

Cape Croker Census.

Remarks

This band was settled in 1856 at the Indian Village of Mowash near Owen Sound. They made a Treaty for the of surrenders of their and all their former lands, which when surveyed the former was laid out as the Town Plot of 3000 ft and the latter as the Township of Tara Mack.

Soon after the surrenders these Indians removed to the Reserve which had been set apart and surveyed for them at Cape Croker containing 15,000 acres. The land was laid into lots of about 25 acres each family was to have one of these portions with a licence of occupation of the same. The first settlement made at their at their new location is on Mcgregor Harbor a beautiful site for a village. There the Indians built for them a number of good frame houses, and the Indians set themselves earnestly to work in clearing the forest, as will be seen by the houses. Return nearly every family has made a small clearing and a pretty fair commencement in agricultural operations. They have but few cattle as yet but quite as many as they are able to provide food for, until they get their land into grass.

The Missionaries have a Missionary here, and have erected an excellent large log building which serves for both chapel and school house.

The Church of England Missionary Society put up a log school house, and employed a native teacher - but for some reason he was discontinued.

There are a few Roman Catholic families here who erected a small church of logs on their first settlement which was unfortunately burned down in the process of clearing their land. They rebuilt it the next year, but by some accident it has met the fate of the first building in being destroyed by fire.

I find these Indians much improved since their removal from the vicinity of the Town of Owen Sound, where they spent a good part of their time in lounging about the streets many of them in a continual state of intoxication. The Rev. Mr. Grouett their Missionary informs me that having his residence amongst them he has not seen on the an intoxicated Indian, and I will say myself that in all my visits to this people I have never seen a drunken Indian amongst them. They are about 30 miles from Owen Sound up the Georgian Bay.

At the time the Colpoys Bay Indians surrendered their land at the Bay of that name the Cape Croker Indians in

in a general Council invited them to join their band, and offered them a full participation in all their money payments on condition that the Colpoys Bay Indians put with the Cape Croker funds, the proceeds of the sale of their reserve when sold, as well as their portion of the funds of the Lakes Huron and Simcoe Indians of which tribe they the Colpoys Bay Indians formed a part.

The Colpoys Bay Indians agreed to this removed to Cape Croker and are now included in the census for this year to the number of 63. They therefore become extinct in name and are as a separate Band.

Joseph Jones formerly a Colpoys Bay chief has since the union of the two bands been elected as an additional Chief for the Cape Croker people. They have also elected Councillors who have framed a set of Bye laws for the government of their community.

They have built a small Wharf for the accommodation of vessels visiting the harbor.