

A third is the renunciation by the "Chippewas," through their representatives and chiefs, to King George III., of the Island of Michilimakinak, called by the Canadians "La Grosse Isle," the consideration money being "£5,000, New York currency," the Indians promising to preserve in our village a belt of wampum of seven feet in length, to perpetuate, secure, and be a lasting memorial of the said transactions to our nation for ever hereafter." The date is 12th May, 1781.

A fourth, dated 1790, conveys the area out of which have been cut the counties of Essex and Kent, and portions of Elgin and Middlesex and Lambton. The grantors are the principal village and war chiefs of the Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottowatomy and Huron Indian nations of Detroit. The conveyance is to King George III., payment of the consideration money, £1,200, Halifax currency, in valuable wares and merchandise, being made by Alexander McKee, Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs.

Among the valuable wares and merchandises given to the Indians were 840 pairs of blankets, ranging in price from 4/9 a pair to 12/; 35 pieces of strouds, @ 67/0; 140 yards of scarlet cloth, @ 8/; 12 pieces of cadies, 420 yards, @ 2/6; 26 pieces Embolton linen, 96 yards, @ 15/0½; 50 gross ribbons, @ 10/6; 100 pounds vermilion, @ 4/; 1 dozen black silk handkerchiefs; 40 nests of tin kettles; 60 guns, @ 20/6; 20 rifles, @ 50/; 1,000 pounds ball and shot, @ 21/ per 100 lbs.; 2,000 flints, @ 10/ per 1,000; 30 dozen looking glasses, @ 3/ per doz.; 10 pairs callemaneon, @ 21/; 1,000 fish hooks, 22/6; 39 gallons rum, @ 3/9; 400 pounds tobacco, @ 1/3; 24 laced hats, @ 20/; 11 gross pipes, @ 1/6; 600 pounds brass kettles, @ 1/3 per pound, &c.

Among the early documents is one from Louis XIV., dated 29th May, 1680, granting the land called Le Sault, near the St. Louis rapids, to the Jesuits, for the use of the Iroquois settled there. The grant "most expressly prohibits and forbids the French, who may live with or go among the said Iroquois and other Indian nations, who may settle on the said land called Le Sault, from having and keeping any cattle, and all persons from keeping any public house among the dwellings of the said Iroquois, which may be built on the said land."