



TIMELINE OF ANISHINAABE

TREATY RIGHTS

IN THE NORTHERN GREAT LAKES



OJIBWE PEOPLE MIGRATE TO THE NORTHERN GREAT LAKES AREA

Ojibwe creation story speaks of a time when the original people or Anishinaabeg were lowered to the Earth. The first treaties are between Anishinaabeg and everything in creation. Out of love, the plants, fish, and animals agree to sustain Anishinaabeg to ensure survival.



1825 TREATY OF PRAIRIE DU CHIEN
Established boundaries of the Chippewa nation.

1836 TREATY WITH OTTAWA & CHIPPEWA
Ceded large portions of what is now northern Michigan and the eastern portion of Michigan's Upper Peninsula to the United States. The tribes, however, stipulated "for the right of hunting on the lands ceded, with other usual privileges of occupancy, until the land is required for settlement."

[VIEW MAP](#)

1842 TREATY WITH THE CHIPPEWA SIGNED AT LAPOINTE
This treaty ceded further lands in northern Wisconsin and in the copper and iron rich western part of Michigan's Upper Peninsula. With terms comparable to those in the 1837 Treaty, the tribes received payments to traders and half-bloods as well as a 25-year annuity schedule, to be divided between the Mississippi and Lake Superior Chippewa. The Chippewa leaders specifically retained the right to hunt and fish on the Ceded Territory.

[VIEW MAP](#)

1850 SANDY LAKE TRAGEDY

Four prominent officials of President Zachary Taylor's administration and Minnesota Territorial Governor Alexander Ramsey lead an illegal effort to conspire to move Lake Superior Ojibwe to lands (Sandy Lake) in the Minnesota Territory. Over 400 Ojibwe die from illness, exposure, and starvation.



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1854 TREATY WITH THE MISSISSIPPI, LAKE SUPERIOR, AND BOISE FORT BANDS
Signed at La Pointe, ceded the land along the western side of Lake Superior between Fond du Lac in Minnesota to the border of Canada. Established permanent Ojibwe reservations at Keweenaw Bay (L'Anse) in Michigan and Bad River, Lac du Flambeau, and Lac Courte Oreilles in Wisconsin, and Fond du Lac and Grand Portage in Minnesota.

[VIEW MAP](#)

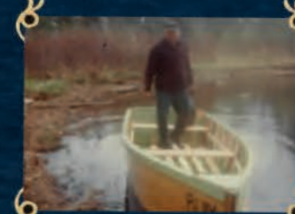
1887 DAWES ACT PASSED
Set in motion the Allotment Policy whereby approximately 160 acres of reservation land is given to individual tribal members and the remaining millions of acres of tribal lands are sold to whites.

1920S MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN RESTRICT RIGHTS
Begin arresting Ojibwe hunters, fishers, and gatherers in the Ceded Territories.

1934 INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT (IRA)
The policy of the United States Federal Government established, nationally, a policy of tribal self-government through a tribal governing body, the tribal council, and the ability of those elected governments to manage the affairs of their respective tribes.

1954 WILLIAM JONDREAU CITED

Keweenaw Bay Indian Community member William Jondreau cited after returning to shore aboard a small fishing boat with four lake trout taken from Keweenaw Bay in Lake Superior on June 1. Jondreau was convicted in Baraga County Court.



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1971 BIG ABE LEBLANC TICKETED

Fishing in 1836 Treaty waters, the Bay Mills Indian Community member was charged with using an illegal gill net and convicted in district court.



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1971 MICHIGAN V. WILLIAM JONDREAU

The Jondreau Decision reaffirmed the right of the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community members to fish in the Keweenaw Bay waters of Lake Superior without regard to Michigan fishing regulations.

