

They were then scattered in different places, living in Wigwams, and were all Pagans, they at first disliked the idea of living in houses because, as they thought, they would then become Christians which, as Pagan, they then hated.

After much persuasion they gathered and lived in the houses thus erected for them, but after a while many removed and settled on Walpole Island. The Aliens—Saginaw Indians—were not then residents with the Tribe nor till a long time afterwards that they came over from Michigan. Some from Saginaw and others from Black River and other places.

When they came no Council then, nor since and up to this date have ever been held among the Sarnia Chippeways for the purpose of admitting them to become the joint proprietors of the Sarnia Reserve and the annuity. After staying awhile a large body of them returned to Michigan to their own homes and some have remained to this day.

To my knowledge—I never knew of any Council being held by the Tribe since they became separated; some now residing on the Sarnia Reserve and others on Walpole Island, for the purpose of dividing the lands so reserved for them.

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Report of Wm. N. Fisher, Interpreter of Walpole Island.

Upon a perusal of the Treaties respectively marked—it will be seen that large tracts of land were ceded for large sums of money by the Indians then in possession of those lands to the United States Government.

That the said Indians not only surrendered the lands but also claimed the protection and acknowledged the friendship of the United States.

That since the year 1397, various subsequent Treaties were made by the Indians in which they have always been well provided for.

But the most important one of the Treatise is that which was made and concluded at Detroit, on the 31st July, 1855, between the United States by their Commissioners, George W. Manypenny and Henry C. Gilbert, and the Ottawa and Chippeway Indians residing within the State of Michigan, and which Treaty was ratified by the President, Franklin Pierce, on the 10th September, 1856.

Under this Treaty the then dispersed Bands were consolidated into settlements, some in Isabella County, about sixty miles from Saginaw, off Lake Huron, some in Oceana and Mason Counties on the eastern shores of Lake Michigan, and others in the northern parts of the State.

Article first provides that the "United States will withdraw from sale for the benefit of said Indians, all the unsold public lands within the State embraced in the following descriptions." The locations of lands are described.

"The United States will give to each Ottawa and Chippeway Indian, being the head of a family, 80 acres of land, and to each single person over 21 years of age, 40 acres of land."

Article second. The United States will also pay to the said Indians the sum of \$ 538,400 in manner following to wit:—\$ 80,000 for educational purposes; \$ 75,000 in the purchase of agricultural implements, carpenter's tools, household furniture, building materials, cattle, labor and such other articles as they might require, and also in assisting them for removing to their new homes.

\$ 42,000 for the support of four black-smiths, for benefit of said Indians. \$31,000 to be paid in coin as other annuities.

Article third. "The Ottawa and Chippeway Indians hereby release and discharge the United States from all liability on account of former treaty stipulations, it being distinctly understood and agreed that the grants and payments hereinbefore provided for, are in lieu and satisfaction of all claims, legal and equitable, on the part of said Indians joint-