

Wakazooville, Michigan

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2021

Wakazooville was a village platted in 1850 in Leelanau County, Michigan by the Ottawa Chief Peter Wakazoo and George N. Smith, a Protestant missionary. Peter Wakazoo or Pendunwan and his brother Joseph Wakazoo or Ogemawinini, were sons of Old Chief Joseph Wakazoo. They were Ottawa Indians and Ogemawinini was the chief of the L'Arbre Croche band at Little Traverse at the time of the 1836 Ottawa and Chippewa treaty.

The events that led to the creation of the village of Wakazooville began with the treaty held at Washington on March 28, 1836. The Ottawa and Chippewa Indians ceded their remaining lands in the Lower Peninsula and the eastern part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Although many were opposed to this cession, they agreed after they were granted what they thought were permanent reservations in the ceded territory for their exclusive use. However, this was during the period where the United States government was removing the Indians living east of the Mississippi River to lands west of that river. Any treaty negotiated during this period, which did not include a removal provision, would unlikely be ratified by the Senate. This treaty did provide language for the removal of the Ottawas and Chippewas from Michigan but it was not mandatory. Article Eight of the treaty provided: "It is agreed, that as soon as the said Indians desire it, a deputation shall be sent to the west of the Mississippi, and to the country between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, and a suitable location shall be provided for them, among the Chippewas, if they desire it, and it can be purchased upon reasonable terms, and if not, then in some portion of the country west of the Mississippi, which is at the disposal of the United States."¹

At about this same time Joseph Wakazoo and a number of members of his band became dissatisfied with the instructions they were receiving from the Catholics at L'Arbre Croche. They renounced their Catholic faith, left L'Arbre Croche and settled in Allegan County. The Wakazoo family's winter hunting territory was located in the Kalamazoo River basin so they were very familiar with the Allegan County area.²

On April 29, 1836, one month after the treaty was signed, and before it was ratified, Ogemawinini or Joseph Wakazoo, sent a petition from Allegan addressed to the President and both houses of Congress asking for a grant of land:

I Joseph Wakazo, a chief of the Ottawa tribe of Indians, would respectfully petition, that I with the families under my care, being in number about fifty families, may be permitted to come under the Laws, Government, and Jurisdiction of the United States—we think those laws wise and good, and wish to render ourselves amenable to them. We wish not to make reservations of the Land for ourselves, which we shall be obliged to sell at some future time, whether we wish or not; but we wish the U. States would deed us some land from some which has been bought of the Indians, so that we can feel as secure of maintaining our rights in Courts of Justice, as the White

¹ Treaty of March 28, 1836, *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Volume 7, pp. 491-497.

² *The Baptist Missionary Magazine*, Volume 29, 1839, pp. 125, 225.

man, who holds the Presidents patent of his farm. I would state that all the families under my care are unanimous in the wish I have above expressed. They wish Schools, Churches, & Roads, & they wish to have their property subject to taxation. Should this petition be granted, the poor Indian will at last feel that he has a home, & that he may lay his bones, where he will feel that the bones of his descendants for ages to come will be.

Seventy-one citizens of Allegan County supported his petition. Although Joseph Wakazoo did not attend the treaty in Washington, he was well aware that reservations granted by United States treaties were frequently temporary. He had to look no further than the Potawatomi reservations in southern Michigan, granted by earlier treaties, which no longer existed. Wakazoo's concerns were justified when one month later, in May, the reservations created under the 1836 treaty were restricted to a five years occupancy by the Senate when it took up consideration of the 1836 treaty.³

The Senate made other modifications to the 1836 treaty which required the assent of the Ottawas and Chippewas. The Indians were notified to assemble on the 10th of July at Michilimackinac to hear of the Senate amendments. Ogemawinini, his brother Pendunwan or Peter Wakazoo and their uncle Ningweegon (The Wing) from L'Arbre Croche attended the council and signed their assent to the treaty amendments.⁴

Joseph Wakazoo still had not received an answer to his petition of April from the government. The Ottawas and Chippewas were called again in September to assemble at Michilimackinac to receive their payments and other goods specified by the treaty and to adjust the fur trader claims. It was during this gathering in September that Wakazoo was notified, by the commissioners appointed to adjust the fur trader claims and make the payments, that the Government was favorable to his petition; but they did not offer any financial assistance to purchase lands.⁵

Ogemawinini and Pendunwan both received payments under article ten of the treaty in addition to their annuity payments. Ogemawinini received \$200.00 as a chief of the second class; and Pendunwan received \$100.00 under the third class of individuals. Ogemawinini submitted another petition in January, 1837, to the Secretary of War asking for additional assistance and wanted permission and financial assistance in bringing a delegation of seven Indians and one interpreter to Washington. They wanted to hold a personal conference with the President so that "they may truly represent their feelings and their hopes on the subject of their prayer" expressed in their earlier petition. Settlers of Allegan County also supported this petition.⁶

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs replied to this petition stating that the Department had no funds at its disposal for the objects proposed by Ogemawinini and if a deputation came to Washington, they had to pay their own expenses. There is no indication that Wakazoo's delegation went to Washington.⁷

In 1837 Judge John R. Kellogg and others formed a missionary society called the Western Michigan Society to Benefit the Indians in Allegan under the auspices of the American

³ Joseph Wakazoo to The President and Congress, April 29, 1836, NAM, M1, Roll 72, 486-488. Treaty of March 28, 1836, *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Volume 7, pp. 491-497.

⁴ H.R. Schoolcraft to Lewis Cass, June 20, 1836, NAM, M1, Roll 69, 173. H.R. Schoolcraft to Lewis Cass, July 21, 1836, NAM, M234, Roll 402, 234-241. Schoolcraft to Lewis Cass, July 18, 1836, Henry R. Schoolcraft Papers, microfilm edition, Roll 24, 13976-13984.

⁵ H.R. Schoolcraft to C.A. Harris, September 30, 1836, NAM, M1, Roll 37, 37. H.K. Clarke to B.F. Butler, January 9, 1837, NAM, M234, Roll 422, 416-424.

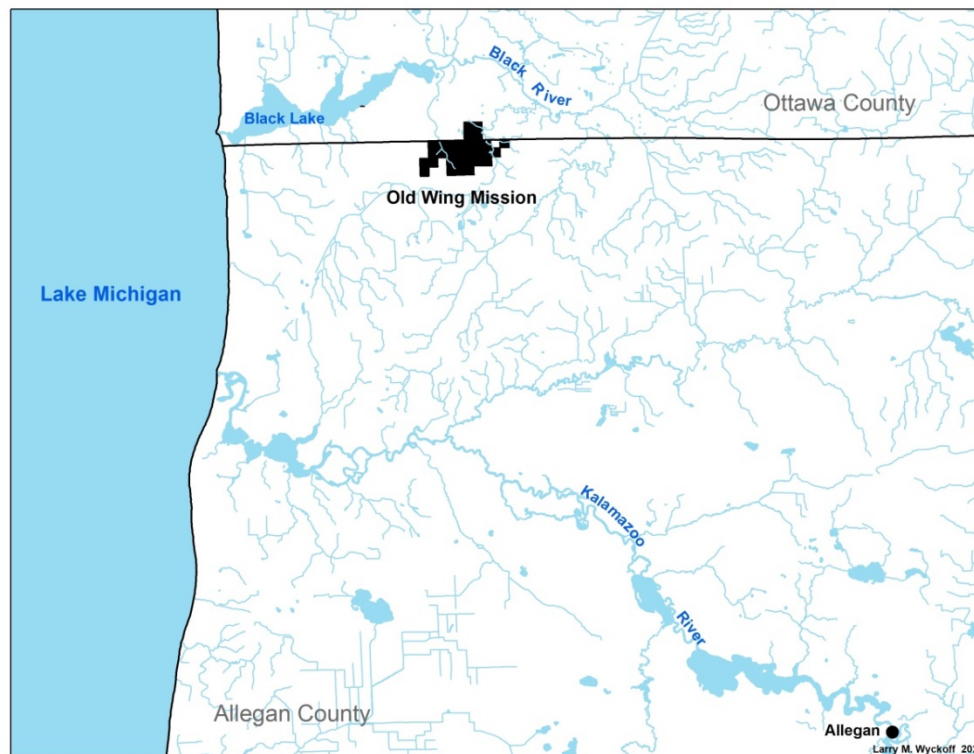
⁶ Treaty of March 28, 1836, *U.S. Statutes at Large*, Volume 7, 491-497. H.K. Clarke to B.F. Butler, January 9, 1837, NAM, M234, Roll 422, 416-424.

⁷ C.A. Harris to H.K. Clarke, January 30, 1837, NAM, M21, Roll 21, 13.

Home Missionary Society. The purpose of the Society was to help the Indians integrate into American society. Reverend George N. Smith became a missionary for this Society and Joseph Wakazoo and his band approached Smith and asked him to help form a settlement and become a teacher for their band. Smith agreed and preached his first sermon to Wakazoo's band in Allegan on December 23, 1838.⁸

On April 13, 1839, Smith with Joseph Wakazoo and nine other Indians, went in search of a site for the Indian colony. They went as far north as Petoskey and returned on May 26 with twenty-one Indians and \$1,600.00 in annuity payment money. Wakazoo decided to select a location for the colony in Allegan County near Black Lake at present day Holland, Michigan. John R. Kellogg, George N. Smith, Joseph Wakazoo and nine other Indians traveled to Ionia in May to purchase land.⁹

On May 24, 1839, 1069.27 acres of land were purchased by the Indians. The majority of the land was located in Allegan County with 160 acres purchased in Ottawa County. (See Maps 1 and 2.) John R. Kellogg would later sell a parcel of land to Joseph Wakazoo and Neas Wenegowish on Black Lake for a landing. Louis Shashaquashe purchased an additional forty acres of land in Ottawa County in 1844. This settlement was named Old Wing Mission after Wakazoo's uncle Ningweegon (The Wing).¹⁰

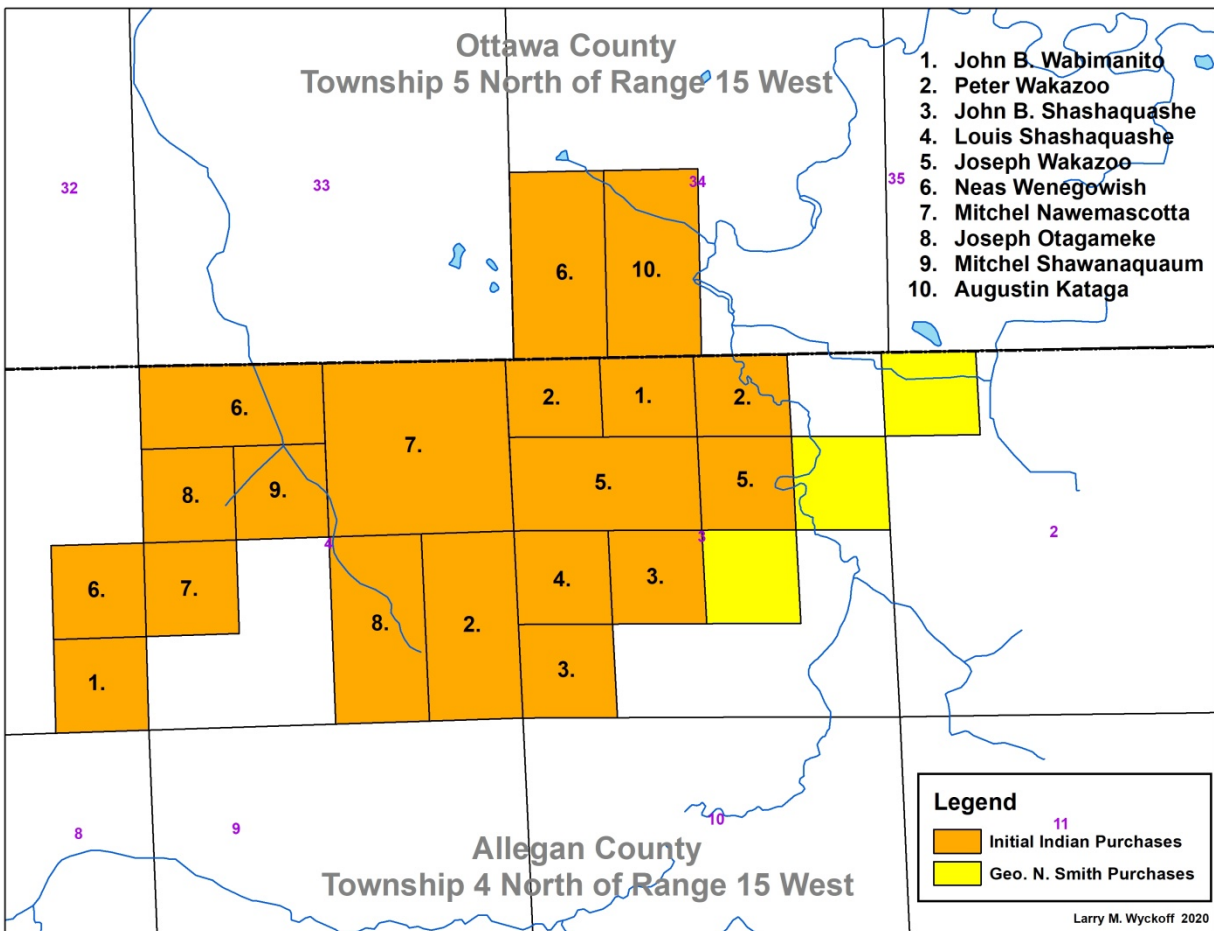


Map 1. Location of Old Wing Mission in Allegan and Ottawa counties.

⁸ Robert P. Swierenga and William Van Appledorn, editors, *Old Wing Mission: Cultural Interchange as Chronicled by George and Arvilla Smith in their Work with Chief Wakazoo's Ottawa Band on the West Michigan Frontier*, Grand Rapids, William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 2008, pp. 18-20.

⁹ Swierenga and Van Appledorn, *Old Wing Mission*, pp. 57-59.

¹⁰ Federal Tract Books, Allegan County, Township 4 North Range 15 West, Volume 12, pp. 1-2. Federal Tract Books, Ottawa County, Township 5 North Range 15 West, Volume 12, p. 18. Allegan County Register of Deeds Land Records. Ottawa County Register of Deeds, Liber A, page 467 and Liber D, page 495. Louis Shashaquashe purchased the SW1/4 of the SE1/4 of section 35, T4NR15W.



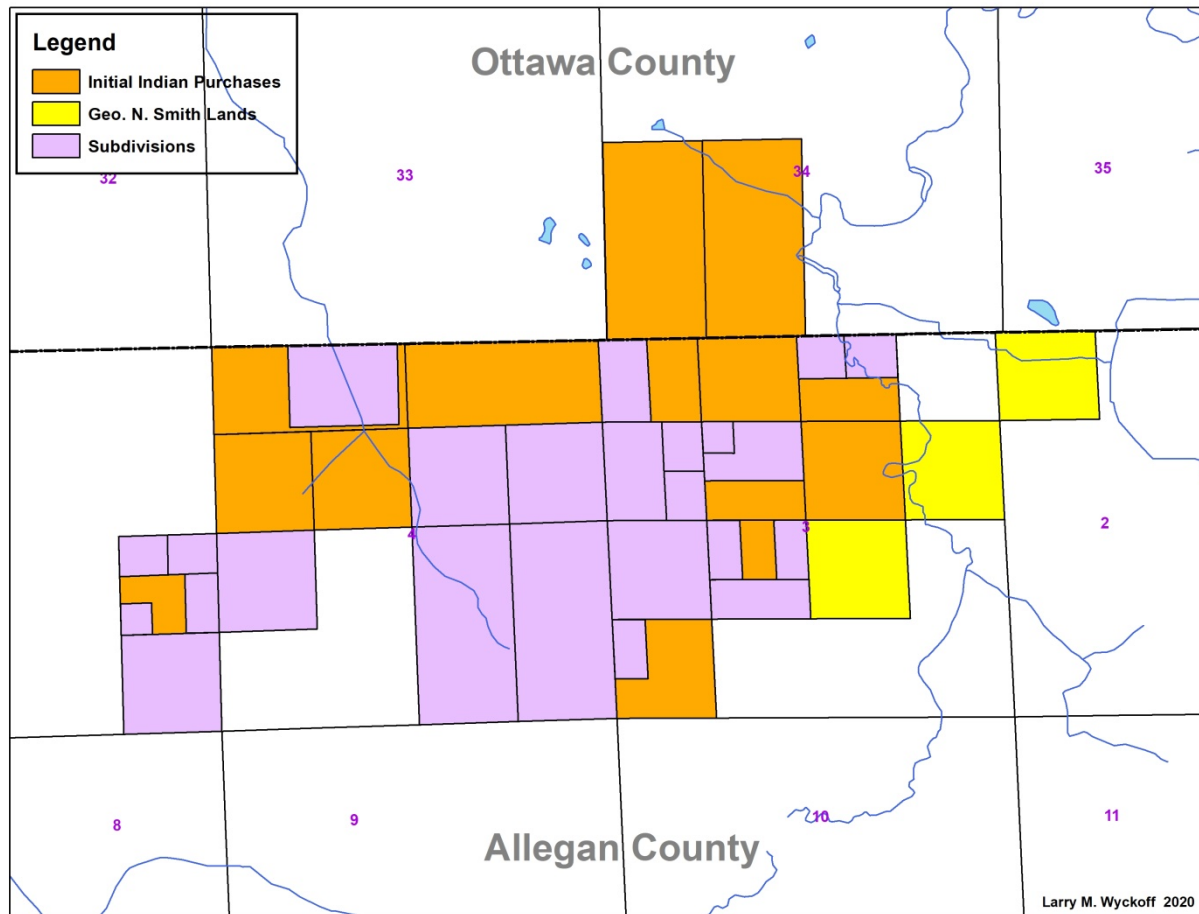
Map 2. Initial land purchases by Joseph Wakazoo and other Indians.

Some of these tracts were subdivided and lots were sold to other members of the band. (See Map 3.)¹¹

This colony lasted ten years before troubles with the Dutch settlers in the area and Catholic interference with the Ottawas caused the Indians to move north to escape these problems. Joseph Wakazoo died on October 28, 1845 and Peter Wakazoo became the chief of this band. As early as 1846, Peter Wakazoo was contemplating moving his followers further north to an Ottawa village under Chief Payshawsegay, located on the shore of Lake Michigan at Clay Banks in Oceana County. George Smith agreed that this move would be beneficial; but was not yet ready to do so. By 1848 the situation at Old Wing became bad enough that the Indians and Smith decided it was time to move. They started selling their lands and prepared to move north.¹²

¹¹ Allegan County Register of Deeds Land Records, Liber 3, pp. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 134, 135, 355, 357, 358, 359, 541; Liber 6, p. 335; Liber 7, pp. 106, 117, 119, 120.

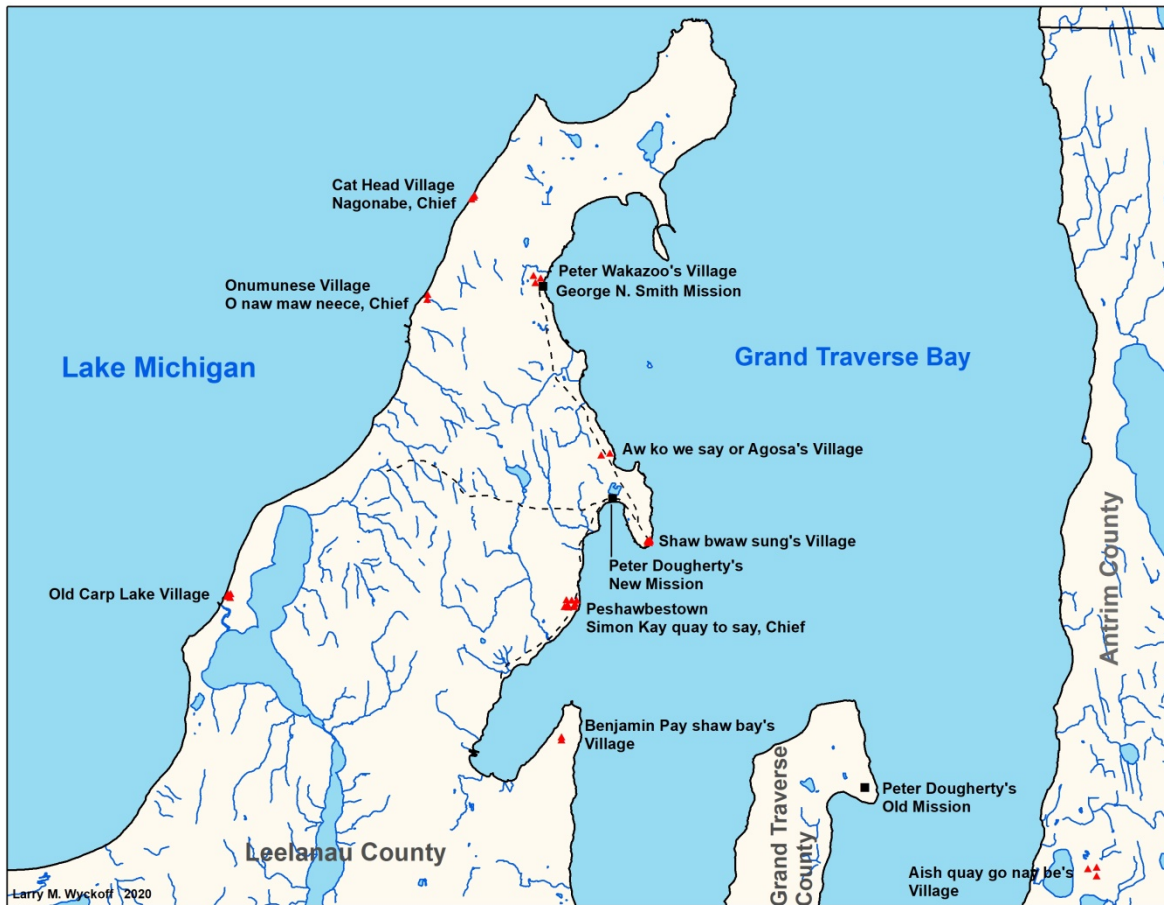
¹² Swierenga and Van Appledorn, *Old Wing Mission*, pp. 41, 256, 268, 314.



Map 3. Sales of lots to other Indians.

An exploring party consisting of Smith, Peter Wakazoo, Wendagowish and other Indians left Black Lake on May 18, 1848 to search for a suitable location for the new mission. They reached Grand Traverse area on June first. The Indians wanted to settle at the village of the Grand Traverse Chief Nagonabe's band on Lake Michigan south of Cat's Head Point. Smith preferred to locate on Grand Traverse Bay. Chief Nagonabe agreed to have the mission established at his village and was willing to join it. Chiefs Onumunese of the Carp River band and Payshawsegay of the Clay Banks Band also agreed to join the mission. See Map 4.¹³

¹³ Swierenga and Van Appledorn, *Old Wing Mission*, pp. 319-323.



Map 4. Grand Traverse region, circa 1850.

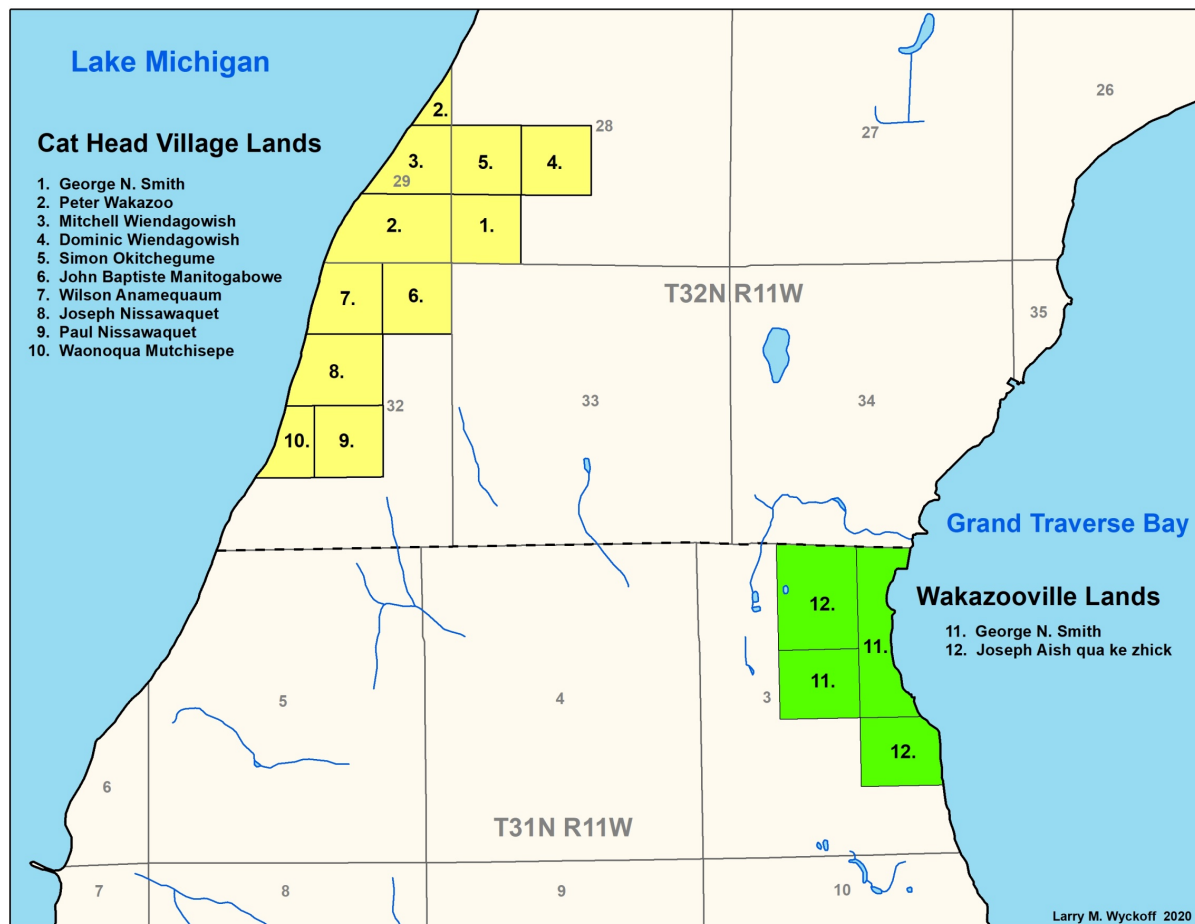
On July 1, George Smith and the Indians purchased lands at Nagonabe's village, also known as Cat Head Village. George Smith remarked about the location to Mackinac Agent William A. Richmond after they returned to Allegan County:

It is a week to day since I returned from Ionia where I went with the Indians to purchase our new location. We have located in Town 32 North, Range 11 West. In all respects I consider it one of the best situations in which they could be settled, especially with reference to their nautical habits & their disposition for fishing. They have purchased about 2 miles on the lakeshore & some lots back next to the shore lots. The trout & white fishing is said to be the best of any on the coast & we had proof while there. As regards the land, I am much disappointed (sic) it is as beautiful & rich a tract of timbered (maple chiefly) country as you can well conceive & the Indians there told me their crops were not at all injured by the frost last season, which was a very hard season in this region.

The following lands were purchased at Cat Head Village in township thirty-two north of range eleven west (Leelanau Township): See Map 5.¹⁴

¹⁴ G.N. Smith to W.A. Richmond, July 16, 1848, NAM, M1, Roll 62, pp. 241-244. U.S. Federal Land Tract Books, Vol. 37, Bois Blanc Island, pp. 100-101.

No.	Purchaser	Selection	Sec.	Acres	Date
1.	George N. Smith	SW1/4 SW1/4	28	40	1848/07/01
2.	Peter Wakazoo	Lots 1 and 3	29	78.05	1848/07/01
3.	Mitchell Wiendagowish	Lot 2	29	40.53	1848/07/01
4.	Dominic Wiendagowish	NE1/4 SW1/4	28	40	1848/07/01
5.	Simon Okitchegume	NW1/4 SE1/4	28	40	1848/07/01
6.	John Baptiste Manitogabowe	NE1/4 NE1/4	32	40	1848/07/01
7.	Wilson Anamequaum	Lot 1	32	43.3	1848/07/01
8.	Joseph Nissawaquet	Lot 2	32	56.67	1848/07/01
9.	Paul Nissawaquet	NW1/4 SE1/4	32	40	1848/07/01
10.	Waonoqua Mutchisepe	Lot 3	32	30.28	1848/07/01



Map 5. Initial land purchases at Cat Head Village and Wakazooville.

The site at Cat Head Village was located in an area of high bluffs which made it impossible to unload goods and there was no harbor where vessels could be secured. Chief Nagonabe told Smith of another location where the shores were lower and where boats could be brought up to shore and secured. He led Smith two and a half miles across the peninsula to Grand Traverse Bay. It was there in section three of township thirty-one north of range eleven west that Smith decided to establish his mission.¹⁵

¹⁵ Elvin L. Sprague and Mrs. George N. Smith, *Sprague's History of Grand Traverse and Leelanaw Counties Michigan*, B.F. Bowen, 1903, p. 334. George Smith sold twenty acres of the land he purchased at Cat Head Village

Smith selected lot number one and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section number three (number 11 on Map 5). Joseph Aishquakezhick purchased the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and lot number three in the same section (number 12 on Map 5). Smith started clearing his land in the summer of 1849 before he had actually purchased the land. The federal tract books list the actual date of sale as August 29, 1850.¹⁶

Peter Wakazoo and Chief Nagonabe determined to locate the Indian village west of Smith's lot on the land purchased by Joseph Aishquakezhick, the tract described as the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter. Smith describes the location as "a most beautiful situation on the harbor". An agreement was reached with Joseph Aishquakezhick to sell his quarter section to Peter Wakazoo. Instead of selling off random parcels of land to members of his band, as was done at the Old Wing Mission in Allegan County, Wakazoo and Smith decided to plat a regular village site with uniform lot sizes and roads. Survey of the Indian village lots which were thought to be on Joseph Aishquakezhick's land, began in July of 1850. Eighty-four lots and five streets were laid out in the village which was named Wakazooville. See Maps 6 and 9.¹⁷

In addition to Peter Wakazoo's band, some families from Chief Nagonabe's Cat Head Village band; Chief Shawbwaysung's band; Chief Onawmawneece's Carp River band; and possibly some of the Manistee River and Muskegon River Indians joined Smith's mission.¹⁸

At the time that Smith purchased lot number one in section three, the government survey determined that the lot contained 69.36 acres. Shortly after the village of Wakazooville was laid out, it was determined that the earlier surveys of Leelanau and several other counties in northern lower Michigan were defective and resurveys were conducted. Township thirty-one north of range eleven west was resurveyed in 1851 by Abraham S. Wadsworth, the same individual who surveyed the Wakazooville plat. After the resurvey, it was determined that the west boundary line of George Smith's lot was actually located further west than was shown on the original survey and his lot size nearly doubled to 123.3 acres. Joseph Aishquakezhick's (now Peter Wakazoo's) lot increased from forty acres to sixty acres. It was also discovered that the village of Wakazooville, which was supposed to have been located on land that was originally purchased by Joseph Aishquakezhick, and then deeded to Peter Wakazoo for sixty-three dollars on October 13, 1851, was now partially on George Smith's lot. See Maps 7 and 8.¹⁹

to Antoine Kabeena in 1851 (Leelanau County Register of Deeds, Liber 1, p. 2) and the remaining twenty acres to Calvin J. Cheney in 1858 (Leelanau County Register of Deeds, Liber 1, p. 432).

¹⁶ U.S. Federal Land Tract Books, Vol. 37, Bois Blanc Island, p. 78. Leelanau County Register of Deeds, Liber 12, p. 41. *Rev. George N. Smith Missionary to the Indians in Michigan, Journals and Letters 1835-1879*, Library of Congress microfilm 14,081, Roll 1, entries for June 14 and 15, 1849 [Hereafter: *George N. Smith Papers*].

¹⁷ *George N. Smith Papers*, entries for July 31, 1849; July, 1, 6 and 20, 1850; and October 17, 1853. Grand Traverse County Register of Deeds, Liber 1, p. 51. The Indians at Cat Head Village and Onumunese Village also platted off small village sites and Pesahwbestown Village was platted in 1886.

¹⁸ Larry M. Wyckoff, *Annual Reports from the Mackinac Indian Agency, 1833-1888*, 1999, pp. 343-345, 363-364. https://www.academia.edu/14147162/Annual_Reports_from_the_Mackinac_Indian_Agency_1833_1888

¹⁹ Dallas L. Jones, "The Survey and Sale of the Public Lands in Michigan, 1815-1862", M.A. Thesis, Cornell University, 1952, p. 28. Grand Traverse County Register of Deeds, Liber 1, p. 37. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office survey plats for Leelanau County, township T31NR11W.



Map 7. 1839 government survey of township 31 north of range 11 west.



Map 8. 1851 resurvey of township 31 north of range 11 west showing original and resurvey boundaries.

George Smith deeding twenty acres of his land that included part of the village of Wakazooville to Peter Wakazoo on December 15, 1853, for thirty-five dollars, resolved this problem. In return, Peter Wakazoo deeded twenty acres of his land off of the south end of the village for twenty-five dollars on January 3, 1854.²¹

The Indians starting selecting their village lots in 1851. According to George Smith's diary entry for October 1, 1851:

Indians met in council at school house to make their selection of village lots. Many of them subscribed and paid at Mackinaw (see subscription paper). Those that paid \$2.00 are to have one village lot. They generally subscribed \$4.00 & are to have 2 village lots each. Settled with Payson [Wolfe] & Pepequa for going to Ionia, paid Pepequa for money expended, \$8.00 he is allowed \$8.00 for his time or 4 village lots. To Payson for money expended \$1.50 for his time \$8.00 or 4 village Lots. They are to take the lots.²²

The Indians started clearing the land for the village streets in the spring of 1853 and by January of 1854, Peter Wakazoo began selling lots in the village of Wakazooville. Most of the lots in the village were sixty-six feet wide by one hundred and thirty-two feet deep although some were larger. These lots were sold for two dollars each. See Map 9.²³

Lot Purchases at Wakazooville²⁴

Name	Lot	Date	Paid	Liber 1,
				Page
John Baptist Wakazoo	Lots 62 and 63	1854-01-30	4.00	5
Steven Wakazoo	Lots 56 and 57	1854-01-30	4.00	4
William Wakazoo	Lots 23 and 24	1854-01-30	4.00	6
Mitchel Akepanosat	Lot 37 and F	1854-01-20	4.00	7
Mary Ann Manitogabowe	Lots 64, 65, 66 and 67	1854-01-20	8.00	8
John Baptist Manitogabowe	Lots 25, 36, 54 and 55	1854-01-30	8.00	9
Peter Shabondung	Lots 29, 31 and 32	1854-02-01	6.00	10
Peter Anewanda	Lots 27, 28, 33 and 34	1854-02-01	8.00	11
Mitchel Le Croix	Lots 60 and 61	1854-01-30	4.00	12
Joseph Anewabe	Lots 58 and 59	1854-01-13	4.00	13
Louis Akepanosat	Lots 52 and 53	1854-01-20	4.00	15
Joseph Shabondung	Lots 1 and 2	1854-02-15	4.00	16
James A. Plimpton	Lot 22	1854-05-11	5.00	55
George Meskabenase	Lots 16, 17, 18 and 44	1854-05-11	10.00	61
Francis Okingewana	Lots 3 and 4	1854-03-1	4.00	63
Charlotte Miengun	Lots B and C	1854-01-30	4.00	62
Payson Wolfe	Lots 77 and 78	1854-02-15	12.00	64
John B. Meskabenase	Lots 42 and 43	1854-05-17	10.00	65

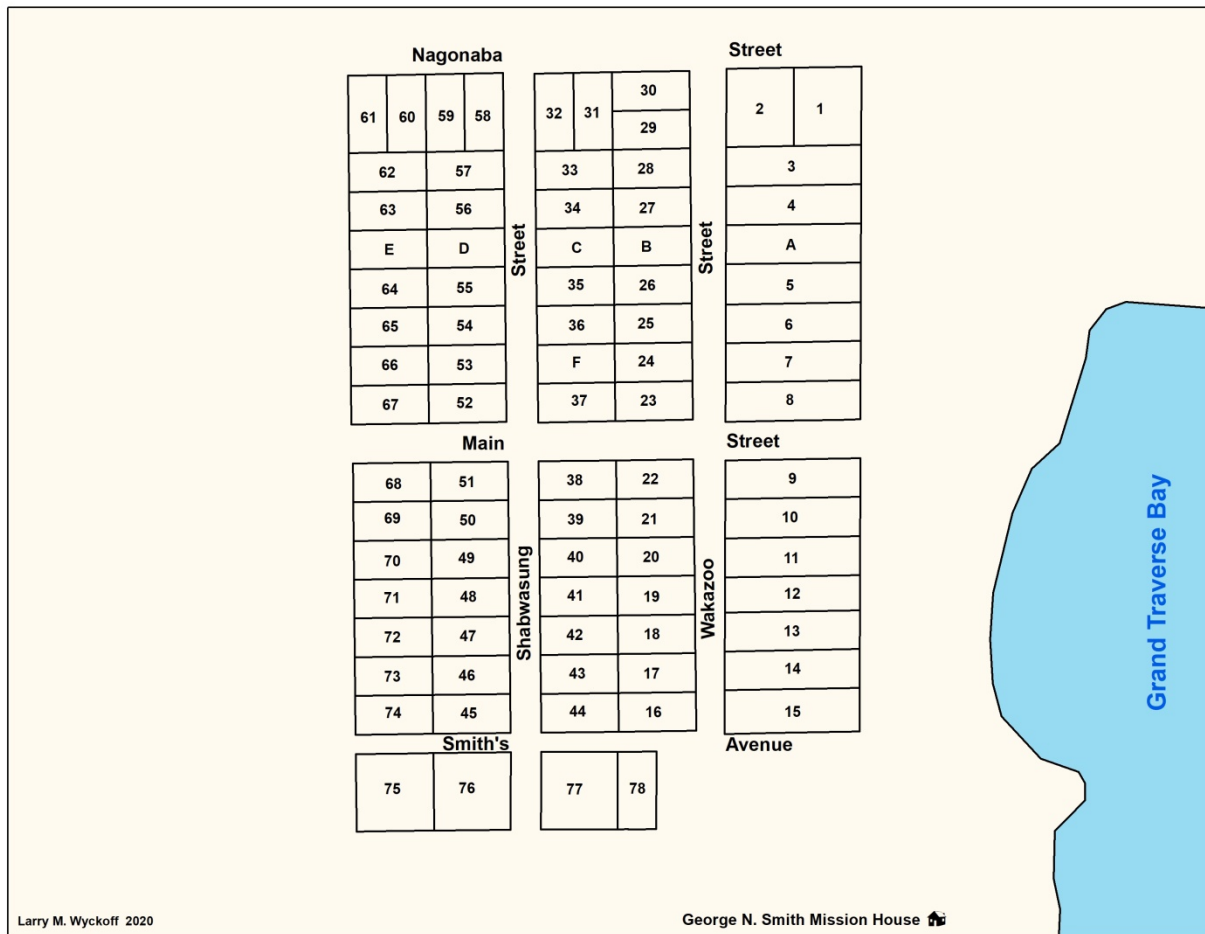
²¹ Grand Traverse County Register of Deeds, Liber 1, p. 34 and 202. *George N. Smith Papers*, entry for January 3, 1854.

²² *George N. Smith Papers*, entry for October 1, 1851.

²³ *George N. Smith Papers*, entries for May 16, 1853 and January 20, 1854. The digital shape files to create Map 9 of the village of Wakazooville were generously supplied to the author by Rob Herman, GIS Analyst at the Leelanau County Equalization Office.

²⁴ Leelanau County Register of Deeds.

James Meskabenase	Lots 40 and 41	1854-05-17	8.00	66
Moses Meskabenase	Lots 19 and 20	1854-06-6	10.00	78
William Mixunasci	Lots 38, 39, 50 and 51	1854-03-01	8.00	80
Margaret Anewaba	Lot 94	1854-05-11	8.00	81
Theresa Puhguina	Lot 26	1854-06-06	5.00	82
Joseph Oliver	Lot 30	1854-08-23	6.00	90
Joseph Oliver	Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8	1854-07-17	35.00	91
Hiram O. Rose	Lots 9 and 10	1854-07-08	12.00	92
Thomas Pearl Briggs	Lots 14, 15, 45 and 46	1854-09-15	24.00	94
Royale Tucker	Lot A	1854-06-15	6.00	95
Antwine Kabeena	Lots 48 and 49	1854-07-18	10.00	99
Eliza Kabeena	Lots 92 and 93	1854-05-17	10.00	101
Katherine Ogenotego	Lots D and E	1854-01-20	4.00	267



Map 9. Plat of Wakazooville in section 3, T31NR11W.

Things were not going well at Wakazooville in 1854. In May Chief Nagonabe, Mutchekewis and other families informed Smith that they were leaving Michigan and moving to Canada. George Smith refunded the money they paid for their village lots and they left for Canada on May 11. Peter Wakazoo was drinking heavily and acting erratic and Smith heard that Peter sold the remaining unsold lots at Wakazooville to two white men for four hundred dollars

in goods. Smith called a council of the Indians in October to discuss what to do about Peter and Wakazooville. Only fifteen Indians showed up; the others feared Peter and did not come. Peter was invited to the meeting twice but never showed up.²⁵

The rumor was true; on December 11, 1854, Peter Wakazoo sold all of the unsold lands on his sixty-acre quarter section including the unsold lots in Wakazooville to Lorenzo Birchard of Mackinac County for \$300.00 in merchandize. Smith was convinced that liquor was furnished to Peter to induce him to trade. Smith claimed that Wakazoo did not own the land even though he held the deed for it. This act essentially ended Peter Wakazoo's association with George Smith's mission.²⁶

On July 31, 1855, a treaty was negotiated with the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan who were parties to the treaty of March 28, 1836. This treaty granted reservations to the various bands including the Grand Traverse bands. Peter Wakazoo did not sign this treaty but he did sign the assent to the modifications made to treaty by the Senate on July 5, 1856. This treaty was proclaimed by the President and took effect on September 10, 1856. Under this treaty the unsold lands in the following townships were reserved for the Grand Traverse Indians: townships 29, 30 and 31, north range 11 west, and townships 29, 30 and 31 north range 12 west, and the east half of township 29, north range, 9 west. This put the village of Wakazooville within the boundary of the Grand Traverse reservation. The treaty provided for the allotment of eighty acres of land to each head of family and forty acres to each single adult within these reserved townships. This treaty provision caused most of the Indians who had purchased lots in Wakazooville to sell them and select their forty or eighty acre allotments elsewhere.²⁷

Peter Wakazoo and some other members of his band left Leelanau County and took their 1855 treaty allotments in Charlevoix County. His son John Baptist stayed in the area of Smith's mission and took his allotment there. Peter Wakazoo died in Charlevoix on December 25, 1861.²⁸

Two Indians, Antwine Kabeena and William Wakazoo sold their lots in Wakazooville prior to the 1855 treaty. By May of 1862 most of the Indian lots had been sold to non-Indians. Two lots belonging to John Baptist Manitogabowe were sold in 1873 and Payson Wolfe sold Lot 78 to his wife Mary J. Wolfe in 1881, ending Indian ownership of any part of the village.²⁹

On February 6, 1873, a Michigan State Senator from Grand Traverse County, William H.C. Mitchell introduced a bill into the State Senate to change the name of the village plat of Wakazooville to Northport. The bill passed the Senate on February 25, by a vote of twenty-four to zero and by a majority vote in the House in March. The Governor approved the bill on March 14, 1873. Northport, a village plat just north of, and adjoining, Wakazooville was laid out in 1856. This bill combined both villages under the name of Northport. The name may have been legally changed; but the village was still referred to as Wakazooville or Wakazoo Village for a number of years. Maps of Northport in 1881 and 1900 still identified the old Wakazooville plat

²⁵ *George N. Smith Papers*, entries for May 5, 9 and 11; October 7 and 13, 1854.

²⁶ *George N. Smith Papers*, entries for October 7 and December 27, 1854. Leelanau County Register of Deeds, Liber 1, page 107. Thanks to fellow researcher Mark Smith for his notes taken from Avis Wolfe's unpublished transcriptions of Reverend George Nelson Smith's diaries.

²⁷ Treaty of July 31, 1855, *United States Statutes at Large*, Vol. 11, pp. 621-629.

²⁸ Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office, Federal Land Patents, Leelanau and Charlevoix counties. *George N. Smith Papers*, entry for January 3, 1862.

²⁹ Leelanau County Register of Deeds, Liber 1, pp. 100, 113, 116, 154, 159, 160, 171, 177, 193, 195, 210, 217, 232, 247, 268, 275, 339, 343, 361, 364, 365, 366, 369, 371, 374, 376, 386, 396, 405, 406, 412, 417, 533, 475, 509, 515, 566, 580, 585, 588 and 621; Liber 5, p. 325; Liber 12, p. 257. Grand Traverse County Register of Deeds, Liber 1, p. 456; Liber 2, p. 304; Liber 4, pp. 61, 251 and 420.

as Wakazoo Plat and a 1939 map of Northport shows the old Wakazooville plat as Wakazoo Village.³⁰

³⁰ *Journal of the Senate of the State of Michigan*, 1873, pp. 286-287, 325, 582, 609, 926 and 1000-1001. C.O. Titus, *Atlas of Leelanau County Michigan*, 1881, p. 19. Charles E. Ferris, *Atlas of Leelanau County Michigan*, 1900, p. 13. *Village of Northport Leelanau County Michigan Leelanau Township*, 1939, available at: https://michiganology.org/uncategorized/IO_0e35086f-726a-49c8-b496-bf513120991d/