

Next in turn, in 1648, came the fierce warring tribe of Iroquois, whose ambition it was to possess the whole lower valley of les Grands Lacs. The Hurons and Iroquois bore each other a deadly hatred, and the struggle between the two tribes was most bitter. It was then that the "blood-thirsty Mohawk chief," as Pauline Johnson describes, was

"Here in the hated Huron's vicious clutch,  
That even captive he disdains to touch."

The Hurons however proved the weaker in the conflict, and they were completely exterminated in this region; the Iroquois then took possession of a large part of the land.

Then began the attacks of these Iroquois upon the Ojibways to the south along the shore as far as the Sable and Saugeen Rivers. "The Traditional History of the Ojibway Nation," by George Copway, relates that at this time two forces of Ojibways, assisted by allies from Penetanguishene, attacked the Iroquois at the mouth of the Saugeen River and the fierce battle which ensued ended in the total rout of the Iroquois. Those of them who were not killed, were driven out of the country to the region south of Lake Erie. The victorious Ojibways then settled down to live quiet and peaceable lives, only once taking part in a war, when Tecumseh's brother "The Prophet" in 1812 led off a band of braves from this district to fight so nobly at the side of the Great Chief Tecumseh. ¶The population was augmented shortly after the Treaty of Chicago in 1833, when some of the eleven hundred Chippawa, Ottawa, and Pottawatamie Indians who migrated from Wisconsin to Upper Canada, settled in the Saugeen and Sable lands.

**MANITOWANING TREATY** So far the white man had little to do in the history of the region. The British had taken possession of Canada in 1760; Upper Canada was being opened for settlement; but it was not until 1836 that any direct attempt was made by the Government to take possession of the Saugeen Peninsula. ¶It was in August of that year at Manitowaning, that Sir Francis Bond Head, the Governor of Upper Canada, negotiated a treaty with the Ojibway Indians of Manitoulin Island and the Saugeen Peninsula, for the sale of their land to the Crown. By this Manitowaning Treaty the territory of Manitoulin

