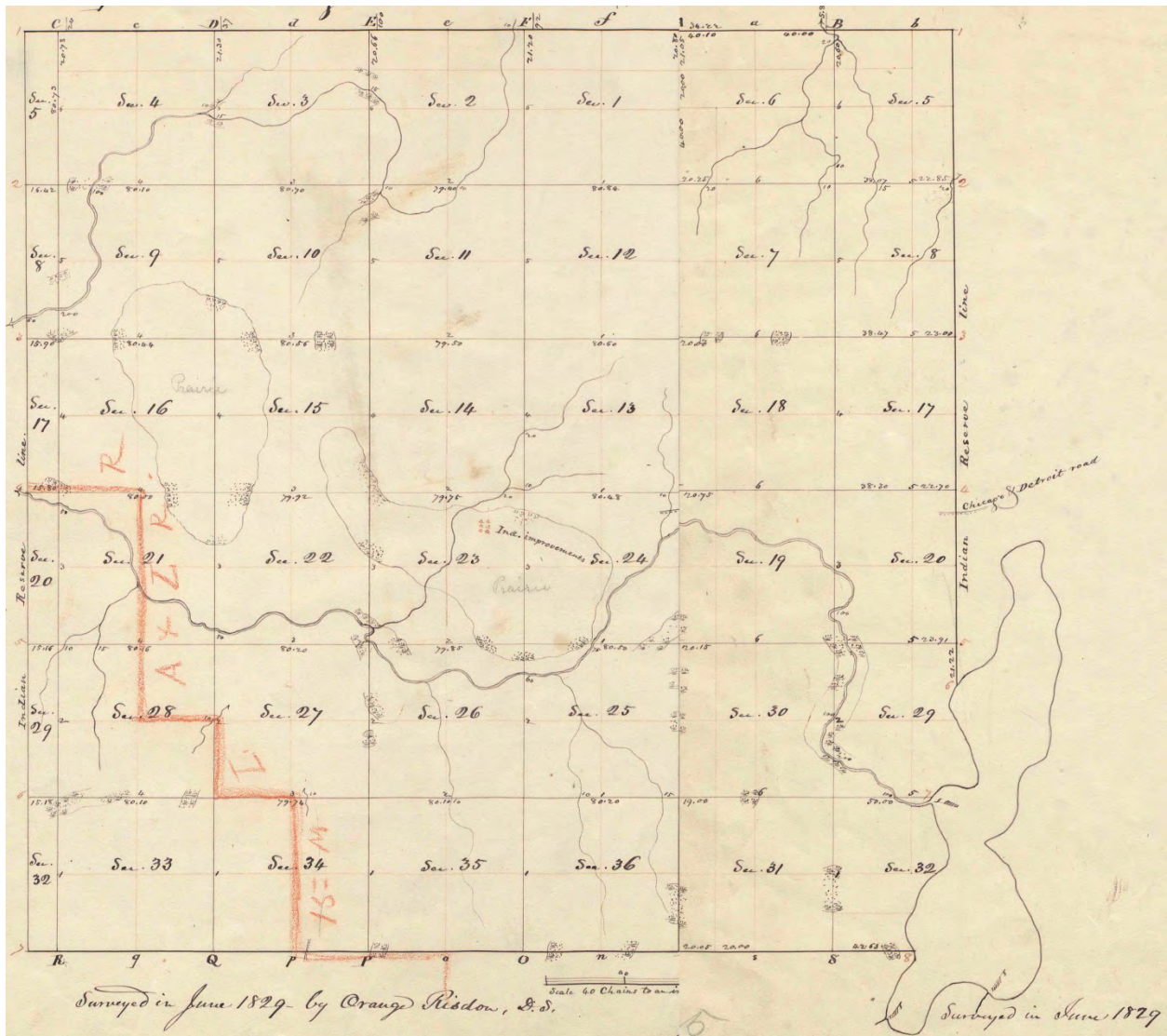


MAP 48. Section 6 of township 47 north, range 1 east showing reservation number 45.

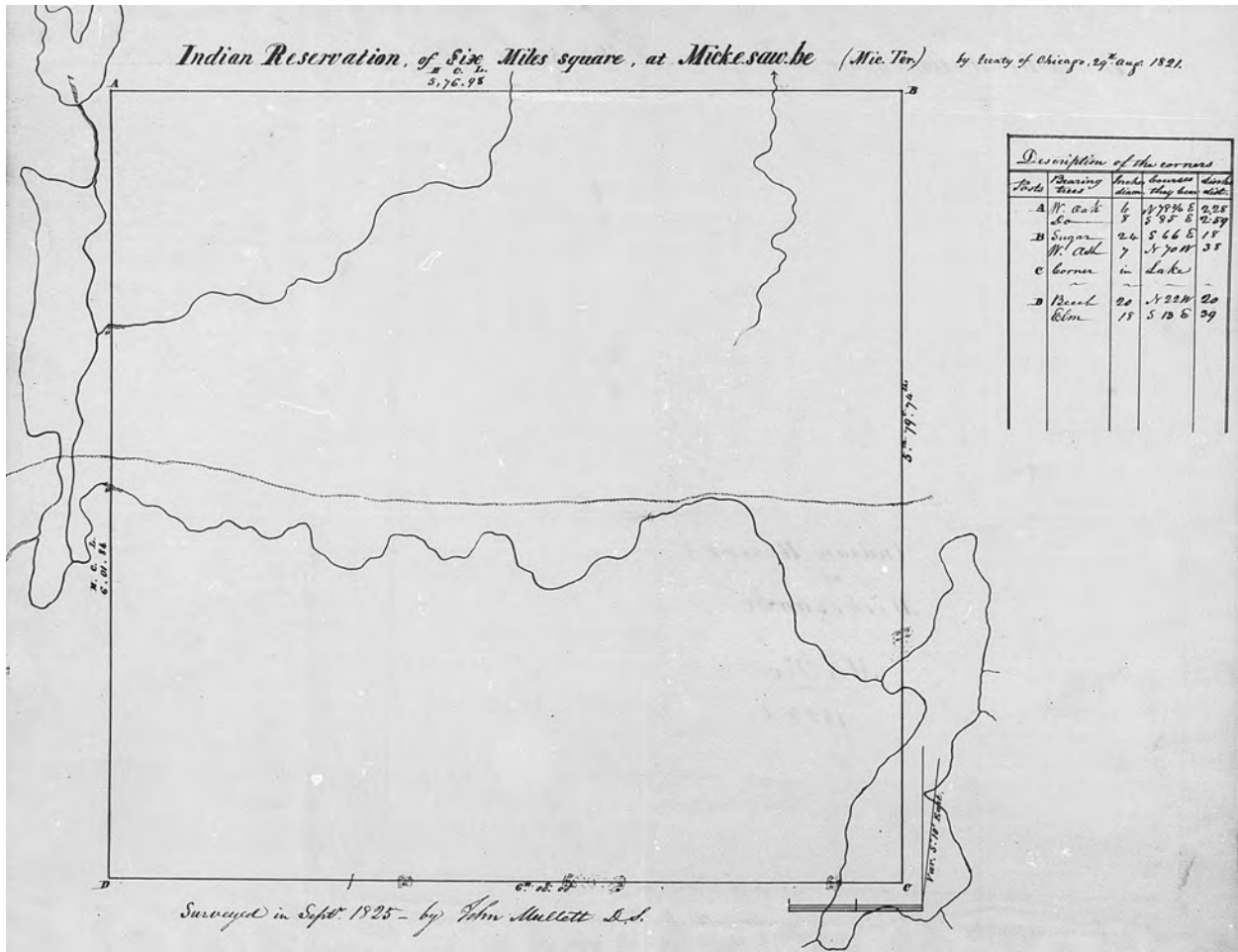


MAP 49. Henry R. Schoolcraft's sketch of reservation number 45.²

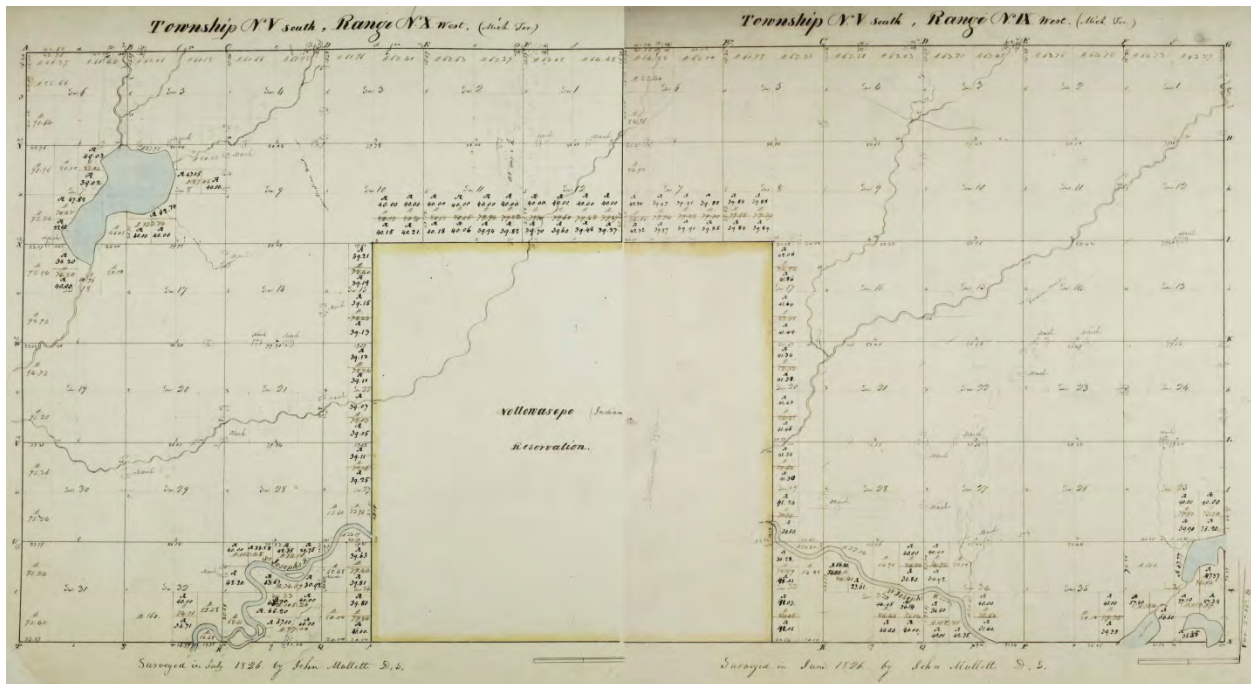
² National Archives Microfilm, Series M234, Roll 402, 877.



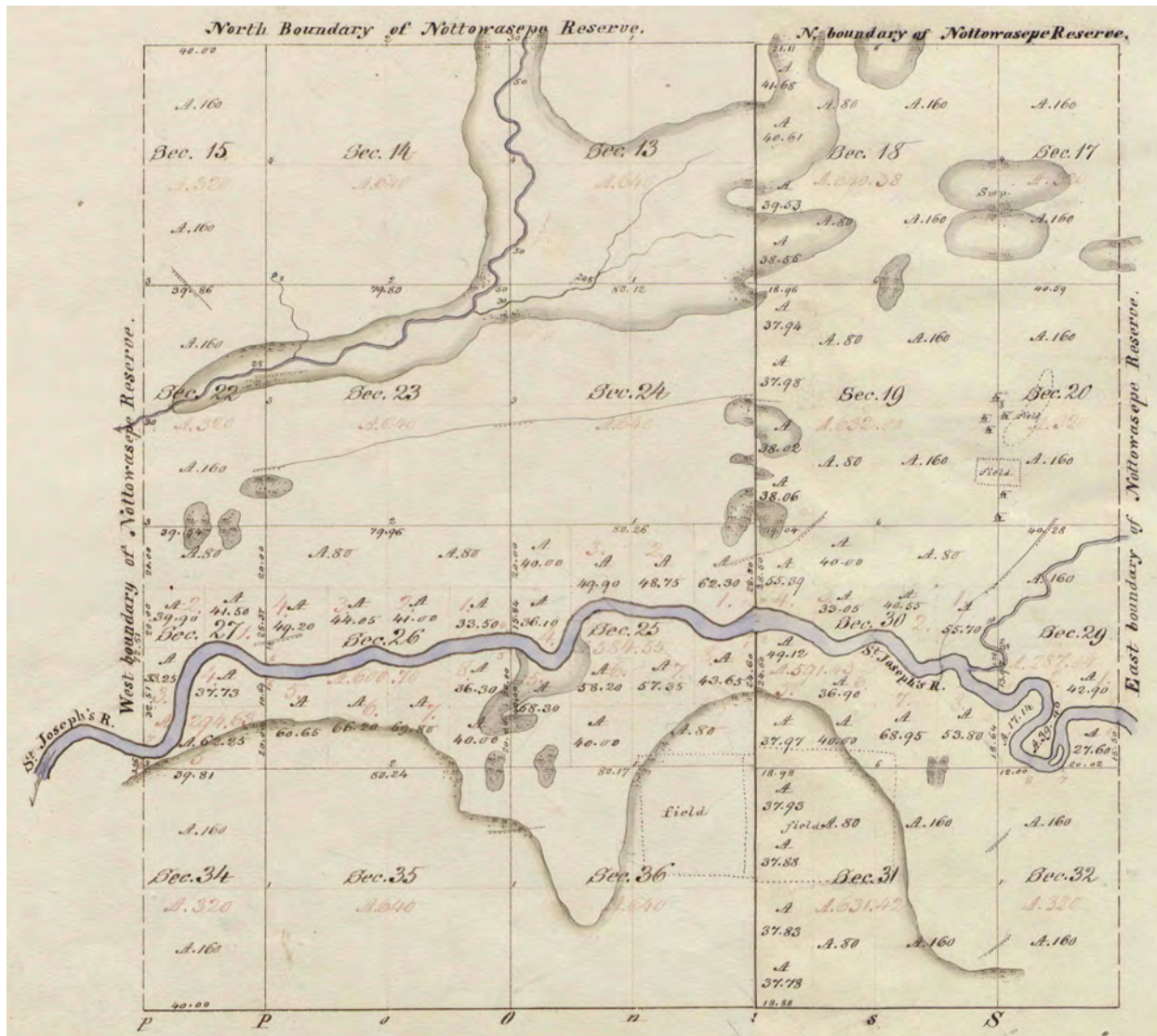
MAP 50. Surveyor's plat map of partial townships 6 south, ranges 5 and 6 west showing the interior portion of reservation number 47.



MAP 51. Survey of reservation number 47.



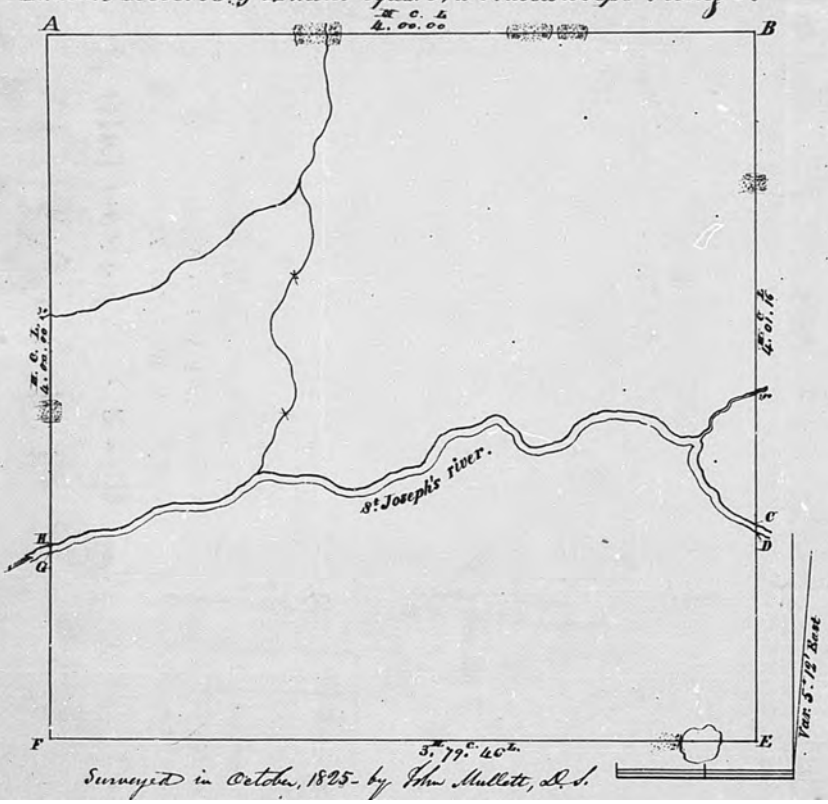
MAP 52. Surveyor's plat map of townships 5 south, range 9 and 10 west showing the location of reservation number 48.



Map 53. Surveyor's plat map of townships 5 south, ranges 9 and 10 west showing the interior portion of reservation number 48.

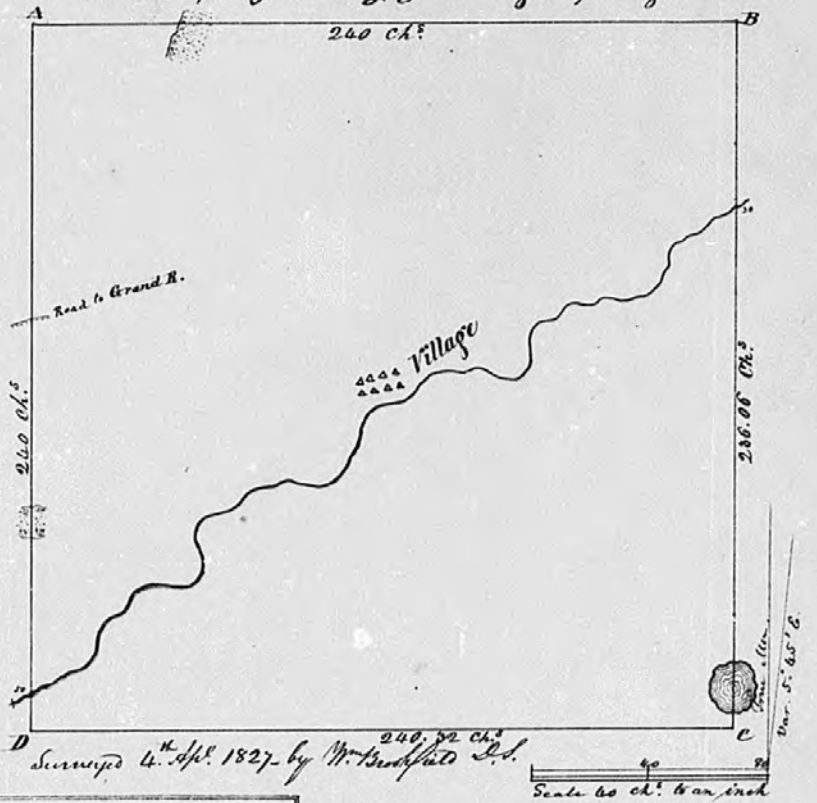
63

Indian Reserve of 4 miles square, a Natowasepe Village.



MAP 54. Survey of reservation number 48.

Indian Reserve of 3 Miles square, at Prairie Ronde, = by Treaty of Chicago. 29th Aug. 1821.



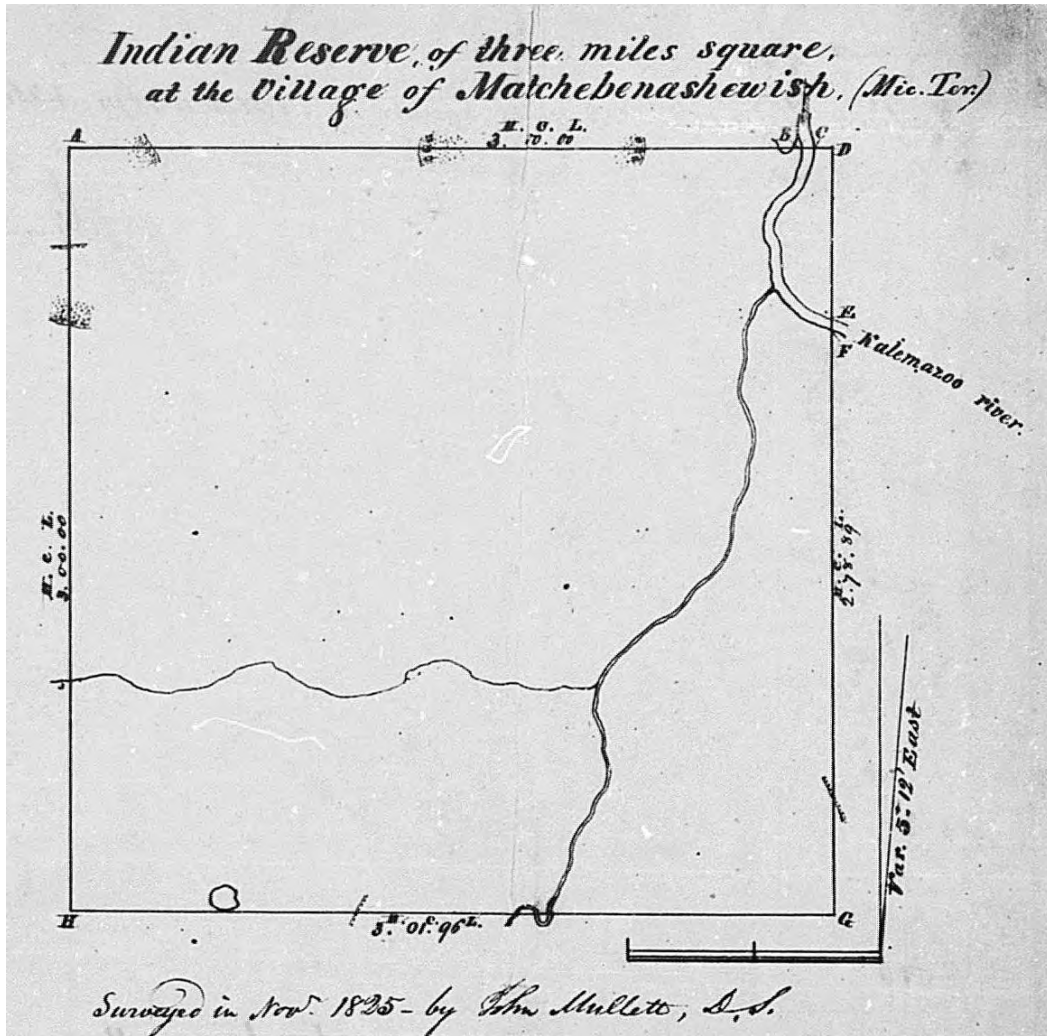
MAP 55. Survey of reservation number 49.



MAP 56. Surveyor's plat map of township 2 south, range 11 west showing the location of reservation number 50.



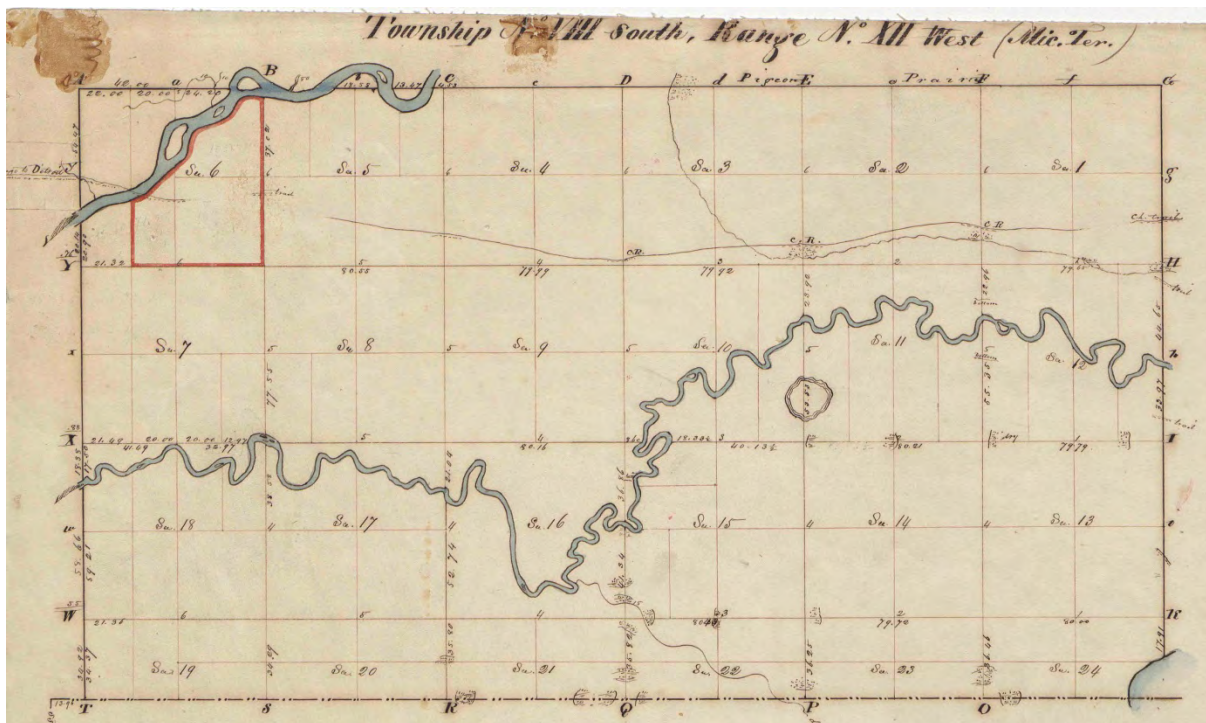
MAP 57. 1829 survey of the interior portion of reservation number 50.



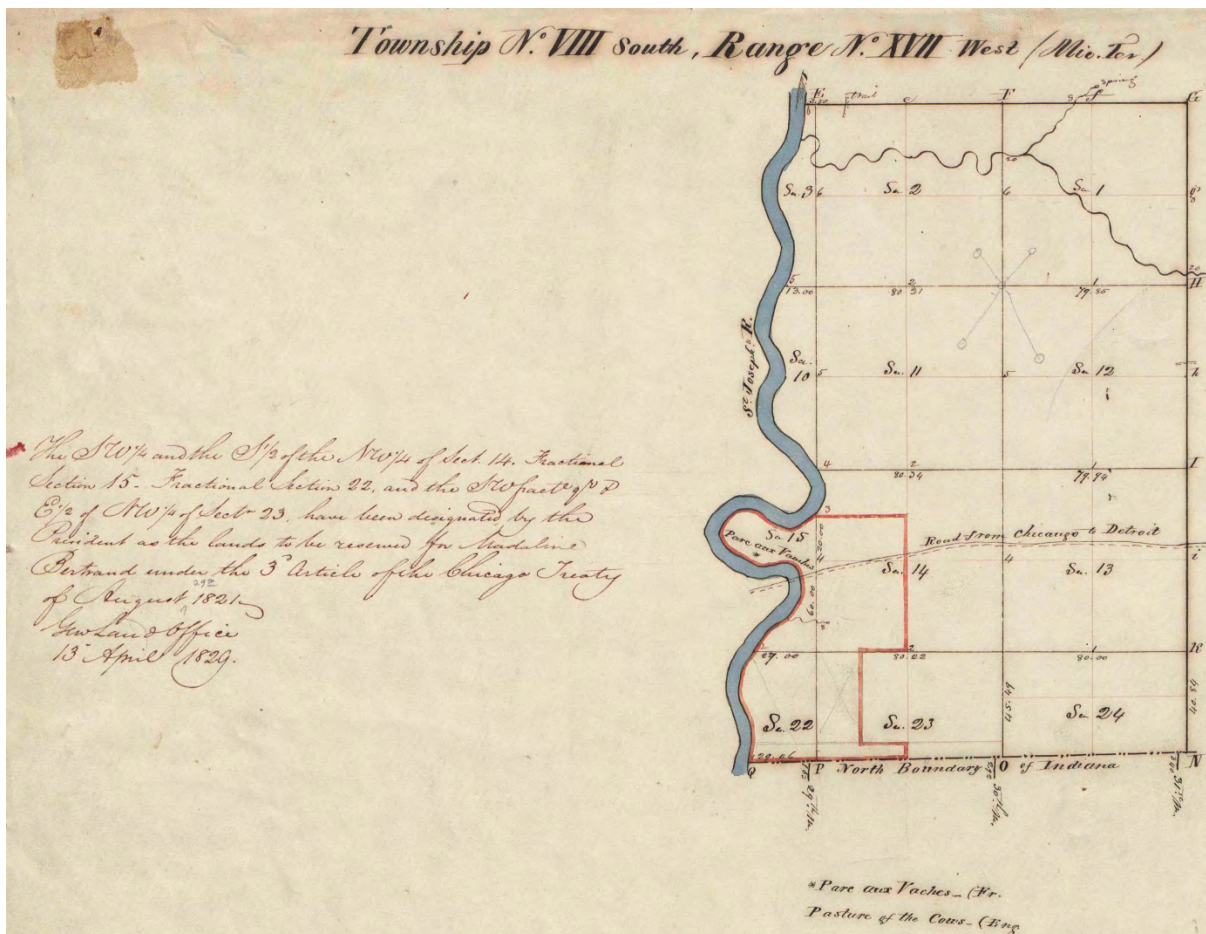
MAP 58. Survey of reservation number 50.



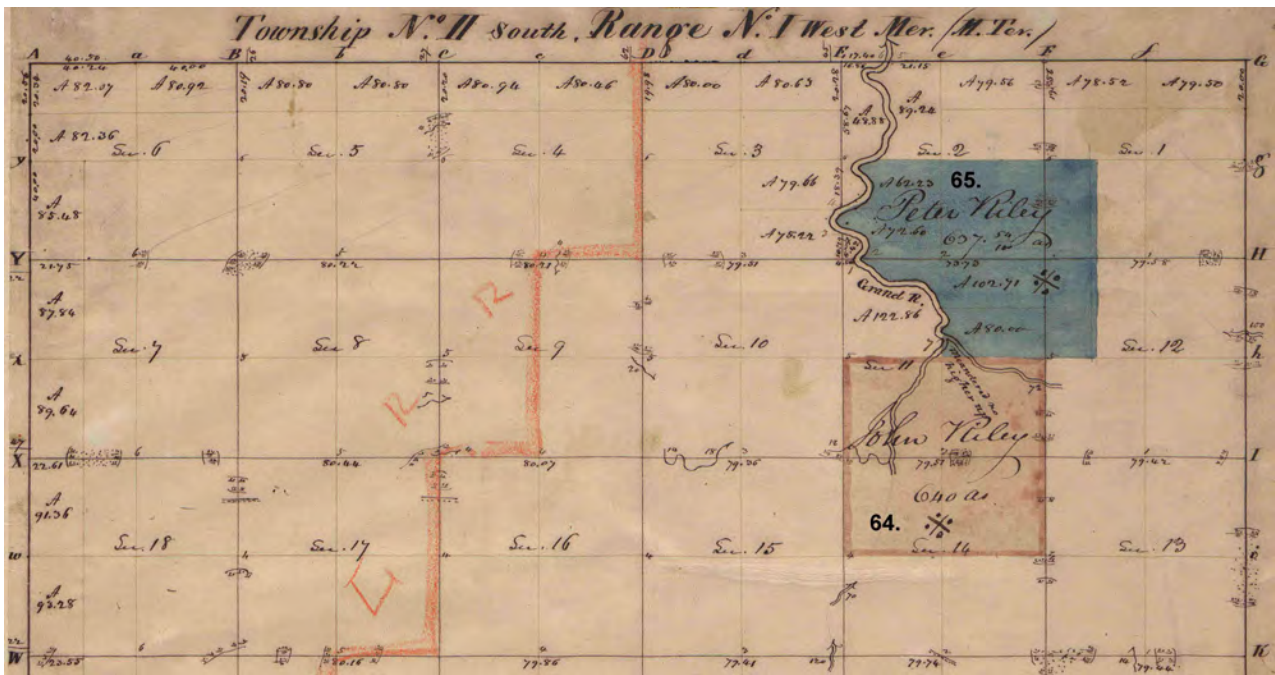
MAP 59. Portions of surveyor's plat maps for townships 4 south, range 18 and 19 west and township 5 south, range 18 west showing individual reservations numbers 51 through 58.



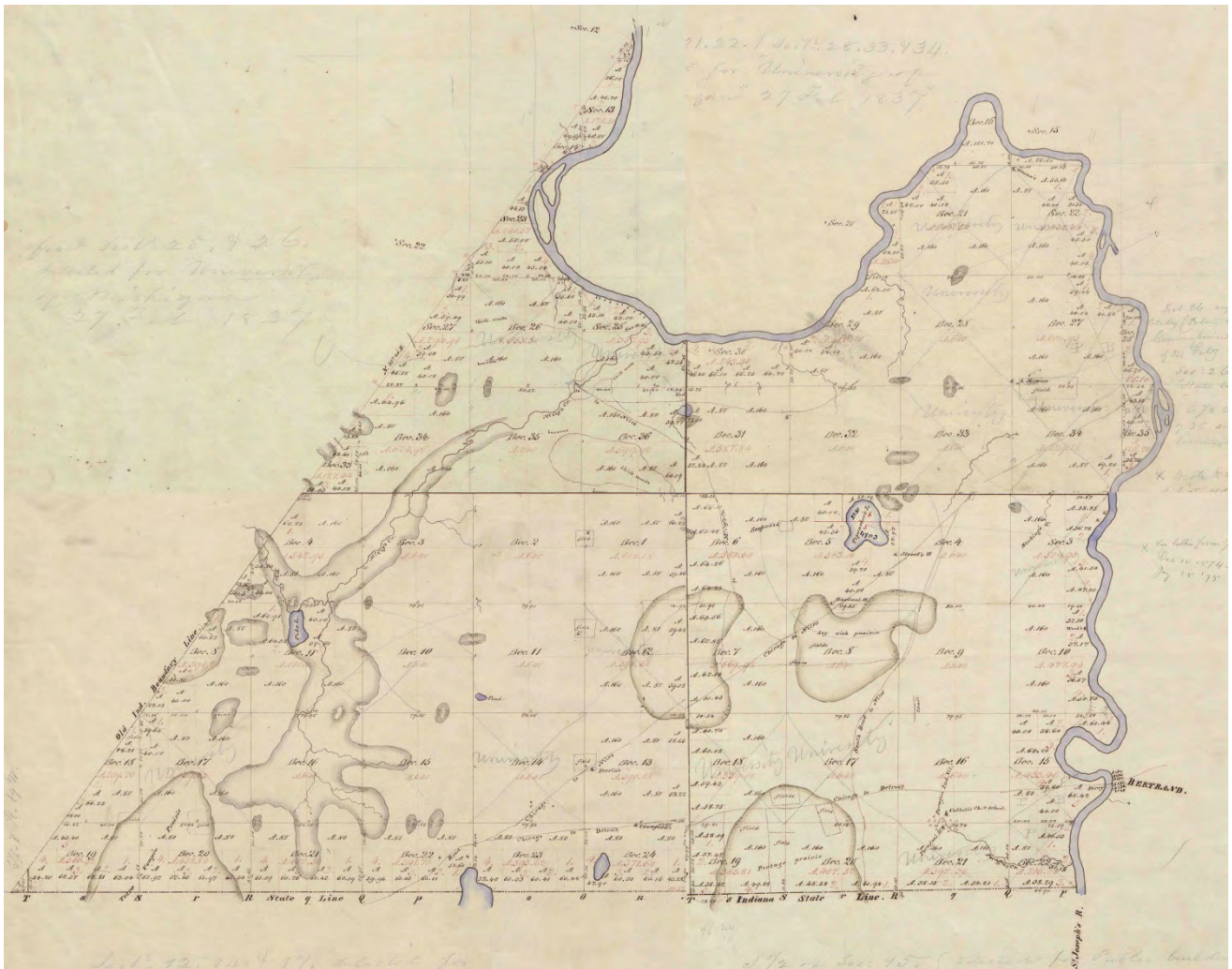
MAP 60. Surveyor's plat map of partial township 8 south, range 12 west showing reservation number 59.



MAP 61. Surveyor's plat map of township 8 south, range 17 west showing reservation number 63.



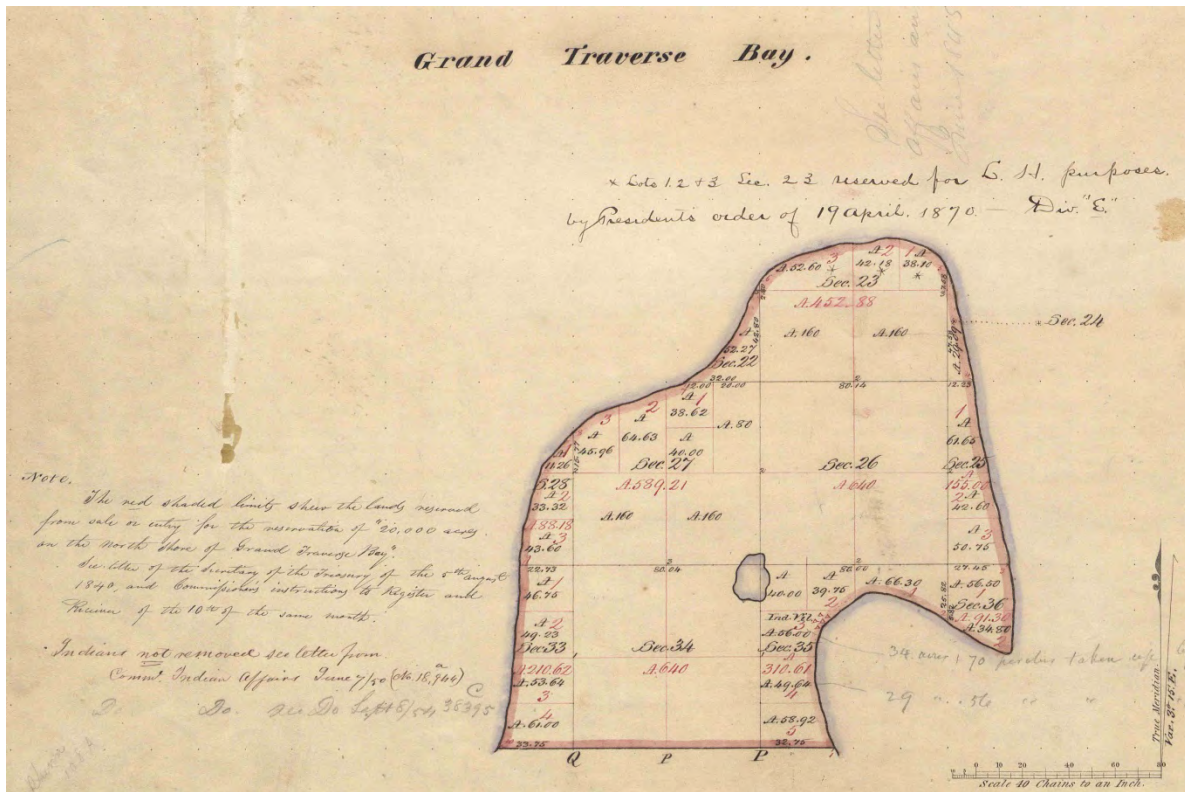
MAP 62. Portion of surveyor's plat map of township 2 south, range 1 west showing reservation numbers 64 and 65.



MAP 63. Surveyor's plat maps for townships 7 and 8 south, range 17 and 18 west showing reservation number 68.



MAP 64. Portion of Henry R. Schoolcraft's 1837 map of the Michigan Superintendency showing the approximate locations of the 1836 reservations.



MAP 65. Surveyor's plat map of township 30 north, range 10 west showing a portion of reservation number 70.

Township N^o 21N, Range N^o 17 West

Mer. (Mich.)

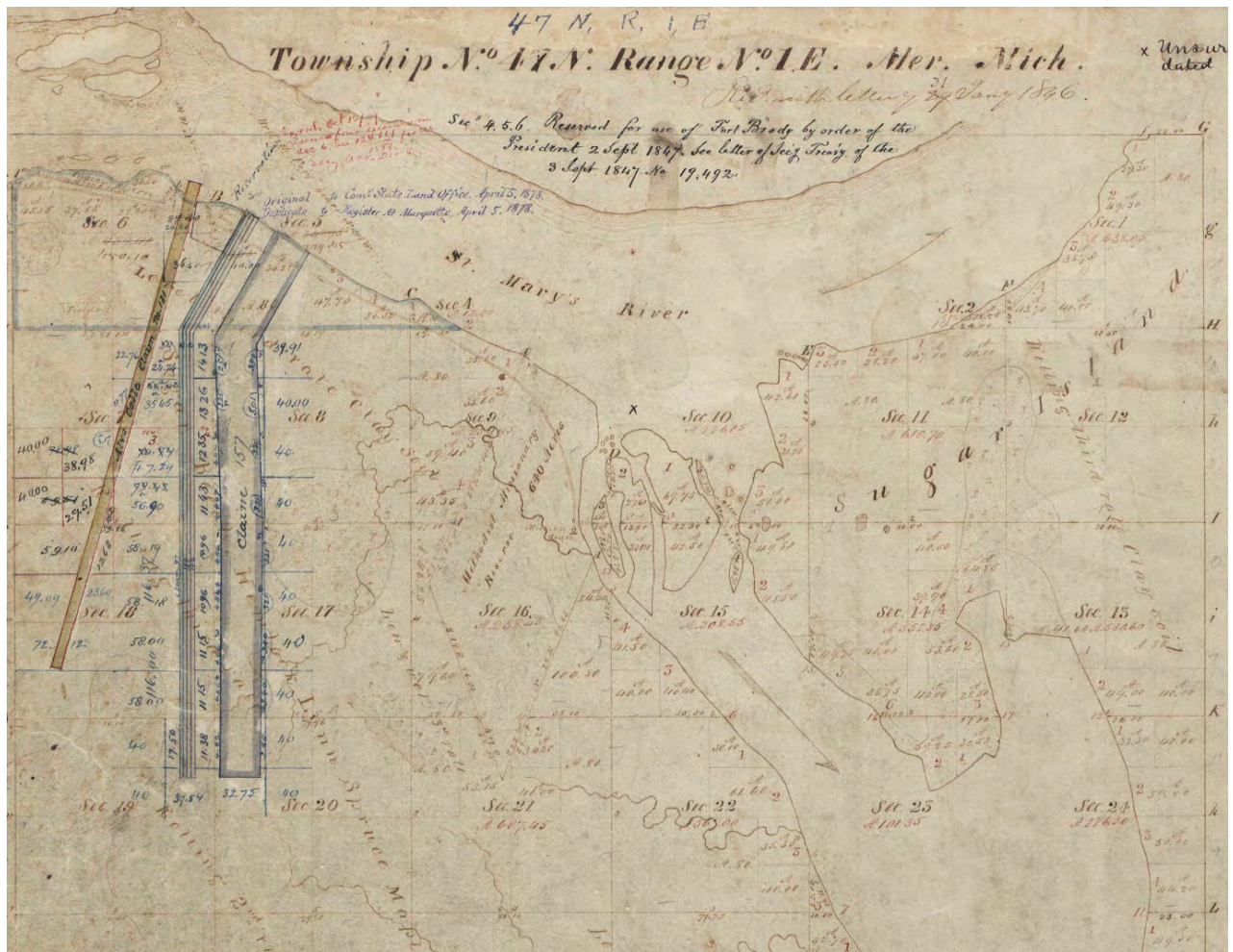
The ~~above~~ Map of part of the Manistee Reserve in Township N^o 21 North of Range N^o 17 West of the principal Meridian Michigan is strictly conformable to the field notes of the survey thereof on file in this Office which have been examined and approved
Surveyor General's Office
Detroit March 1868

See Cont

LAKE MICHIGAN



MAP 66. Surveyor's plat map of township 21 north, range 17 west showing a portion of reservation number 71.



MAP 67. Surveyor's plat map of township 47 north, range 1 east showing reservation number 80.

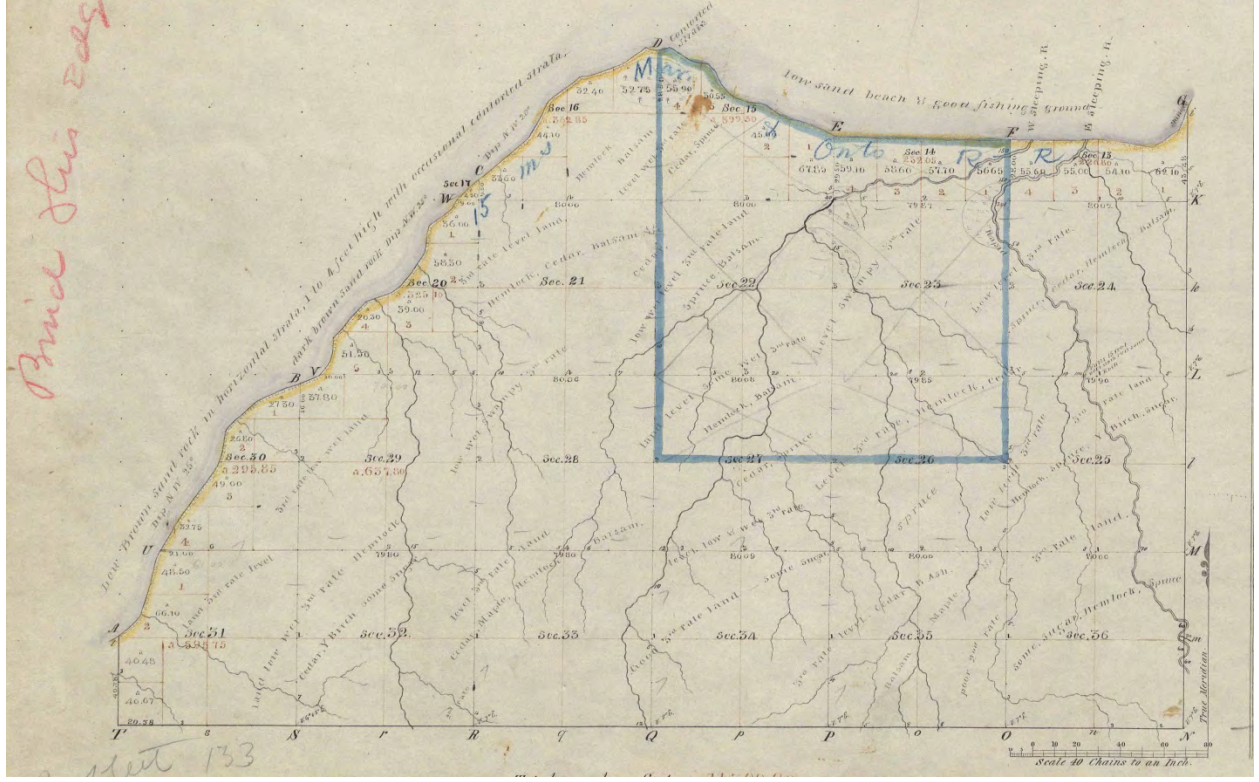
Township N^o 53 N. Range N^o 38 W. Mer. Mich.

See with letter of Oct. 1847.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

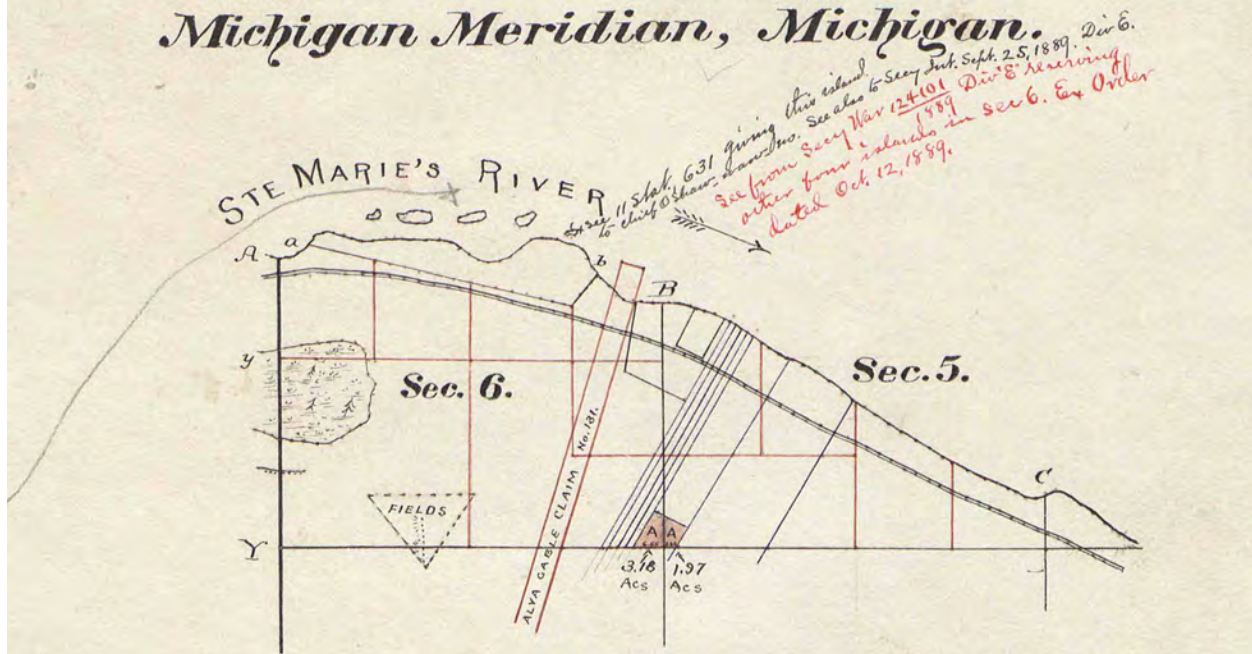
Spots enclosed in blue lines, Boundaries of Reservation of 25 Sept. 1855. to be withdrawn from the lot and reserved for the Ontario Band of Chippewa Indians under the terms of 1st article Treaty of Sept. 30 1854. (see also 1st article of Treaty of Oct. 4 1855 and 2nd article of Treaty of Oct. 4 1855)

Find this edge



MAP 68. Surveyor's plat map of township 53 north, range 38 west showing reservation number 87.

*Diagram of Lot "A" Section 5; and Lot "A" Section 6,
Township 47 North, Range 1 East,
Michigan Meridian, Michigan.*



MAP 69. Location of Oshaw no's island granted by the treaty of August 2, 1855. Reservation number 100.