

Collections Report: August 2018

Read out temperature and relative humidity data loggers. A report was generated using the readings.

The current five dehumidifiers are emptied twice a day. The proposal generated to recommend the purchase of additional dehumidifiers was approved. A point was made by the Board to buy locally. We went to review the products on-hand at a local retailer, however the tank capacity was smaller than those proposed. The retailer has larger models for more money. The director is negotiating cost for the larger models. If that falls through, I will order the previously requested dehumidifiers through Amazon.

Was co-guest on a local podcast “Hot Take from the Kitchen” to speak about the Besser Museum and some of the new collections policies and procedures being instituted (as well as why they are being instituted).

<https://anchor.fm/steve-jakubcin/episodes/Episode-23--Christine-Witulski--Maggie-Malone-of-The-Besser-Museum-for-Northeast-Michigan-e23qpj>

Attended a Collections Manager’s roundtable in Flint, Michigan on the grounds of the Applewood Estate. The “Touch Factor” was the topic and it discussed how we can prevent damage to artifacts while still developing a welcome environment and inviting displays. [Notes on what was learned follows.] I was able to meet numerous people at this event and gain some valuable insight, not only about the topics, but discussing digitization of the collections and the equipment needed with the Applewood Estate’s Assistant Collections Manager.

Went to the Zibiwing Center in Mt. Pleasant, Michigan where I viewed the temporary and permanent exhibits. A lot of images were captured, including label images, in the event that we would like to contact the same institutions for similar images. I also spoke with their research center coordinator who gave some valuable online resources and insight on places to look for information about Native American groups in this area. [A written report was generated of this conversation about resources readily available and submitted to the director. A copy follows.] She mentioned that she didn’t think that they had photographic resources for us, but that if we give her specific criteria, she will review the collections. We also discussed how they are currently developing policies and procedures for their digital files (images, oral histories, videos, etc.) that feature members of the tribal community. She indicated that they need to be kept on a dedicated server that is not connected to the internet, because many of those who gave the items do not wish for their image or their oral recording to have even the potential of going on-line, it was for the posterity of the tribe, not for general consumption. I realized that this discussion will have an important and very direct bearing on our own exhibit development.

The collections policy continues to be re-written based on AAM accreditation committee recommendations and examples from AAM accredited museums. Sections currently completed include: Introduction; Mission Statement; Vision Statements; History; Statement of Authority - including Corporate Responsibility, Board Responsibility, Delegation to Staff, Staff Responsibility, Procedures, Ethical Standards, Periodic Review, Exceptions; Collections Statement – including Statement of Purpose, Collection Categories, Scope of Collections; Acquisitions and Accessions – including Acquisitions Criteria, Legal Requirements, Special Considerations, Temporary Custody, Accessioning & Documentation, Collections Care, Conservation & Storage. The rewrite is approximately half done. I continue to work on documents and forms to bring Besser Museum up to best practice standards as well as limit liability.

The fireproof filing cabinets were approved and ordered. They will be received in September. Space was cleared in my office for them. After they are installed, collections files and collections related files will be brought upstairs for rehousing. This will make it easier for data entry to occur as well as filing research generated.

Attended the Ted Fines opening reception as well as his lecture about his photography. Assisted with set-up and/or take down.

Created field descriptions and an Excel file for Richard Clute to begin curating the Archaeology Collections. The information from the Excel file will be imported into PastPerfect.

Created field descriptions, template, and sample for researching the artists represented in the collections. All new collections volunteers will start with this process, since it tests basic research and data entry skills.

Attachments:

The Touch Factor and Historic Houses (Megan from Applewood Estate)

Greatest issue is that with a historic house, it feels familiar – the environment is not museum-like – which means an increased risk of touching.

It is often staff and other personnel that do most of the inappropriate touching, since they feel that the no touching rule doesn't apply to them.

- 1) What state of preservation will Applewood be in 100 years from now.
- 2) What is preservation? – The activity of protecting something
- 3) What does preservation include? – collections objects, historical buildings, grounds
- 4) Handling = Touching (not just lifting or moving) – Handling is the #1 cause of damage
- 5) Need trained staff; minimal touching (only necessary touching); know how to touch or lift something; gloves are very important
- 6) Damage from touching might include: abrasion, breakage, soiling, etc.
- 7) Move slowly and carefully every time; be mindful of what your body is doing – textile fibers break; many small touches add up to big abrasion over time; even coats rubbing can cause harm; if these touches are added to light damage occurring to objects in the house (placement by windows, lamps, etc.) it results in significant damage.
- 8) Oils and salts on our hands that get transferred to objects are hard to remove – and cleaning can result in fiber loss.
- 9) Always wear gloves when working in and around objects (even when giving tours) it reinforces the message.
- 10) Put plug-in lights and fans on digital plugs, so that you can program them or use an app (SmartLife) to turn them on or off, it reduces the wear and tear on objects around switches or the items themselves.
- 11) Need visitor touching procedures: verbal notice before entering the collections spaces and trouble-spots, small groups of up to 8 people; docent or tour guide is in the back (if only one person giving the tour), so that you can have eyes on the visitors and ensure no stragglers; often will need to explain over and over again about no touching, when you do, it needs to be done calmly, even the terms used are important (e.g. stewardship, preserve, etc.), persistence is key; there should be signage or ropes; need to provide clear alternatives to sitting on historical objects (they have the same chair throughout the house, that doesn't fit the décor, so that visitors know where they can sit).
- 12) Use of Art Guard (<https://www.artguard.net/map-system/>) (sensor squares that you place in or on objects, when the object is moved even slightly, it sounds – immediately alerting to inappropriate touching)

Protecting Collections from a Visitor Centered Museum (Eric Drewry DIA security head, 313/833-3071, edrewry@dia.org; is willing to do site visits)

Often, visitor centric museums go against collections management/protection

DIA often puts glass over even their oil paintings, to avoid damage from people touching, in the case of their Serat the frame was part of the piece, so a plex shield was created for the entire piece

You can overly secure something, when this happens, it prevents people from making connections. (If seeing something on the internet was sufficient, we would never need to see something in person, there is a similar feeling when something is behind a vitrine.) Sadly, visitor friendly often means up close and personal.

There are often mixed signals we are sending [in addition to the tour guide who touches things while giving the tour], for instance, with art, putting an emphasis on getting close and observing the brush strokes.

40-50% of damage has a staff component. With both staff and visitors there is often a fine line between correcting and insulting. How do you correct someone's behavior without embarrassing them or making them feel that you are treating them like a child? Feedback (lights, buzzing, alarm) from systems/machines is easier to accept.

Instant feedback is better for reinforcing the no-touch factor, since cameras not linked to an alarm system often only shows evidence after the fact or if the guard was watching the correct screen at just the right time.

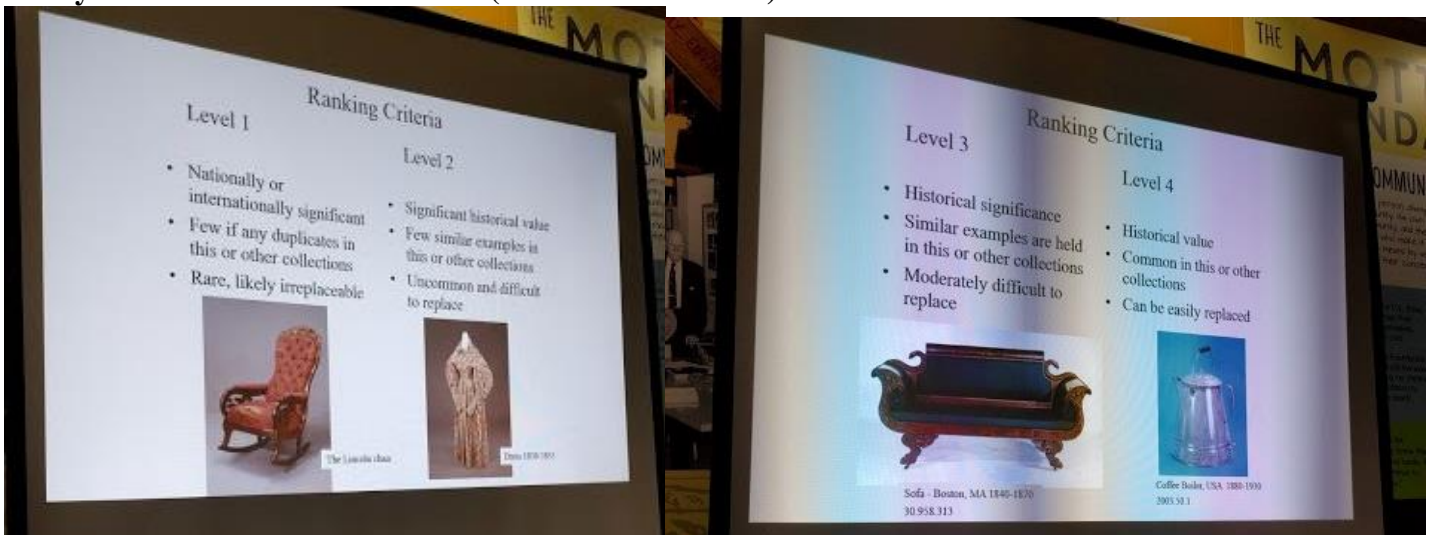
If looking for a camera-based security system, oftentimes, they use the buzz word "analytics". This can be something as simple as the camera being able to distinguish the amount of light in an area. Make them prove analytics; ask the question "what does your camera do that other cameras do not?"

DIA uses Acuity; the cameras need to be positioned correctly – so requires more cameras, but they allow for the creation of protection zones and the setup of proximity alarms that activate when someone enters the zone. These cameras are less expensive than adding more security staff. You can also use the data to create heat maps to show where a presence is needed – it allows you to work smarter.

Damage is a felony in the state of Michigan, if over \$1000.

Can use pinhole cameras in historical structures; you can have sensor cameras that can support multiple cameras on one sensor cable (cameras can be 39ft away from the box).

Henry Ford Museum – Clara Deck (Senior Conservator)



When They Won't Stop Touching - Angela Riedel, Michigan History Center

Problems: open display; ineffectual barriers; the lure (ohh shiny, I had one just like it); ignorance; visitor experience; staff; volunteers; docents

There are visual cues given by docents, volunteers and staff (touching during presentations, jumping barriers, etc.)

Sometimes instead of telling them, asking them “Why don’t we touch” is a better reinforcement tool (they need to think it through, instead of something going in one ear and out the other).

Use of proximity alarms (they use Doberman security (beam technology, break the beam and it goes off. This can be good if someone reacts to it immediately, but if no one does, it might become a game to set it off or reinforce that people aren’t watching over the artifacts.

Nix open display – too easy to touch and not be able to control.

They use a stuffed animal with kindergarteners – they need to hug their stuffed animal the entire time they are on tour.

Post roundtable, there was a self-guided tour of the Mott estate home (and grounds).



Discussed with Malcolm Cottle the equipment and setup that they have for their digitization project. In addition to reference images and/or high-quality images, they are also going to be doing 360° photography to load into their PastPerfect Online program.

They will be using Photoshop and/or Lightbox.

They have their camera tethered to a monitor, so there is instant feedback on the quality of the photos being produced.

The LED lights are adjustable – you can set the levels to correspond with the camera, so your white comes out as a true white (not blue, yellow, or orange)

I got all of the information on makes and general costs. Perhaps will be good for a grant proposal – IMLS seems to do digitizing collections grants, which might allow for the purchase of these items.

Notes from talking with Anita Heard at Ziibiwing Center
Royce maps Michigan 1; 1836, 1819
Bands might sign and be given tracts or reserves
Treaty of 1819

If there was no village, it would have been seeded out to white settlement (might have happened in this area)

Even the reserves/reservations were eventually dissolved because they were on prime lands.

Resources to check:

Archive.org

Digital general (County history available in digital general.) [tips: searching Michigan pioneer and historical collection "historical commission" as author, key words then "thunder bay bands"]

18th annual bureau of ethnology book

Look up date of northern treaty (1836 treaty) 1819 (south of Thunder Bay)

Plate number 139 cxxxix Michigan region about Macinac and Detroit 395 July 1855 Thunder Bay bands, 394

Michigan Pioneer (Michigan Historical Society) archives (also have treaty map...maybe Volume 26.

Have treaty narrative of land cessation, peace treaties, etc.

Indian Claims Commission (final decisions of who is associated with those lands)

Brian at Clarke Historical Society – 989/774-3352

Michigan Archives: Anna or Jill 1-517-373-1414.

Minnesota Historical Society have photos from this area

Wisconsin Historical Society have photos from this area

We can contact the Ziibiwing with specific requests; if we like some of the images from their exhibitions, they can give us the contact information

Kappler's laws and treaties vol. 2. July 31, 1855 might want statute Ottawa. There is probably another treaty in 1836 to look up. Look up signers; need to verify all in census, genealogy, etc., to find the signatory from the area.

Schoolcraft's book indicates that the government often had other chiefs sign treaties

MI Pioneer vols 7, 26, 24

County history available in digital general.

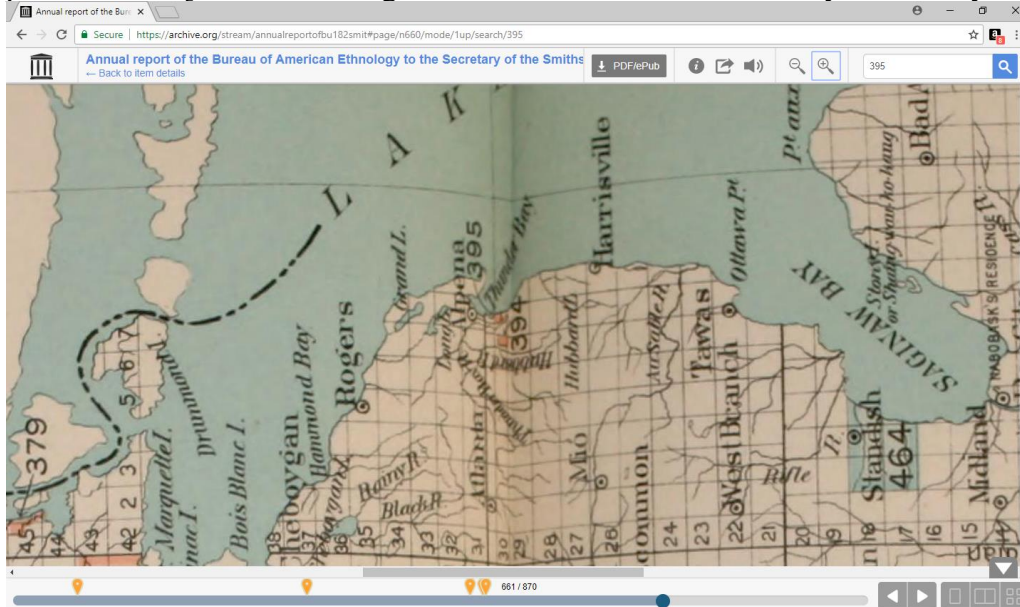
Check with Alpena genealogy society

Contact for creation video at Ziibiwing: William Johnson (have card in purse)

Future resource sharing with Ziibiwing: Anishinabek Glenna Jenkins 775-4744 does presentations.

810		INDIAN LAND CESSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES		[RECAP. 18]	SESSIONS OF 1855		811
SCHEDULE OF INDIAN				LAND CESSIONS—Continued.			
Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation	Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
						Number	Location
1855 July 16	Hell Gate, Montana territory.	Stat. L., XII, 975.	Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreille.	eral tributaries of Bitter Root river from the waters flowing into Salmon and Snake rivers to the main ridge of the Rocky mountains; thence northerly along said main ridge to the place of beginning. Reserve tract commencing at the source of the main branch of Jocko river; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into Bitter Root river from those flowing into the Jocko to a point on Clarke's Fork between the Camasa and Horse prairies; thence northerly to and along the divide bounding on the W. Flathead river to a point due W. from the point halfway in latitude between the northern and southern extremities of Flathead lake; thence on a due E. course to the divide whence the Crow, the Pomo, the So-ni-lem, and Jocko rivers take their rise; thence southerly along said divide to the place of beginning. Reserve in Bitter Root valley to be set apart for Flatheads if desired.	This reserve is commonly known as Jocko reserve.....	374	Montana l.
July 31	Detroit, Michigan.	Stat. L., XI, 621.	Ottawa and Chippewa of Michigan.	U. S. set apart for six bands near Sault Ste Marie all unsold public lands in secs. 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, T. 47 N., R. 5 W.; sec. 18, 19, and 20, T. 47 N., R. 4 W.; sec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, and 26, T. 47 N., R. 2 W.; sec. 27, T. 47 N., R. 2 W.; sec. 2, 5, 4, 11, 14, and 15, T. 47 N., R. 2 E.; sec. 31, T. 48 N., R. 2 E.; sec. 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, and 32, T. 45 N., R. 2 E.; sec. 1, 12, and 13, T. 46 N., R. 1 E., and sec. 4, T. 44 N., R. 2 E. U. S. set apart for bands who wish to reside E. of Mackinac straits all unsold public lands in T. 42 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.; T. 43 N., R. 1 W.; T. 44 N., R. 12 W. U. S. set apart for Beaver Island band High island and Garden island in Lake Michigan, being fractional Ts. 28 and 29 N., R. 11 W.; T. 40 N., R. 10 W., and in part 39 N., Rs. 2 and 10 W. U. S. set apart for Cross and Middle Village, L'Archevoche, Bear Creek bands et al, certain unsold public lands as follows: Ts. 31 to 34 (inclusive) N., R. 5 W.; Ts. 34 to 38 (inclusive) N., R. 6 W.; Ts. 31, 35, and 37 N., R. 7 W., and all that part of T. 31 N., R. 8 W., lying N. of Pine river. U. S. set apart for Grand Traverse bands certain unsold public lands described in amendment as follows: Ts. 29, 30, 31 N., R. 11 W.; Ts. 29, 30, 31 N., R. 12 W., and the E. 1/2 T. 29 N., R. 6 W. U. S. set apart for Grand River bands certain unsold public lands described in amendment as follows: T. 12 N., R. 15 W., and Ts. 15, 16, 17, and 18 N., R. 16 W. U. S. set apart for Cheboygan band certain unsold public lands, described in amendment as follows: Ts. 35, 36 S., R. 3 W. U. S. set apart for Thunder Bay bands certain unsold public lands as follows: Secs. 25 and 26, T. 30 N., R. 7 E., and sec. 22, T. 30 N., R. 8 E. U. S. agree to purchase from Methodist Missionary Society sufficient land for Indians desiring to settle at Irons Point. All land within these reserves remaining unassigned after ten years to be sold by U. S., as in case of other public lands.	In anticipation of this treaty an Executive order was issued, May 14, 1855, temporarily withdrawing from market for Indian purposes certain townships on the shore of Lake Michigan, in the vicinity of Little Traverse bay. A portion only of these townships was reserved by the treaty and the remainder, not being needed for Indian purposes, was subsequently restored to market in 1860. The townships thus restored were 23 to 29 (inclusive) N. of R. 4 W.; T. 33 S. of Rs. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 W., and that part of T. 34 N., R. 8 W., lying S. of Pine river. By Executive orders of Aug. 9, 1855, Sept. 10, 1855, and Apr. 21, 1856, all the lands described in the treaty, not previously included in Executive order of May 14, 1855, together with sundry additional tracts thought necessary for the use of these Indians, were withdrawn from market. The tracts thus withdrawn, in addition to those described in the treaty, were T. 32 N., Rs. 10 and 11 W.; T. 29 N., R. 13 W., and Ts. 11 and 12 N., Rs. 16, 17, and 18 W. Subsequently, by Executive order of Apr. 15, 1861, Ts. 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 N., R. 4 W., and Ts. 31, 37, 38, and 39 N., R. 3 W. were withdrawn from market with a view to consolidating the Ottawa and Chippewa on the Little Traverse reservation, including these latter tracts, but this policy was abandoned, and the order revoked by Executive order of Feb. 14, 1871. Individual allotments were made to the Ottawa and Chippewa (the lots being, however, several times revised and readjusted), as provided for in the treaty, the tribal organization was dissolved, the allotted lands were patented to the allottees, and the surplus was restored to the public domain by act of Congress, approved June 10, 1872, and amended by act of Congress, May 23, 1876.	375, 376, 377, 378, 379	
						380, 381	Michigan (region about Mackinac and Detroit).
						382, 383	
						384	
						385	
						386, 387, 388, 389	
						390, 391, 392, 393	
						394, 395	
					See act of Congress of June 10, 1872, amended by act of May 23, 1876.		

“U.S. set a[part] for Thunder Bay bands certain unsold public lands, described in amendment as follows: Ts. 35, 36 N. R. 3 W.” [394; 395]
 “All land within these reserves remaining unassigned after ten years to be sold by U.S., as in case of other public lands” [See act of Congress of June 10, 1872, amended by act of May 23, 1876]



SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1836	Turkey Creek Prairie, State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 490.	Potawatomi (Mesquaw-buck's band).	The foregoing chief and his band cede to the U. S. the 4 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty of Oct. 27, 1832, on Tippecanoe river, but two of the sections were reserved for the use of Henry Ossan.
Mar. 28	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 491.	Ottawa and Chippewa.	The Ottawa and Chippewa nations of Indians cede to the U. S. all the tract of country within the following boundaries: Beginning at the mouth of Grand river of Lake Michigan on the N. bank thereof and following up the same to the line called for in the first article of the treaty of Chicago of Aug. 29, 1821; thence in a direct line to the head of Thunder Bay river; thence with the line established by the treaty of Saginaw of Sept. 24, 1819, to the mouth of said river; thence N. to the boundary line in Lake Huron between the U. S. and the British province of Upper Canada; thence north westerly following the said line as established by the commissioners acting under the treaty of Ghent, through the straits, and river St. Mary's to a point in Lake Superior N. of the mouth of Little Seebing or Chocolate river; thence S. to the mouth of said river and up its channel to the source thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of the Skonawba river of Green bay; thence down the S. bank of said river to its mouth; thence in a direct line through the ship channel into Green bay to the outer part thereof; thence S. to a point in Lake Michigan W. of the North cape or entrance of Grand river, and thence E. to the place of beginning at the cape aforesaid, comprehending all the lands and islands within these limits not hereinafter reserved. From the foregoing cession, said tribes reserves for their own use, to be held in common, the following tracts for the term of five years and no longer except by permission of the U. S.: 1. One tract of 20,000 acres to be located on Little Traverse bay. 2. One tract of 20,000 acres to be located on the N. shore of Grand Traverse bay. 3. One tract of 20,000 acres to be located on or N. of the Pointe Marquette river. 4. One tract of 4,000 acres to be located by Chingassanoo or the Big Sall, on the Cheboigan. 5. One tract of 1,000 acres to be located by Majeckewis, on Thunder Bay river. There shall also be reserved for the Chippewas living N. of the straits of Michilimackinac the following tracts, viz: 1. One tract of 3 miles square on the N. shore of said straits between Point-a-Barbe and Mille Coupin river, including the fishing grounds in front thereof. 2. One tract of 3 miles square on the N. shore of said straits between Point-a-Barbe and Mille Coupin river, including the fishing grounds in front thereof. 3. The Beaver islands of Lake Michigan for the use of the Beaver Island Indians. 4. Round island opposite Michilimackinac as a place of encampment for the Indians. 5. The islands of the Chemos with a part of the adjacent N. coast of Lake Huron corresponding in length and 1 mile in depth. 6. Sugar Island, with its islets, in the river of St. Mary's. 7. Six hundred and forty acres at the mission of the Little Rapids. 8. A tract commencing at the mouth of Dissosewoining river, S. of Point Inouon; 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 Escoumon river and down the same to its mouth, including the small islands and fishing grounds in front of this reservation. 9. Six hundred and forty acres on Grand island. 10. Two thousand acres on the mainland S. of Grand island. 11. Two sections on the northern extremity of Green bay, to be located by a council of chiefs.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
	204	Indiana (detail).
This cession overlaps the Chippewa cession by treaty of Sept. 24, 1819.....	205	Michigan I.
The general note below applies to this reserve.		
Surveyed in 1840. It comprised fractional Tps. 28, 29, and 30 N., R. 10 W., and continued to be occupied as an Indian reservation until the reserves contemplated by treaty of July 31, 1855, were designated.	206	Michigan I.
Surveyed in 1840 on Manistee river and occupied as a reservation until 1848, when it was sold.	207	Michigan I.
<p>GENERAL NOTE.—After the selection by Mr Schoolcraft of the 20,000 and 70,000 acre reserves under this treaty, he was advised that the U. S. might conclude to allow the Indians to remain on the other reserves after the expiration of the five years. He was therefore instructed, Nov. 5, 1830, that the boundaries of all the reserves under this treaty ought to be marked. Aug. 23, 1844, the Indian Office advised the General Land Office that these reserves ought not to be surveyed as public lands, the Indians having been tacitly allowed to remain thereon since the treaty. In 1845 the assent of the Indians was obtained for the extension of the public surveys over these reserves, but no definite boundaries were marked out for them. As late as June 7, 1850, the Indian Office notified the General Land Office that the Indians still occupied these tracts and the latter must not be offered for sale as public lands. This state of affairs, in fact, continued until other provision was made by the treaty of 1855.</p>		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1819 July 30	Edwardsville, Illinois.	Stat. L., VII, 200.	Kickapoo.	tribe and all and every demand which they might have had in consequence of the second article of the treaty with the Pottawattamy nation of Indians at St Mary's on Oct. 2, 1818. Also without reservation all other tracts of land to which they have any right or title on the left side of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. In consideration of the foregoing cessions the U. S. agree to cede to the Kickapoos and their heirs forever a certain tract of land lying in the Territory of Missouri and included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the confluence of the rivers Pomme de Terre and Osage; thence up said river Pomme de Terre to the dividing ridge which separates the waters of Osage and White rivers; thence with said ridge and westwardly to the Osage line; thence due N. with said line to Nerve creek; thence down the same to a point due S. of the mouth of White Clay or Richard creek; thence N. to the Osage river; thence down said river to the beginning; Provided, that said tribe shall never sell said land without the consent of the President of the U. S.
Aug. 30	Fort Harrison, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 202.	Kickapoo of the Vermilion.	The Kickapoos of the Vermilion cede to the U. S. all lands which said tribe has heretofore possessed or which they may rightfully claim on the Wabash river or any of its waters. And to the end that the U. S. may be able to fix with the other Indian tribes a boundary between their respective claims, the chiefs, warriors, and headmen of the said tribe do hereby declare that their rightful claim is as follows: Beginning at the NW corner of the Vincennes tract; thence westwardly by the boundary established by a treaty with the Piankeshaws on Dec. 30, 1805, to the dividing ridge between the waters of the Embarras and the Little Wabash; thence by the said ridge to the source of the Vermillion river; thence by the same ridge to the head of Pino creek; thence by the said creek to the Wabash river; thence by the said river to the mouth of Vermillion river, and thence by the Vermillion and the boundary previously established to the place of beginning.
Sept. 21	Saginaw, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 203.	Chippewa.	The Chippewa nation cede to the U. S. the land comprised within the following described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point in the present Indian boundary line, which runs due N. from the mouth of the great Anghaize river, 6 miles S. of the place where the base line so called intersects the same; thence W. 60 miles; thence in a direct line to the head of Thunder Bay river; thence down the same, following the courses thereof to the mouth; thence NE. to the boundary line between the U. S. and the British Province of Upper Canada; thence with the same to the line established by the treaty of Detroit in 1807; thence with said line to the place of beginning. From the foregoing general cession the Chippewa nation reserves for future use and occupancy the following described tracts: 1. One tract of 8,000 acres on the E. side of the river Anse de la Poudre, near where the Indians now live. 2. One tract of 2,000 acres on the river Mesagwish. 3. One tract of 5,000 acres on the N. side of the river Kaw-lawing at the Indian village. 4. One tract of 5,750 acres upon the Flint river, to include Beaman's village and a place called Kishkaw bayee. 5. One tract of 8,000 acres on the head of the river Huron which empties into the Saginaw river at the village of Otisson. 6. One island in the Saginaw bay. 7. One tract of 2,000 acres where Nabobask formerly lived. 8. One tract of 1,000 acres near the island in Saginaw river. 9. One tract of 600 acres at the head of the river Huron, which empties into the Saginaw river. 10. One tract of 2,000 acres at the mouth of Point Augrais river.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
The character of the title by which this tract is herein granted was modified by Article 1, treaty July 19, 1820.	See 170	Missouri 2.
See explanatory note to treaty of July 30, 1819	110	Illinois 2, Indiana.
This cession is overlapped by the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi cession of Aug. 29, 1821, and also by the Ottawa and Chippewa cession of Mar. 28, 1836.	111	Michigan 1.
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837. See note in this schedule opposite that treaty.		
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 227	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 228	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 229	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 230	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 231	Michigan (Saginaw bay to Lake Erie).
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 232	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 233	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 234	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 235	