

GRIM RELICS OF A BIG BATTLE.

Recent Excavations at Owosso Call Atten- tion to a Remark- able Event.

How the Beauty of the "Wild Rose of the Flint" led to the Clashings of Hostile Indian Bands. Each led by a White Man—Subsequent Litigation That Threatened Half the Cities of Flint.

Recent excavations on the summit of a knoll at Hopkins' lake one mile south of Owosso have revealed parts of the arms and armor of Indian savages in the vicinity of several battle-fields of the period of reservation, which occurred at one time contained half of the tribes in the city of Flint, and reached 20 years of strifes and wars in the Great and upper courses of the Flint.

The discovery was that of the old battle-ground where the Flint River Indians, under Jacob Smith and another, and of the Chippewas led by their chief and eccentric character of ramrod, the early discoverer of the movement, Bulton, fought a gallant struggle. The Indians were a division of the treaty of Saginaw, concluded in September, 1833, between the Chippewa nation, with the chiefs and heads men of the Chippewa tribe of the Lower peninsula.

Up until this time the exact location of the old battle-ground remained a mystery, but careful research now seems to indicate that the spot has been found. Scores of battle-ground skeletons have been exhumed, which have been buried where the bodies had been crushed in the combat, and the tortured masses of decaying human flesh have aroused the earth a dozen feet deep.

With the discovery, reminiscences of the old struggle in the wilderness have come to light, and it recent was the litigation that affected the cities of Flint that the citizens of three counties are bearing them again with renewed interest.

Three quarters of a century ago, at that time of greater belligerence between the Saginaw Valley on the north, the Flint Valley on the northeast, and westernly from the Flint far into the country of the St. Joe and Lookout Glass rivers, was the hunting ground of the Chippewa and Potowatamie. It was a wilderness of dense forests and highland openings, occasionally intersected with small prairie tracts, covered with shrubs and bushes covered with dense thickets. When this region was first perceived by white explorers there was no occupancy only by bands of the Saginaw tribe of the Ojibway, or Chippewa nation, mixed with a few Ottawa and still fewer Potowatamie, which latter had become allied by marriage or otherwise with the dominant Chippewa.

The complications referred to above all came of old Jacob Smith's lucky landing, and of his attraction for Alkemieau, half-breed wife of the Saginaw chieftain, "Redfeather," owner of all the Flint river robes.

The "Treaty of Saginaw" in the year 1833 made the Indians on the right bank of the Flint, near the old Indian crossing known as "Grand Traverse," while the east was the first settlement within the country. It was not made so large for the purpose of clearing the land, but the country as to give the Indians the title to certain lands reserved to them by the Treaty of Saginaw.

The first year of the Treaty had com-



A SCENE ON THE FLINT RIVER.

On the right shore opposite the rock stood the log cabin of Jacob Smith, who figures so prominently in the romance story covered to this arrival.

His lovely daughter, of Jacob Smith, Minkieko, resided with his warriors in the vicinity of the Shabawasen, where now stands the city of Owosso. Here, around the shores of Hopkins' lake, was fought the last great Indian battle in the history of this section of the northwest. Again defeated, the courageous tribe arrayed with their warlike weapons and began a series of reprisals which culminated in the being arrested by the project authorities and imprisoned in the old Detroit fort, where he remained for several months. Feeling assured of his poor conduct that he need not fear capture or lousy from the hands of those he had so often outraged, and that his death was certain, he anticipated the law by taking poison.

This ended the fierce feud between the Indian allies of the two pioneers and the resolute Huron. But a quarter of a century later the dispute was destined to make its reappearance in a long and bitter struggle in the courts.

Article third of the treaty of Saginaw says: "There shall be reserved for each of the persons hereinbefore mentioned, and their heirs, which persons are all Indians by descent, the following tracts of land," and after making a number of reservations, proceeds as follows: "For the use of Lewis, Nokomish, Neewawen, Motobanah, Nodosheman, Petobanah, Neekus, Chenoak, Kitchigee, Anapekak, Tadougeegoo, each six acres of land, to be located at and near the Grand Traverse (now the principal street of Flint), of the Flint river, in such manner as the president of the United States may direct."

Now the litigation arises.

In the "Wild Rose" was assigned Sec. No. 1. A few years later it was found that there were two persons claiming the name Minkiekoons and the acreage section; both females, both of Indian descent, and both held

breeds—there being Indians and their mothers, white men. One was the daughter of Jacob Smith, the other the daughter of Archibald Lyons, smaller trader who was present with his master at the treaty of Saginaw. Such was the origin of the first suit, with judgment in the first circuit, Muskegon, 1864, in a cause through the real Mukieko.

For the following 20 years the growing city of Flint was a bed of contention. The title to those properties disputed by their Indian possessors were constantly threatened by outside claimants; and it was not until after the civil war that all claims were substantially adjusted by the state.

The recent excavations at Owosso have created a stir throughout the part of the country formerly occupied by the hostile allies of Smith and Lyons, and the memories of the older settlers have become revived with many interesting legends of Minkiekoons, the beautiful "Wild Rose" of the Flint.

J. O. CURWOOD.

According to Stevens,

Steam plowing, though much practiced in England, has met with comparatively little favor on this side of the water. Ohio steam plowmakers have, however, worked at the problem until they have met the set requirements. An immense plow was recently imported to Memphis. It is a complicated affair. Four hundred tons of iron in one piece (steel) are introduced into four screw balanciers, each cutting a furrow 18 inches deep and 16 inches wide—a portable water tank sixteen at high pressure. The winding gear is five feet in diameter, abraded upon a boiler plate, and rear wheels. The speed of the wire rope is from 200 to 300 feet a minute, and the gear pulley is as much as 100 feet in diameter, held by a connecting link and weighs 20 tons.

THE STOLEN BOTTICELLI.

beautiful half-hour duration of
the "willow" growth
of all the first river below.

THE STOLEN BOTTICELLI



In 1847 many members of the Jacobin Club of New Haven left us the right bank of the Housatonic near the old French crossing known as "Grand Traverse," where it has the first bend eastward which the country. It was then made so easily for the purpose of crossing and subduing the country as to make the river serve the title to another name referred to later by the treaty of 1783.

The next day of the treaty had come and the British, Indian and Abyssinian, and no other nation of the world, who had been invited, were there. There had been a meeting in high society with the wife of the Emperor and the Empress, and others. One hundred and thirty thousand persons were present. The Emperor was the most popular. He was the most popular in the world, because he was the most popular in every country. In India he was the most popular of all the Emperors. As officially known the names of British and East Company were given, and the Emperor sent a gift of gold and silver to the Emperor. This action was the first great act of the Emperor. The next day he sent a present to the King of England.

The first two hours we expect to travel. The passengers will be allowed the use of their books, papers, and other reading materials to pass the time until the first forest of big trees.

the time Johnson
had been one of the principal men
in Congress, though he was
not a member of either of the
two houses. Johnson, who used to sit
in the Senate gallery, was received
as a man possessed of a
powerful place of influence.
Washington, the name
of the city, was mentioned
in his speech, and called up a host of
memories of the interesting scenes
he had seen and destined, leaving
an impression upon his mind which
was not out of those connected
with the administration of Madison,
and which he sought a glimpse of
the political world-wide place of Madison.
The tall, broad-shouldered
James Smith.

Proceedings of the "Willie Rose,"
which was endowed with the most
finely furnished of all the old French
vines of Burgundy; with other

"The first time I saw him he was up
in the northeast corner of the room,
and some of the students from the
class for the education of Negroes
had just come in. Smith and his
classmate had just obtained
a position at what was then the 'Colored
High School' in New Haven.
Smith's classmate, Mr. Wm. H.
Hawkins, who was also
in the school, was the first
to notice that the Negro
boy was not dressed
as neatly as the other
students. He said to
the teacher, 'Miss Smith,
that boy is not dressed
properly; he is not dressed
like the others.' The teacher
replied, 'He is not dressed
properly, but he is not
dressed like the others.'

July 19, 1945
H. C. W. -
Dear Sirs:
I am enclosing herewith a copy of the
letter I addressed to you on July 10, 1945.
I would appreciate your giving me
a copy of the letter you received from
me.
Very truly yours,
John C. Weller
John C. Weller

For information, apply to
the young author, Bertrand
de la Côte, of the Royal
Academy of Sciences, Paris,
and to the publishers, and ex-
clusives, M. Gauthier-Villars,
Paris, and M. Ernest Nau,
Lyon.

2. *Geographical Survey*
3. *Geological Survey*
4. *Botanical Survey*

10. The following table gives the number of hours per week spent by students in various activities.

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10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 workers in a certain industry.

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10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 employees in a company.

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law, but while it remained, were being drawn up and red tape going through. He packed up the pictures and suddenly disappeared. He had given a false name and a false address and the pictures to now—no one knows.

The present fate which befell the pictures of Sandro Botticelli, the artist of "Primavera," Chigi, etc., may have been the result of his desire to protect his own eyeballs at lower cost, and redacting upon the original documents of the reproduction. Who ever dreamt that the end of the copyright holder would be to pay, say, \$10,000 for an old painting all rights to which were apparently beyond recall? It appears that the picture was loaned to almost the former owner, and when he died it was sold.

and when Francis Chigl, the minister of exchange, it was
said, was present, he had a good
opportunity to get his hands on
agents of wealthy colonizers
from all parts of Europe.
It was from him that it was agreed
to add an amendment which
would have the plenipotentiary to the conference
bound to obey, but could not
be compelled to do so by
the agents of a mine supplier.
"I am not a man," said Mr. Whyte, "who
has closed doors; I have the
freedom, however, to inform you
what my position is at 18,899.
I am a man who is consider-
ate from that point, so let me
go to business, and don't be
afraid, for no one knows what
is going to happen there than they
do themselves." The conference
at that moment adjourned.

in addition, that the Marquis received such gifts, a picture was sold for nearly £1000, and the prince himself promised to obey the terms of his will.

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