

1821
11 July -1 Sept.

JOURNAL OF C.C. TROWBRIDGE'S TRIP TO GREEN BAY IN COMPANY WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONEIDA INDIANS OF NEW YORK. INCLUDES INFORMATION ABOUT COUNCIL WITH MENOMINEE CHIEFS, 16-30 AUGUST, ABOUT ONEIDAS SENECAS, AND MUNSEES, AND ABOUT THE LAND PURCHASED. DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY, DETROIT, MICH., BURTON HISTORICAL COLLECTION, C.C. TROWBRIDGE MANUSCRIPTS.

Journal of a tour to Green Bay in the Steam Boat Walk in the Water, Jedediah Rodgers master, in the capacity of Agent for certain gentlemen of the State of New York, interested of that Reversionary title to land, owned there by the Six Nations of Indians. 1821.

On the 11th of July 1821, Mr. Eleazar Williams Missionary among the Oneidas in the county of that name, in N.Y., arrived at Detroit in the Steam Boat, expecting to proceed without delay to Green Bay. But owing to some misunderstanding in respect to the arrival of a body of troops & a quantity of stoves for the freight of which she was chartered; it became necessary to extend the charter until the 31st inst.

On the 31st July we left Detroit in the Boat which was crowded with passengers. Our party consists of Mr. Williams, five Stockbridge Indians among whom are Kaukapot & Hendrick two principal chiefs, five Oneidas, two Senecas, and one Onondaga. They are a representation from the six nations, sent to explore the country on the Fox River of Green Bay and to treat with the Menominees and Winnebagoes, inhabiting the Lands on that River for a tract of country on which they may locate themselves. There are on board 120 troops and among the officers are Cols. Pinckney, McNiell, Major Larabee and Wation, Capt. Garland, Greene, and Mason, Major Baker, Lieuts. Taft, Caldwell, Major Barker, and Yates of Schenectady. Rev. G. Richard of Detroit and J. Nott of S---- are also of our party.

Capt. Rodgers intended to leave Detroit so early as to enable us to reach the mouth of St. Clair river before dark, but it was impossible to get under way before 3 o'clock p.m. and consequently we did not accomplish our object, but were obliged to Kauatanchoir for the night on the flats of Lake St. Clair. These flats extend about six miles from the mouth of the river and the lake is here so shallow (only 2 feet in many places) that it is necessary to cross them by guide set up in the -----, which we could not distinguish in the night.

Wednesday August 1. We weighed anchor about ½ past 4 and in a short time entered the River by the largest of its numerous mouths, leaving on the right ----- island. The strangers on board were highly delighted with the picturesque and fertile appearance of the borders of the river and the comfortable looking farms on the American shores, which is more thickly settled than the Canadian. About 1 p.m. we overtook the schooner Erie of Buffalo, Capt. Neils, master, bound for Chicago and laying about 4 miles below ----- waiting for a favorable wind to carry up the rapids of St. Clair. Capt. Rodgers took her in tow and we proceeded on to the mouth of Black River, about 1 mile below the fort where the boat landed and recieved a supply of wood. After an hour delay we continued on to the fort, and unfortunately in an operation to ascend the rapids by keeping near the shore, one of the wheels struck the bottom and received an injury in consequence of which we were detained another hour, during which time we laid opposite the

fort, which is abandoned by the Govt. tho' occupied by Capt. Farley a disbanded officer who has turned Indian trader.

At Eight o'clock in the evening we were in Lake Huron and separated from the Erie. The night was pleasant and when we awoke on Thursday 2 Aug. we found ourselves nearly opposite point Aux Barchers the Southeastern extremity of Saginaw Bay. The day continued extremely pleasant, and at seven o'clock p.m. we had crossed Thunder Bay.

Friday 3rd Aug. at 12 p.m. we arrived at the island of Mackinac amidst the roar of Cannon from the Fort and the Boat, and the congratulations of numerous friends, and acquaintances. I dined with the youth of the Fur Co. The Capt. expected to find a supply of wood ready for him on the wharf, but owing to the a misunderstanding it had not been removed from the place of its first deposit, distance of 7 miles; and the boat left me at 2 p.m. to receive it. At 11 at night we again got under way, and on Saturday at 8, we were opposite the Long Brave Island which is the largest in this lake. Our course is south of this island.

On Sunday the 5th Aug. at 1 p.m. we arrived at Fort Howard, distant from the mouth of Fox River 3 miles. The same afternoon we put our goods and men in a boat and proceeded up the river in search of a house for quarters. We had not proceeded a mile before we met with Mr. John Lawe, who procured of a Mr. Grignon a house for us occupied as the Court House of Brown County.

Monday 6 - Visited Camp Smith, 3 miles above Fort Howard. Here two companies are stationed in log huts, and the land in the vicinity is occupied by Grog Shops. We called on Robert Irwin Esq. by whom I was very politely treated.

The land on the river is extremely sandy for some distance from the Fort, tho' it appears susceptible of cultivation in a considerable degree.

Tuesday 7, at 7 o'clock the steam boat left the river for Detroit and really I was grieved that I could not be a passenger. At 11 o'clock a Menominee Chief with some of his warriors called upon us and he have appointed tomorrow for holding a council.

Wednesday 8th, at 10 o'clock a party of Winnebago and Menominee Chiefs with some of their warriors (in all about 60) assembled at our Council room; and the council was opened by Hendrick, the Stockbridge Chief, who told them that we were all pleased to be able under the direction of the Great Spirit, to meet them, and that we had a very important message to communicate to them providing the Menominee, ----- their principal Chiefs were present. To this they answered in the negative, but said that they could send for the principal Chief, and bring him here in four or five days - accordingly two runners were dispatched to Winnebago Lake for the Chief of the Menominee, and the two nations were severally presented with belts of wampum. The Winnebagos and Menominees replied separately to the speech of our party with the usual compliments, and then they partook of a bountiful feast which we had prepared for them. After this the council broke up.

In the night we were visited by another party of Indians, who only wanted some food, after receiving which they departed.

Thursday 9th

Visited Fort Howard and dined with Capt. Whistler; called on Mr. Irwin Esq. Indian factor and recieved from him Col. Bowyer's Treaty with the Menominees.

Sunday 12th. In the afternoon the runners dispatched for the Menominee Chief returned, and told us that the Chief would be here in two or three days. They then rcvd. A blanket each and some tobacco and provisions for themselves and departed.

Monday 13th. About noon a party of Winnebagoes arrived and brot with them a venison, which they presented to us. After some little conversation they encamped near us, to await the arrival of the other Chiefs.

Tuesday 14th. This being the day set for the arrival of the Menominee Chief we have been constantly on the look out, but have been sadly disappointed in not seeing any of them. What the reason is we cannot conjecture, but are afraid that some of the french traders here, have secretly advised them to stay at home. If this be the case our cause is almost hopeless, for by intermarriages with the females of the principal Menominee families the leaders have gained an influence over them which it is difficult to oppose. Indeed it is almost impossible to know how to direct an operation, is secretly do they conduct any means which they may protect against the whites.

Wednesday 15th, Two Canoes containing the principal Winnebago Chiefs arrived at our encampment and hoisted the AM. Flag. They came to see us and tomorrow is appointed for the great counsel, in which we are to reveal the grand object of our mission.

Thursday 16th, The Chiefs of the Menominee and Winnebago Nations assembled at an early hour at our Council Room and after exchanging the usual salutations, the Council was opened by Cornelius Bread, a Chief from Oneida who made a complimentary speech to them, which was followed by Hendrick who was appointed to open the grand business. Having prepared himself he disclosed our object in a gradual and hansom manner, setting forth at the same time all the advantages that would result to the Indians from a cession to them. The Menominees and Winnebagos replied separately in a short complimentary way and stated that it would be necessary for them to hold a council with each other before they could answer our request. Accordingly it was agreed that we should meet again tomorrow to receive their answer.

Friday 17 Aug., The Council opened again at 11 o'clock and a young man of __ years old, (the brother of the Great Menominee Chief the Brave, and sent to represent him in consequence of illness in his family) made a very handsome speech. We thot' it evident that he had been advised by the Traders not to cede - for the only reason which he gave for his refusal was an untrue on "that their lands were to small, that they could not go out on either side without stepping on the Wigwams of their brethren" and said he, "you have told us that you possessed fine lands in your country that you raised from them your provisions and that the comforts of life were abundant there. If this be the case why do you wish to leave these fine lands and come here among us who are limited in our hunting grounds and deprived of all those comforts of which you boast."

He was followed by another Menominee Chief who spoke to the same purpose and sat down. Then the Dogs Head Chief of the Winnebagos arose in the place of the Smoker their great Chief, who was present but did not speak; and he made the most eloquent speech I ever heard from an Indian, said he - Yes, my Father and bretherens; I have heard of your intention to come here for five years past, and now you have come it seems to know our minds. You say you want to purchase lands of us. The lands are not ours, we cannot sell them, we have no power to sell the property of another. They are the property of the great Spirit who sits above and now sees and hears all that is done and said in this Council. And if they were our lands, do you think that god ever intended that an Indian should sell lands to an Indian, no, I am certain that you can not think so. But they are as I have said the property of the Master of Life. He placed us here and gave us privileges which we now enjoy. These privileges are small it is true, but they would have been greater had we not been deceived by the whites. The french came here early. They told us that

they would take care of us, that they would guard us, that they would feed us, and make us comfortable. These promises they have never been fulfilled. After them came the Americans who made similar promises, but they have ended in the same way.

Now we do not consider you a Frenchmen or Americans, but we consider you as Indian men of our color and our species, and surely the great spirit would be angry if one Indian should cheat another. This we do not expect, we believe that you have told us the truth, that your words have come from the bottom of your hearts, and that they are not from you alone, but from our Great father the President.

I have told you, and I repeat it, that we cannot sell these lands; the Great Spirit would be angry at the idea of receiving payment for his lands. But we are willing, although we have a very small tract of country, to give you to a part of that country the same right which we have. We are willing that you should come and live among us as we live with each other, and if you contemplate giving us anything we repeat to you that we shall not receive it as payment for the lands, but as a token of your love for us and your desire to assist us.

To conclude if you resolve to come on we shall be happy to receive you, and shall expect assistance from you, because we believe that your object is to do us good.

And if you will accept it you may have the lands on this river from the f-----/La Grand Chute to the village on the lake 4½ miles.

This seemed somewhat more favorable than the Menominees and we were about to reply by thanking them and requesting leave to state our wishes again and more fully, when a Menominee Chief arose and spoke - he said little, but from what he said I was confident that they would wish to retract from their speech in the morning; in making which they thought that the Winnebagos would agree with them.

This symptom was favorable and we declared the council finished for the day but requested the Chiefs to remain.

Mr. Williams spoke to them in a very proper manner and Hendrick followed him - we have in these speeches opened their minds a little more and expect them to answer us more favorably tomorrow morning.

Saturday 18th August. Early this morning the Chiefs assembled, and the Winnebago Chief called Shonkapaw or the Dogs Head, who had spoken during the council for the Winnebagos; again addressed the deputation. His speech was long but rather uninteresting - at the end he said that the Menominees had concluded to join with them in a cession and that they would give us the lands from the Grand Kaccalin on the Fox River, commencing at the foot and extending up the river to the rapids at the Winnebago Lake - and from the River extending back to the N. West and S. East, equidistant with the claims of the two nations. This was corroborated by a Menominee Chief who arose, and I immediately sat down to fill the blanks in the articles of the Treaty; but before I had finished the French Inhabitants, and particularly the Grignon's (who have great influence with the Menominee Indians, and one of whom has a Grist and Saw Mill on the Kaccalin) heard of it and immediately advised them secretly not to cede - accordingly they arose and after speaking in a manner rather foreign to the matter in hand, said that they had advised with their French fathers here, and could not upon reflection give us any lands. We were astounded at this sudden change in their sentiments, though we had anticipated opposition from these Frenchmen - but we were still more astounded that the Chief should mention the names of their advisors, because it has even been their endeavor to keep themselves unknown, when opposing any negotiation between the whites and the Indians.

We concluded after some reflection to dissolve the Council for the night and requested the Winnebagos, who were still willing to cede according to their first proposition, to come again to the Council in the morning: and at the same time told the Menominees that if any of them concluded to sign, we should be happy to see them also.

Sunday 19th Aug. Altho' Sunday, the great object in view induced us not to defer the opening of the Council today, and about nine o'clock the Chiefs of the Winnebagos assembled at our Council Room. They had not sat long, before, to our very great joy, the Chiefs of the Menominees came in. The Council opened on the part of the Menominees who told us what was said yesterday was not their true sentiments, that they were of the same heart and mind with the Winnebagoes, and were ready to sign the Treaty as before proposed to them. Accordingly after dinner, preliminary matters were settled between them tho' parchment was unrolled and they cordially advanced to the table and signed it.

This change is undoubtedly occasioned by the indiscretion of the Menominee Chief in telling the names of his advisors, for the French know that if the object of the Mission is petitioned by the Genl. Govt.; they also know that their own reputation at the seat of Gov. Stands on a very tattering basis; for during the late war with Great Britain they took up arms against the U. States and headed the Indians of the Country, under commissions from the British Govt. One of the Grignons was at the Battle of Sandusky with the Indians; they were also at Mackinac and Prairie Du Chien. Hearing that they were known in this transaction, they undoubtedly thought it advisable to induce the Indians to cede, rather than meet with a punishment for their disaffection. Tomorrow we are to deliver to the two nations, Five Hundred Dollars in Goods, and the deputation have engaged on the part of their nations to pay fifteen hundred Dollars more within one year. This is the only consideration which they are bound to give, for a tract of beautiful country, Eighteen miles in breadth on the River, and extending with the same breadth to the claims of the Chippeways on the N. West, and to Lake Michigan on the South East. This cession includes all the mill seats on Fox River, the most valuable of which is the Grand Kaccalin, eighteen miles from Fort Howard, and eighteen miles from the South Western extremity of the cession. Here, as before observed a Mr. Grignon has built a Grist and Saw Mill and has improved the Lands; but possession is supposed to be included in our Treaty, at any rate a part of it is included.

Monday 20th August. The Indians assembled at the hour appointed to receive their goods, and after a good deal of speechifying on both sides they were delivered; and in addition one Barrel of Whiskey and one barrel of flour to each nation. This they appeared highly satisfied with and some of them departed, but we did not get rid of the whole of them until.

Wednesday 21st Aug.: on which day to our very great joy the Schooner Jackson arrived from Detroit, and we engaged our passage on her. On the same Day a part of the deputation started to view the Land, which they have purchased.

Thursday Aug 22nd. Mr. Williams, Mr. Grignon and myself started in a Bark Canoe with four Indians to view the Grand Kaccalin, which is the Northeastern boundary of the Grant. We stopped at La Rapide des Peres, for awhile, above the Fort, where the French Jesuits had an establishment in the early settlement of the Country. The Cellars and the Gardens are still plainly to be seen and also the remains of the Cornhills. From this Rapid it is six miles to La Pelibe Kaccalin, where the Govt. Have erected a saw mill, and tried for a year to construct a permanent dam; but their efforts have been unavailing, and if it is now intended to remove the mill to Duck River, which empties its waters into the Bay, about 4 miles below Fort Howard. The River (being

low at present) presents a constant succession of small rapids from La Rapide des Peres to the Grand Kaccalin, where we arrived some time after dark. Here we found a very comfortable farm and house, and about thirty acres enclosed in fence. The house is distant from the Mill before mentioned about 1/2 a mile, but is included notwithstanding in the cession made. We were very politely treated by a squaw lady, who gave us an excellent supper and good beds, and we remained until,

Friday 23rd Aug. About one o'clock, at which hour we left the Kaccalin for the Fort.

The lands from the Rapide des Peres to the Grand Kaccalin are undoubtedly very rich; but those on the South East side are altogether preferable, if we may judge from appearances; to those on the NW side. On the NW the breaks are high and very thickly timbered presenting the appearance of a ----- Sandy Prairie; but on the opposite side they are not so high, and the earth appears to be a rich black mould of a considerable depth. The timber is principally Oak, but occasionally we saw the Pine, Poplar, Chestnut, and Butternut.

We arrived at our house about nine in the evening completely drenched with a rain which commenced about the time of our departure from the Kaccalin.

On Thursday the 30th Aug. We sailed for Detroit in the Jackson, Capt. Blake, when we arrived safely on Thursday the 6th Sept.

Members of the Deputation from N. York

Oneidas

Tahyentahneken, alias, John Antony Brandt

Tahnonsongotha, alias, John Skenando

Ononguatgo, alias, Cornelius Beard

Sqanawatgy, alias, Thomas Christson

Onondaga

Yawentanawen, alias, Abraham C. Safort

Senecas

Dagaoyelek, alias, Jacob James

Hanasaongway, George Jameson

St. Regis

Onwarenhiiaki, alias, Eleazar Williams (a Mohawk)

Stockbridge

Uhhaunnonwaunmut, alias, Solomon M. Hendrick

Naurainah, alias, Jacob Kunkapot

Nenomaumnang, alias, Abner Hendrick

Chicksokun, alias, Jacob Chicks

Nankawale, alias, Rob Kunkapot

Munsee

Katakosakont, alias, Rufus Turkey

1821

11 July-1 Sept

T. B. East

Journal of C.C. Trowbridge's trip to Green Bay in company with representatives of the Oneida Indians of New York. Includes information about council with Menominee chiefs, 16-30 August, about Oneidas, Senecas, and Munsees, and about the land purchased. DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY, DETROIT, MICH., BURTON HISTORICAL COLLECTION, C.C. TROWBRIDGE MANUSCRIPTS.

*Journal of a tour to Green Bay on the steamer Boat
that in the National Standard Office, in the capacity of
Agent for certain gentlemen of the State of New York, including
of the Rivermen, etc. & land, owned there by the State of
Michigan. 1821.*

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Journal of a Tour to Green Bay in the Steam Boat
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Agent for certain gentlemen of the State of New York, interested
in that River, owned these by the Six Nations
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On the 11th of July 1831. Mr. Eliaser William, missionary
among the Ojibwa, in the County of that name, in N.Y., arrived
at St. Albans in the Steam Boat, expecting to proceed without
delay to Green Bay, but owing to some misunderstanding in
respect to the arrival of a body of troops, & a quantity of stores
for the freight of which she was chartered; it became necessary
to extend the charter until the 31st inst.

On the 31st July, we left St. Albans in the Boat which was crowded
with passengers. Our party consists of Mr. William, five
Stockbridge Indians, among whom are Kuakapost & Hedina,
two principal chiefs, five Ojibwa, two Seneca, & one Onondaga,
they are a reputation from the Six Nations, sent to explore the
Country on the Top River of Green Bay; to treat with the Memo-
riah & Umanetago, inhabiting the lands on that River for
a tract of country on which they may locate themselves.
There are on board 120 troops, & among the Officers, are Col. Finckh,
McNeil, Major, Larabee & Nelson, Capt. Garland, Greene, Nease,
Major Baker, Lieut. Swift, Calderell, Major, Walker,
Lieut. Waters, of Schenectady, New York, Richard of St. Albans & J. Rott of St. Albans,
are also of our party.

Capt. Hogers, intended to leave St. Albans as early as possible, and to
reach the mouth of St. Clair river before dark, but it was, impossi-
ble to get under way before 3 o'clock p.m. & consequently we did
not accomplish our object, but were obliged to lay at anchor for the
night on the flats of Lake St. Clair. These flats extend about
six miles, from the mouth of the River, & the Lake is here so shallow
(only 4 feet in many places) that it is necessary to cross them by raids,
set up in the swamp, which we could not flitting with in the
night.

Wednesday August 1. We weighed anchor about 2 p.m. & in a short time entered the River by the largest of its numerous mouths, leaving on the right ~~the~~ islands - The strangers on board were highly delighted with the picturesque & fertile appearance of the border of the River & the comfortable looking farms on the American Shore, which is more thickly settled than the Canadian. About 8 p.m. we overtook the schooner Erie of Buffalo, Capt. ~~Smith~~, bound for Chicago & laying about 4 miles below Fort Yates waiting for a favorable wind to carry her up the rapids of St. Clair - Capt. Rodgers took her in tow & we proceeded on to the mouth of Black River about 1 mile below the fort where the boat landed and received a supply of wood - After an hour's delay we continued on to the fort, & unfortunately in an exertion to ascend the rapids by keeping near the shore, one of the wheels struck the bottom & received an injury in consequence of which we were detained another hour during which time we lay opposite the fort, which is abandoned by the Govt. & occupied by Capt. Hawley, a distinguished Officer who has turned Indian trader -

At Eight o'clock in the evening we were in Lake Huron & separated from the Erie - The night was pleasant and when we arose on

Thursday 2 Aug we found ourselves nearly opposite point Aug. Bayou, the southern extremity of Saginaw Bay - The day continued extremely pleasant, and at seven o'clock p.m. we had crossed Thunder Bay -

Friday 3rd Aug. at 12 m. we arrived at the island of Michigam, amidst the roar of Cannon from the Fort & the Boat, & the congratulations of numerous friends, & acquaintances - Dined with the Genl. of the 1st Regt. The Capt. expected to find a supply of wood ready for him on the wharf, but owing to a misunderstanding it had not been removed from the place of its first deposit, distant 7 miles - The boat left us at 2 p.m. to resume its

At 11 at night we again got under way, and on Saturday 4th Aug we were opposite the Long Beach island, which is the largest in the lake. Quince is south of the island.

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On Sunday the 5th day at 1 p.m. we arrived at Fort Howard, distant from the mouth of Fox river 3 miles.

The same afternoon we put our goods & men in a boat & proceeded up the river in search of a house for quarters.

We had not proceeded a mile before we met with our John Law, who procured of a Mr Gignou a house for us occupied as the Court house of Brown County.

Monday 6 - Visited Camp Smith, 3 miles above Fort Howard. Here two companies are stationed in log huts - and the land in the vicinity is occupied by grocery shops - Called on Robert Brinley by whom I was very politely treated -

The land on the river is extremely sandy for some distance from the Fort, tho' it appears susceptible of cultivation in a considerable degree.

Tuesday 7. at 7 o'clock the steam boat left the river for Detroit & really I was grieved that I could not be a passenger - at 11 o'clock a menominee Chief with some of his warriors called upon us & we have appointed tomorrow for holding a Council.

Wednesday 8th at 10 o'clock a party of Winnetago & Menominee Chiefs with some of their warriors, (in all about 60) assembled at our Council room, and the council was opened by Hendrick, the Stockbridge Chief, who told them that we were all pleased to be able under the direction of the Great Spirit, to meet them, and that we had a very important message to communicate to them provided the menominee provided their principal Chief were present. To this they assented.

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arrived and ~~but~~ with them a venison, which they
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they encamped near us, to await the arrival of the
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of the Menominee Chiefs we have been constantly on
the look out, but have been sadly disappointed, in
not seeing any of them. What the reason is we
cannot conjecture, but are afraid that some of the
French traders here have secretly advised them to
stay at home. If this be the case our cause is
almost hopeless, for by intermarriages with the females
of the principal Menominee families, the traders have
gained an influence over them which it is difficult
to oppose. Indeed it is almost impossible to know
how to direct an opposition, so secretly do they conduct
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Chiefs arrived from above - they were from
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Wednesday

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& sent to represent him in consequence of illness
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We thought it evident that he had been advised by the
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possessed fine lands in your country, that you
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to come here among us who are limited in our breed-
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you boast. -

He was followed by an other Menominee Chief who
spoke to the same purpose & sat down -

Then the ^{Dogshead} ~~Chief~~ a Chief of the Winnebagoes arose
in the place of the Smoker their great Chief, who was
present but did not speak; and he made the
most eloquent speech I ever heard from an Indian

Said he - Yes, my father & brothers, I have
heard of your intention to come here, for five
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know our minds - You say you want to
purchase lands of us - The lands are not ours,
we cannot sell them, we have no power to sell
the property of another - They are the property
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And if they were our lands, do you think that
God ever intended that an Indian should sell land
to an Indian - no. I am certain that you can
not think so - But they are as I have said the
property of the Master of life - He placed us
here & gave us the privileges which we now enjoy -
These privileges are small it is true, but they
would have been greater had we not been deceived
by the white - The French came here early -
they told us that they would take care of us, that
they would guard us, that they would feed us & make
us comfortable - These promises they had
never fulfilled - After them came the
Americans who made similar promises but
they have ended in the same way -

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Now we do not consider you as, frenchmen
or Americans, but we consider you as Indian,
men of our colour & our species, - and surely
the great spirit would be angry if one Indian
should cheat another - This we do not expect.
We believe that you have told us the truth, that
your words have come from the bottom of your hearts,
& that they are not from you alone, but from
our Great father the president.

I have told you, & I repeat it, that we cannot
sell these lands; The great spirit would be angry at
the idea of receiving payment for his lands.
But we are willing, altho' we have a very small
tract of country, to give you a part of that country
the same right which we have: - we are willing
that you should come & live among us as we live
with each other, & if you contemplate giving us
anything, we repeat to you that we shall
not receive it as payment for the lands, but as
a token of your love for us & your desire to assist
us -

To conclude if you resolve to come on we shall
be happy to receive you, & shall expect assistance
from you, because we believe that your object is
to do us good -

And if you will accept it you may have the
lands on this river from the ~~point~~ La Grand Chute

to the Village on the lake - 4¹/₂ miles.

This seemed somewhat more favorable than the
Memoninis & we were about to reply by thanking
them & requesting leave to state our wishes again
& move fully, when a memonini Chief arose &
spoke - He said little, but from what he said
I was confident that they would wish to
retract from their speech in the morning, in
making which they thought that the Winnetagoes
would agree with them -

This symptom was favorable & we declared the
council adjourned for this day but requested the
Chiefs to remain -

Mr William, spoke to them in a very proper
manner & Hendrick followed him - We have
in their speeches, opened their minds a little
more & expect them to answer us more favorably
to morrow morning -

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Saturday 18th August. Early this morning the
Chief a pempt, and the Winnetago Chief called
Shonka-paw on the Dog's Head, who had spoken
deciding the Council for the Winnetagoes, again

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addressed the deputation - His speech was long, but rather uninteresting - at the end he said that the Menominee had concluded to join with them in a cession of land and that they would give us the lands from the Grand Kaccalin on the Fox River, commencing at the foot and extending up the river to the rapids at the Minnetago Lake - ~~also~~ from the River extending back to the N. West & East equidistant with the claims of the two nations - This was corroborated by a Menominee Chief who arose, and I immediately got down to fill the blanks in the articles of the Treaty; but before I had finished, the French inhabitants, & particularly the ^{Menominee} Grignons, (who have great influence with the Indians, and one of whom has a great & vast mill on the Kaccalin) heard of it & immediately advised them secretly not to cede - Accordingly they arose & after speaking in a manner rather foreign to the matter in hand, said that they had advised with their French fathers here, & could not upon reflection give us any lands - We were astounded at this sudden change in their sentiments, tho' we had anticipated opposition from their Frenchmen - but we

were still more astonished that the Chief should mention the names of their advisers, because it has ever been their endeavor to keep themselves unknown, when opposing any negotiation between the White and the Indians.

We concluded after some reflection to disperse the Council for the night & requested the Minnetagoes, who were still willing to cede according to their first proposition, to come again to the Council in the morning: and at the same time told the Ojibwas, that if any of them concluded to sign, we should be happy to see them also —

Sunday 19. Aug. Altho' Sunday, the great object in view induced us not to defer the opening of the Council to day, and about nine o'clock the Chiefs of the Minnetagoes assembled at our Council Room — They had not sat long, before, to our very great joy, the Chiefs of the Ojibwas came in — The Council opened on the part of the Ojibwas, who told us that what was said yesterday was not their true sentiment, that they were of the same heart & mind with the Minnetagoes, and

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were ready to sign the Treaty as before
proposed to them - Accordingly after divers
preliminary matters were settled between them
the parchment was unrolled & they cordially
advanced to the Table & signed it -

This change is undoubtedly occasioned by the
indiscretion of the Menominee Chief in telling
^{the names of} his advisers, for the French know that
the object of the ellipsis is patronized by the
Genl. Govt.; & they also know that their own
reputation at the seat of Govt. stands on a very
tottering basis - for during the late War with
Great Britain they took up arms against the
U. S. & headed the Indians of the Country,
under Commissions from the British Govt.
One of the Brigades was at the Battle of
Sandusky with the Indians; they were also
at Mackinac & Prairie du Chien -

Hearing that they were known in this transaction,
they undoubtedly thought it advisable to induce
the Indians to cede, rather than meet with a
punishment for their disaffection -

To Monro we are to deliver to the two nations
Five hundred Dollars in Goods, and the

deputation have engaged on the part
of their nations to pay fifteen hundred
Dollars more within one year -

This is the only consideration which they
are bound to give for a tract of beautiful
country, Eighteen miles in breadth
on the River, and extending ^{in the same breadth} to the claim
of the Chippeways on the N. West, and
to Lake Michigan on the South East.

This cession includes all the mill seats
on Fox River, the most valuable of
which is the Grand Kaccalin, Eighteen
miles from Fort Howard, & Eighteen
miles from the Southwestern extremity of
the Cession - Here, as before observed
a Mr Siquon has built a grist and
Saw Mill & has improved the Land; but
his possessions supposed to be included in our
Treaty - at any rate a part of it is included.

Monday 20th August. The Indians
assembled at the hour appointed to receive
their goods, and after a good deal of
specifying on both sides they were satisfied;
and in addition, one barrel of whiskey and

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one barrel of flour to each nation.
This they appeared highly satisfied with, & some
of them departed, but we did not quit of the whole
of them until.

Wednesday 21st Aug. on which day to our
very great joy the Schooner Jackson arrived
from Detroit, & we engaged our passage in her.

On the same day a part of the delegation started
to view the land, which they have purchased -

Thursday 22nd } Mr Williams, Mr Ferguson & myself
started in a Bark canoe with four
Indian, to view the Grand Kaccalin,
which is the Northeastern boundary of the
Grand.

We stopped at La Rapide des Pieres, 4 1/2 miles
above the Fort, where the French Jesuits had an
establishment in the early settlement of the country.

The Cellars & the Gardens are still plainly to be
seen & also the remains of the Corn hills -

From this Rapid it is 4 1/2 miles to La petite
Kaccalin, where the Govt have erected a saw
mill, & tried for years to construct a permanent
dam; but their efforts have been unavailing, &
if it is now intended to remove the mill to

Duck River, which empties its waters into
the Bay about 4 miles before Fort Howard -
The River (being low at present) presents a
constant succession of small Rapids, from
La Rapide des Pères to the Grand Kaccalin,
where we arrived some time after dark -

Here we found a very comfortable farm &
house, & about thirty acres, enclosed in fence.

The house is distant from the mill before
mentioned, about 2 or a mile, but is included
notwithstanding in the Cession made - -

We were very politely treated by a Sagaw lady,
who gave us an excellent supper & good beds,
and we remained until,

Friday 23rd - left one o'clock, at which
hour we left the Kaccalin for the Port -

The Lands from the Rapide des Pères to the
Grand Kaccalin are undoubtedly very rich;
but those on the South East side are altogether
preferable, if we may judge from appearance,
to those on the N. W. side - On the S. E. side
the banks are high & very thickly timbered,
presenting the appearance of a ~~very~~ ^{very} ~~large~~ ^{large} ~~wooded~~ ^{wooded} ~~land~~ ^{land}

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Trains: but on the opposite side they are not so high, & the Earth appears to be a rich black mould of a considerable depth - The timber is principally oak - but occasionally we saw the Pine, Poplar, Chesnut & Hatternut -

He arrived at our house about nine in the evening completely drenched with a rain which commenced about the time of our departure from the Raccalini.

On Thursday the 30th Aug we sailed for
Detroit in the Jackson, Capt Blake, when we
arrived safely on Thursday the 6th Sept^h.

Members of the deputation from N. York

Oneidas.

Tahyen tal ne ken, alias, John Antony Brandt.

Tad non son go the, alias, John Edwards.

Orongualgo - alias, Cornelius, Beard.

Sganawaty - Thomas Christen

Onondaga

Yawentawaw - alias, Abraham C. Saff.

Senecas

Dagoyetok alias, Jacob James.

Hanasarogues - George Cameron

St Régis

Onwarerhiaki alias, Eliza Williams (a mohawk)

Stockbridge

Wh kann non wawn mit alias, Solomon M. Hendrick

Hausan nah - - - - - Jacob Kunkapot

Henomannung - - - - - Abner Hendrick

Chickso kun - - - - - Jacob Chick.

Nan ka. wa le - - - - - Rob^t. Kunkapot.

Munsee.

Katakosakont - - - - - Rufus Turkey.