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RECORDS OF THE MICHIGAN SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1814–1851

On the 71 rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced 71 volumes of correspondence of the Michigan Superintendency of Indian Affairs, 1814–51. It should be noted that the rolls of this publication are numbered from 2 to 72. Roll 1 of the publication was reserved for a general introduction and a detailed analysis of the records. Because this editorial material was never prepared, roll 1 was not filmed.

From 1789 to 1824 Indian affairs were administered in the Office of the Secretary of War. In 1824 a separate Office of Indian Affairs (OIA) was created in the War Department. In 1849 the OIA was transferred to the Department of the Interior, and in 1947 it was renamed the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

During the 19th century, superintendencies and agencies were the two principal field jurisdictions of OIA. Superintendents had general responsibility for Indian affairs in a specific geographic area. Their duties included supervision of relations between the U.S. Government and citizens and the Indian tribes and of the conduct and accounts of the Indian agents within their jurisdiction. Agents usually were responsible for the affairs of one tribe or reservation. Until about 1878 most agents were accountable to a superintendent, although some reported directly to the OIA in Washington, D.C.

The Michigan Superintendency was established in 1805 when Michigan Territory was organized (2 Stat. 309) from the northern part of Indiana Territory. The Territorial Governor at Detroit served as ex-officio superintendent. This dual position was held from 1813 to 1831 by Lewis Cass, who subsequently was Secretary of War, Minister to France, a U.S. Senator, an unsuccessful Presidential nominee, and Secretary of State. As Territorial Governors, Cass and his predecessor presided over a Territory that originally consisted of only the Lower Peninsula and the eastern tip of the Upper Peninsula. In 1818 the Territory's boundaries were extended to include the present States of Wisconsin and Minnesota east of the Mississippi River. The jurisdiction of the Michigan Superintendency, however, did not coincide with the Territorial boundaries. At times the superintendency had charge of agencies and Indians in Illinois, Indiana, New York, and Ohio, while some agencies in the West, either located in or having charge of Indians living in Michigan Territory, were assigned to the Missouri Superintendency or its successor, the St. Louis Superintendency.

The principal tribes under the supervision of the Michigan Superintendency were the Chippewa, Delaware, Menominee, Miami, Munsee, Oneida, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Seneca, Shawnee, Stockbridge, Winnebago, and Wyandot. There were no permanent agencies in Michigan until after the War of 1812, and the superintendent had immediate charge of Indian matters in the Territory. Beginning in 1815, however, with the assignment of the newly established Green Bay and Mackinac Agencies, the superintendency gradually acquired jurisdiction over nine agencies and numerous subagencies. Most of the subagents were assistants to agents, and, before 1834, a subagent usually was stationed at Detroit to assist the Territorial Governor in his capacity as ex officio superintendent of Indian Affairs. Some subagencies operated independently and were not subordinate to any agency.

The Mackinac or Michilimackinac Agency was located on Mackinac Island north of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. No specific tribes were assigned to the agency, but the principal Indians living in the area were Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi.

Headquarters of the Green Bay Agency was on Fox River about 3 miles above Fort Howard in the present State of Wisconsin; the agent often stayed at other places in the Green Bay vicinity. No specific tribes were originally assigned to the agency, but Chippewa, Menominee, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and Winnebago Indians lived in the area. Later the Brotherton, Munsee, Oneida, and Stockbridge Indians moved in from New York State.

Jurisdictional changes gradually reduced the number of tribes attached to the Green Bay Agency. By mid-1827 the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi were attached to the Chicago Agency. Late in 1828 the Fort Winnebago Subagency was established for the Winnebago Indians living in the vicinity of the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. Jurisdiction over the Winnebago Indians living along Rock River was transferred from Green Bay to the Rock River Subagency, which was established in 1831 at Sugar Creek. This subagency was originally assigned to the St. Louis Superintendency, but it was transferred to the Michigan Superintendency in 1832. These jurisdictional changes left the Green Bay Agency responsible only for the Menominee and the Indians who had emigrated from New York. A subagency established in 1830 for the New York Indians was subordinate to the Green Bay Agency.

In 1815, the same year that the Green Bay and Mackinac Agencies were established, the Chicago Agency located in Illinois Territory was reactivated and assigned to the Michigan Superintendency. The Chicago Agency originally had been established in 1805 for the Sauk and Fox and other tribes living west and north of Detroit, including the Potawatomi who previously had been attached to the Fort Wayne Agency. From 1811 until 1815, there was no agent at Chicago. The agent appointed in 1815 was responsible only for the Indians, chiefly Potawatomi, in the vicinity of Chicago. In 1821 the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi of the headwaters of Rock River and Lake Peoria were assigned to the Chicago Agency. Later in the year, a subagency subordinate to the Chicago Agency was established at Peoria. In the following year, jurisdiction over the Peoria Subagency was transferred to the St. Louis Superintendency where it remained for 10 years. In 1832 the subagency was discontinued and the Indians again were attached to the Chicago Agency. Other subagencies also were responsible to the Chicago Agency, the most important of these being the Carey Mission on the St. Joseph River in Michigan.

In 1817 the Fort Wayne Agency in Indiana and the Piqua Agency in Ohio were assigned to the Michigan Superintendency. The Fort Wayne Agency was established in 1802 for the Miami (including the Eel River Indians) and Potawatomi, but, particularly during the earlier years, Kickapoo, Ottawa, Shawnee, Wea, Wyandot, and other tribes also came within its purview. The agency originally was assigned to the Indiana Superintendency, which was discontinued when Indiana became a State in 1816. The Piqua Agency was established in 1812, primarily for the Shawnee Indians living near Piqua in east central Ohio, but by 1816 the agency was also responsible for the Delaware, Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandot Indians living in Ohio. At different times subagents responsible to the Piqua Agency were assigned to various groups of Indians, mainly to the Delaware and Wyandot at Upper Sandusky, to the Mixed Band of Seneca and Shawnee at Lewiston, and to the Seneca at Fort Seneca.

In 1818 the Fort Wayne Agency was consolidated with the Piqua Agency. Within a short time, however, the former Fort Wayne Agent was appointed as a subagent and in 1819 a full agent was again assigned to Fort Wayne. In 1828 the Fort Wayne Agency was moved to a site on the south side of the Wabash River between the mouths of Pipe Creek and Eel River. By this time the agency was responsible for all the Indians remaining in Indiana and became known as the Indiana Agency. The Piqua Agency was moved to

Columbus in 1829 and became the Ohio Agency. On December 31, 1832, the Ohio Agency was reduced to a subagency, often called the Wyandot Subagency.

When Missouri became a State in 1821, the Missouri Superintendency was discontinued and the Michigan Superintendency acquired jurisdiction for a brief period over three additional agencies. The agents at Prairie du Chien, St. Peters, and the agency for the Sauk and Fox at Rock Island were all directed to obey instructions from the Governor and ex officio superintendent of Michigan Territory that were not incompatible with instructions received directly from the War Department. In 1822 all three agencies were assigned to the new St. Louis Superintendency.

The Prairie du Chien Agency had been established in 1807 with headquarters at Prairie du Chien, a settlement on the east bank of the Mississippi River above the mouth of the Wisconsin River. It had general supervision over the Indians in Louisiana Territory who lived on the waters of the Mississippi River above the Iowa River and for the Indians in Indiana Territory north of the Illinois River and west of a line running through a point on the river 20 miles above Peoria. The Indians living within the limits of the agency included Chippewa, Menominee, Sauk and Fox, Sioux, and Winnebago. The agency's area of jurisdiction was reduced by the establishment of new agencies, chiefly the Green Bay and St. Peters Agencies, and the Sauk and Fox Agency at Rock Island. By 1821 the Prairie du Chien Agency was responsible primarily for the Winnebago, although frequent contacts with other tribes continued.

The St. Peters Agency was established in 1819 at the mouth of the St. Peters (now Minnesota) River, near the site of Minneapolis. It assumed responsibility for the Indians, chiefly bands of Sioux and Chippewa, living in present day Minnesota and part of Iowa. Most of the Sioux under its jurisdiction were known collectively as the Sioux of the Mississippi to distinguish them from other Sioux living in the Missouri River region. The four main bands of Sioux of the Mississippi were Mdewakanton, Sisseton, Wahpekute, and Wahpeton.

The Rock Island Agency for the Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi was established in 1821 when Thomas Forsyth was stationed at Fort Armstrong on Rock Island.

In 1822 the Sault Ste. Marie Agency was established on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan near the sault, or falls, of the St. Marys River. No specific tribes or geographic limits were assigned to the agency originally, but it assumed responsibility for Chippewa and Ottawa Indians living in the upper part of Michigan and in present Wisconsin and Minnesota. A jurisdictional conflict with the St. Peters Agency over some of the Chippewa Indians was resolved in 1827, when the Chippewa were definitely assigned to the Sault Ste. Marie Agency. Other Chippewa and Ottawa Indians belonged to the Mackinac Agency south of Sault Ste. Marie and to the Chicago Agency. Before 1834 the Sault Ste. Marie Agent usually was assisted by one or two subagents, including one stationed at La Pointe from 1826 to 1829.

About 1827 a subagent was assigned to the Ottawa of Maumee in Ohio. The Maumee Subagency was not subordinate to any agency. In 1832 the subagent for the Indians who had moved from New York State to Green Bay was placed in charge of the Six Nations, or New York, Subagency at Buffalo, New York. The subagent had been authorized to remain temporarily at Buffalo, and he continued to reside there after he was placed in charge of the Six Nations Subagency. He was instructed, however, to report to the Governor of Michigan Territory.

Also in 1832 the Mackinac and Sault Ste. Marie Agencies were consolidated, and the Sault Ste. Marie Agent was put in charge. He stayed at Sault Ste. Marie until 1833, when he moved to Mackinac.

In 1834 the boundaries of Michigan Territory were extended from the Mississippi River to the Missouri

River, but major organizational changes in the Indian Office field service greatly reduced the jurisdiction of the Michigan Superintendency. The Chicago, Indiana, and Ohio Agencies and the Six Nations Subagency were all made independent. The Chicago Agency, in addition to being responsible for Indians living in Illinois, was put in charge of Indians living as far north as the Milwaukee River and of the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi living along Lake Michigan in an area north of the Milwaukee River. The Rock River Subagency was discontinued. The Maumee Subagency was scheduled to close at the end of 1834, but it continued to operate until the agent died in 1836. Most of the subagencies in Michigan were abolished.

Following the changes, the Michigan Superintendency was comprised of the consolidated Mackinac and Sault Ste. Marie Agency, the Green Bay Agency, a subagency at Detroit for the lower part of Michigan, the Maumee Subagency, and the Fort Winnebago Subagency that, after 1834, was managed by the commanding officer of Fort Winnebago. The Mackinac and Sault Ste. Marie Agency was assigned the northern part of the Lower Peninsula, the islands of Lake Huron, the Upper Peninsula, the country on Lake Superior, and the country of the Chippewa of the Upper Mississippi. The commanding officer of Fort Brady at Sault Ste. Marie was put in charge of the Indians in that immediate vicinity. The Green Bay Agency retained responsibility only for the Menominee and New York Indians, although its geographical limits included Indians who were attached to other jurisdictions. These were the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi who were assigned to the Chicago Agency and the Winnebago in the immediate vicinity of the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers who remained in the Fort Winnebago Subagency.

In 1835 jurisdiction over the Chippewa of the Mississippi was transferred from the Mackinac and Sault Ste. Marie Agency to the newly established Crow Wing Subagency. The subagency was under the supervision of the St. Louis Superintendency until 1836, when it became part of the new Wisconsin Territory.

The organization of Wisconsin Territory reduced Michigan to its present State boundaries. The Green Bay Agency and the Fort Winnebago Subagency were transferred to the Wisconsin Superintendency, thereby leaving the Michigan Superintendency responsible primarily for only Chippewa, Ottawa, and some Potawatomi Indians. As Michigan was shortly to become a State, in 1836 the Mackinac and Sault Ste. Marie Agent was made acting superintendent of the Michigan Superintendency in place of the Territorial Governor. He was expected to spend the summers at Mackinac and the winters at Detroit. Over the years, however, the superintendents spent less and less time at Mackinac until Detroit became the headquarters of the agency and only occasional trips were made to Mackinac.

Another reorganization in 1837 authorized one agency and two subagencies for Michigan. The Mackinac and Sault Ste. Marie Agency was divided. The Mackinac Agency was assigned the northern part of the Lower Peninsula and the islands of Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, and Grand Traverse Bay. A separate Sault Ste. Marie Subagency was established for the Indians living on the Upper Peninsula. It was discontinued in 1852, and its duties were transferred to the Mackinac Agency. The Indians in the lower part of Michigan were attached to the Saginaw Subagency, which replaced the Detroit Subagency.

The Saginaw Subagency was intended to be located at or near Saginaw instead of Detroit. In practice the subagent usually stayed at Detroit rather than at the site chosen for the subagency near the entrance of the Saginaw River into Saginaw Bay. His primary responsibility was to the Saginaw band of Chippewa. During the early years, however, his jurisdiction also extended over other Indians living in southern Michigan, including the Black River and Swan Creek bands of Chippewa; some Christian, Ottawa, and Wyandot; and the Ottawa of Maumee, Ohio, who also were considered Michigan Indians. When the term of the Saginaw Subagent expired March 4, 1839, he was not replaced. Subagency business was conducted by acting subagents until 1846, when their duties were transferred to the Mackinac Agent.

In 1838 the use of Army officers as disbursing officers for Indian agencies was severely restricted by law. Thereafter, the Michigan superintendent handled all disbursements for the agencies in Michigan and for the Green Bay and La Pointe Agencies in Wisconsin. The Michigan Superintendency was abolished in 1851, and Indian affairs in Michigan and Wisconsin were placed under the new Northern Superintendency. In practice, however, the Northern superintendent exercised little control in Michigan; in 1853 he was informed that only the Indians in Wisconsin were in his superintendency. By this time the Mackinac Agency was in charge of all Indians in Michigan, and it was sometimes called the Michigan Agency.

Content and Arrangement

The records of the Michigan Superintendency concern almost all aspects of Indian administration within its jurisdiction. There are documents relating to negotiation and enforcement of treaties, land matters, Indian emigration, subsistence, intrusions on Indian lands, law and order, annuity and other payments, intertribal hostilities, military operations, depredation claims, traders and licenses, missionaries and schools, location of agencies, construction and repair of buildings, purchase and transportation of goods and supplies, employees, and accounts. Most of the correspondence of the superintendency was conducted with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and with the agents and subagents in the superintendency, although the activities of all subagencies are not equally well documented. This is due to the fact that some subagents often reported directly to the OIA rather than through the superintendent. There is also correspondence with other field officials and employees of the OIA, the Secretary of War, the Superintendent of Indian Trade, Army officers, Treasury Department officials, contractors, missionaries, and Indians.

The records reproduced in this publication were created in three different field offices: the Michigan Superintendency, 1814–51, the Mackinac Agency, 1816–51, and the Sault Ste. Marie Agency, 1822–33. From 1814 until 1835 each Territorial Governor maintained separate records in his capacity as ex officio superintendent. For the period May 31, 1814, to June 17, 1823, these records consist of originals or copies of both letters received and letters sent. Few copies of the letters sent during the period June 18, 1823, through December 1835 are among the records of the superintendency; consequently, only the letters received during those years are reproduced in this publication. Many of the original letters written by Lewis Cass and his successors during this period, however, are reproduced in National Archives and Records Service (NARS) Microfilm Publication M234, *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824–1881*, Michigan Superintendency, 1824–35, rolls 419–421.

After 1835, when the Mackinac and Sault Ste. Marie Agent was acting superintendent, the superintendency records and the agency records were combined. The pre-1835 records of the Mackinac Agency include one volume of letters received from 1816 until 1831. There is no corresponding series of copies of letters sent for this period, but the originals of some letters written by the agents at Mackinac are among the letters received by the superintendent.

Most of the other early records are those maintained by Henry R. Schoolcraft at his successive posts. Schoolcraft, an ethnologist, was agent at Sault Ste. Marie from 1822 until 1833, agent at Mackinac from 1833 until 1841, and acting superintendent from 1836 until 1841. He maintained continuous sets of volumes letters received and of letters sent throughout the period 1822–41. These sets were continued by his successors.

The records reproduced in this microfilm publication consist of nine series of records of the Michigan Superintendency. The series descriptions furnished below are in the order the records are reproduced in

the publication. The appropriate roll numbers follow each series.

1. Letters Received and Sent by the Superintendent, 1814–18. Handwritten copies of letters received and letters sent arranged chronologically in two volumes. Each volume contains an alphabetical index to names of correspondents (rolls 2–3). A few letters for 1814 are found in the 1831 volume, described in series 3.
2. Letters Sent by the Superintendent, 1818–23. Two volumes of handwritten copies continuing the letters sent described in series 1. These contain no copies of letters received, however, because letters received no longer were copied. The letters are arranged chronologically. Each volume contains an alphabetical index to names of addressees. Some ledger entries for 1841 are found in the back of the second volume rolls 4–5).
3. Letters Received by the Superintendent, 1819–35. Original letters arranged for the most part chronologically in 31 volumes. Some earlier letters, including a few for 1814, re inserted in an 1831 volume. Some of the volumes contain an alphabetical index to the names of the letterwriters (rolls 6–36).
4. Letters Sent by the Superintendent and the Agent at Mackinac, 1836–51. Four volumes of handwritten copies of letters sent by the combined superintendent and agent for the years 1836–51. The letters are mainly arranged chronologically. There is an alphabetical index to the names of the letterwriters in the first volume only (rolls 37–40).
5. Letters Received by the Superintendent and the Agent at Mackinac, 1836–50. Twenty-four volumes of original letters received by the combined superintendent and agent for the years 1836–50. These letters are arranged chronologically. Only the first volume contains an alphabetical index to the names of the letterwriters. The other volumes are unindexed (rolls 41–64).
6. Letters Sent by the Agent at Sault Ste. Marie, 1822–33. Handwritten copies arranged chronologically in one volume (roll 65).
7. Letters Received by the Agent at Sault Ste. Marie, 1822–33. Original letters arranged chronologically in three volumes. The first two volumes are not indexed. The Third volume contains an incomplete alphabetical index to names of letterwriters and some subjects (rolls 66–68).
8. Letters Sent by the Mackinac Agent, 1833–66. Handwritten copies of letters arranged chronologically in one volume (roll 69).
9. Letters Received by the Mackinac Agent, 1816–31, 1833–36. Original letters arranged chronologically in three volumes. The last two volumes contain alphabetical indexes to the names of the letterwriters (rolls 70–72). Letters received by the agent of the consolidated Mackinac and Sault Ste. Marie Agency at Sault Ste. Marie during 1832 and the early part of 1833 are included in the last volume described in series 7.

Related Records

The records reproduced in this microfilm publication are part of the records in the National Archives of the United States designated as Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Record Group 75. Related records in the same record group have been reproduced as National Archives and Records Service (NARS) Microfilm Publications M18, *Records of the Office of Indian Affairs, Registers of Letters Received, 1824–1880*; M234, *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824–1881* (referred to previously); M21, *Letters Sent by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824–1881*; M348, *Report Books of the Office of Indian Affairs, 1838–1885*; T494, *Documents Relating to the Negotiation of Ratified and*

Unratified Treaties With Various Tribes of Indians, 1801–1889; and M574, Special Files of the Office of Indian Affairs, 1807–1904.

Records of other superintendencies available on NARS microfilm are: M734, Arizona, 1863–73; M832, Idaho, 1863–70; M842, Minnesota, 1849–56; M833, Montana, 1867–73; M837, Nevada, 1869–70; T21, New Mexico, 1849–80; M2, Oregon, 1848–73; M834, Utah, 1853–70; M5, Washington, 1853–74; M951, Wisconsin, 1836–48; M856, Central Superintendency, 1813–78; and M640, Southern Superintendency, 1832–70.

APPENDIX

Lists of Officials for the Period 1814–51

Secretaries of War

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
John Armstrong	Jan. 13, 1813
James Monroe	Sept. 27, 1814
William Harris Crawford	Aug. 1, 1815
John Caldwell Calhoun	Oct. 8, 1817
James Barbour	Mar. 7, 1825
Peter Buel Porter	May 26, 1828
John Henry Eaton	Mar. 9, 1829
Lewis Cass	Aug. 1, 1831

Heads of the Bureau of Indian Affairs

Thomas L. McKenney	Mar. 11, 1824
Samuel S. Hamilton	Sept. 30, 1830
Elbert Herring	Aug. 1831

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Elbert Herring	July 10, 1832
Carey A. Harris	July 4, 1836
Thomas Hartley Crawford	Oct. 22, 1838
William Medill	Oct. 28, 1845
Orlando Brown	June 30, 1849
Luke Lea	July 1, 1850

Governors and Ex Officio Superintendents

William Hull	Mar. 1, 1805
Lewis Cass	Oct. 29, 1813
George B. Porter	Aug. 6, 1831
Stevens T. Mason (acting)	Took charge upon death of Porter, July 6, 1834
John S. Horner (acting)	Sept. 8, 1835

Mackinac Agents and Acting Superintendents

Henry R. Schoolcraft	July 2, 1836
Robert Stuart	Apr. 17, 1841
William A. Richmond	Apr. 14, 1845
Charles P. Babcock	Apr. 11, 1849

Mackinac Agents

William H. Puthuff	Dec. 29, 1815
George Boyd	Notified Aug. 13, 1818
Henry R. Schoolcraft	Assigned to consolidated Mackinac and Sault Ste. Marie Agency, Apr. 18, 1832
Robert Stuart	Apr. 17, 1841
William A. Richmond	Apr. 14, 1845
Charles P. Babcock	Apr. 11, 1849

Green Bay Agents

Charles Jouett	June 20, 1815
John Bowyer	Mar. 15, 1816
John Biddle	Mar. 10, 1816
Henry B. Brevoort	July 30, 1822
Samuel C. Stambaugh	Notified June 12, 1830
George Boyd	Transferred from Mackinac Apr. 18, 1832

Chicago Agents

John Bowyer	July 14, 1815
Charles Jouett	Mar. 15, 1816
Alexander Wolcott	Assigned Mar. 27, 1819
Thomas J. V. Owen	Feb. 8, 1831

Fort Wayne and Indiana Agents and Subagents

Benjamin Franklin Stickney	Mar. 7, 1812
John Johnston	Piqua Agent; put in charge of Fort Wayne on Apr. 22, 1818
Benjamin Franklin Stickney (Subagent)	July 14, 1818
William Turner	Mar. 6, 1819
John Hays	May 24, 1820
John Tipton	Mar. 28, 1823
William Marshall	Confirmed by Senate, Jan. 13, 1832

Piqua and Ohio Agents and Subagents

John Johnston	Mar. 5, 1812
John McElvain	Apr. 20, 1829
John McElvain (Subagent)	Jan. 1, 1833

Prairie Du Chien Agent

Nicholas Boilvin Mar. 14, 1811
Rock Island Agent

Thomas Forsyth Notified Apr. 22, 1818

St. Peters Agent

Lawrence Taliaferro Mar. 27, 1819

Sault Ste. Marie Agents and Subagents

Henry R. Schoolcraft Notified May 29, 1822
Bvt. Maj. W.V. Cobbs (acting) July 23, 1834 (Assigned to the immediate vicinity
of Sault Ste. Marie. Schoolcraft was in charge of
the combined Mackinac and Sault Ste. Marie
Agency.)

James Ord (Subagent) June 27, 1837
David Aitkin (Subagent) Jan. 29, 1850

Fort Winnebago Subagents

John J. Kinzie Dec. 9, 1828
Robert A. McCabe Sept. 10, 1833
Lt. Col. Enos Cutler (acting) July 1834
Bvt. Maj. N. Clark (acting) 1835
Maj. John Green (acting) 1835

Rock River Subagent

Henry Gratiot Mar. 7, 1831

Six Nations Agent

James Stryker Appointed Mar. 16, 1830, as subagent under
Green Bay Agency.
Put in charge of Six Nations Agency, Apr. 1, 1832

Saginaw Subagents

Henry Connor Appointed July 9, 1828, as subagent in Michigan
Territory.
Assigned to the Saginaw Subagency under the
regulations of Apr. 13, 1837
John Hulbert (acting) Mar. 4, 1839
Andrew T. McReynolds (acting) Oct. 21, 1843

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