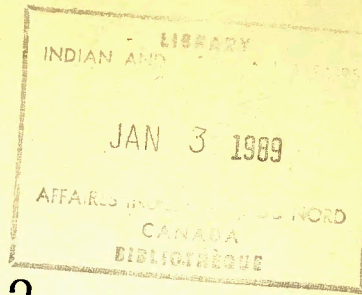


H. M. JONES

E92
C21
NO.1-11
c.2



1. & 2.

TREATIES 1 AND 2

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

THE CHIPPEWA AND CREE INDIANS

OF

MANITOBA AND COUNTRY ADJACENT
WITH ADHESIONS

E92

C21

no. 1-11

C. 2

TREATIES 1 AND 2

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

THE CHIPPEWA AND CREE INDIANS

OF

MANITOBA AND COUNTRY ADJACENT
WITH ADHESIONS

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957

Treaty No. 1

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded this third day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland by Her Commissioner, Wemyss M. Simpson, Esquire, of the one part, and the Chippewa and Swampy Cree Tribes of Indians, inhabitants of the country within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their Chiefs chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part.

Whereas all the Indians inhabiting the said country have pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioner, been convened at a meeting at the Stone Fort, otherwise called Lower Fort Garry, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and to the said Indians of the other, and whereas the said Indians have been notified and informed by Her Majesty's said Commissioner that it is the desire of Her Majesty to open up to settlement and immigration a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty and arrangements with them so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty, and that they may know and be assured of what allowance they are to count upon and receive year by year from Her Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

And whereas the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in council as aforesaid, and being requested by Her Majesty's said Commissioner to name certain Chiefs and Headmen who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as should be assumed by them, the said Indians have thereupon named the following persons for that purpose, that is to say:—

Mis-koo-kenew or Red Eagle (Henry Prince), Ka-ke-ka-penais, or Bird for ever, Na-sha-ke-penais, or Flying down bird, Na-na-wa-nanaw, or Centre of Bird's Tail, Ke-we-tayash, or Flying round, Wa-ko-wush, or Whip-poor-will, Oo-za-we-kwun, or Yellow Quill,—and thereupon in open council the different bands have presented their respective Chiefs to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba and of the North-West Territory being present at such council, and to the said Commissioner, as the Chiefs and Headman for the purposes aforesaid of the respective bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described; and whereas the said Lieutenant Governor and the said Commissioner then and there received and acknowledged the persons so presented as Chiefs and Headmen for the purpose aforesaid; and whereas the said Commissioner has proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the said Indians, and the same has finally been agreed upon and concluded as follows, that is to say:—

The Chippewa and Swampy Cree Tribes of Indians and all other the Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter described and defined do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to Her Majesty the Queen and successors forever all the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:—

Beginning at the international boundary line near its junction with the Lake of the Woods, at a point due north from the centre of Roseau Lake; thence to run due north to the centre of Roseau Lake; thence northward to the centre of White Mouth Lake, otherwise called White Mud Lake; thence by the middle

of the lake and the middle of the river issuing therefrom to the mouth thereof in Winnipeg River; thence by the Winnipeg River to its mouth; thence westwardly, including all the islands near the south end of the lake, across the lake to the mouth of Drunken River; thence westwardly to a point on Lake Manitoba half way between Oak Point and the mouth of Swan Creek; thence across Lake Manitoba in a line due west to its western shore; thence in a straight line to the crossing of the rapids on the Assiniboine; thence due south to the international boundary line; and thence eastwardly by the said line to the place of beginning. To have and to hold the same to Her said Majesty the Queen and Her successors for ever; and Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside and reserve for the sole and exclusive use of the Indians the followig tracts of land, that is to say: For the use of the Indians belonging to the band of which Henry Prince, otherwise called Mis-koo-ke-new is the Chief, so much of land on both sides of the Red River, beginning at the south line of St. Peter's Parish, as will furnish one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families; and for the use of the Indians of whom Na-sha-ke-penais, Na-na-wa-nanaw, Ke-we-tayash and Wa-ko-wush are the Chiefs, so much land on the Roseau River as will furnish one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, beginning from the mouth of the river; and for the use of the Indians of which Ka-ke-ka-penais is the Chief, so much land on the Winnipeg River above Fort Alexander as will furnish one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, beginning at a distance of a mile or thereabout above the Fort; and for the use of the Indians of whom Oo-za-we-kwun is Chief, so much land on the south and east side of the Assiniboine, about twenty miles above the Portage, as will furnish one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, reserving also a further tract enclosing said reserve to comprise an equivalent to twenty-five square miles of equal breadth, to be laid out round the reserve, it being understood, however, that if, at the date of the execution of this treaty, there are any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved by any band, Her Majesty reserves the right to deal with such settlers as She shall deem just, so as not to diminish the extent of land allotted to the Indians.

And with a view to show the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of Her Indians parties to this treaty, She hereby, through Her Commissioner, makes them a present of three dollars for each Indian man, woman and child belonging to the bands here represented.

And further, Her Majesty agrees to maintain a school on each reserve hereby made whenever the Indians of the reserve should desire it.

Within the boundary of Indian reserves, until otherwise enacted by the proper legislative authority, no intoxicating liquor shall be allowed to be introduced or sold, and all laws now in force or hereafter to be enacted to preserve Her Majesty's Indian subjects inhabiting the reserves or living elsewhere from the evil influence of the use of intoxicating liquors shall be strictly enforced.

Her Majesty's Commissioner shall, as soon as possible after the execution of this treaty, cause to be taken an accurate census of all the Indians inhabiting the district above described, distributing them in families, and shall in every year ensuing the date hereof, at some period during the month of July in each year, to be duly notified to the Indians and at or near their respective reserves, pay to each Indian family of five persons the sum of fifteen dollars Canadian currency, or in like proportion for a larger or smaller family, such payment to be made in such articles as the Indians shall require of blankets, clothing, prints (assorted colours), twine or traps, at the current cost price in Montreal, or otherwise, if Her Majesty shall deem the same desirable in the interests of Her Indian people, in cash.

And the undersigned Chiefs do hereby bind and pledge themselves and their people strictly to observe this treaty and to maintain perpetual peace between themselves and Her Majesty's white subjects, and not to interfere with the property or in any way molest the persons of Her Majesty's white or other subjects.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hand and seal at Lower Fort Garry, this day and year herein first above named.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of, the same having been first read and explained:	WEMYSS M. SIMPSON, [L.S.] <i>Indian Commissioner,</i> MIS-KOO-KEE-NEW, or RED EAGLE his (HENRY PRINCE), x mark KA-KE-KA-PENNAIS (or BIRD FOR EVER), his WILLIAM PENNEFATHER, x mark NA-SHA-KE-PENNAIS, or his FLYING-DOWN BIRD, x mark NA-HA-WA-NANAN, or his CENTRE OF BIRD'S TAIL, x mark his KE-WE-TAY-ASH, or FLYINGGROUND, x mark his WA-KO-WUSH, or WHIP-POOR-WILL, x mark his OO-ZA-WE-KWUN, or YELLOW QUILL, x mark
---	---

Memorandum of things outside of the Treaty which were promised at the Treaty at the Lower Fort, signed the third day of August, A.D. 1871.

For each Chief who signed the treaty, a dress distinguishing him as Chief.

For braves and for councillors of each Chief a dress; it being supposed that the braves and councillors will be two for each Chief.

For each Chief, except Yellow Quill, a buggy.

For the braves and councillors of each Chief, except Yellow Quill, a buggy.

In lieu of a yoke of oxen for each reserve, a bull for each, and a cow for each Chief; a boar for each reserve and a sow for each Chief, and a male and female of each kind of animal raised by farmers, these when the Indians are prepared to receive them.

A plough and a harrow for each settler cultivating the ground.

These animals and their issue to be Government property, but to be allowed for the use of the Indians, under the superintendence and control of the Indian Commissioner.

The buggies to be the property of the Indians to whom they are given.

The above contains an inventory of the terms concluded with the Indians.

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,
MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN,
A. G. ARCHIBALD,
JAS. MCKAY.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 30th April, 1875.

On a memorandum dated 27th April, 1875, from the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, bringing under consideration the very unsatisfactory state of affairs arising out of the so-called "outside promises" in connection with the Indian Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, Manitoba and North-west Territories, concluded, the former on the 3rd August, 1871, and the latter on 21st of the same month, and recommending for the reasons stated:—

1st. That the written memorandum attached to Treaty No. 1 be considered as part of that Treaty and of Treaty No. 2, and that the Indian Commissioner be instructed to carry out the promises therein contained, in so far as they have not yet been carried out, and that the Commissioner be advised to inform the Indians that he has been authorized so to do.

2nd. That the Indian Commissioner be instructed to inform the Indians, parties to Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, that, while the Government cannot admit their claim to any thing which is not set forth in the treaty, and in the memorandum attached thereto, which treaty is binding alike upon the Government and upon the Indians, yet, as there seems to have been some misunderstanding between the Indian Commissioner and the Indians in the matter of Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, the Government, out of good feeling to the Indians and as a matter of benevolence, is willing to raise the annual payment to each Indian under Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, from \$3 to \$5 per annum, and make payment over and above such sum of \$5, of \$20 each and every year to each Chief, and a suit of clothing every three years to each Chief and each Headman, allowing two Headmen to each band, on the express understanding, however, that each Chief or other Indian who shall receive such increased annuity or annual payment shall be held to abandon all claim whatever against the Government in connection with the so-called "outside promises," other than those contained in the memorandum attached to the treaty.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for Your Excellency's approval:

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

Certified,

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

We, the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen of Indian bands, representing bands of Indians who were parties to the Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, mentioned in the report of the Committee of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, above printed, having had communication thereof, and fully understanding the same assent thereto and accept the increase of annuities therein mentioned, on the condition therein stated, and with the assent and approval of their several bands, it being agreed, however, with the Queen's Commissioners, that the number of braves and councillors for each Chief shall be four, as at present, instead of two, as printed 1875.

TREATY No. 2, 23rd August, 1875.

In the presence of the following:

ALEX. MORRIS, *L.G.* [L.S.]

JAMES MCKAY,

JAMES F. GRAHAM,

ISAAC COWIE,

FRANCIS FIELD,

JOHN A. DAVIDSON,

CHARLES WOOD.

Representing East-Manitoba or Elm
Point:

his

SON-SONSE, x *Chief*,
mark

his

NA-KA-NA-WA-TANG, x

mark

his

PA-PA-WE-GUN-WA-TAK, x

mark

Councillors.

Representing Fairford Prairie:

his

MA-SAH-KEE-YASH, x *Chief*,
mark

his

DAVID MARSDEN, x *Councillor*.

mark

his

JOSEPH SUMNER, x *Councillor*.

mark

Fairford Mission:

RICHARD WOODHOUSE, *Chief*,

JOHN ANDERSON, *Councillor*,

his

JOHN THOMPSON, x *Councillor*.

mark

Formerly Crane River and now Ebb and
Flow Lake:

his

PENAISE, x *Chief*,

mark

(son of deceased Broken Finger.)

his

BAPTISTE, x *Councillor*,

mark

his

KAH-NEE-QUA-NASH, x *Councillor*,

mark

Representing Water Hen Band:

his

KA-TAH-KAK-WA-NA-YAAS, x *Chief*,

mark

his
WA-WAH-KOW-WEK-AH-POW, x *Coun-*
mark *cillor.*

Representing the Turtle River and Valley
River and Riding Mountain:

his
KEE-SICK-KOO-WE-NIN, x *Chief,*
mark
(in place of Mekis, dead.)

his
KEE-SAY-KEE-SICK, x *Councillor,*
mark

his
NOS-QUASH, x *Brave,*
mark

his
BAPTISTE, x *Brave.*
mark

Representing the St. Peter's Band:

his
MIS-KOO-KE-NEW (or Red Eagle), x
mark

his
MA-TWA-KA-KEE-TOOT, x
mark

his
I-AND-WAY-WAY, x
mark

his
MA-KO-ME-WE-KUN, x
mark

his
AS-SHO-AH-MEY, x
mark

No. 124³.

We, the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen of Indian bands representing bands of Indians who were parties to the Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, mentioned in the report of a Committee of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, "as printed on the other side of this parchment," having had communication thereof and fully understanding the same, assent thereto and accept the increase of annuities therein mentioned on the condition therein stated, and with the assent and approval of their several bands, it being agreed, however, with the Queen's Commissioners, that the number of braves and councillors for each Chief shall be four, as at present, instead of two, as printed 1875.

Signed near Fort Alexander, on the
Indian Reserve, the twenty-third
day of August in the year of Our
Lord one thousand eight hundred
and seventy-five. }

his
KAKEKEPENAI, x or
mark
(WILLIAM PENNEFATHER),

Witnesses:

J. A. N. PROVENCHER,
Indian Commissioner.
 J. DUBUC,
 A. DUBUC,
 JOSEPH MONKMAN, *Interpreter.*
 WM. LOUNT,
 H. L. REYNOLDS.

Signed at Broken Head River, the
 twenty-eighth day of August, in
 the year of our Lord one thousand
 eight hundred and seventy-five.

Witnesses:

J. A. N. PROVENCHER,
Indian Commissioner.
 J. DUBUC,
 H. L. REYNOLDS,
 DANIEL DEVLIN,
 HENRY COOK.

his
 JOSEPH x KENT,
 mark
 his
 PETANAQUAGE, x or
 mark
 (HENRY VANE),
 his
 PETER x HENDERSON,
 mark
 his
 KAY-PAYAHSINISK, x
 mark
 his
 NASHAKEPENAI, x
 mark
 his
 AHKEESEEWASKEMG, x
 mark
 his
 NAYWAHEHEEKEEGIK, x
 mark
 his
 MAYJAHKEEGEEQUAN, x
 mark
 his
 PAYSAGA, x
 mark

 124⁴.

We the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen of Indian bands representing bands of Indians who were parties to the Treaties Nos. 1 and 2 mentioned in the report of a Committee of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, as printed on the other side of this sheet, having had communication thereof and full understanding of the same, assent thereto and accept the increase of annuities therein mentioned, on the condition therein stated, and with the assent and approval of their several bands, it being agreed, however, with the Queen's Commissioners, that the number of braves and councillors for each Chief shall be four, as at present, instead of two, as printed.

Signed on the reserve at Rosseau }
 River, 8th day of September, 1875. }
 J. A. N. PROVENCHER,
Indian Commissioner.

Witness:

JAS. F. GRAHAM.

MA-NA-WA-NANAN, (or CENTRE OF
 his
 BIRD'S TAIL), x Chief,
 mark
 his
 KE-WE-SAY-ASH, (or FLYING ROUND), x
 mark
 Chief,
 his
 WA-KOO-WUSH, (or WHIPPOORWILL), x
 mark
 Chief
 his
 OSAH-WEE-KA-KAY, Councillor, x
 mark

OSAYS-KOO-KOON, <i>Councillor</i> , x	his mark
SHAY-WAY-ASH, <i>Councillor</i> , x	his mark
SHE-SHE-PENSE, <i>Councillor</i> , x	his mark
MA-MAH-TAK-CUM-E-CUP, <i>Councillor</i> , x	his mark
PAH-TE-CU-WEE-NINN, <i>Councillor</i> , x	his mark
KAK-KA-QUIN-IASH, <i>Brave</i> , x	his mark
ANA-WAY-WEE-TIN, <i>Brave</i> , x	his mark
TIBIS-QUO-GE-SICK, <i>Brave</i> , x	his mark
NE-SHO-TA, <i>Brave</i> , x	his mark
NAT-TEE-KEE-GET, <i>Brave</i> , x	his mark

Treaty No. 2

ARTICLES OF TREATY made and concluded this twenty-first day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioner Wemyss M. Simpson, Esquire, of the one part, and the Chippewa Tribe of Indians, inhabitants of the country within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their Chiefs chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part.

Whereas, all the Indians inhabiting the said country have, pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioner, been convened at a meeting at Manitoba Post to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and to the said Indians of the other; and whereas the said Indians have been notified and informed by Her Majesty's said Commissioner that it is the desire of Her Majesty to open up to settlement and immigration a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned and to obtain the consent thereto of her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty and arrangement with them, so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty and that they may know and be assured of what allowance they are to count upon and receive from Her Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

And whereas the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in council as aforesaid, and being requested by Her Majesty's said Commissioner to name

certain Chiefs and Headmen who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have thereupon named the following persons for that purpose, that is to say:—

For the Swan Creek and Lake Manitoba Indians, Sou-sonse or Little Long Ears; for the Indians of Fairford and the neighboring localities, Ma-sah-kee-yash or "He who flies to the bottom," and Richard Woodhouse, whose Indian name is Ke-wee-tah-quun-na-yash or "He who flies round the feathers;" for the Indians of Waterhen River and Crane River and the neighboring localities, Francois, or Broken Fingers; and for the Indians of Riding Mountains and Dauphin Lake and the remainder of the territory hereby ceded, Mekis (the Eagle), or Giroux.

And, thereupon, in open council the different bands have presented their respective Chiefs to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and of the North-west Territory being present at such council, and to the said Commissioner, as the Chiefs and Headmen, for the purposes aforesaid, of the respective bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described; and whereas the said Lieutenant Governor and the said Commissioner then and there received and acknowledged the persons so presented as Chiefs and Headmen for the purposes aforesaid of the respective bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described; and whereas the said Commissioner has proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the said Indians, and the same has finally been agreed upon and concluded, as follows, that is to say:—

The Chippewa Tribe of Indians and all other the Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter described and defined do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to Her Majesty the Queen, and Her successors forever, all the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:—

All that tract of country lying partly to the north and partly to the west of a tract of land ceded to Her Majesty the Queen by the Indians inhabiting the Province of Manitoba, and certain adjacent localities, under the terms of a treaty made at Lower Fort Garry on the third day of August last past, the land now intended to be ceded and surrendered being particularly described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the mouth of Winnipeg River, on the north line of the lands ceded by said treaty; thence running along the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg northwardly as far as the mouth of Beren's River; thence across said lake to its western shore, at the north bank of the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan or Dauphin River; thence up said stream and along the northern and western shores thereof, and of St. Martin's Lake, and along the north bank of the stream flowing into St. Martin's Lake from Lake Manitoba by the general course of such stream to such last-mentioned lake; thence by the eastern and northern shores of Lake Manitoba to the mouth of the Waterhen River; thence by the eastern and northern shores of said river up stream to the northernmost extremity of a small lake known as Waterhen Lake; thence in a line due west to and across lake Winnipegosis; thence in a straight line to the most northerly waters forming the source of the Shell River; thence to a point west of the same two miles distant from the river, measuring at right angles thereto; thence by a line parallel with the Shell River to its mouth, and thence crossing the Assiniboine River and running parallel thereto and two miles distant therefrom, and to the westward thereof, to a point opposite Fort Ellice; thence in a south-westwardly course to the north-western point of the Moose Mountains; thence by a line due south to the United States frontier; thence by the frontier eastwardly to the westward line of said tract ceded by treaty as aforesaid; thence bounded thereby by the west, northwest and north lines of said tract, to the place of beginning, at the mouth of Winnipeg River. To have and to hold the same to Her Majesty the Queen and Her successors forever; and Her

Majesty the Queen hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside and reserve for the sole and exclusive use of the Indians inhabiting the said tract the following lots of land, that is to say:—

For the use of the Indians belonging to the band of which Mekis is Chief, so much land between Turtle River and Valley River, on the south side of Lake Dauphin, as will make one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five persons, or in the same proportion for a greater or smaller number of persons. And for the use of the Indians belonging to the band of which François, or Broken Fingers, is Chief, so much land on Crane River, running into Lake Manitoba, as will make one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five persons, or in the same proportion for a greater or smaller number of persons. And for the use of the band of Indians belonging to the bands of which Ma-sah-kee-yash and Richard Woodhouse are Chiefs, so much land on the river between Lake Manitoba and St. Martin's Lake, known as "Fairford River," and including the present Indian mission grounds, as will make one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five persons, or in the same proportion for a greater or smaller number of persons.

And for the use of the Indians of whom Sou-sonce is Chief, so much land on the east side of Lake Manitoba, to be laid off north of the creek near which a fallen elm tree now lies, and about half way between Oak Point and Manitoba Post, so much land as will make one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five persons, or in the same proportion for a greater or smaller number of persons. Saving, nevertheless, the rights of any white or other settler now in occupation of any lands within the lines of any such reserve.

And with a view to show the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of Her Indians, parties to this treaty, She hereby, through Her Commissioner, makes them a present of three dollars for each Indian man, woman and child belonging to the band here represented.

And further, Her Majesty agrees to maintain a school in each reserve hereby made, whenever the Indians of the reserve shall desire it.

Her Majesty further agrees with Her said Indians that within the boundary of Indian reserves, until otherwise enacted by the proper legislative authority, no intoxicating liquor shall be allowed to be introduced or sold, and all laws now in force or hereafter to be enacted to preserve Her Indian subjects inhabiting the reserves or living elsewhere within Her North-West Territories, from the evil influence of the use of intoxicating liquors, shall be strictly enforced.

And further, that Her Majesty's Commissioner shall, as soon as possible after the execution of this treaty, cause to be taken an accurate census of all the Indians inhabiting the tract above described, distributing them in families, and shall in every year ensuing the date hereof, at some period during the month of August in each year to be duly notified to the Indians, and at or near their respective reserves, pay to each Indian family of five persons the sum of fifteen dollars, Canadian currency, or in like proportion for a larger or smaller family, such payment to be made in such articles as the Indians shall require of blankets, clothing, prints (assorted colours), twine or traps, at the current cash price in Montreal, or otherwise, if Her Majesty shall deem the same desirable in the interest of Her Indian people, in cash.

And the undersigned Chiefs, on their own behalf and on behalf of all other Indians inhabiting the tract within ceded, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. They promise and engage that they will in all respects obey and abide by the law; that they will maintain peace and good order between each other, and also between themselves and other tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of Her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians or whites, now inhabiting or hereafter to inhabit any part of

the said ceded tract, and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitants of such ceded tract, or the property of Her Majesty the Queen, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tract, or any part thereof, and that they will aid and assist the officers of Her Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this treaty, or infringing the laws in force in the country so ceded.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Manitoba Post this day and year herein first above named.

Signed by the Chiefs within named, in presence of the following witnesses, the same having been first read and explained:

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,
*Lieut. Gov. of Manitoba and
 the N.-W. Territories,*
 JAMES MCKAY, P.L.C.,
 MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN,
 E. A. ARCHIBALD,
 LILY ARCHIBALD,
 HENRI BOUTHILLIER,
 PAUL DE LARONDE,
 DONALD McDONALD,
 ELIZA McDONALD,
 ALEXANDER MUIR, Sr.

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON, [L.S.]
Indian Commissioner,
 his
 MEKIS, x
 mark his
 SOU-SONCE, x
 mark his
 MA-SAH-KEE-YASH, x
 mark his
 FRANÇOIS, x
 mark
 RICHARD WOODHOUSE.

TREATY No. 3

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND THE

SAULTEAUX TRIBE

OF THE

OJIBBEWAY INDIANS

AT THE

NORTHWEST ANGLE ON THE LAKE OF THE WOODS
WITH ADHESIONS

TREATY No. 3

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND THE

SAULTEAUX TRIBE

OF THE

OJIBBEWAY INDIANS

AT THE

NORTHWEST ANGLE ON THE LAKE OF THE WOODS
WITH ADHESIONS

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957

TREATY No. 3

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded this third day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioners, the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories; Joseph Alfred Norbert Provencher and Simon James Dawson, of the one part, and the Saulteaux Tribe of the Ojibway Indians, inhabitants of the country within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their Chiefs chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part.

Whereas the Indians inhabiting the said country have, pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioners, been convened at a meeting at the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and the said Indians of the other.

And whereas the said Indians have been notified and informed by Her Majesty's said Commissioners that it is the desire of Her Majesty to open up for settlement, immigration and such other purpose as to Her Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of Her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty and arrange with them so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty and that they may know and be assured of what allowance they are to count upon and receive from Her Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

And whereas the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in council as aforesaid, and being requested by Her Majesty's said Commissioners to name certain Chiefs and Headmen, who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for their faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have thereupon named the following persons for that purpose, that is to say:—

KEK-TA-PAY-PI-NAIS (Rainy River.)
KITCHI-GAY-KAKE (Rainy River.)
NOTE-NA-QUA-HUNG (North-West Angle.)
NAWE-DO-PE-NESS (Rainy River.)
POW-WA-SANG (North-West Angle.)
CANDA-COM-IGO-WE-NINIE (North-West Angle.)
PAPA-SKO-GIN (Rainy River.)
MAY-NO-WAH-TAW-WAYS-KIONG (North-West Angle.)
KITCHI-NE-KA-LE-HAN (Rainy River.)
SAH-KATCH-EWAY (Lake Seul.)
MUPA-DAY-WAH-SIN (Kettle Falls.)
ME-PIE-SIES (Rainy Lake, Fort Frances.)
OOS-CON-NA-GEITH (Rainy Lake.)
WAH-SHIS-KOUCE (Eagle Lake.)
KAH-KEE-Y-ASH (Flower Lake.)
GO-BAY (Rainy Lake.)
KA-MO-TI-ASH (White Fish Lake.)
NEE-SHO-TAL (Rainy River.)
KEE-JE-GO-KAY (Rainy River.)

SHA-SHA-GANCE (Shoal Lake.)
 SHAH-WIN-NA-BI-NAIS (Shoal Lake.)
 AY-ASH-A-WATH (Buffalo Point.)
 PAY-AH-BEE-WASH (White Fish Bay.)
 KAH-TAY-TAY-PA-E-CUTCH (Lake of the Woods.)

And thereupon, in open council, the different bands having presented their Chiefs to the said Commissioners as the Chiefs and Headmen for the purposes aforesaid of the respective bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described:

And whereas the said Commissioners then and there received and acknowledged the persons so presented as Chiefs and Headmen for the purpose aforesaid of the respective bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described;

And whereas the said Commissioners have proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the said Indians, and the same has been finally agreed upon and concluded, as follows, that is to say:—

The Saulteaux Tribe of the Ojibbeway Indians and all other the Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter described and defined, do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to the Government of the Dominion of Canada for Her Majesty the Queen and Her successors forever, all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever, to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:—

Commencing at a point on the Pigeon River route where the international boundary line between the Territories of Great Britain and the United States intersects the height of land separating the waters running to Lake Superior from those flowing to Lake Winnipeg; thence northerly, westerly and easterly along the height of land aforesaid, following its sinuosities, whatever their course may be, to the point at which the said height of land meets the summit of the watershed from which the streams flow to Lake Nepigon; thence northerly and westerly, or whatever may be its course, along the ridge separating the waters of the Nepigon and the Winnipeg to the height of land dividing the waters of the Albany and the Winnipeg; thence westerly and north-westerly along the height of land dividing the waters flowing to Hudson's Bay by the Albany or other rivers from those running to English River and the Winnipeg to a point on the said height of land bearing north forty-five degrees east from Fort Alexander, at the mouth of the Winnipeg; thence south forty-five degrees west to Fort Alexander, at the mouth of the Winnipeg; thence southerly along the eastern bank of the Winnipeg to the mouth of White Mouth River; thence southerly by the line described as in that part forming the eastern boundary of the tract surrendered by the Chippewa and Swampy Cree tribes of Indians to Her Majesty on the third of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, namely, by White Mouth River to White Mouth Lake, and thence on a line having the general bearing of White Mouth River to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; thence by the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the Lake of the Woods, and from thence by the international boundary line to the place beginning.

The tract comprised within the lines above described, embracing an area of fifty-five thousand square miles, be the same more or less. To have and to hold the same to Her Majesty the Queen, and Her successors forever.

And Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside reserves for farming lands, due respect being had to lands at present cultivated by the said Indians, and also to lay aside and reserve for the benefit of the said Indians, to be administered and dealt with for them by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada, in such a manner as shall seem best, other reserves of land in the said territory hereby ceded, which said reserves shall be

selected and set aside where it shall be deemed most convenient and advantageous for each band or bands of Indians, by the officers of the said Government appointed for that purpose, and such selection shall be so made after conference with the Indians; provided, however, that such reserves, whether for farming or other purposes, shall in no wise exceed in all one square mile for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families; and such selections shall be made if possible during the course of next summer, or as soon thereafter as may be found practicable, it being understood, however, that if at the time of any such selection of any reserve, as aforesaid, there are any settlers within the bounds of the lands reserved by any band, Her Majesty reserves the right to deal with such settlers as She shall deem just so as not to diminish the extent of land allotted to Indians, and provided also that the aforesaid reserves of lands, or any interest or right therein or appurtenant thereto, may be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of by the said Government for the use and benefit of the said Indians, with the consent of the Indians entitled thereto first had and obtained.

And with a view to show the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of Her Indians She hereby, through Her Commissioners, makes them a present of twelve dollars for each man, woman and child belonging to the bands here represented, in extinguishment of all claims heretofore preferred.

And further, Her Majesty agrees to maintain schools for instruction in such reserves hereby made as to Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada may seem advisable whenever the Indians of the reserve shall desire it.

Her Majesty further agrees with Her said Indians that within the boundary of Indian reserves, until otherwise determined by Her Government of the Dominion of Canada, no intoxicating liquor shall be allowed to be introduced or sold, and all laws now in force or hereafter to be enacted to preserve Her Indian subjects inhabiting the reserves or living elsewhere within Her North-west Territories, from the evil influences of the use of intoxicating liquors, shall be strictly enforced.

Her Majesty further agrees with Her said Indians that they, the said Indians, shall have right to pursue their avocations of hunting and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as hereinbefore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, and saving and excepting such tracts as may, from time to time, be required or taken up for settlement, mining, lumbering or other purposes by Her said Government of the Dominion of Canada, or by any of the subjects thereof duly authorized therefor by the said Government.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and Her said Indians that such sections of the reserves above indicated as may at any time be required for Public Works or buildings of what nature soever may be appropriated for that purpose by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada, due compensation being made for the value of any improvements thereon.

And further, that Her Majesty's Commissioners shall, as soon as possible after the execution of this treaty, cause to be taken an accurate census of all the Indians inhabiting the tract above described, distributing them in families, and shall in every year ensuing the date hereof, at some period in each year to be duly notified to the Indians, and at a place or places to be appointed for that purpose within the territory ceded, pay to each Indian person the sum of five dollars per head yearly.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians that the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum shall be yearly and every year expended by Her Majesty in the purchase of ammunition and twine for nets for the use of the said Indians.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians that the following articles shall be supplied to any band of the said Indians who are now

actually cultivating the soil or who shall hereafter commence to cultivate the land, that is to say: two hoes for every family actually cultivating, also one spade per family as aforesaid, one plough for every ten families as aforesaid, five harrows for every twenty families as aforesaid, one scythe for every family as aforesaid, and also one axe and one cross-cut saw, one hand-saw, one pit-saw, the necessary files, one grind-stone, one auger for each band, and also for each Chief for the use of his band one chest of ordinary carpenter's tools; also for each band enough of wheat, barley, potatoes and oats to plant the land actually broken up for cultivation by such band; also for each band one yoke of oxen, one bull and four cows; all the aforesaid articles to be given once for all for the encouragement of the practice of agriculture among the Indians.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians that each Chief duly recognized as such shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five dollars per annum, and each subordinate officer, not exceeding three for each band, shall receive fifteen dollars per annum; and each such Chief and subordinate officer as aforesaid shall also receive once in every three years a suitable suit of clothing; and each Chief shall receive, in recognition of the closing of the treaty, a suitable flag and medal.

And the undersigned Chiefs, on their own behalf and on behalf of all other Indians inhabiting the tract within ceded, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. They promise and engage that they will in all respects obey and abide by the law, that they will maintain peace and good order between each other, and also between themselves and other tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of Her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians or whites, now inhabiting or hereafter to inhabit any part of the said ceded tract, and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitants of such ceded tract, or the property of Her Majesty the Queen, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tract, or any part thereof; and that they will aid and assist the officers of Her Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this treaty, or infringing the laws in force in the country so ceded.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods this day and year herein first above named.

Signed by the Chiefs within named,
in presence of the following witnesses,
the same having been first read and
explained by the Honorable James
McKay:

JAMES MCKAY,
MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN,
ROBERT PITHER,
CHRISTINE V. K. MORRIS,
CHARLES NOLIN,
A. McDONALD, *Capt.,*
Comg. Escort to Lieut. Governor.
JAS. F. GRAHAM,
JOSEPH NOLIN,
A. MCLEOD,
GEORGE MCPHERSON, Sr.,
SEDLEY BLANCHARD,
W. FRED. BUCHANAN,
FRANK G. BECHER,

ALEX. MORRIS, *L.G.,*
J. A. N. PROVENCHER, *Ind. Comr.,*
S. J. DAWSON,

his

KEE-TA-KAY-PI-NAIS, X
mark.

his

KITCHI-GAY-KAKE, X
mark.

his

NO-TE-NA-QUA-HUNG, X
mark.

his

MAWE-DO-PE-NAIS, X
mark.

his

POW-WA-SANG, X
mark.

ALFRED CODD, M.D.,
G. S. CORBAULT,
PIERRE LEVIELLER,
NICHOLAS CHATELAIN.

his
CANDA-COM-IGO-WI-NINE, X
mark.

his
MAY-NO-WAH-TAW-WAYS-KUNG, X
mark.

his
KITCHI-NE-KA-BE-HAN, X
mark.

his
SAH-KATCH-EWAY, X
mark.

his
MUKA-DAY-WAH-SIN, X
mark.

his
ME-KIE-SIES, X
mark.

his
OOS-CON-NA-GEISH, X
mark.

his
WAH-SHIS-KOUCE, X
mark.

his
KAH-KEE-Y-ASH, X
mark.

his
GO-BAY, X
mark.

his
KA-ME-TI-ASH, X
mark.

his
NEE-SHO-TAL, X
mark.

his
KEE-JEE-GO-KAY, X
mark.

his
SHA-SHA-GAUCE, X
mark.

his
SHAW-WIN-NA-BI-NAIS, X
mark.

his
AY-ASH-A-WASH, X
mark.

his
PAY-AH-BEE-WASH, X
mark.

his
KAH-TAY-TAY-PA-O-CUTCH, X
mark.

We, having had communication of the treaty, a certified copy whereof is hereto annexed, but not having been present at the councils held at the North West Angle of the Lake of the Woods, between Her Majesty's Commissioners, and the several Indian Chiefs and others therein named, at which the articles of the said treaty were agreed upon, hereby for ourselves and the several bands of Indians which we represent, in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty being extended to us and the said bands which we represent, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, all our right, title and privilege whatsoever, which we, the said Chiefs and the said bands which we represent have, hold or enjoy, of, in and to the territory described and fully set out in the said articles of treaty, and every part thereof. To have and to hold the same unto and to the use of Her said Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever.

And we hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments and reserves of the said treaty, as therein stated, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained, on the part of the said Chiefs and Indians therein named, to be observed and performed; and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty as if we ourselves and the bands which we represent had been originally contracting parties thereto, and had been present and attached our signatures to the said treaty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hands, this thirteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Signed by S. J. Dawson, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's said Commissioners, for and on behalf and with the authority and consent of the Honorable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and J. A. N. Provencher, Esq., the remaining two Commissioners, and himself and by the Chiefs within named, on behalf of themselves and the several bands which they represent, the same and the annexed certified copy of articles of treaty having been first read and explained in presence of the following witnesses:

THOS. A. P. TOWERS,
JOHN AITKEN,
A. J. McDONALD.
UNZZAKI.

his
JAS. LOGANOSH, X
mark.
PINLLSISE.

For and on behalf of the Commissioners, the Honorable Alexander Morris, Lieut. Governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Joseph Albert Norbert Provencher, Esquire, and the undersigned

S. J. DAWSON,
Commissioner.
his

PAY-BA-MA-CHAS, X
mark.

his
RE-BA-QUIN, X
mark.

his
ME-TAS-SO-QUE-NE-SKANK, X
mark.

To S. J. Dawson, Esquire, Indian Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—We hereby authorize you to treat with the various bands belonging to the Salteaux Tribe of the Ojibbeway Indians inhabiting the North-West Territories of the Dominion of Canada not included in the foregoing certified copy of articles of treaty, upon the same conditions and stipulations as are therein agreed upon, and to sign and execute for us and in our name and on our behalf the foregoing agreement annexed to the foregoing treaty.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE, LAKE OF THE WOODS,
October 4th, A.D. 1873.

ALEX. MORRIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

J. A. N. PROVENCHER,
Indian Commissioner.

ADHESION BY HALFBREEDS OF RAINY RIVER AND LAKE

(A.)

This Memorandum of Agreement made and entered into this twelfth day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, between Nicholas Chatelaine, Indian interpreter at Fort Francis and the Rainy River and acting herein solely in the latter capacity for and as representing the said Half-breeds, on the one part, and John Stoughton Dennis, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, as representing Her Majesty the Queen through the Government of the Dominion, of the other part, Witnesseth as follows:—

Whereas the Half-breeds above described, by virtue of their Indian blood, claim a certain interest or title in the lands or territories in the vicinity of Rainy Lake and the Rainy River, for the commutation or surrender of which claims they ask compensation from the Government.

And whereas, having fully and deliberately discussed and considered the matter, the said Half-breeds have elected to join in the treaty made between the Indians and Her Majesty, at the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods, on the third day of October, 1873, and have expressed a desire thereto, and to become subject to the terms and conditions thereof in all respects saving as hereinafter set forth.

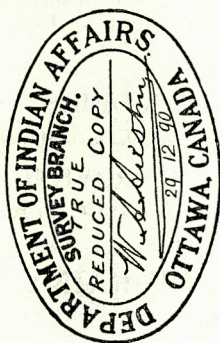
It is now hereby agreed upon by and between the said parties hereto (this agreement, however, to be subject in all respects to approval and confirmation by the Government, without which the same shall be considered as void and of no effect), as follows, that is to say: The Half-breeds, through Nicholas Chatelaine, their Chief above named, as representing them herein, agree as follows, that is to say:—

That they hereby fully and voluntarily surrender to Her Majesty the Queen to be held by Her Majesty and Her successors for ever, any and all claim, right, title or interest which they, by virtue of their Indian blood, have or possess in the lands or territories above described, and solemnly promise to observe all the terms and conditions of the said treaty (a copy whereof, duly certified by the Honourable the Secretary of State of the Dominion has been this day placed in the hands of the said Nicholas Chatelaine).

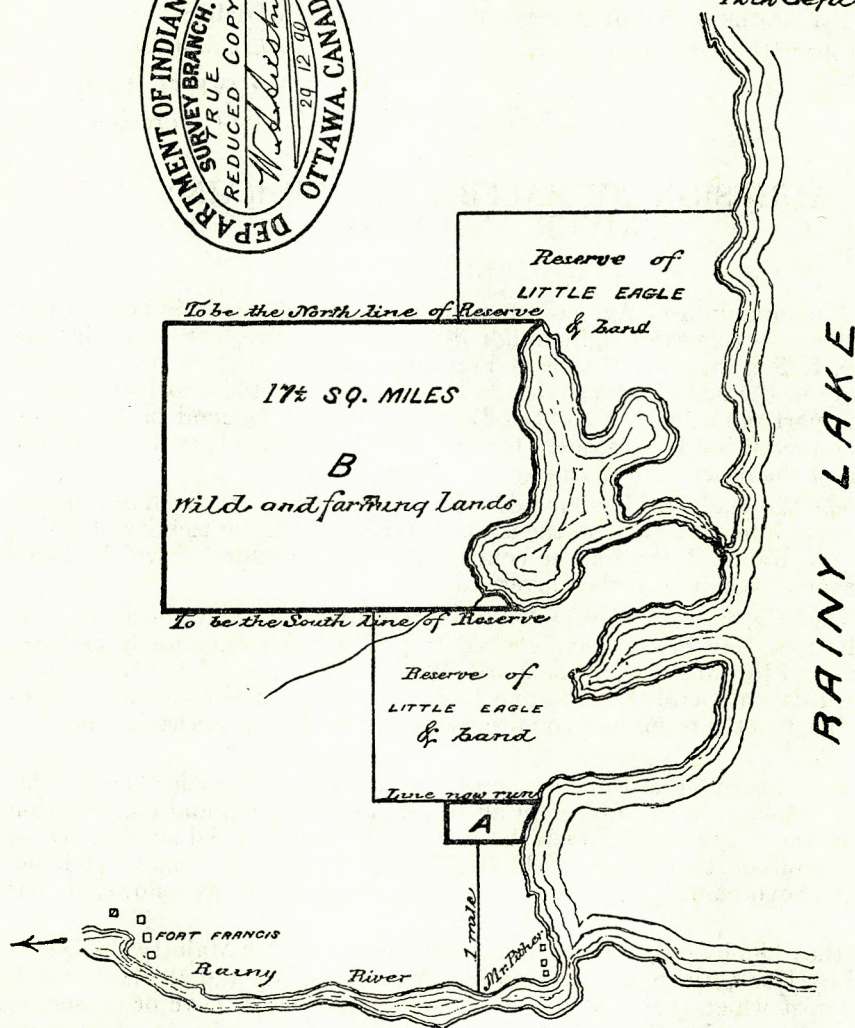
In consideration of which Her Majesty agrees as follows, that is to say:—

That the said Half-breeds, keeping and observing on their part the terms and conditions of the said treaty shall receive compensation in the way of reserves of land, payments, annuities and presents, in manner similar to that set forth in the several respects for the Indians in the said treaty; it being understood, however, that any sum expended annually by Her Majesty in the purchase of

This is the rough diagram alluded to in the agreement to which the same is attached shewing the Reserves for the Half-breeds on the westerly shore of the Rainy Lake



Fort Francis
12th Sept. 1875



A. To be 160 acres for Half-breeds to build and live on as a village

B To extend from south to north limit of large Bay as shewn and to extend westerly to embrace 17 1/2 square miles

(Sgd.)

J.S.D.
N.C.

ammunition and twine for nets for the use of the said Half-breeds shall not be taken out of the fifteen hundred dollars set apart by the treaty for the purchase annually of those articles for the Indians, but shall be in addition thereto, and shall be a *pro rata* amount in the proportion of the number of Half-breeds parties hereto to the number of Indians embraced in the treaty; and it being further understood that the said Half-breeds shall be entitled to all the benefits of the said treaty as from the date thereof, as regards payments and annuities, in the same manner as if they had been present and had become parties to the same at the time of the making thereof.

And whereas the said Half-breeds desire the land set forth as tracts marked (A) and (B) on the rough diagram attached hereto, and marked with the initials of the parties aforementioned to this agreement, as their reserves (in all eighteen square miles), to which they would be entitled under the provisions of the treaty, the same is hereby agreed to on the part of the Government.

Should this agreement be approved by the Government, the reserves as above to be surveyed in due course.

Signed at Fort Francis, the day	}	J. S. DENNIS,	[L.S.]
and date above mentioned,		his	
in presence of us as witnesses:	}	NICHOLAS x CHATELAINE.	[L.S.]
A. R. TILLIE,		mark.	
CHAS. S. CROWE,			
W. B. RICHARDSON,			
L. KITTSON.			

ADHESION OF LAC SEUL INDIANS TO TREATY No. 3

LAC SEUL, 9th June, 1874.

We, the Chiefs and Councillors of Lac Seul, Seul, Trout and Sturgeon Lakes, subscribe and set our marks, that we and our followers will abide by the articles of the Treaty made and concluded with the Indians at the North West Angle of the Lake of the Woods, on the third day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioners, Hon. Alexander Morris, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Joseph Albert N. Provencher, and Simon J. Dawson, of the one part, and the Saulteaux tribes of Ojibewas Indians, inhabitants of the country as defined by the Treaty aforesaid.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's Indian Agent and the Chiefs and Councillors have hereto set their hands at Lac Seul, on the 9th day of June, 1874.

(Signed) R. J. N. PITHER, *Indian Agent*.
 JOHN CROMARTY, his x mark,
Chief.
 ACKEMENCE, his x mark.
 MAINEETAINEQUIRE, his x mark.
 NAH-KEE-JECKWAHE, his x mark,
Councillors.

The whole Treaty explained by R. J. N. PITHER.

Witnesses:

(Signed) JAMES MCKENZIE.
 LOUIS KITTSON.
 his
 NICHOLAS x CHATELAINE.
 mark.

TREATY No. 4

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND THE

CREE AND SAULTEAUX TRIBES OF INDIANS

AT

QU'APPELLE AND FORT ELLICE

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957

TREATY No. 4

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND THE

CREE AND SAULTEAUX TRIBES OF INDIANS

AT

QU'APPELLE AND FORT ELLICE

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957

TREATY No. 4

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded this fifteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioners, the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories; the Honourable David Laird, Minister of the Interior, and William Joseph Christie, Esquire, of Brockville, Ontario, of the one part; and the Cree, Saulteaux and other Indians, inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described by their Chiefs and Headmen, chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part.

Whereas the Indians inhabiting the said territory have, pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioners, been convened at a meeting at the Qu'Appelle Lakes, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and the said Indians of the other.

And whereas the said Indians have been notified and informed by Her Majesty's said Commissioners that it is the desire of Her Majesty to open up for settlement, immigration, trade and such other purposes as to Her Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of Her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty and arrange with them, so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty and between them and Her Majesty's other subjects, and that Her Indian people may know and be assured of what allowance they are to count upon and receive from Her Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

And whereas the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in Council as aforesaid, and being requested by Her Majesty's said Commissioners to name certain Chiefs and Headmen, who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for their faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them the said Indians, have thereupon named the following persons for that purpose, that is to say: Ka-ki-shi-way, or "Loud Voice," (Qu'Appelle River); Pis-qua, or "The Plain" (Leech Lake); Ka-wey-ance, or "The Little Boy" (Leech Lake); Ka-kee-na-wup, or "One that sits like an Eagle" (Upper Qu'Appelle Lakes); Kus-kee-tew-mus-coomus-qua, or "Little Black Bear" (Cypress Hills); Ka-ne-on-us-ka-tew, or "One that walks on four claws" (Little Touchwood Hills); Cau-ah-ha-cha-pew, or "Making ready the Bow" (South side of the South Branch of the Saskatchewan); Kii-si-caw-ah-chuck, or "Day-Star" (South side of the South Branch of the Saskatchewan); Ka-na-ca-toose, "The Poor Man" (Touchwood Hills and Qu'Appelle Lakes); Ka-kii-wis-ta-haw, or "Him that flies around" (towards the Cypress Hills); Cha-ca-chas (Qu'Appelle River); Wah-pii-moose-too-siis, or "The White Calf" (or Pus-coos) (Qu'Appelle River); Gabriel Cote, or Mee-may, or "The Pigeon" (Fort Pelly).

And thereupon in open council the different bands, having presented the men of their choice to the said Commissioners as the Chiefs and Headmen, for the purpose aforesaid, of the respective bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described.

And whereas the said Commissioners have proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the said Indians, and the same has been finally agreed upon and concluded as follows, that is to say:—

The Cree and Saulteaux Tribes of Indians, and all other the Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter described and defined, do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for Her Majesty the Queen, and Her successors forever, all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever, to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:—

Commencing at a point on the United States frontier due south of the northwestern point of the Moose Mountains; thence due north to said point of said mountains; thence in a north-easterly course to a point two miles due west of Fort Ellice; thence in a line parallel with and two miles westward from the Assiniboine River to the mouth of the Shell River; thence parallel to the said river and two miles distant therefrom to its source; thence in a straight line to a point on the western shore of Lake Winnipegosis, due west from the most northern extremity of Waterhen Lake; thence east to the centre of Lake Winnipegosis; thence northwardly, through the middle of the said lake (including Birch Island), to the mouth of Red Deer River; thence westwardly and south-westwardly along and including the said Red Deer River and its lakes, Red Deer and Etoimaini, to the source of its western branch; thence in a straight line to the source of the northern branch of the Qu'Appelle; thence along and including said stream to the forks near Long Lake; thence along and including the valley of the west branch of the Qu'Appelle to the South Saskatchewan; thence along and including said river to the mouth of Maple Creek; thence southwardly along said creek to a point opposite the western extremity of the Cypress Hills; thence due south to the international boundary; thence east along the said boundary to the place of commencement. Also all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wheresoever situated within Her Majesty's North-West Territories, or any of them. To have and to hold the same to Her Majesty the Queen and Her successors for ever.

And Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees, through the said Commissioners, to assign reserves for said Indians, such reserves to be selected by officers of Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada appointed for that purpose, after conference with each band of the Indians, and to be of sufficient area to allow one square mile for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families; provided, however, that it be understood that, if at the time of the selection of any reserves, as aforesaid, there are any settlers within the bounds of the lands reserved for any band, Her Majesty retains the right to deal with such settlers as She shall deem just, so as not to diminish the extent of land allotted to the Indians; and provided, further, that the aforesaid reserves of land, or any part thereof, or any interest or right therein, or appurtenant thereto, may be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of by the said Government for the use and benefit of the said Indians, with the consent of the Indians entitled thereto first had and obtained, but in no wise shall the said Indians, or any of them, be entitled to sell or otherwise alienate any of the lands allotted to them as reserves.

In view of the satisfaction with which the Queen views the ready response which Her Majesty's Indian subjects have accorded to the invitation of Her said Commissioners to meet them on this occasion, and also in token of their general good conduct and behaviour, She hereby, through Her Commissioners, makes the Indians of the bands here represented a present, for each Chief of twenty-five dollars in cash, a coat and a Queen's silver medal; for each Headman, not exceeding four in each band, fifteen dollars in cash and a coat; and for every other man, woman and child twelve dollars in cash; and for those here assembled some powder, shot, blankets, calicoes, strouds and other articles.

As soon as possible after the execution of this treaty Her Majesty shall cause a census to be taken of all the Indians inhabiting the tract hereinbefore described, and shall, next year, and annually afterwards for ever, cause to be paid in cash at some suitable season to be duly notified to the Indians, and at a place or places to be appointed for that purpose, within the territory ceded, each Chief twenty-five dollars; each Headman, not exceeding four to a band, fifteen dollars; and to every other Indian man, woman and child, five dollars per head; such payment to be made to the heads of families for those belonging thereto, unless for some special reason it be found objectionable.

Her Majesty also agrees that each Chief and each Headman, not to exceed four in each band, once in every three years during the term of their offices shall receive a suitable suit of clothing, and that yearly and every year She will cause to be distributed among the different bands included in the limits of this treaty powder, shot, ball and twine, in all to the value of seven hundred and fifty dollars; and each Chief shall receive hereafter, in recognition of the closing of the treaty, a suitable flag.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians that the following articles shall be supplied to any band thereof who are now actually cultivating the soil, or who shall hereafter settle on their reserves and commence to break up the land, that is to say: two hoes, one spade, one scythe and one axe for every family so actually cultivating, and enough seed wheat, barley, oats and potatoes to plant such land as they have broken up; also one plough and two harrows for every ten families so cultivating as aforesaid, and also to each Chief for the use of his band as aforesaid, one yoke of oxen, one bull, four cows, a chest of ordinary carpenter's tools, five hand saws, five augers, one cross-cut saw, one pit-saw, the necessary files and one grindstone, all the aforesaid articles to be given, once for all, for the encouragement of the practice of agriculture among the Indians.

Further, Her Majesty agrees to maintain a school in the reserve allotted to each band as soon as they settle on said reserve and are prepared for a teacher.

Further, Her Majesty agrees that within the boundary of the Indian reserves, until otherwise determined by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, no intoxicating liquor shall be allowed to be introduced or sold, and all laws now in force, or hereafter to be enacted, to preserve Her Indian subjects, inhabiting the reserves, or living elsewhere within the North-West Territories, from the evil effects of intoxicating liquor, shall be strictly enforced.

And further, Her Majesty agrees that Her said Indians shall have right to pursue their avocations of hunting, trapping and fishing throughout the tract surrendered, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Government of the country, acting under the authority of Her Majesty, and saving and excepting such tracts as may be required or taken up from time to time for settlement, mining or other purposes, under grant or other right given by Her Majesty's said Government.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and Her said Indian subjects that such sections of the reserves above indicated as may at any time be required for public works or building of whatsoever nature may be appropriated for that purpose by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada, due compensation being made to the Indians for the value of any improvements thereon, and an equivalent in land or money for the area of the reserve so appropriated.

And the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen, on their own behalf and on behalf of all other Indians inhabiting the tract within ceded, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. They promise and engage that they will, in all respects, obey and abide by the law, that they will maintain peace and good order between each other, and between

themselves and other tribes of Indians and between themselves and others of Her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians, Half-breeds, or whites, now inhabiting or hereafter to inhabit any part of the said ceded tract; and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tract, or the property of Her Majesty the Queen, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tract, or any part thereof, and that they will assist the officers of Her Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this treaty, or infringing the laws in force in the country so ceded.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF Her Majesty's said Commissioners, and the said Indian Chiefs and Headmen, have hereunto subscribed and set their hands, at Qu'Appelle, this day and year herein first above written.

Signed by the Chiefs and Headmen
within named in presence of the
following witnesses, the same hav-
ing been first read and explained
by Charles Pratt:

W. OSBORNE SMITH, C.M.G.

Lt.-Col. D.A.G. Commg.

Dominion Forces in North-West.,

PASCAL BRELAND,

EDWARD MCKAY,

CHARLES PRATT,

PIERRE POITRAS,

his

BAPTIST x DAVIS,

mark

his

PIERRE x DENOMME,

mark

JOSEPH MCKAY,

DONALD McDONALD,

A. McDONALD,

Capt. Provl. Battn. Infantry,

GEO. W. STREET,

Ens. Provl. Battn. Infantry,

ALFRED CODD, M.D.,

Surgeon Provl. Battn. Infantry,

W. M. HERCHMER, Captain,

C. DE COUYES, Ensign,

JOS. POITRON, x

M. G. DICKIESON,

Private Secy. Min. of Interior,

PETER LAPIERRE,

HELEN M. MCLEAN,

FLORA GARRIOGH,

JOHN COTTON, *Lt. Canadian Artillery*

JOHN ALLAN,

Lt. Provl. Battn. Infantry.

ALEXANDER MORRIS,

Lt.-Gov. North-West Territories,

DAVID LAIRD, *Indian Commissioner,*

WILLIAM J. CHRISTIE,

his

KA-KII-SHI-WAY, x

mark

his

PIS-QUA, x

mark

his

KA-WEZAUCE, x

mark

his

KA-KEE-NA-WUP, x

mark

his

KUS-KEE-TEW-MUS-COO-MUS-QUA, x

mark

his

KA-NE-ON-US-KA-TEW, x

mark

his

CAN-AH-HA-CHA-PEU, x

mark

his

KII-SI-CAW-AH-CHUCK, x

mark

his

KA-WA-CA-TOOSE, x

mark

his

KA-KU-WIS-TA-HAW, x

mark

his

CHA-CA-CHAS, x

mark

his

WA-PII-MOOSE-TOO-SUS, x

mark

his

GABRIEL COTÉ or MEE-MAY, x

mark

We, members of the Saulteaux Tribe of Indians, having had communication of the treaty hereto annexed, made on the 15th day of September instant, between Her Majesty the Queen and the Cree and Saulteaux Indians, and other Indians at Qu'Appelle lakes, but not having been present at the councils held at Qu'Appelle lakes between Her Majesty's Commissioners and the several Indian Chiefs, and other therein named, at which the articles of the said treaty were agreed upon, hereby for ourselves and the band which we represent, in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty being extended to us and the said band which we represent, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever which we and the said band which we represent, have held or enjoy, of, in and to the territory described and fully set out in the said articles of treaty and every part thereof also all our right, title and privilege whatsoever, to all other lands, wherever situated, whether within the limits of any treaty formerly made or hereafter to be made with the Saulteaux Tribe or any other tribe of Indians inhabiting Her Majesty's North-West Territories, or any of them. To have and to hold the same unto and to the use of Her said Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever.

And we hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments and reserves of the said treaty, signed at the Qu'Appelle lakes, as therein stated, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained on the part of said Chiefs and Indians therein named to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty, as if we ourselves, and the band which we represent, had been originally contracting parties thereto and had been present and attached our signatures to the said treaty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Indian Chief and Headman have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Fort Ellice, this twenty-first day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Signed by the parties hereto, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by Joseph Robillard:

ARCH. McDONALD,
GEORGE FLETT,
A. MAXWELL,
DAVID ARMIT,
HENRY MCKAY,
ELLEN McDONALD,
MARY ARMIT,

ALEXANDER MORRIS,
Lt.-Gov. North-West Territories.
DAVID LAIRD, *Indian Commissioner.*
W. J. CHRISTIE, *Indian Commissioner,*
WAY-WA-SE-CA-POW, or the
his
MAN PROUD OF STANDING UPRIGHT, x
mark
OTA-MA-KOO-EWIN, or SHA-POUS-E-
TUNG'S-FIRST SON, THE MAN WHO
his
STANDS ON THE EARTH, x
mark

We, members of the Cree, Saulteaux and Stonie Tribes of Indians, having had communication of the treaty hereto annexed, made on the 15th day of September last between Her Majesty the Queen and the Cree and Saulteaux Indians, and other Indians at Qu'Appelle Lakes, but not having been present at the councils held at the Qu'Appelle Lakes between Her Majesty's Commissioners and several Indian Chiefs and others therein contained, at which the articles of the said treaty were agreed upon, hereby, for ourselves and the bands

which we represent, in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty having extended to us and the said bands which we represent, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever which we and the said bands which we represent have held or enjoy, of, in and to the territory described and fully set out in the said articles of treaty and every part thereof; also, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated, whether within the limit of any treaty formerly made or hereafter to be made with the Saulteaux Tribe or any other tribe of Indians inhabiting Her Majesty's North-West Territories, or any of them. To have and to hold the same unto and to the use of Her said Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever.

And we hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments and reserves of the said treaty, signed at the Qu'Appelle Lakes, as therein stated, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained on the part of said Chiefs and Indians therein named to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty as if we, ourselves, and the bands which we represent, had been originally contracting parties thereto, and had been present and attached our signatures to the said treaty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's Commissioners and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Qu'Appelle Lakes this eighth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by William the second McKay.

W. J. CHRISTIE, *Indian Commissioner*,
M. G. DICKIESON, *Acting Ind'n Com'r.*,
W. F. WRIGHT,
his
CHEE X CUK.
mark.

WILLIAM S. MCKAY,
ARCH. McDONALD,
PASCAL BRELAND,
WILLIAM WAGNER.

We, members of the Cree, Saulteaux and Stonie Tribes of Indians, having had communication of the treaty hereto annexed, made on the 15th day of September last between Her Majesty the Queen and the Cree and Saulteaux Indians and other Indians at Qu'Appelle Lakes, but not having been present at the councils held at the Qu'Appelle Lakes, between Her Majesty's Commissioners and the several Indian Chiefs and others therein named, at which the articles of the said treaty were agreed upon, hereby for ourselves and the bands which we represent, in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty having extended to us, and the said bands which we represent, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever which we and the said bands which we represent have held or enjoy, of, in and to the territory described and fully set out in the said articles of treaty, and every part thereof; also, all our right, title, and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated, whether within the limit of any treaty formerly made, or hereafter to be made with the Saulteaux Tribe or any other tribe of

Indians inhabiting Her Majesty's North-West Territories, or any of them. To have and to hold the same unto and to the use of Her said Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever.

And we hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments and reserves of the said treaty signed at the Qu'Appelle Lakes, as therein stated, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained on the part of said Chiefs and Indians therein named to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty as if we ourselves and the bands which we represent had been originally contracting parties thereto and had been present and attached our signatures to the said treaty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's Commissioners and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Qu'Appelle Lakes this ninth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Signed by the parties hereto, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by Charles Pratt.

Witness CHARLES PRATT,
Witness ARCH. McDONALD,
Witness JOSEPH READER,
PASCAL BRELAND.

W. J. CHRISTIE, *Ind. Comr.*,
M. G. DICKIESON, *Ind. Comr.*,
W. F. WRIGHT,

his

WAH-PEE-MAKWA, x
mark,

THE WHITE BEAR,
his

OKANES, x
mark.

his

PAYEPOT, x
mark.

his

LE CROUP DE PHEASANT, x
mark.

his

KITCHI-KAH-ME-WIN, x
mark.

We, members of the Cree and Saulteaux Tribes of Indians, having had communication of the treaty made on the 15th day of September, 1874, between Her Majesty the Queen and the Cree and Saulteaux Indians and other Indians at Qu'Appelle Lakes, but not having been present at the councils held at Qu'Appelle Lakes between Her Majesty's Commissioners and the several Indian Chiefs and others therein named, at which the articles of the said treaty were agreed upon, hereby for ourselves and the band which we represent, in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty having extended to us and the said band which we represent, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever which we and the said band which we represent have held or enjoy, of, in and to the territory described and fully set out in the said articles of treaty and every part thereof; also all our right, title and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated, whether within the limits of any treaty formerly made or hereafter to be made with the Saulteaux Tribe or any other tribe of Indians inhabiting Her

Majesty's North-West Territories, or any of them. To have and to hold the same unto and to the use of Her said Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors for ever.

And we hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments and reserves of the said treaty signed at the Qu'Appelle Lakes as therein stated, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained, on the part of said Chiefs and Indians therein named to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty as if we ourselves and the band which we represent had been originally contracting parties thereto, and had been present and attached our signatures to the said treaty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's Commissioners and the Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Swan Lake, this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Signed by the parties hereto, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by George Brass.

ARCH. McDONALD, Witness.

DONALD McDONALD, Witness,
his

GEORGE x BRASS, Witness,
mark.

W. J. CHRISTIE, *Indian Comr.*,
M. G. DICKIESON, *Acting Indian Comr.*,
his

OW-TAH-PEE-KA-KAW, x
mark.

his

KII-SHI-KOUSE, x
mark.

We, members of the Saulteaux Tribe of Indians, having had communication of the treaty hereto annexed, made on the 15th day of September, A.D. 1874, between Her Majesty the Queen and the Cree and Saulteaux Indians and other Indians at Qu'Appelle Lakes, but not having been present at the councils held at the Qu'Appelle Lakes between Her Majesty's Commissioners and the several Indian Chiefs and others therein named, at which the articles of the said treaty were agreed upon, hereby for ourselves and the band which we represent, in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty having extended to us and the said band which we represent, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever which we and the said band which we represent have held or enjoy, of, in and to the territory described and fully set out in the said articles of treaty and every part thereof; also, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated, whether within the limit of any treaty formerly made or hereafter to be made with the Saulteaux Tribe or any other tribe of Indians inhabiting Her Majesty's North-West Territories, or any of them. To have and to hold the same unto and to the use of Her said Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever.

And we hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments and reserves of the said treaty signed at the Qu'Appelle Lakes as therein stated, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained on the part of the said Chiefs and Indians therein named to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty as if we ourselves and the band which we represent had been originally contracting parties thereto, and had been present and attached our signatures to the said treaty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's Commissioners and the said Indian Chief and Headmen have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Fort Pelly, this twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first read and explained by A. McKAY:

AND. McDONALD.
ALEX. LORD RUSSELL,
GEORGE FLETT,
HUGH McBEATH.

A. McKAY,
W. H. NAGLE,
OO-ZA-WASK-OO-QUIN-APE, (or YELLOW
his
QUILL), x
mark.

his
KENISTIN (or CREE), x
mark

his
NE-PIN-AWA (or SUMMER FUR), x
mark

We, members of the Assiniboine Tribe of Indians, having had communication of the treaty hereto annexed, made on the 15th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, between Her Majesty the Queen and the Cree Saulteaux Indians, and other Indians at Qu'Appelle Lakes, but not having been present at the councils held at Qu'Appelle Lakes between Her Majesty's Commissioners and the several Indian Chiefs and others therein named, at which the articles of the said treaty were agreed upon, hereby for ourselves, and the band which we represent, in consideration of the provisions of the treaty being extended to us and the said band which we represent, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever which we and the bands which we represent have held or enjoy, of, in and to the territory described and fully set out in the said articles of treaty and every part thereof; also all our right, title and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated, whether within the limit of any treaty formerly made or hereafter to be made with the Assiniboine Tribe or any other tribe of Indians inhabiting Her Majesty's North-West Territories, or any of them. To have and to hold the same unto and to the use of Her said Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever.

And we hereby agree to accept the several provisions and the payment in the following manner, viz.: That those who have not already received payment receive this year the sums of twelve dollars for the year 1876, which shall be considered their first year of payment, and five dollars for the year 1877, making together the sum of seventeen dollars apiece to those who have never been paid, and five dollars per annum for every subsequent year, and also the reserves of the said treaty signed at Qu'Appelle Lakes, as therein stated, and solemnly promise and agree to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained on the part of the said Chiefs and Indians therein named to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty as if we ourselves and the band which we represent had been originally contracting parties thereto and had been present and attached our signatures to the said treaty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Major James M. Walsh, Inspector of North-West Mounted Police, in command at Fort Walsh, and the said Indian Chiefs and Headmen, have hereunto set their hands at Fort Walsh, this twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained by Constant Provost to the Indians.

J. H. McILLREE,
Sub-Inspector,
PERCY REGINALD NEALE,
Sub-Inspector, N.W.M.P.

J. M. WALSH,
his
LONG LODGE x TEPEE HOSKA,
mark
his
THE ONE THAT x FETCHED THE COAT,
mark
WICH-A-WOS-TAKA.
his
THE POOR MAN, x
mark

TREATY No. 5

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND THE

SAULTEAUX AND SWAMPY CREE
TRIBES OF INDIANS

AT

BEREN'S RIVER AND NORWAY HOUSE
WITH ADHESIONS

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957

TREATY No. 5

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded at Beren's River the 20th day of September, and at Norway House the 24th day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, between "Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen" of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioners the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and the Honourable James McKay, of the one part, and the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree tribes of Indians, inhabitants of the country within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their Chiefs, chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part.

WHEREAS, the Indians inhabiting the said country have, pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioners, been convened at meetings at Beren's River and Norway House to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and the said Indians of the other.

AND WHEREAS the said Indians have been notified and informed by Her Majesty's said Commissioners that it is the desire of Her Majesty to open up for settlement, immigration and such other purposes as to Her Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of Her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty and arrange with them, so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty, and that they may know and be assured of what allowance they are to count upon and receive from Her Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

AND WHEREAS the Indians of said tract, duly convened in council as aforesaid, and being requested by Her Majesty's said Commissioners to name certain Chiefs and Headmen who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them the said Indians, have thereupon named the following persons for that purpose, that is to say:

For the Indians within the Beren's River region and their several bands: Nah-wee-kee-sick-quah-yash, Chief; Kah-nah-wah-kee-wee-nin and Nah-kee-quan-nay-yash, Councillors, and Pee-wah-roo-wee-nin, of Poplar River, Councillor; for the Indians within the Norway House region and their several bands: David Rundle, Chief, James Cochrane, Harry Constatag and Charles Pisequinip, Councillors; and Ta-pas-ta-num, or Donald William Sinclair Ross, Chief, James Garrioch and Proud McKay, Councillors.

AND THEREUPON, in open council, the different bands having presented their Chiefs to the said Commissioners as the Chiefs and Headmen for the purposes aforesaid of the respective Bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described.

AND WHEREAS the said Commissioners then and there received and acknowledged the persons so presented as Chiefs and Headmen, for the purposes aforesaid, of the respective Bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described.

AND WHEREAS the said Commissioners have proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the said Indians, and the same has been finally agreed upon and concluded as follows, that is to say:

The Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Tribes of Indians and all other the Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter described and defined, do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for Her Majesty the Queen and Her successors for ever, all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:

Commencing at the north corner or junction of Treaties Nos. 1 and 3; thence easterly along the boundary of Treaty No. 3 to the "Height of Land," at the northeast corner of the said treaty limits, a point dividing the waters of the Albany and Winnipeg Rivers; thence due north along the said "Height of Land" to a point intersected by the 53° of north latitude; and thence north-westerly to "Favourable Lake"; thence following the east shore of said lake to its northern limit; thence north-westerly to the north end of Lake Winnipegosis; thence westerly to the "Height of Land" called "Robinson's Portage"; thence north-westerly to the east end of "Cross Lake"; thence north-westerly crossing "Foxes Lake"; thence north-westerly to the north end of "Split Lake"; thence south-westerly to "Pipestone Lake," on "Burntwood River"; thence south-westerly to the western point of "John Scott's Lake"; thence south-westerly to the north shore of "Beaver Lake"; thence south-westerly to the west end of "Cumberland Lake"; thence due south to the "Saskatchewan River"; thence due south to the north-west corner of the northern limits of Treaty No. 4, including all territory within the said limits, and all islands on all lakes within the said limits, as above described; and it being also understood that in all cases where lakes form the treaty limits, ten miles from the shore of the lake should be included in the treaty.

And also all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated in the North-west Territories or in any other Province or portion of Her Majesty's dominions situated and being within the Dominion of Canada;

The tract comprised within the lines above described, embracing an area of one hundred thousand square miles, be the same more or less;

To have and to hold the same to Her Majesty the Queen, and Her successors forever;

And Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside reserves for farming lands, due respect being had to lands at present cultivated by the said Indians, and other reserves for the benefit of the said Indians, to be administered and dealt with for them by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada, provided all such reserves shall not exceed in all one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families—in manner following, that is to say: For the Band of "Saulteaux, in the Beren's River" region, now settled or who may within two years settle therein, a reserve commencing at the outlet of Beren's River into Lake Winnipeg, and extending along the shores of said lake, and up said river and into the interior behind said lake and river, so as to comprehend one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five, a reasonable addition being, however, to be made by Her Majesty to the extent of the said reserve for the inclusion in the tract so reserved of swamp, but reserving the free navigation of the said lake and river, and free access to the shores and waters thereof, for Her Majesty and all Her subjects, and expecting thereout such land as may have been granted

to or stipulated to be held by the "Hudson Bay Company," and also such land as Her Majesty or Her successors, may in Her good pleasure, see fit to grant to the Mission established at or near Beren's River by the Methodist Church of Canada, for a church, school-house, parsonage, burial ground and farm, or other mission purposes; and to the Indians residing at Poplar River, falling into Lake Winnipeg north of Beren's River, a reserve not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to each family of five, respecting, as much as possible, their present improvements:

And inasmuch as a number of the Indians now residing in and about Norway House of the band of whom David Rundle is Chief are desirous of removing to a locality where they can cultivate the soil, Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees to lay aside a reserve on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, in the vicinity of Fisher River, so as to give one hundred acres to each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, who shall remove to the said locality within "three years," it being estimated that ninety families or thereabout will remove within the said period, and that a reserve will be laid aside sufficient for that or the actual number; and it is further agreed that those of the band who remain in the vicinity of "Norway House" shall retain for their own use their present gardens, buildings and improvements, until the same be departed with by the Queen's Government, with their consent first had and obtained, for their individual benefit, if any value can be realized therefor:

And with regard to the Band of Wood Indians, of whom Ta-pas-ta-num, or Donald William Sinclair Ross, is Chief, a reserve at Otter Island, on the west side of Cross Lake, of one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five or in that proportion for smaller families—reserving, however, to Her Majesty, Her successors and Her subjects the free navigation of all lakes and rivers and free access to the shores thereof; Provided, however, that Her Majesty reserves the right to deal with any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved for any band as She shall deem fit, and also that the aforesaid reserves of land or any interest therein may be sold or otherwise disposed of by Her Majesty's Government for the use and benefit of the said Indians entitled thereto, with their consent first had and obtained.

And with a view to show the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of Her Indians, She hereby, through Her Commissioners, makes them a present of five dollars for each man, woman and child belonging to the bands here represented, in extinguishment of all claims heretofore preferred.

And further, Her Majesty agrees to maintain schools for instruction in such reserves hereby made as to Her Government of the Dominion of Canada may seem advisable, whenever the Indians of the reserve shall desire it.

Her Majesty further agrees with Her said Indians, that within the boundary of Indian reserves, until otherwise determined by Her Government of the Dominion of Canada, no intoxicating liquor shall be allowed to be introduced or sold, and all laws now in force, or hereafter to be enacted, to preserve Her Indian subjects inhabiting the reserves, or living elsewhere within Her North-west Territories, from the evil influence of the use of intoxicating liquors, shall be strictly enforced.

Her Majesty further agrees with Her said Indians, that they, the said Indians, shall have right to pursue their avocations of hunting and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as hereinbefore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, and saving and excepting such tracts as may from time to time be

required or taken up for settlement, mining, lumbering or other purposes, by Her said Government of the Dominion of Canada, or by any of the subjects thereof duly authorized therefor by the said Government.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and Her said Indians that such sections of the reserves above indicated as may at any time be required for public works or buildings, of what nature soever, may be appropriated for that purpose by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada, due compensation being made for the value of any improvements thereon.

And further, that Her Majesty's Commissioners shall, as soon as possible after the execution of this treaty, cause to be taken an accurate census of all the Indians inhabiting the tract above described, distributing them in families, and shall in every year ensuing the date hereof, at some period in each year to be duly notified to the Indians, and at a place or places to be appointed for that purpose within the territory ceded, pay to each Indian person the sum of five dollars per head yearly.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians that the sum of five hundred dollars per annum shall be yearly and every year expended by Her Majesty in the purchase of ammunition, and twine for nets, for the use of the said Indians, in manner following, that is to say: in the reasonable discretion as regards the distribution thereof among the Indians inhabiting the several reserves or otherwise included therein of Her Majesty's Indian Agent having the supervision of this treaty.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians that the following articles shall be supplied to any band of the said Indians who are now cultivating the soil, or who shall hereafter commence to cultivate the land, that is to say: Two hoes for every family actually cultivating; also one spade per family as aforesaid; one plough for every ten families as aforesaid; five harrows for every twenty families as aforesaid; one scythe for every family as aforesaid, and also one axe;—and also one cross-cut saw, one hand-saw, one pit-saw, the necessary files, one grindstone, and one auger for each band; and also for each Chief, for the use of his band, one chest of ordinary carpenter's tools; also for each band enough of wheat, barley, potatoes and oats to plant the land actually broken up for cultivation by such band; also for each band one yoke of oxen, one bull and four cows—all the aforesaid articles to be given once for all for the encouragement of the practice of agriculture among the Indians.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians that each Chief duly recognized as such shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five dollars per annum, and each subordinate officer, not exceeding three for each band, shall receive fifteen dollars per annum; and each such Chief and subordinate officer as aforesaid shall also receive, once every three years, a suitable suit of clothing; and each Chief shall receive, in recognition of the closing of the treaty, a suitable flag and medal.

And the undersigned Chiefs, on their own behalf and on behalf of all other Indians inhabiting the tract within ceded, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. They promise and engage that they will, in all respects, obey and abide by the law, and they will maintain peace and good order between each other, and also between themselves and other Tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of Her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians or whites, now inhabiting or hereafter to inhabit any part of the said ceded tracts, and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tracts, or the property of Her Majesty the Queen, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tracts, or any part thereof; and that they will aid and assist the officers of Her Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this treaty, or infringing the laws in force in the country so ceded.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at "Beren's River" this twentieth day of September, A.D. 1875, and at Norway House on the twenty-fourth day of the month and year herein first above named.

Signed by the Chiefs within named in presence of the following witnesses, the same having been first read and explained by the Honourable James McKay:

THOS. HOWARD,
A. G. JACKES, M.D.,
CHRISTINE MORRIS,
E. C. MORRIS,
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
WILLIAM MCKAY,
JOHN MC KAY,
EGERTON RYERSON YOUNG

ALEX. MORRIS, L.G. [L.S.]
JAMES MCKAY, [L.S.]
NAH-WEE-KEE-SICK-QUAH-YASH, his
otherwise, JACOB BERENS, Chief, x
mark
KAH-NAH-WAH-KEE-WEE-NIN, his
otherwise, ANTOINE GOUIN, x
mark
his
NAH-KEE-QUAN-NAY-YASH, x
mark.-
his
PEE-WAH-ROO-WEE-NIN, x
mark.

Councillors.

Signed at Norway House by the Chiefs and Councillors hereunto subscribing in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first read and explained by the Honourable James McKay:

RODK. ROSS,
JOHN H. RUTTAN, Methodist
Minister,
O. GRINDER, Methodist Min.,
D. C. MCTAVISH,
ALEX. SINCLAIR,
L. C. MCTAVISH,
CHRISTINE V. K. MORRIS,
E. C. MORRIS,
A. G. JACKES, M.D.,
THOS. HOWARD.

ALEX. MORRIS, L.G., [L.S.]
JAMES MCKAY, [L.S.]
DAVID RUNDLE, Chief, his
JAMES COCHRANE, x
mark.
his
HARRY CONSTATAG, x
mark.
his
CHARLES PISEQUINIP, x
mark.
Councillors.

TA-PAS-TA-NUM, or, DONALD WILLIAM
his
SINCLAIR ROSS, Chief, x
mark.
GEORGE GARRIOCK,
his
PROUD MCKAY, x
mark.
Councillors.

We, the Band of the Saulteaux Tribe of Indians residing at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River, on both sides thereof, having had communication of the foregoing treaty, hereby, and in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty being extended to us, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of Canada, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever, which we have or enjoy in the territory described in the said treaty, and every part thereof, to have and to hold to the use of Her Majesty the Queen and Her heirs and successors for ever. And Her Majesty agrees, through the said Commissioners, to assign a

reserve of sufficient area to allow one hundred and sixty acres to each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families—such reserve to be laid off and surveyed next year on the south side of the River Saskatchewan.

And having regard to the importance of the land where the said Indians are now settled in respect of the purposes of the navigation of the said river and transport in connection therewith, and otherwise, and in view of the fact that many of the said Indians have now houses and gardens on the other side of the river and elsewhere which they will abandon, Her Majesty agrees, through Her said Commissioners, to grant a sum of five hundred dollars to the said Band to be paid in equitable proportions to such of them as have houses, to assist them in removing their houses to the said reserve or building others.

And the said Indians, represented herein by their Chiefs and Councillors, presented as such by the Band, do hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments and other benefits as stated in the said treaty, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained, on the part of the said Chiefs and Indians therein named, to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty as if we ourselves had been originally contracting parties thereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Indian Chief and Councillors have hereunto subscribed and set their hands, at the Grand Rapids, this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Signed by the parties in the presence
of the undersigned witnesses, the
same having been first explained
to the Indians by the Honourable
James McKay:

THOS. HOWARD,
RODK. ROSS,
E. C. MORRIS,
A. G. JACKES, M.D.,
ALEX. MATHESON,
JOSEPH HOUSTON,
CHRISTINE V. K. MORRIS.

ALEX. MORRIS, *L.G.* [L.S.]
JAMES MCKAY, [L.S.]

PETER BEARDY, *Chief*, x
his
mark.

JOSEPH ATKINSON, x
his
mark.

ROBERT S. ANDERSON, x
his
mark.
Councillors.

ADHESION BY SAULTEAUX OR CHIPPEWA INDIANS

MEMORANDUM.

The Queen's Indian Commissioners having met Thick-foot and a portion of the Island Band of Indians at Wa-pang or Dog-head Island on the 28th day of September, A.D. 1875, request him to notify the Island Indians and those of Jack-head Point to meet at Wa-pang an Indian Agent next summer to receive payments under the treaty which they have made with the Indians of Norway House, Beren's River, Grand Rapids and Lake Winnipeg, and in which they are included, at a time of which they will be notified, and to be prepared then

to designate their Chief and two Councillors. The Commissioners have agreed to give some of the "Norway House" Indians a reserve at Fisher Creek, and they will give land to the Island Indians at the same place.

Given at Wa-pang this 28th day of September, A.D. 1875, under our hands.

ALEX. MORRIS, *L.G.*

JAMES MCKAY.

I accept payments under the treaty for myself and those who may adhere to me, and accept the same and all its provisions as a Principal Indian, and agree to notify the Indians as above written.

his
THICK-FOOT x
mark.

WA-PANG, September 28th, 1875.

Witness: }
THOS. HOWARD, }
RODCK. ROSS. }

ADHESION BY SAULTEAUX OR CHIPPEWA INDIANS

We, the Band of Saulteaux Tribe of Indians residing at the mouth of Black River, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, having had communication of the treaty made and concluded at Beren's River the 20th day of September, 1875, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, by Her Commissioners the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and the Honourable James McKay, and the different tribes of Indians and inhabitants of the country within the limits mentioned in the said treaty, hereby, and in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty being extended to us, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of Canada, all our rights, titles and privileges whatsoever which we may have or enjoy in the territory described in the said treaty, and every part thereof—and to hold to the use of Her Majesty the Queen, and heirs and successors forever. And Her Majesty agrees through the Acting Indian Superintendent, to assign the reserve of sufficient area to allow one hundred and sixty acres to each family of five, or in that proportion for smaller or larger families, on the banks of the said Black River.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Acting Indian Superintendent and the said Indians, represented by their Chief and Councillors, have hereunto subscript and set their hands at Winnipeg, the seventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred seventy-six.

Witness:

J. A. N. PROVENCHER,
JAS. F. GRAHAM,
H. MARTINEAU,
J. P. WRIGHT,

his
JAMES x BIRD,
mark.
his
JOSEPH x SAYER,
mark.
his
JOHN x SAYER.
mark.

ADHESION BY SAULTEAUX OR CHIPPEWA AND CREE INDIANS

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT AND ADHESION TO A TREATY made and concluded at Beren's River on the 20th day of September and at Norway House the 24th day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioners, the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and the Honourable James McKay, of the one part, and the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Tribes of Indians, inhabitants of the country within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their Chiefs, chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part:—

We, the Band of Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Indians, residing at the "Pas," on the Saskatchewan River, Birch River, the Pas Mountain and File Lake, and known as "The Pas Band"; and at Cumberland Island, Sturgeon River, Angling River, Pine Bluff, Beaver Lake and the Ratty Country, and known as "The Cumberland Band"; and at Moose Lake and Cedar Lake, and known as "The Moose Lake Band," having had communication of the aforesaid treaty, of which a true copy is hereunto annexed, hereby, and in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty being extended to us, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of Canada, all our rights, title and privileges whatsoever, which we have or enjoy in the territory described in the said treaty and every part thereof, to have and to hold to the use of Her Majesty the Queen and Her heirs and successors forever.

And Her Majesty agrees, through Her representative as hereinafter named, to assign a reserve of sufficient area to allow one hundred and sixty acres to each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, such reserves to be subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada, and to be laid off and surveyed as soon as may be found practicable, in manner following, that is to say: For the "Pas" Band, a reserve on both sides of the Saskatchewan River at the "Pas"; but as the area of land fit for cultivation in that vicinity is very limited, and insufficient to allow of a reserve being laid off to meet the requirements of the Band, that the balance of such reserve shall be at "Birch River" and the "Pas Mountain"; for the "Cumberland Band" a reserve at "Cumberland Island," and as the land fit for cultivation there is also limited and insufficient to meet their requirements, that the balance of that reserve shall be at a point between the "Pine Bluff" and "Lime Stone Rock," on "Cumberland Lake"; and for the "Moose Lake Band" a reserve at the north end of "Moose Lake," called Little Narrows—reserving, however, to Her Majesty, Her heirs, successors, and Her subjects, the free navigation of all lakes and rivers, and free access to the shores thereof, and excepting thereout such land as may have been granted to or stipulated to be held by the Hudson's Bay Company at the Pas and Cumberland Island, and also such land as Her Majesty or Her successors may in their good pleasure see fit to grant to the missions established at the "Pas" and Cumberland Island by the Church Missionary Society, and the mission established at Cumberland Island by the Roman Catholic Church; and provided Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, reserve the right to deal with any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved for any Band as She shall deem fit.

And the said Indians, represented herein by their Chiefs and Councillors, presented as such by the Bands, do hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments, and other benefits, as stated in the said treaty, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all stipulations, obligations and

conditions therein contained, on the part of the said Chiefs and Indians therein named, to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty, as if we ourselves had been originally contracting parties thereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Honourable Thomas Howard, acting herein for Her Majesty under special authority of the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and of the North-west Territories, and Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Manitoba Superintendency, and the said Chiefs and Councillors, have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at the "Pas," on the Saskatchewan River, this seventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Signed by the Chiefs and Councillors
within named, in the presence of
the following witnesses, the treaty
and this adhesion, having been first
read and explained by the Rev.

Henry Cochrane:

H. BELLANGER,
HENRY COCHRANE, Missionary,
CHARLES D. RICKARDS,
CHARLES ADAMS, C. Clk., H.B.
Co.,

WALTER R. NURSEY,
JOHN CLEMONS
THOMAS NIXON, JR.,
ROBERT BALLENDINE,
A. M. MUCKLE, J.P.

"Pas Band".

THOS. HOWARD, [L.S.]
his
JOHN CONSTANT, *Chief*, x
mark.
his
JAMES COOK, SR., x
mark.
his
JOHN BELL, JR., x
mark.
his
PETER BELL, x
mark.
his
DONALD COOK, SR., x
mark.
Councillors.

"Cumberland" Band.

his
JOHN COCHRANE, *Chief*, x
mark.
his
PETER CHAPMAN, x
mark.
his
ALBERT FLETT, x
mark.
Councillors.

"Moose Lake" Band.

his
O-TIN-IK-IM-AW, *Chief*, x
mark.
his
MA-IK-WUH-E-HA-POW, x
mark.
his
WA-ME-KWUW-UH-OP, x
mark.
his
KA-CHA-CHUCK-OOS, x
mark.
Councillors.

ADHESION BY SAULTEAUX OR CHIPPEWA INDIANS

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT AND ADHESION TO A TREATY made and concluded at Beren's River the 20th day of September, and at Norway House the 24th day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioners, the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and the Honourable James McKay, of the one part, and the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Tribes of Indians, inhabitants of the country within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their Chiefs, chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part.

We, the Band of Saulteaux Indians residing in the vicinity of the Grand Rapids of the Beren's River, having had communication of the aforesaid treaty, of which a true copy is hereunto annexed, hereby and in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty being extended to us, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of Canada, all our rights, titles and privileges whatsoever, which we have or enjoy in the territory described in the said treaty, and every part thereof, to have and to hold to the use of Her Majesty the Queen, and Her heirs and successors forever.

And Her Majesty agrees, through Her representatives as hereinafter named to assign a reserve of sufficient area to allow one hundred and sixty acres to each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, such reserve to be laid off and surveyed as soon as may be found practicable, at or near the Sandy Narrows of the Beren's River, on both sides of the said river, reserving the free navigation of the said river, and free access to the shores thereof, to all Her Majesty's subjects.

And the said Indians, represented herein by their Chief and Councillor, presented as such by the Band, do hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments and other benefits, as stated in the said treaty, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained, on the part of the said Chief and Indians therein named, to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty, as if we ourselves had been originally contracting parties thereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Honourable Thomas Howard, and John Lestock Reid, Esquire, acting herein for Her Majesty, under special authority of the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Manitoba Superintendency, and the said Chief and Councillor, have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at the Beren's River, this fourth day of August, A.D. 1876.

Signed by the Chief and Councillor
within named in the presence of
the following witnesses, the
treaty and this adhesion having
been first read and explained by
the Rev. H. Cochrane:

HENRY COCHRANE, Missionary,
JAMES FLETT,
OWEN HUGHES,
ALEXANDER BEGG,
A. M. MUCKLE, J.P.,
GEO. COLDEE,
THOMAS PRATT,
WILLIAM MCKAY,
THOMAS NIXON, JR.

THOS. HOWARD, [L.S.]
J. LESTOCK REID, [L.S.]
NAH-WEE-KEE-SICK-QUAH-YASH (Or JACOB
his
BERENS, of Beren's River), Chief, x
mark.
his
NUN-AK-OW-AH-NUK-WAPE, x Councillor.
mark.

ADHESION BY SAULTEAUX AND CHIPPEWA INDIANS

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT AND ADHESION TO A TREATY made and concluded at Beren's River the 20th day of September, and at Norway House the 24th day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioners, the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and the Honourable James McKay, of the one part, and the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Tribes of Indians, inhabitants of the country within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their Chiefs, chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part:

We, the Band of Saulteaux Indians residing at or near the Big Island and the other islands in Lake Winnipeg, and also on the shores thereof, having had communication of the aforesaid treaty, of which a true copy is hereunto annexed, hereby, and in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty being extended to us, transfer, surrender, and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of Canada, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever, which we have or enjoy in the territory described in the said treaty, and every part thereof, to have and to hold to the use of Her Majesty the Queen, and Her heirs and successors forever.

And Her Majesty agrees, through Her representatives as hereinafter named, to assign reserves of sufficient area to allow one hundred and sixty acres to each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, such reserves to be selected for said Indians by a Dominion Land Surveyor, or other officer named for that purpose, with the approval of the said Indians, as soon as practicable.

And the said Indians, represented herein by their Chief and Councillors, presented as such by the Band, do hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments and other benefits as stated in the said treaty, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained, on the part of the said Chief and Indians therein named, to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty, as if we ourselves had been originally contracting parties thereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Honourable Thomas Howard, and John Lestock Reid, Esquire, acting herein for Her Majesty, under special authority of the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and of the North-west Territories, and Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Manitoba Superintendency, and the said Chief and Councillors, have hereunto subscribed and set their hands, at Wapang, or Dog Head, Lake Winnipeg, this twenty-six day of July, A.D. 1876.

Signed by the Chief and Councillors
within named in the presence of
the following witnesses, treaty and
this adhesion having been first
read and explained by the Rev.
Henry Cochrane:

THOS. HOWARD,	[L.S.]
J. LESTOCK REID,	[L.S.]
	his
SA-KA-CHE-WAYAS, Chief, x	
	mark.
(Blood Vein River.)	

W. W. KIRKBY, Archdeacon of York,
 HENRY COCHRANE, Missionary,
 ALEXANDER BEGG,
 WILLIAM LEACK,
 THOMAS NIXON, JR.,
 A. M. MUCKLE, J.P.

KA-TUK-E-PIN-AIS or HARDISTY, x
 his
 mark.

(Big Island.)

his

THICKFOOT, x
 mark.

(Dog Head.)

SANG-GWA-WA-KA-POW, or JAMES SIN-
 his

CLAIR, x (Jack Head),
 mark.

Councillors.

I, the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the treaty of which it purports to be a copy.

Given under my hand and seal at Fort Garry, this nineteenth day of July, A.D. 1876.

ALEXANDER MORRIS, *L.G.* [L.S.]

ADHESION TO TREATY 5

BY

SPLIT LAKE AND NELSON HOUSE.

We, the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen, on behalf of ourselves and the other members of the Split Lake and Nelson House Bands of Indians, having had communication of the Treaty with certain Bands of Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Indians, known as Treaty No. 5, hereby in consideration of the provisions of the said Treaty being extended to us, it being understood and agreed that the said provisions shall not be retroactive, transfer, surrender, and relinquish to His Majesty the King, his heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of Canada, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever, which we have or enjoy in the territory described in the said Treaty, and every part thereof, to have and to hold to the use of His Majesty the King, and his heirs and successors forever.

And we also hereby transfer, surrender and relinquish to His Majesty the King, His heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, all our right, title and interest whatsoever which we and the said Bands which we represent hold and enjoy, or have held and enjoyed, of, in and to the territory within the following limits: All that portion of the North West Territories of Canada comprised within the following limits, that is to say; commencing where the sixtieth parallel of latitude intersects the water's edge of the West shore of Hudson Bay, thence West along the said parallel to the North East corner of the Province of Saskatchewan, thence south along the East boundary of the said Province to the Northerly limit of the Indian treaty number Five, thence North Easterly, then South Easterly, then South Westerly and again South Easterly following the northerly limit of the said Treaty number Five to the intersection of a line drawn from the North East corner of the Province of Manitoba, North Fifty-five degrees East; thence on the said line produced fifty miles; thence North twenty-five degrees East one hundred and eighty miles more or less to a point situated due South of Cape Tatnam, thence due North ninety-eight miles more or less to the said Cape Tatnam; thence South Westerly and then Northerly following the water's edge of the West shore of Hudson Bay to the point of commencement, together with all the foreshores, and Islands adjacent to the said described tract of land, and containing approximately an area of one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred (133,400) square miles.

And also, all our right, title and interest whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated, whether within the limits of any other treaty heretofore made, or hereafter to be made with the Indians, and whether the said lands are situated in the North West Territories or elsewhere in His Majesty's Dominions, to have and to hold the same unto and for the use of His Majesty, the King, His heirs and successors forever.

And we hereby agree to accept the several benefits, payments and reserves promised to and accepted by the Indians adhering to the said Treaty No. 5. And we solemnly engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained on the part of the Chiefs and Indians therein named to be observed and performed, and we agree in all things

to conform to the articles of the said treaty, as if we ourselves and the Bands which we represent had been originally contracting parties thereto and had attached our signatures to the said treaty.

And his Majesty hereby agrees to set apart Reserves of land of a like proportionate area to those mentioned in the original Treaty No. 5.

And his Majesty further hereby agrees to provide a grant proportionate to that mentioned in the original treaty to be yearly and every year expended by His Majesty in the purchase of ammunition and twine for nets for the use of the said Indians; and to further increase this annual grant in lieu of other supplies provided by the said treaty when this action is shown to be in the interests of the Indians.

And his Majesty further agrees to pay to each Indian a gratuity of Five Dollars in cash, once for all, in addition to the Five Dollars annuity promised by the Treaty in order to show the satisfaction of His Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of his Indians and in extinguishment of all their past claims.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, His Majesty's Special Commissioner and the Chiefs and Councillors of the Bands hereby giving their adhesion to the said treaty have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Split Lake this Twenty-sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by JOHN SEMMENS,

Commissioner.

W. J. GRANT, M.D.

Medical Officer.

R. J. SPENCER, *Clerk.*

H. MCKAY, *Commissioner.*

G. J. WARDNER, *Constable.*

H. C. MCLEOD, H. B. COY.

J. M. THOMAS, C.F.

[Name in Cree characters]

WM. KECHE-KESIK

[Name in Cree characters]

CHARLES MORRIS

[Name in Cree characters]

ALBERT SPENCE

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, His Majesty's Special Commissioner and the Chiefs and Councillors of the Bands hereby giving their adhesion to the said treaty have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Nelson House this thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by JOHN SEMMENS,

Commissioner.

W. J. GRANT, M.D.

Medical Officer.

R. J. SPENCER, *Clerk.*

H. MCKAY, *Commissioner.*

G. J. WARDNER, *Constable.*

FRED. A. SEMMENS.

G. D. BUTLER, S/Sergt. R.N.W.M. Police

CHARLES GEORGE FOX, *Missionary-Anglican.*

GEO THOS. VINCENT.

ALEXANDER FLETT.

WILLIAM ISBESTER.

F. A. SEMMENS.

[Name in Cree characters]

PETER MOOSE, *Chief.*

[Name in Cree characters]

MURDOCH HART, *Councillor.*

[Name in Cree characters]

JAMES SPENCE, *Councillor.*

ADHESION TO TREATY No. 5

— 1908 —

NORWAY HOUSE, CROSS LAKE, and FISHER RIVER.

Dated respectively: 8th July 1908; 15th July 1908; 24th August 1908.

WE, the undersigned principal men of the non-treaty Indians resident at the places hereinafter mentioned at which this adhesion has been signed having had communication of the Treaty with certain Bands of Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Indians, known as Treaty No. 5, hereby, in consideration of the provisions of the said Treaty being extended to us, it being understood and agreed that the said provisions shall not be retroactive, transfer, surrender and relinquish to His Majesty the King, his heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of Canada, all our right, title, and privileges whatsoever, which we have or enjoy in the territory described in the said treaty, and every part thereof, to have and to hold to the use of His Majesty the King, and his heirs and successors forever.

And also, all our right, title and interest whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated, whether within the limits of any other treaty heretofore made, or hereafter to be made with the Indians, and whether the said lands are situated in the North West Territories or elsewhere in His Majesty's Dominions, to have and to hold the same unto and for the use of His Majesty the King, His heirs and successors forever.

And His Majesty hereby agrees to set apart Reserves of land of a like proportionate area to those mentioned in the original Treaty No. 5, or if thought advisable, to add to Reserves already set aside proportionate areas for the Indians now by this Instrument giving their adhesion to the said Treaty.

And His Majesty further hereby agrees to provide a grant proportionate to that mentioned in the original Treaty to be yearly and every year expended by His Majesty in the purchase of ammunition and twine for nets for the use of the said Indians.

AND we hereby agree to accept the several benefits, payments and reserves promised to the Indians adhering to the said Treaty No. 5, it being understood and agreed by us that the said benefits and payments shall not be retroactive. And we solemnly engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained on the part of the Chiefs and Indians therein named to be observed and performed, and we agree in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty, as if we ourselves and the Bands which we represent had been originally contracting parties thereto and had attached our signatures to the said treaty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, His Majesty's Special Commissioner and the Chiefs and Councillors of the Bands hereby giving their adhesion to the said treaty have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Norway House this eighth day of July and at Cross Lake this fifteenth day of July and at Fisher River this twenty-fourth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by JOHN SEMMENS,
Commissioner.

his
SANDY x SANDERS
mark
his
PETER x MAHAM
mark
his
THOMAS x GRIEVE
mark

and 224 others at Norway House.

his
 DANIEL x MESWAKUN
 mark
 his
 DAVID x MONEAS
 mark
 his
 SIMON x MONEAS
 mark
 and 70 others at Cross Lake.
 his
 PETER x MURDO
 mark
 his
 JAMES x KIRKNESS
 mark
 and 17 others at Fisher River.

Witnessed by
 R. J. SPENCER,
Clerk.

ADHESION TO TREATY No. 5

OXFORD HOUSE, GOD'S LAKE, and ISLAND LAKE BANDS.

Dated 29th day of July 1909

WE, the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen, on behalf of ourselves and the other members of the Oxford House, God's Lake and Island Lake Band of Indians, having had communication of the Treaty with certain Bands of Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Indians, known as Treaty No. 5, hereby in consideration of the provisions of the said Treaty being extended to us, it being understood and agreed that the said provisions shall not be retroactive, transfer, surrender and relinquish to His Majesty the King, his heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of Canada, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever, which we have or enjoy in the territory described in the said Treaty, and every part thereof, to have and to hold to the use of His Majesty the King, and his heirs and successors forever.

And we also hereby transfer, surrender and relinquish to His Majesty the King, His heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, all our right, title and interest whatsoever which we and the said Bands which we represent hold and enjoy, or have held and enjoyed; of, in and to the territory within the following limits:—All that portion of the North West Territories of Canada comprised within the following limits, that is to say; commencing where the sixtieth parallel of latitude intersects the water's edge of the West shore of Hudson Bay, thence West along the said parallel to the North East corner of the Province of Saskatchewan, thence south along the East boundary of the said Province to the Northerly limit of the Indian treaty number Five, thence North Easterly, then South Easterly, then South Westerly and again South Easterly following the northerly limit of the said Treaty number Five to the intersection of a line drawn from the North East corner of the

Province of Manitoba, North Fifty-five degrees East; thence on the said line produced fifty miles; thence North twenty-five degrees East one hundred and eighty miles more or less to a point situated due South of Cape Tatnam, thence due North ninety-eight miles more or less to the said Cape Tatnam; thence South Westerly and then Northerly following the water's edge of the West shore of Hudson Bay to the point of commencement, together with all the foreshores, and Islands adjacent to the said described tract of land, and containing approximately an area of one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred (133,400) square miles.

And also, all our right, title and interest whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated, whether within the limits of any other treaty heretofore made, of hereafter to be made with the Indians, and whether the said lands are situated in the North West Territories or elsewhere in His Majesty's Dominions, to have and to hold the same unto and for the use of His Majesty, the King, His heirs and successors forever.

And we hereby agree to accept the several benefits, payments and reserves promised to and accepted by the Indians adhering to the said Treaty No. 5. And we solemnly engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained on the part of the Chiefs and Indians therein named to be observed and performed, and we agree in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty, as if we ourselves and the Bands which we represent had been originally contracting parties thereto and had attached our signatures to the said treaty.

And His Majesty hereby agrees to set apart Reserves of land of a like proportionate area to those mentioned in the original Treaty No. 5.

And His Majesty further hereby agrees to provide a grant proportionate to that mentioned in the original Treaty to be yearly and every year expended by His Majesty in the purchase of ammunition and twine for nets for the use of the said Indians; and to further increase this annual grant in lieu of other supplies provided by the said treaty when this action is shown to be in the interests of the Indians.

And His Majesty further agrees to pay to each Indian a gratuity of Five Dollars in cash, once for all, in addition to the Five Dollars annuity promised by the Treaty in order to show the satisfaction of His Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of his Indians and in extinguishment of all their past claims.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, His Majesty's Special Commissioner and the Chiefs and Councillors of the Bands hereby giving their adhesion to the said treaty have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Oxford House this Twenty Ninth day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by JOHN SEMMENS,

Commissioner.

H. S. STEAD, *Secretary.*

WALTER ROSS, M.D.C.M.

CHRISTY THOMPSON,

H. A. McIVER,

A. E. KEMP,

BERTHA STEAD,

BARBARA ROSS.

his
JEREMIAS CHUBB x *Chief,*
mark

ROBERT CHUBB, H.S.S., *Councillor.*

his
JAMES NATAWAYO, *Councillor,* H.S.S. x
mark

And at God's Lake this 6th day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by

H. S. STEAD, *Secretary*.
A. B. MASSIL
E. T. BEVINGTON,
A. SWAIN
C. THOMPSON,
WALTER ROSS, M.D.C.M.,
Wm. M. McEWEN, *Commissary*,
BARBARA ROSS,
BERTHA STEAD.

JOHN SEMMENS, *Commissioner*.

[Name in Cree characters]

(PETER WATT), *Chief*

[Name in Cree characters]

(BIG SIMON), *Councillor*.

his

PETER x CHUBB, *Councillor* H.S.S.
mark

And at Island Lake this 13th day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by

H. S. STEAD, *Secretary*.
BERTHA STEAD,
BARBARA ROSS,
CHARLES B. ISBESTER,
C. CUNNINGHAM,
Wm. M. McEWEN, *Commissary*,
WALTER ROSS, M.D.C.M.
ALEX H. CUNNINGHAM.

JOHN SEMMENS, *Commissioner*.

his

GEORGE x NOTT, *Chief*, H.S.S.

mark

his

JOSEPH x LINKLATER, *Councillor*
mark H.S.S.

his

JOHN x MASON *Councillor*, H.S.S.
mark

WE, the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen, on behalf of ourselves and the other members of the Deer Lake, Fort York and Fort Churchill Bands of Indians, having had communication of the Treaty with certain Bands of Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Indians, known as Treaty No. 5, hereby in consideration of the provisions of the said Treaty being extended to us, it being understood and agreed that the said provisions shall not be retroactive, transfer, surrender and relinquish to His Majesty the King, his heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of Canada, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever, which we have or enjoy in the territory described in the said Treaty, and every part thereof, to have and to hold to the use of His Majesty the King, and his heirs and successors forever.

And we also hereby transfer, surrender and relinquish to His Majesty the King, His heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, all our right, title and interest whatsoever which we and the said Bands which we represent hold and enjoy, or have held and enjoyed, of, in and to the territory within the following limits; All that portion of the North West Territories of Canada comprised within the following limits, that is to say; commencing where the sixtieth parallel of latitude intersects the water's edge of the West shore of Hudson Bay, thence West along the said parallel to the North East corner of the Province of Saskatchewan, thence south along the East boundary of the said Province to the Northerly limit of the Indian treaty number Five, thence North Easterly, then South Easterly, then

South Westerly and again south Easterly following the northerly limit of the said Treaty Number Five to the intersection of a line drawn from the North East corner of the Province of Manitoba, North Fifty-five degrees East; thence on the said line produced fifty miles; thence North twenty-five degrees East one hundred and eighty miles more or less to a point situated due South of Cape Tatnam, thence due North ninety-eight miles more or less to the said Cape Tatnam; thence South Westerly and then Northerly following the water's edge of the West shore of Hudson Bay to the point of commencement, together with all the foreshores, and Islands adjacent to the said described tract of land, and containing approximately an area of one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred (133,400) square miles.

And also, all our right, title and interest whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated, whether within the limits of any other treaty heretofore made, or hereafter to be made with the Indians, and whether the said lands are situated in the North West Territories or elsewhere in His Majesty's Dominions, to have and to hold the same unto and for the use of His Majesty the King, His heirs and successors forever.

And we hereby agree to accept the several benefits, payments and reserves promised to and accepted by the Indians adhering to the said Treaty No. 5. And we solemnly engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained on the part of the Chiefs and Indians therein named to be observed and performed, and we agree in all things to conform to the articles of the said Treaty, as if we ourselves and the Bands which we represent had been originally contracting parties thereto and had attached our signatures to the said Treaty.

And His Majesty hereby agrees to set apart Reserves of land of a like proportionate area to those mentioned in the original Treaty No. 5.

And His Majesty further hereby agrees to provide a grant proportionate to that mentioned in the original Treaty to be yearly and every year expended by His Majesty in the purchase of ammunition and twine for nets for the use of the said Indians; and to further increase this annual grant in lieu of other supplies provided by the said Treaty when this action is shown to be in the interests of the Indians.

And His Majesty further agrees to pay to each Indian a gratuity of Five Dollars in cash, once for all, in addition to the Five Dollars annuity promised by the Treaty in order to show the satisfaction of His Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of his Indians and in extinguishment of all their past claims.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, His Majesty's Special Commissioner and the Chiefs and Councillors of the Bands hereby giving their adhesion to the said Treaty have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Deer's Lake East this ninth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by

JOHN SEMMENS,
Commissioner.

[L.S.]

his
[L.S.] ROBERT X FIDDLER
mark

Chief of Deer's Lake East.

A. VERNON THOMAS, *secretary to Commissioner.*

HARVEY J. HASSARD, *Physician,*

WM. M. McEWEN, *Commissary,*

Signed at Fort Churchill, August 1st, 1910, by

his
Chief:—FRENCH x JOHN [L.S.]
mark

Councillors:— { his
SAM x CHINASHAGUN [L.S.]
mark
his
THOMAS x CRAZY [L.S.]
mark

Witnessed by

C. N. C. HAYTER, Sgt. R.N.W.M.P.

JOHN SEMMENS [L.S.]

ASHTON ASHTON

Commissioner.

F. C. SEVIER, *Missionary in Charge.*

A. VERNON THOMAS, *Clerk.*

HARVEY. J. HASSARD, *Physician.*

JAMES MELVILLE, MACOUN

THOMAS N. MARCELLUS.

WM. M. McEWEN, *Commissary.*

Signed at York Factory, August 10th, 1910.

Chief:— { his
[Name in Indian characters] x [L.S.]
mark
CHARLES WASTASEKOOT.

Councillors:— { his
[Name in Indian characters] x [L.S.]
mark
ROBERT BEARDY.

{ his
[Name in Indian characters] x [L.S.]
mark
SANDY BEARDY.

Witnessed by:—

HARVEY J. HASSARD, *Physician.*

JOHN SEMMENS, [L.S.]

LESLIE LAING

Commissioner.

THOS. TURNBULL.

RICHARD FARIES, clk. in H.O.

R. L. BAYLIS.

A. VERNON THOMAS, *Clerk.*

COPY OF TREATY No. 6

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND THE

PLAIN AND WOOD CREE INDIANS

AND

OTHER TRIBES OF INDIANS

AT

FORT CARLTON, FORT PITT AND BATTLE RIVER
WITH ADHESIONS

COPY OF TREATY No. 6

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND THE

PLAIN AND WOOD CREE INDIANS

AND

OTHER TRIBES OF INDIANS

AT

FORT CARLTON, FORT PITT AND BATTLE RIVER
WITH ADHESIONS

TREATY No. 6

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded near Carlton on the 23rd day of August and on the 28th day of said month, respectively, and near Fort Pitt on the 9th day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioners, the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and the Honourable James McKay, and the Honourable William Joseph Christie, of the one part, and the Plain and Wood Cree and the other Tribes of Indians, inhabitants of the country within the limits hereinafter defined and described by their Chiefs, chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part.

Whereas the Indians inhabiting the said country have, pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioners, been convened at meetings at Fort Carlton,

Fort Pitt and Battle River, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and the said Indians of the other.

And whereas the said Indians have been notified and informed by Her Majesty's said Commissioners that it is the desire of Her Majesty to open up for settlement, immigration and such other purposes as to Her Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of Her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty and arrange with them, so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty, and that they may know and be assured of what allowance they are to count upon and receive from Her Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

And whereas the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in council, as aforesaid, and being requested by Her Majesty's said Commissioners to name certain Chiefs and Headmen, who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for their faithful performance by their respective Bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have thereupon named for that purpose, that is to say, representing the Indians who make the treaty at Carlton, the several Chiefs and Councillors who have subscribed hereto, and representing the Indians who make the treaty at Fort Pitt, the several Chiefs and Councillors who have subscribed hereto.

And thereupon, in open council, the different Bands having presented their Chiefs to the said Commissioners as the Chiefs and Headmen, for the purposes aforesaid, of the respective Bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described.

And whereas, the said Commissioners then and there received and acknowledged the persons so presented as Chiefs and Headmen, for the purposes aforesaid, of the respective Bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described.

And whereas, the said Commissioners have proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the said Indians, and the same has been finally agreed upon and concluded, as follows, that is to say :—

The Plain and Wood Cree Tribes of Indians, and all other the Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter described and defined, do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for Her Majesty the Queen and Her successors forever, all their rights, titles and privileges, whatsoever, to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say :

Commencing at the mouth of the river emptying into the north-west angle of Cumberland Lake; thence westerly up the said river to its source; thence on a straight line in a westerly direction to the head of Green Lake; thence northerly to the elbow in the Beaver River; thence down the said river northerly to a point twenty miles from the said elbow; thence in a westerly direction, keeping on a line generally parallel with the said Beaver River (above the elbow), and about twenty miles distant therefrom, to the source of the said river; thence northerly to the north-easterly point of the south shore of Red Deer Lake, continuing westerly along the said shore to the western limit thereof; and thence due west to the Athabasca River; thence up the said river, against the stream, to the Jasper House, in the Rocky Mountains; thence on a course south-easterly, following the easterly range of the mountains, to the source of the main branch of the Red Deer River; thence down the said river, with the stream, to the junction therewith of the outlet of the river, being the outlet of the Buffalo Lake; thence due east twenty miles; thence on a straight line south-eastwardly to the mouth of the said Red Deer River on the south branch of the Saskatchewan River; thence eastwardly and northwardly, following on the boundaries of the tracts conceded by the several treaties numbered four and five to the place of beginning.

And also, all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated in the North-west Territories, or in any other Province or portion of Her Majesty's Dominions, situated and being within the Dominion of Canada.

The tract comprised within the lines above described embracing an area of 121,000 square miles, be the same more or less.

To have and to hold the same to Her Majesty the Queen and Her successors forever.

And Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside reserves for farming lands, due respect being had to lands at present cultivated by the said Indians, and other reserves for the benefit of the said Indians, to be administered and dealt with for them by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada; provided, all such reserves shall not exceed in all one square mile for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, in manner following, that is to say: that the Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs shall depute and send a suitable person to determine and set apart the reserves for each band, after consulting with the Indians thereof as to the locality which may be found to be most suitable for them.

Provided, however, that Her Majesty reserves the right to deal with any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved for any Band as She shall deem fit, and also that the aforesaid reserves of land, or any interest therein, may be sold or otherwise disposed of by Her Majesty's Government for the use and benefit of the said Indians entitled thereto, with their consent first had and obtained; and with a view to show the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of Her Indians, She hereby, through Her Commissioners, makes them a present of twelve dollars for each man, woman and child belonging to the Bands here represented, in extinguishment of all claims heretofore preferred.

And further, Her Majesty agrees to maintain schools for instruction in such reserves hereby made as to Her Government of the Dominion of Canada may seem advisable, whenever the Indians of the reserve shall desire it.

Her Majesty further agrees with Her said Indians that within the boundary of Indian reserves, until otherwise determined by Her Government of the Dominion of Canada, no intoxicating liquor shall be allowed to be introduced or sold, and all laws now in force, or hereafter to be enacted, to preserve Her Indian subjects inhabiting the reserves or living elsewhere within Her North-west Territories from the evil influence of the use of intoxicating liquors, shall be strictly enforced.

Her Majesty further agrees with Her said Indians that they, the said Indians, shall have right to pursue their avocations of hunting and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as hereinbefore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, and saving and excepting such tracts as may from time to time be required or taken up for settlement, mining, lumbering or other purposes by Her said Government of the Dominion of Canada, or by any of the subjects thereof duly authorized therefor by the said Government.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and Her said Indians, that such sections of the reserves above indicated as may at any time be required for public works or buildings, of what nature soever, may be appropriated for that purpose by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada, due compensation being made for the value of any improvements thereon.

And further, that Her Majesty's Commissioners shall, as soon as possible after the execution of this treaty, cause to be taken an accurate census of all the Indians inhabiting the tract above described, distributing them in families, and shall, in every year ensuing the date hereof, at some period in each year, to be duly notified to the Indians, and at a place or places to be appointed for that purpose within the territory ceded, pay to each Indian person the sum of \$5 per head yearly.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians, that the sum of \$1,500.00 per annum shall be yearly and every year expended by Her Majesty in the purchase of ammunition, and twine for nets, for the use of the said Indians, in manner following, that is to say: In the reasonable discretion, as regards the distribu-

tion thereof among the Indians inhabiting the several reserves, or otherwise, included herein, of Her Majesty's Indian Agent having the supervision of this treaty.

It is further, agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians, that the following articles shall be supplied to any Band of the said Indians who are now cultivating the soil, or who shall hereafter commence to cultivate the land, that is to say : Four hoes for every family actually cultivating ; also, two spades per family as aforesaid ; one plough for every three families, as aforesaid ; one harrow for every three families, as aforesaid ; two scythes and one whetstone, and two hay forks and two reaping hooks, for every family as aforesaid, and also two axes ; and also one cross-cut saw, one hand-saw, one pit-saw, the necessary files, one grindstone and one auger for each Band ; and also for each Chief for the use of his Band, one chest of ordinary carpenter's tools ; also, for each Band, enough of wheat, barley, potatoes and oats to plant the land actually broken up for cultivation by such Band ; also for each Band four oxen, one bull and six cows ; also, one boar and two sows, and one hand-mill when any Band shall raise sufficient grain therefor. All the aforesaid articles to be given once for all for the encouragement of the practice of agriculture among the Indians.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians, that each Chief, duly recognized as such, shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five dollars per annum ; and each subordinate officer, not exceeding four for each Band, shall receive fifteen dollars per annum ; and each such Chief and subordinate officer, as aforesaid, shall also receive once every three years, a suitable suit of clothing, and each Chief shall receive, in recognition of the closing of the treaty, a suitable flag and medal, and also as soon as convenient, one horse, harness and waggon.

That in the event hereafter of the Indians comprised within this treaty being overtaken by any pestilence, or by a general famine, the Queen, on being satisfied and certified thereof by Her Indian Agent or Agents, will grant to the Indians assistance of such character and to such extent as Her Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs shall deem necessary and sufficient to relieve the Indians from the calamity that shall have befallen them.

That during the next three years, after two or more of the reserves hereby agreed to be set apart to the Indians shall have been agreed upon and surveyed, there shall be granted to the Indians included under the Chiefs adhering to the treaty at Carlton, each spring, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended for them by Her Majesty's Indian Agents, in the purchase of provisions for the use of such of the Band as are actually settled on the reserves and are engaged in cultivating the soil, to assist them in such cultivation.

That a medicine chest shall be kept at the house of each Indian Agent for the use and benefit of the Indians at the direction of such agent.

That with regard to the Indians included under the Chiefs adhering to the treaty at Fort Pitt, and to those under Chiefs within the treaty limits who may hereafter give their adhesion thereto (exclusively, however, of the Indians of the Carlton region), there shall, during three years, after two or more reserves shall have been agreed upon and surveyed be distributed each spring among the Bands cultivating the soil on such reserves, by Her Majesty's Chief Indian Agent for this treaty, in his discretion, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, in the purchase of provisions for the use of such members of the Band as are actually settled on the reserves and engaged in the cultivation of the soil, to assist and encourage them in such cultivation.

That in lieu of waggons, if they desire it and declare their option to that effect, there shall be given to each of the Chiefs adhering hereto at Fort Pitt or elsewhere hereafter (exclusively of those in the Carlton district), in recognition of this treaty, as soon as the same can be conveniently transported, two carts with iron bushings and tires.

And the undersigned Chiefs on their own behalf and on behalf of all other Indians inhabiting the tract within ceded, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to

strictly observe this treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen.

They promise and engage that they will in all respects obey and abide by the law, and they will maintain peace and good order between each other, and also between themselves and other tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of Her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians or whites, now inhabiting or hereafter to inhabit any part of the said ceded tracts, and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tracts, or the property of Her Majesty the Queen, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tracts, or any part thereof, and that they will aid and assist the officers of Her Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this treaty, or infringing the laws in force in the country so ceded.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at or near Fort Carlton, on the days and year aforesaid, and near Fort Pitt on the day above aforesaid.

Signed by the Chiefs within named
in presence of the following witnesses,
the same having been first read
and explained by Peter Erasmus,
Peter Ballendine and the
Rev. John McKay.

ALF. JACKES, M.D.,

JAS. WALKER, N.W.M.P.,

J. H. McILLREE, N.W.M.P.,

his
PIERRE LEVAILLER, X
mark.

his
ISADORE DUMOND, X
mark.

his
JEAN DUMOND, X
mark.

PETER HOURIE,

F. GINGRAS,

J. B. MITCHELL, *Staff Constable*
N.W.M.P.

E. H. PRICE, *Hospital Steward*
N.W.M.P.

his
XAVIER LETANGER, X
mark.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,

ALEXANDER MORRIS,

L. G. N.W.T.

JAMES MCKAY, *Indian Commissioner.*

W. J. CHRISTIE do

his
MIS-TO-WA-SIS, X
mark.

his
AH-TUK-UK-KOOP, X
mark.

} *Head Chiefs of the
Carlton Indians.*

his
PEE-YAHN-KAH-NICHK-OO-SIT X
mark.

his
AH-YAH-TUS-KUM-IK-IM-AM, X
mark.

his
KEE-TOO-WA-HAW, X
mark.
his
CHA-KAS-TA-PAY-SIN, X
mark.

} *Chiefs.*

his
JOHN SMITH, X
mark.

his
JAMES SMITH X
mark.

his
CHIP-EE-WAYAN, X
mark.
Councillors.

his
MASS-AN, X
mark.

his
PIERRE CADIEN, X
mark.

his
KOO-YAH-TIK-WAH-PAHA, X
mark.

his
MAHS-KEE-TO-TIM-AN, X
mark.

} *Councillors of
Mis-to-wa-sis.*

A. R. KENNEDY,

R. I. PRITCHARD,

L. CLARK,

W. MCKAY,

W. D. JARVIS, *Inspector, N.W.
M.P.*

SAH-SAH-KOO-MOOS, X	his mark.	} <i>Councillors of Ah-tuk-uk-koop.</i>
BENJAMIN, X	his mark.	
MEE-NOW-AH-CHAHK-WAY, X	his mark.	
KEE-SIK-OW-AS-IS, X	his mark.	
PEE-TOOK-AH-HAN AP-EE-GIW-EW, X	his mark	} <i>Councillors of Pee-yahn-kah-nihk-oo-sit.</i>
PEE-AY-CHEW, X	his mark.	
TAH-WAH-JUSK EE-KAHP-POW, X	his mark.	
AHS-KOOS, X	his mark.	
PET-E-QUA-CAY, X	his mark.	} <i>Councillors of Kee-oo-wa-haw.</i>
JEAN BAPTISTE, X	his mark.	
ISADORE WOLFE, X	his mark.	
KEE-KOO-HOOS, X	his mark.	
Oo-SAHN-US-KOO-NEE-KIK, X	his mark.	} <i>Councillors of Ah-yah-tus-kum-ik-im-um.</i>
YAY-YAH-TOO-WAY, X	his mark.	
LOO-SOU-AM-EE-KWAKN, X	his mark.	
NEES-WAH-YAK-EE-NAH-KOOS, X	his mark.	
KAH-TIP-IS-KOW-AHT, X	his mark.	} <i>Councillors of Cha-kas-tay-pay-sin.</i>
KAH-KUN-EE-KNAHN-AHS-UM, X	his mark.	
NAH-PACH, X	his mark.	
MUS-IN-AH-WE-KIM-AHER, X	his mark.	

WILLIAM BADGER,	his	} Councillors of John Smith.
BENJAMIN JOYFUL, x	mark.	
JOHN BADGER,		
JAMES BEAR,		
BERNARD CONSTANT,		
HENRY SMITH, x	his mark.	} Councillors of James Smith.
MA-TWA-AHS-TIN-OO-WE-GIN, x	his mark.	
JACOB McLEAN, x	his mark.	
NAA-POO-CHEE-CHEES, x	his mark.	} Councillors of Chépee-wayun.
WAH-WIS, x	his mark.	
KAH-PAH-PAH-MAH-CHATIK-WAY, x	his mark	
KEE-YEU-AH-TIAH-PIM-WAHT, x	his mark.	
WAH-WEE-KAH-OO-TAH-MAH-HOTE, x	his mark.	

Signed by the Chiefs and Headmen of the Willow Indians near Fort Carlton, this 28th day of August, A.D. 1876, the same having been first read and explained by the Hon. Jas. McKay and by Peter Erasmus, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses:

A. G. JACKES, *M.D.*,
JOSEPH GENTON,
JOHN A. KERR,
PIERRE x LAVEILLER,
W. D. JARVIS, *Ins. N.W.M.P.*

SEE-SEE-QUAN-ISH, x	his mark.	} Councillors.
WEE-TEE-KOO-WEE-KAH-MAW-OO, x	his mark.	
KAH-MEE-GIS-TOO-WAY-SIT, x	his mark.	
KAH-PAY-YAK-WAHSK-OO-NUM, x	his mark.	} Joint Chiefs of the Willow Indians.
SEE-SEE-KWAHN-IS, x	his mark.	
KAH-NAH-LAH-SKOW-WAHT, x	his mark.	
KAH-AH-TEE-KOO-WEN, x	his mark.	
KAH-NAH-MAH-CHEW, x	his mark.	
MOON-ED-YAHS, x	his mark.	
OO-MIN-AH-KAW, x	his mark.	
OO-TUK-KOO-PAH-KAH-MAY-TOW-WAY-YIT, x	his mark.	

Councillors of Willow Indians.

Signed by Her Majesty's Commissioners and by the Chiefs and Headmen hereafter subscribing hereto, the same having been first read and explained to the Indians by the Honourable James McKay and Peter Erasmus, near Fort Pitt, this 9th day of September, A.D. 1876, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses.

A. G. JACKES, *M.D.*

JAS. MCLEOD, *Commr. N.W.M.P.*

JAS. F. WALKER, *Inspector N.W.M.P.*

†VITAL J., *Bishop St. Albert, O.M.I.*

E. DALRYMPLE CLARK, *Adj. N.W.M.P.*

CONSTANTINE SCOLLEN, *Prst., O.M.I.*

JOHN MCDUGALL, *Meth. Missionary.*

JOHN McELVEY,

W. E. JONES,

PETER C. PAMBRON,

A. R. KENNEDY,

PETER ERASMUS,

THOMAS MCKAY,

JAMES SIMPSON,

ELIZA HARDISTY,

MARY MCKAY.

ALEXANDER MORRIS, *L.G., N.W.T.*

JAMES MCKAY, *Indian Commr.*

W. J. CHRISTIE, *Indian Commr.*

his
WEE-KAS-KOO-KEE-SAY-YIN, x
mark.
his
PEE-YAS-EE-WAH-KAH-WE-CHA-KOOT, x
mark.

his
JAMES SEENUM, x
mark.
his
OO-NAH-TAH-MEE-NAH-HOOS, x
mark.

his
SEE-KAHS-KOOTCH, x
mark.
his
TUS-TUK-EE-SKWAHS, x
mark.

his
PEE-NAY-SIS, x
mark.
his
KEE-YE-WIN, x
mark.

Cree Chiefs.

his
KIN-OO-SAY-OO, x
mark.
Chipewayan Chief.

his
SEE-WAS-KWAN, x
mark.

his
WAY-WAY-SEE-POO-WE-YIN, x
mark.

Councillors to Wee-kas-koo-ke-say-yin.

his
TIP-EE-SLOW-AH-CHAK, x
mark.
his
PAY-PAY-SEE-SEE-MOO, x
mark.

his
OO-NOW-AK-EE-PAH-CHAS, x
mark.
his
MY-OE-WAY-SEES, x
mark.

*Councillors to
Pee-yas-ee-wa-we-cha-koot.
Councillors to
See-kahs-kootch*

OOS-PERAH-KHAN-IS, his
 x
 mark.
 NEE-YE-PES-TAY-AS-EE-KAYSE, his
 x
 mark.

*Councillors to
 Tus-tuk-ee-skuns.*

MAH-CHAH-ME-WIS, his
 x
 mark.
 ISAAC CARDINAL, his
 x
 mark.

*Councillors to
 Pee-way-sis.*

ANTOINE XAVIER, his
 x
 mark.

*Councillors to
 Kim-oo-say-oo.*

WILLIAM BULL, his
 x
 mark.

*Councillors to
 James Seenum.*

WAH-KEG-SEE-KOOT, his
 x
 mark.

*Councillors to
 Sec-kahs-kootch.*

CHARLES CARDINAL, his
 x
 mark.
 PIERRE WAHBISKAW, his
 x
 mark.

*Councillors to
 Kee-ye-win.*

KI-YAS-EE-KUN, his
 x
 mark.
 KAH-KEE-OO-PAH-TOW, his
 x
 mark.

*Councillors to
 Wee-has-hoo-hee-say-yin.*

CAKE-CAKE, his
 x
 mark.

KAM-OO-WIN, his
 x
 mark.

AH-SISS, his
 x
 mark.

Councillor to Councillor to Councillor to
See-kahs-kootch. James Senum. Oo-ma-tuk-mee-ma-hoos.

Recorded 24th February, 1877. {
Lib. 27, Fol. 352. }

L. A. CATELLIER,
Deputy Registrar-General of Canada.

ADHESION BY CREE INDIANS

We, the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen of the Cree and other Bands of Indians, having had communication of the treaty, a copy of which is printed in the report of the Minister of the Interior for the year ending 30th June, 1876, concluded at Forts Carlton and Pitt between the Indians inhabiting the country described in said treaty, and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioners, the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the Honourable W. J. Christie and the Honourable James McKay, but not having been present when the negotiations were being conducted at the above mentioned places. do hereby for ourselves, and the Bands which we represent, agree to all the terms, conditions, covenants and engagements of whatever kind enumerated in the said treaty and accept the same as if we had been present, and had consented and agreed to the same when the treaty was first signed and executed.

Witness our hands at Fort Pitt, this ninth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Signed by the Chief and Headman (having been first read and explained by Peter Erasmus) in the presence of:
 PETER ERASMUS,
 RODERICK CAMPBELL.

M. G. DICKIESON, *Commissioner.*

PAY-MO-TAY-AH-SOO, ^{his} x _{mark.}

KAH-SEE-MUT-A-POO, his x mark.

AAH-PAY-SIS, ^{his} x
mark.
(KE-HI-WIN'S Headman.)

Signed at Edmonton this 21st day of August, in the year above written, by the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen, the whole having been first read and explained by Peter Erasmus, in the presence of:

RIC. HARDISTY,
H. LEDUC,
PETER ERASMUS,
W. D. JARVIS,
Inspector N. W. M. P.

his
ALEXIS x KEES-KEE-CHEE-CHI, *Chief.*
mark.
his
OO-MUS-IN-AH-SOO-WAW-SINEE, x *Headman.*
mark.
his
CATCHIS-TAH-WAY-SKUM, x *Chief.*
mark.
his
KOO-SAH-WAN-AS-KAY-O, x *Headman.*
mark.
his
PAHS-PAHS-CHASE, x
mark.
his
TAH-KOOTCH, x
mark.

ADHESION BY CREE INDIANS

We, members of the Cree Tribe of Indians having had explained to us the terms of the treaty made and concluded near Carlton on the 23rd day of August, and on the 28th day of said month respectively, and near Fort Pitt on the 9th day of September, 1876, between Her Majesty the Queen, by the Commissioners duly appointed to negotiate the said treaty, and the Plain and Wood Cree and other Tribes of Indians, inhabiting the country within the limits defined in said treaty, but not having been present at the council at which the articles of the said treaty were agreed upon, do now hereby for ourselves and the Band which we represent, in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty being extended to us and the Band which we represent, transfer, surrender, and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, all our right, title and interest whatsoever, which we and the said Band which we represent have held or enjoyed of, in and to the territory described, and fully set out in the said treaty, also, all our right, title and interest whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated, whether within the limits of any other treaty heretofore made, or hereafter to be made with Indians, or elsewhere in Her Majesty's territories, to have and to hold the same unto and for the use of Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever.

And we hereby agree to accept the several benefits, payments and reserves promised to the Indians under the Chiefs adhering to the said treaty at Fort Pitt; and solemnly engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained, on the part of the Chiefs and Indians therein named to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty, as if we ourselves and the Band which we represent had been originally contracting parties thereto, and been present at the councils held near Fort Pitt, and had there attached our signatures to the said treaty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and Indian Superintendent for the North-west Territories, and the Chief and Councillors of the Band hereby giving their adhesion to the said treaty, have hereunto subscribed and set

their hands at the Blackfoot Crossing of the Bow River, this twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Signed by the parties hereto, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by the Rev. J. McDougall.

JAMES F. McLEOD, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Com. N.W.M.P.

CONSTANTINE SCOLLEN,
A. G. IRVINE, *Asst. Com. N.W.M.P.*
J. McDUGALL, *Missionary.*

Recorded 26th January, 1878. }

Lib. 27, Folio 519. }

L. A. CATELLIER,
Deputy Registrar General of Canada.

DAVID LAIRD, *Lieut.-Governor and*
Indian Superintendent of N.W.T.

his
KISKAQUIN, x *Chief.*
or BOB-TAIL, mark.

MEMINOWATAW, his
or SOMETIMES GLAD, x. *Councillor.*
mark.

TCHOWEK his
or Passingsound, x, *Councillor.*
mark.

ADHESION BY CREE INDIANS

The undersigned Chiefs and Headmen of the Cree Nation having had communication of the treaty concluded between Her Majesty the Queen by Her Commissioners and certain Chiefs of the Cree Nation at Fort Pitt on the 9th day of September, 1876, agree to surrender our title to all the lands in the North-west Territories and to abide by all the promises set forth in the said treaty, on condition that all the payments, reserves of land, and promises named therein are secured to us by Her Majesty.

And the undersigned Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the North-west Territories on behalf of Her Majesty agrees that all the payments, reserves and promises named in the said treaty to be made to each Cree Chief and his Band shall be faithfully made and carried out to the Chiefs who have subscribed to this memorandum and to their people.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Indian Superintendent and the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen have hereto set our hands this nineteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Signed the day and year above written, after having been read and interpreted to the Chiefs and Headmen by Peter Erasmus, in the presence of:

JOHN FRENCH,
Sub-Inspector, N.W.M.P.
PETER ERASMUS.

DAVID LAIRD, his
PUSKEE-YAH-KAY-WEE-YIN, x
mark.

his
MAH-KAYO, x
mark.

his
PAY-FRAHM-US-KUM-ICK-IN-UM, x
mark.

his
ISADORE, x
mark.

ADHESION BY STONY INDIANS

We, the undersigned Chief and Headmen of the Plain Stony Tribe of Indians, having had communication of the treaty made and concluded near Carlton on the twenty-third and twenty-eighth days of August respectively, and near Fort Pitt on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, between

Her Majesty the Queen by Her Commissioners, and the Plain and Wood Crees and other Tribes of Indians, inhabitants of the country named therein, hereby for ourselves and the Band which we represent, in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty being extended to our Band, cede, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever to all lands in the North-west Territories, or elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions, to have and to hold the same unto and to the use of Her said Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever.

And we hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments and reserves of the said treaty as therein stated, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by and carry out all the stipulations and obligations therein contained, on the part of said Chiefs and Indians therein named to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty, as if we ourselves and our Band had originally been contracting parties thereto.

And Her Majesty the Queen, by Her representative, the Honourable David Laird, Indian Superintendent of the North-west Territories, agrees that all the payments and provisions named in the said treaty to be made to each Chief and his Band shall be faithfully made and fulfilled to the aforesaid Chief and his Band.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, the said Indian Superintendent of the North-west Territories and the said Chief and Headmen of the Stony Tribe of Indians, have hereto set our hands, at Battleford, this twenty-ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by Peter Ballendine:

JAMES WALKER,
Inspector N.W.M.P.

P. BALLENDINE,
HAYTER REED.

}	DAVID LAIRD,	
	<i>Indian Superintendent.</i>	
	SU-KE-MAN, or MISKETO,	his x mark.
	ETA-ME-PE-TON, or USES BOTH ARMS,	his x mark.
	NESO-AU-ASIS, or TWO CHILD,	his x mark.
	KA-WA-SA-SKO-TRE-PAH-IK, or LIGHTNING,	his x mark.

ADHESION BY CREE INDIANS

We, the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen of the Wood Cree Tribe of Indians, having had communication of the treaty made and concluded near Carlton on the twenty-third and twenty-eighth days of August, respectively, and near Fort Pitt on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, between Her Majesty the Queen, by Her Commissioners, and the Plain and Wood Cree and other Tribes of Indians, inhabitants of the country named therein, hereby for ourselves and the Bands which we represent, in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty being extended to our Bands, cede, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of Her Government of the Dominion of Canada, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever to all lands in the North-west Territories or elsewhere in Her Majesty's Dominions, to have and to hold the same unto and to the use of Her said Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever.

And we hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments and reserves of the said treaty as therein stated, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by and carry out all the stipulations and obligations therein contained, on the part of

said Chiefs and Indians therein named to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty, as if we ourselves and our Bands had originally been contracting parties thereto.

And Her Majesty the Queen, by Her representative, the Honourable David Laird, Indian Superintendent of the North-west Territories, agrees that all the payments and provisions named in the said treaty to be made to each Chief and his Band shall be faithfully made and fulfilled to the aforesaid Chiefs and their Bands.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, the said Indian Superintendent of the North-west Territories and the said Chiefs and Headmen of the Wood Cree Tribe of Indians, have hereto set our hands at Carlton this third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Signed by the Chiefs and Councillors
within named, in presence of the fol-
lowing witnesses, the same having first
been explained by Peter Ballendine:

L. CLARKE,
A. E. FORGET,
P. BALLENDINE.

DAVID LAIRD, *Indian Superintendent.*

KO-PAH-A-WA-KE-MUM, ^{his} x *Chief.*
mark.

BANYIEL MARISTYO ^{his} x *Councillor.*
mark.

JAMES (CHIEF SON) ^{his} x *Councillor.*
mark.

SA-SE-WA-HUM, ^{his} x
mark.

KENE-MO-TAY, ^{his} x
mark.

MAS-E-NAS-CHOSE, ^{his} x
mark.

ADHESION BY CREE INDIANS

We, the undersigned Indian Chief and Headmen, having had communication of the treaty made and concluded at Forts Carlton and Pitt in the summer of 1876, but not having been present at the conferences at which said treaty was negotiated, hereby agree to accept the terms and conditions of the said treaty and to abide thereby, in the same manner as if we had been present at the time the said treaty was first signed.

As witness our hands this eighteenth day of September, 1878.

Signed by the Chief and Headmen after
having been read and explained by
PETER ERASMUS.

MICHEL CALISTROIS, ^{his} x
mark.

LOUIS PAY-PATSMAH-WAYO, ^{his} x
mark.

ACOO SEE, ^{his} x
mark.

ADHESION BY CREE INDIANS

Whereas, Min-a-he-quo-sis, or Little Pine, a Cree Chief, on behalf of his Band and certain other Cree Indians, comprising twenty lodges, inhabitants of the country covered by the treaty commonly known as "Treaty No. 6," made between Her Majesty, the Queen, by Her Commissioners, the Honourable Alexander Morris, the

Honourable James McKay and the Honourable William Joseph Christie, of the one part ;

And the Plain and Wood Cree Tribes of Indians of the other part, at Carlton, on the twenty-third and twenty-eighth days of August, and near Fort Pitt on the ninth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, who have not yet given in their adhesion to the said treaty, have presented themselves to Edgar Dewdney, Esquire, Indian Commissioner for the North-west Territories, and expressed a desire to join in the said treaty. And whereas the said Commissioner has recognized the said "Little Pine" as the Headman of his Band, and the said Band of twenty lodges have selected and appointed Pap-a-way, "The Lucky Man," one of their number as the Headman of their Band, and have presented him as such to the said Commissioner, who has recognized and accepted him as such Headman ;

Now, THIS INSTRUMENT WITNESSETH that the said "Little Pine" and Pap-a-way or "the Lucky Man," for themselves and on behalf of the Bands which they represent, do transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of Her Government of the Dominion of Canada, all their right, title and interest whatsoever which they have held or enjoyed of, in and to the territory described and fully set out in the said treaty ; also, all their right, title and interest whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated, whether within the limits of any other treaty heretofore made or hereafter to be made with Indians or elsewhere in Her Majesty's territories, to have and to hold the same unto and for the use of Her Majesty, the Queen, Her heirs and successors for ever. And do hereby agree to accept the several benefits, payments and reserves promised to the Indians adhering to the said treaty at Carlton and Fort Pitt on the dates above mentioned ; and further, do solemnly engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions contained on the part of the Indians therein named, to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty, as if the said "Little Pine" and Pap-a-way or "the Lucky Man," and the Bands whom they represent had been originally contracting parties thereto, and had been present at the treaty at Carlton and Fort Pitt, and had there attached their signatures to the said treaty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Edgar Dewdney, Indian Commissioner for the North-west Territories, and the said "Little Pine" and Pap-a-way or "the Lucky Man," Headmen of the said Bands, hereby giving their adhesion to the said treaty, have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Fort Walsh, in the said North-west Territories, this second day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Signed by the parties hereto, in the
presence of the undersigned wit-
nesses, the same having been ex-
plained to the Indians by the said
Edgar Dewdney, Esq., Indian
Commr., through the interpreters,
Edwd. McKay and P. Leveille. }

EDGAR DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner.

his
"LITTLE PINE." x
mark.
his
"THE LUCKY MAN." x
mark.

JAMES F. McLEOD, *Commissioner N.W.M.P.*
A. G. IRVINE, *Assistant Commissioner N.W.M.P.*
FRANK NORMAN, *Staff Constable N.W.M.P.*

ADHESION BY CREE INDIANS

WHEREAS, Big Bear, a Cree Chief, on behalf of his Band, comprising thirty lodges, inhabitants of the country covered by the treaty commonly known as "Treaty Number Six," made between Her Majesty the Queen, by Her Commissioners the Honourable Alexander Morris, the Honourable James McKay and the Honourable William Joseph Christie, of the one part, and the Plain and Wood Cree Tribe of Indians of the other part at Carlton, on the twenty-third and twenty-eighth days of August, and near Fort Pitt on the ninth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, who have not yet given in their adhesion to the said Treaty, have presented themselves to Allan Macdonald, Esq., Indian Agent of Treaty Number Four, and expressed a desire to join in the same treaty; and whereas the said Indian Agent has recognized the said "Big Bear" as the Chief of their Band.

NOW THIS INSTRUMENT WITNESSETH, that the said "Big Bear," for himself and on behalf of the Band which he represents, does transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of Her Government of the Dominion of Canada, all his right, title and interest whatsoever, which he has held or enjoyed, of, in and to the territory described and fully set out in the said treaty; also all his right, title and interest whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated, whether within the limits of any other treaty heretofore made or hereafter to be made with Indians, or elsewhere in Her Majesty's territories. To have and to hold the same unto and for the use of Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever. And do hereby agree to accept the several benefits, payments and reserves promised to the Indians, adhering to the said treaty at Carlton and Fort Pitt on the dates above mentioned; and further, do solemnly engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions contained on the part of the Indians therein named, to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty as if the said "Big Bear" and the Band which he represents had been originally contracting parties thereto, and had been present at the treaty at Carlton and Fort Pitt, and had then attached his signature to the said treaty as Chief of the said Band.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Allan Macdonald, Esquire, Indian Agent, and the said "Big Bear," Chief of the said Band, hereby giving his adhesion to the said treaty, have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Fort Walsh, in the said North-West Territories, this eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Signed by the parties hereto, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been explained to the Indians by the said Allan Macdonald, Esq., Indian Agent, through the Interpreter, Peter Hourie and Louis Leveillee.

his
JOE x TANNER,
mark.
PETER HOURIE,
his
LOUIS x LEVEILLEE,
mark.
his
PIE x A POT, Chief.
mark.

A. G. IRVINE, *Lieut.-Col., Com. N.W.M.P.*
JOHN COTTON, *Superintendent and Adjutant, N.W.M.P.*
AUGUSTUS JAKES, M.B., F.S.C., Lond., *Surgeon, N.W.M.P.*
FRANK NORMAN, *Inspector, N.W.M.P.*
A. SHURTLIFF, *Superintendent, N.W.M.P.*
W. R. ABBOTT, *Sergeant-Major, N.W.M.P.*
W. ROUTLEDGE, *Corporal, N.W.M.P.*
ALLAN MACDONALD, *Indian Agent, Treaty No. 4.*
his
BIG x BEAR, (*Chief.*)
mark.

ADHESION BY CREE INDIANS

We the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen, on behalf of ourselves and the other members of the Wood Cree Tribe of Indians, having had explained to us the terms of the treaty made and concluded near Carlton, on the 23rd day of August and on 28th day of said month respectively, and near Fort Pitt on the 9th day of September, 1876, between Her Majesty the Queen, by the Commissioners duly appointed to negotiate the said treaty, and the Plain and Wood Cree and other Tribes of Indians inhabiting the country within the limits defined in said treaty, but not having been present at the councils at which the articles of the said treaty were agreed upon, do now hereby for ourselves and the Bands which we represent, in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty being extended to us and the Bands which we represent, transfer, surrender, and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, all our right, title and interest whatsoever which we and the said Bands which we represent hold and enjoy, or have held and enjoyed, of, in and to the territory included within the following limits : All and singular that portion or tract of land being the north part of the Land District of Prince Albert, as shown on the maps published by the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, dated at Ottawa on the 31st day of August, 1885; the same tract being north of the northerly limit of Treaty No. 6, North-West Territory, containing 11,066 square miles, be the same more or less, and more particularly described as follows : Commencing at a point being the north-west corner of projected Township No. 70, Range 10, west of the Third Initial Meridian; thence easterly along the northern boundaries of projected Townships Nos. 70 to the north-east corner of projected Township No. 70, Range 13, west of the Second Initial Meridian; thence southerly following the east boundary of said 13th Range of projected Townships to the northern limits of Treaty No. 6. into the projected Township No. 80; thence westerly following the northerly limit of Treaty No. 6 to the south-eastern shore of Green Lake, being at the north-easterly part of projected Township No. 58, Range 10, west of the Third Initial Meridian; thence following the westerly shore of Green Lake to the main inlet thereof known as Beaver River; thence up the right bank of Beaver River to its intersection with the west boundary of projected Township No. 62, Range 10, west of the Third Initial Meridian ; thence northerly following the west boundary of projected townships of Range 10, west of the Third Initial Meridian, to the point of commencement.

Also, all our right, title and interest whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated, whether within the limits of any other treaty heretofore made, or hereafter to be made with Indians, and whether the said lands are situated in the North-West Territories or elsewhere in Her Majesty's Dominion, to have and to hold the same unto and for the use of Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever.

And we hereby agree to accept the several benefits, payments and reserves promised to the Indians adhering to the said treaty at Fort Pitt or Carlton; with the proviso as regards the amount to be expended annually for ammunition and twine, and as respects the amount to be expended for three years annually in provisions for the use of such Indians as are settled on reserves and are engaged in cultivating the soil, to assist them in such cultivation, that the expenditure on both of these items shall bear the same proportion to the number of Indians now treated with as the amounts for those two items as mentioned in Treaty No. 6 bore to the number of Indians then treated with. And we solemnly engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained on the part of the Chiefs and Indians therein named to be observed and performed, and we agree in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty, as if we ourselves and the Bands which we represent had been originally contracting parties thereto and had been present at the council held near Fort Pitt or near Carlton and had there attached our signatures to the said treaty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's special Commissioners and the Chiefs and Councillors of the Bands hereby giving their adhesion to the said treaty have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Montreal Lake this eleventh day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by the Venerable Archdeacon Mackay:

A. G. IRVINE, *Lt.-Colonel,*
Commissioner.

R. GOULET,
Commissioner.

A. J. MCNEILL,
Indian Department.

H. J. MOBERLY,
C. F., H. B. Co.

H. H. ALEXANDER,
Sergt., N. W. M. P.

C. V. ALLOWAY,

J. A. MACKAY,
Archdeacon of Saskatchewan.

JAMES ROBERTS,

WILLIAM CHARLES, x
his mark.

AMOS CHARLES, x
his mark.

JOSEPH CHARLES, x
his mark.

ELIAS ROBERTS, x
his mark.

JOHN COOK, x
his mark.

BENJAMIN BIRD, x
his mark.

ISAAC BIRD, x
his mark.

PATRICK BIRD, x
his mark.

MOSES BIRD, x
his mark.

Chiefs.

Councillors of James
Roberts' Band.

Councillors of William
Charles' Band.

Adhesions
to
Treaty Number Six

WHEREAS we the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen have had communication of the treaty commonly known as Treaty Number Six made between Her Majesty Queen Victoria and certain tribes of Indians at Carlton and Fort Pitt, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the intention of His Most Gracious Majesty King George VI, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to extend its provisions to us through His Commissioners, Malcolm McCrimmon and John Lothrop Grew, both of the City of Ottawa;

NOW THEREFORE we the said Chiefs and Headmen hereby for ourselves and the Indians whom we represent, in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty being extended to us and the Indians whom we represent, cede, transfer, surrender and relinquish to His Majesty the King, His heirs and successors, forever, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever to all lands in His Majesty's Dominions;

AND we hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments and reserves of the said treaty as therein stated, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by and carry out all the stipulations and obligations therein contained, to be observed and performed by the Chiefs and Indians therein named, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty, as if we ourselves and the Indians whom we represent had originally been contracting parties thereto;

AND His Majesty, the King, by His representatives, aforesaid, agrees that all the payments and provisions named in the said treaty to be made to each Chief and his Band shall be faithfully made and fulfilled to the aforesaid Chiefs and Headmen and the Indians whom they represent;

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, His Majesty's Commissioners and the said Chiefs and Headmen have set their hands as hereinafter set forth.

Signed at Rocky Mountain House on the 25th.....
 day of May.. 1944, by His Majesty's Commissioners
 and the Chief and Headmen representing the Band or
 group of Cree Indians comprising some
 families located by the Baptiste River, in the
 Province of Alberta, in the presence of the under-
 signed witnesses after having been first interpreted
 and explained.

Witnesses:

M. W. ...
 Commissioner

John R. Whith...

J. L. Grew
 Commissioner

R. H. J. Muller, Esq.

R. C. M. & Blin L. B. B. B. B.

Harry C. ...

Rev. W. A. Mackenzie

...

Rev. Rob. R. P. ...

J. Yellow Eyes

Signed at Rocky Mountain House on the 12th.....
 day of ..May....., 1950, by His Majesty's Commissioner
 and the Indians of the Band or group of Chippewa Indians
 located at ...Rocky Mountain House.....
 in the Province of Alberta, in the presence of the
 undersigned witnesses after having been first interpreted
 and explained.

Witnesses:

.....M. McErimmon.....
 Commissioner

.....Spokane..... James Day chief his + mark

.....John Hall..... Thomas Day chief his X mark

.....Fred Stelfox..... Simon Strawberry his X mark

.....J. B. Lee..... James Beaverbones his X mark

.....Barbara..... Alie Whitford his X mark

.....Frank..... Frank Strawberry his + mark

.....Andrew Moore..... Andrew Strawberry his + mark

.....Kaupandmas Lou.....

Witnesses:

S. Kent Sanderson	Joseph Bremner	his	+ mark
Offorensen	Wawaka chin	her	+ mark
Jac. Deschamps	Thomas Bremner	his	X mark
Alan S. Bulmer	Jimmie Strawberry	his	+ mark
Henry Stelfox	Chakka see	her	X mark
Henry Stelfox	John Muskeg	his	X mark
Henry Stelfox	John Muskeg		
Henry Stelfox	No case Muskeg	her	X mark
Henry Stelfox	Susie Strawberry	her	X mark
Gran McDonald Anderson	Jessie Strawberry	her	+ mark
Ida Mae McLeod	John Muskeg	his	+ mark
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

*Adhesion
to
Treaty Number Six*

WHEREAS we the undersigned Chief and Headmen have had communication of the treaty commonly known as Treaty Number Six made between Her Majesty Queen Victoria and certain tribes of Indians at Carlton and Fort Pitt, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the intention of His Most Gracious Majesty King George VI, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, to extend its provisions to us through His Commissioner, James Pember Brookbank Ostrander, of the City of Regina;

NOW THEREFORE we the said Chief and Headmen hereby for ourselves and the Indians whom we represent, in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty being extended to us and the Indians whom we represent, cede, transfer, surrender and relinquish to His Majesty the King, His heirs and successors, forever, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever to all lands in His Majesty's Dominions;

AND we hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments and reserves of the said treaty as therein stated, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by and carry out all the stipulations and obligations therein contained, to be observed and performed by the Chiefs and Indians therein named, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty, as if we ourselves and the Indians whom we represent had originally been contracting parties thereto;

AND His Majesty the King, by his representative, aforesaid, agrees that all the payments and provisions named in the said treaty to be made to each Chief and his Band shall be faithfully made and fulfilled to the aforesaid Chief and Headmen and the Indians whom they represent;

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, His Majesty's Commissioner and the said Chief and Headmen have set their hands as hereinafter set forth.

Signed at Witchekan Lake on the twenty-first
 day of November 1950, by His Majesty's
 Commissioner and the Chief and Headmen representing the
 Band or group of Cree Indians comprising some fourteen
 families located on the Witchekan Lake
 Indian Reserve in the Province of Saskatchewan, in the
 presence of the undersigned witnesses after having been
 first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

<u>W. J. McLeod</u>	<u>[Signature]</u> Commissioner
<u>J. T. Warden</u>	<u>his</u> <u>Thomas</u> <u>Mark</u> Chief
<u>R. Brainerd M. M.</u>	<u>his</u> <u>Jack</u> <u>T. Bear</u> <u>Mark</u>
<u>U. M. Gass</u>	<u>his</u> <u>Pete</u> <u>Bear</u> <u>Mark</u>
<u>R. M. Donald</u>	<u>his</u> <u>Shorty</u> <u>Marion</u> <u>Mark</u>
<u>J. W. Hearn</u>	<u>his</u> <u>George</u> <u>Thomas</u> <u>Mark</u>
<u>Emma Thomas</u>	<u>his</u> <u>John</u> <u>Thomas</u> <u>Mark</u>

Witnesses:

.. Annie Bear

.. J. F. Warden

.....

.....

.....

.....

.. Joe ^{his} X Thomas _{Mark}

.. Paddy ^{his} X Bear _{Mark}

.....

.....

.....

.....

Adhesion
to
Treaty Number Six

WHEREAS we the undersigned Indians have had communication of the treaty commonly known as Treaty Number Six made between Her Majesty Queen Victoria and certain tribes of Indians at Carlton and Fort Pitt, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the intention of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, to extend its provisions to us through His Commissioner, Malcolm McCrimmon, of the City of Ottawa;

NOW THEREFORE we the said Indians hereby in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty being extended to us cede, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, forever, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever to all lands in Canada;

AND we hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments and reserves of the said treaty as therein stated, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by and carry out all the stipulations and obligations therein contained, to be observed and performed by the Chiefs and Indians therein named, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty, as if we ourselves had originally been contracting parties thereto;

AND Her Majesty the Queen, by Her representative, aforesaid, agrees that all the payments and provisions named in the said treaty to be made to each Chief and his Band shall be faithfully made and fulfilled to the aforesaid Indians.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's Commissioner and the said Indians have set their hands as hereinafter set forth.

Signed at Bochin..... on the 18th
 day of August..... 1954, by Her Majesty's
 Commissioner and the Indians of the Saulteaux Band
 comprising some families located on the
 Saulteaux Indian Reserve in the Province of Saskatchewan,
 in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after having
 been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

Harvey J. Bell.....	M. McErimmon..... Commissioner
W. Cockburn.....	Wes + Katcheech
W. Cockburn.....	Gospe + Ukkipanace
H. J. Bell.....	Joe + D. J. J.
H. J. Bell.....	Jim + Night
T. Fraser.....	Joe + Ambler
T. Fraser.....	Harry + Thomas
T. Fraser.....	Richard + Gopher
T. Fraser.....	Joe Katcheech
Alan M. Smith.....	Bill Gopher

Witnesses

[Signature]
.....

T. Fraser
.....

[Signature]
.....

Alex. P. Smith
.....

T. Fraser
.....

[Signature]
.....

T. Fraser
.....

O. Bae.
.....

O. Bae.
.....

O. Bae.
.....

[Signature]
.....

[Signature]
.....

.....

.....

.....

Clara ^{has} X Gopher
.....
Helen ^{has} X Katschech
.....
Bill Wright
.....

Joseph Ironbow
.....

Alex. Gopher
.....

Alex. ^{has} X Maccaroni
.....

Annie Gopher
.....

Wesley ^{has} X Ironbow
.....

Mary ^{has} X Kachuck
.....

ap. ^{has} X Kachuck
.....

Jim Gopher
.....

Archie Neupanase
.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signed at Cochin on the15th..... day
ofMay..... 1956, by the following members
of the Saulteaux Indian Band in the Province of Saskatchewan
in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having
been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

Cst. R. W. Berggren.....

J. T. W. D.

J. T. W. D.

W. C. C.

Joe m. arte
Joe m. arte

Joe m. arte
Joe m. arte

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

John ^{His} ^{mark} S. Swimmer

John ^{His} ^{mark} S. Swimmer

George ^{His} ^{mark} K. K. K.

Bernice Swimmer

Francis ^{His} ^{mark} P. P. P.

John ^{His} ^{mark} P. P. P.

John ^{His} ^{mark} P. P. P.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

COPY OF TREATY
AND
SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY
No. 7,
MADE 22ND SEPT., AND 4TH DEC., 1877,
BETWEEN
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND THE
BLACKFEET
AND
OTHER INDIAN TRIBES,
AT THE BLACKFOOT CROSSING OF BOW RIVER
AND FORT MacLEOD.

Reprinted from the Edition of 1877 by

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957

COPY OF TREATY
AND
SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY
No. 7,
MADE 22ND SEPT., AND 4TH DEC., 1877,
BETWEEN
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND THE
BLACKFEET
AND
OTHER INDIAN TRIBES,
AT THE BLACKFOOT CROSSING OF BOW RIVER
AND FORT MacLEOD.

Reprinted from the Edition of 1877 by

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957

ARTICLES OF A TREATY

Made and concluded this twenty-second day of September, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioners, the Honorable David Laird, Lieutenant-Governor and Indian Superintendent of the North-West Territories, and James Farquharson MacLeod, C.M.G., Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, of the one part, and the Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan, Sarcee, Stony and other Indians, inhabitants of the Territory north of the United States Boundary Line, east of the central range of the Rocky Mountains, and south and west of Treaties numbers six and four, by their Head Chiefs and Minor Chiefs or Councillors, chosen as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part.

WHEREAS the Indians inhabiting the said Territory, have, pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioners, been convened at a meeting at the "Blackfoot Crossing" of the Bow River, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and the said Indians of the other;

And whereas the said Indians have been informed by Her Majesty's Commissioners that it is the desire of Her Majesty to open up for settlement, and such other purposes as to Her Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country, bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of Her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a Treaty, and arrange with them, so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty, and between them and Her Majesty's other subjects; and that Her Indian people may know and feel assured of what allowance they are to count upon and receive from Her Majesty's bounty and benevolence;

And whereas the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in Council, and being requested by Her Majesty's Commissioners to present their Head Chiefs and Minor Chiefs, or Councillors, who shall be authorized, on their behalf, to conduct such negotiations and sign any Treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for the faithful performance, by their respective Bands of such obligations as should be assumed by them, the said Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan and Sarcee Indians have therefore acknowledged for that purpose, the several Head and Minor Chiefs, and the said Stony Indians, the Chiefs and Councillors who have subscribed hereto, that thereupon in open Council the said Commissioners received and acknowledged the Head and Minor Chiefs and the Chiefs and Councillors presented for the purpose aforesaid;

And whereas the said Commissioners have proceeded to negotiate a Treaty with the said Indians; and the same has been finally agreed upon and concluded as follows, that is to say: the Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan, Sarcee, Stony and other Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter more fully described and defined, do hereby cede, release, surrender, and yield up to the Government of Canada for Her Majesty the Queen and her successors for ever, all their rights, titles, and privileges whatsoever to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:

Commencing at a point on the International Boundary due south of the western extremity of the Cypress Hills, thence west along the said boundary to the central range of the Rocky Mountains, or to the boundary of the Province of British Columbia, thence north-westerly along the said boundary to a point due

west of the source of the main branch of the Red Deer River, thence south-westerly and southerly following on the boundaries of the Tracts ceded by the Treaties numbered six and four to the place of commencement;

And also all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever, to all other lands wherever situated in the North-West Territories, or in any other portion of the Dominion of Canada:

To have and to hold the same to Her Majesty the Queen and her successors for ever:—

And Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees with her said Indians, that they shall have right to pursue their vocations of hunting throughout the Tract surrendered as heretofore described, subject to such regulations as may, from time to time, be made by the Government of the country, acting under the authority of Her Majesty and saving and excepting such Tracts as may be required or taken up from time to time for settlement, mining, trading or other purposes by Her Government of Canada; or by any of Her Majesty's subjects duly authorized therefor by the said Government.

It is also agreed between Her Majesty and Her said Indians that Reserves shall be assigned them of sufficient area to allow one square mile for each family of five persons, or in that proportion for larger and smaller families, and that said Reserves shall be located as follows, that is to say:

First.—The Reserves of the Blackfeet, Blood and Sarcee Bands of Indians, shall consist of a belt of land on the north side of the Bow and South Saskatchewan Rivers, of an average width of four miles along said rivers, down stream, commencing at a point on the Bow River twenty miles north-westerly of the Blackfoot Crossing thereof, and extending to the Red Deer River at its junction with the South Saskatchewan; also for the term of ten years, and no longer, from the date of the concluding of this Treaty, when it shall cease to be a portion of said Indian Reserves, as fully to all intents and purposes as if it had not at any time been included therein, and without any compensation to individual Indians for improvements, of a similar belt of land on the south side of the Bow and Saskatchewan Rivers of an average width of one mile along said rivers, down stream; commencing at the aforesaid point on the Bow River, and extending to a point one mile west of the coal seam on said river, about five miles below the said Blackfoot Crossing; beginning again one mile east of the said coal seam and extending to the mouth of Maple Creek at its junction with the South Saskatchewan; and beginning again at the junction of the Bow River with the latter river, and extending on both sides of the South Saskatchewan in an average width on each side thereof of one mile, along said river against the stream, to the junction of the Little Bow River with the latter river, reserving to Her Majesty, as may now or hereafter be required by Her for the use of Her Indian and other subjects, from all the Reserves hereinbefore described, the right to navigate the above mentioned rivers, to land and receive fuel cargoes on the shores and banks thereof, to build bridges and establish ferries thereon, to use the fords thereof and all the trails leading thereto, and to open such other roads through the said Reserves as may appear to Her Majesty's Government of Canada, necessary for the ordinary travel of her Indian and other subjects, due compensation being paid to individual Indians for improvements, when the same may be in any manner encroached upon by such roads.

Secondly.—That the Reserve of the Piegan Band of Indians shall be on the Old Man's River, near the foot of the Porcupine Hills, at a place called "Crow's Creek."

And, Thirdly.—The Reserve of the Stony Band of Indians shall be in the vicinity of Morleyville.

In view of the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the recent general good conduct of her said Indians, and in extinguishment of all their past claims, she

hereby, through her Commissioners, agrees to make them a present payment of twelve dollars each in cash to each man, woman, and child of the families here represented.

Her Majesty also agrees that next year, and annually afterwards forever, she will cause to be paid to the said Indians, in cash, at suitable places and dates, of which the said Indians shall be duly notified, to each Chief, twenty-five dollars, each minor Chief or Councillor (not exceeding fifteen minor Chiefs to the Blackfeet and Blood Indians, and four to the Piegan and Sarcee Bands, and five Councillors to the Stony Indian Bands), fifteen dollars, and to every other Indian of whatever age, five dollars; the same, unless there be some exceptional reason, to be paid to the heads of families for those belonging thereto.

Further, Her Majesty agrees that the sum of two thousand dollars shall hereafter every year be expended in the purchase of ammunition for distribution among the said Indians; Provided that if at any future time ammunition become comparatively unnecessary for said Indians, Her Government, with the consent of said Indians, or any of the Bands thereof, may expend the proportion due to such Band otherwise for their benefit.

Further, Her Majesty agrees that each Head Chief and Minor Chief, and each Chief and Councillor duly recognized as such, shall, once in every three years, during the term of their office, receive a suitable suit of clothing, and each Head Chief and Stony Chief, in recognition of the closing of the Treaty, a suitable medal and flag, and next year, or as soon as convenient, each Head Chief, and Minor Chief, and Stony Chief shall receive a Winchester rifle.

Further, Her Majesty agrees to pay the salary of such teachers to instruct the children of said Indians as to Her Government of Canada may seem advisable, when said Indians are settled on their Reserves and shall desire teachers.

Further, Her Majesty agrees to supply each Head and Minor Chief, and each Stony Chief, for the use of their Bands, ten axes, five handsaws, five augers, one grindstone, and the necessary files and whetstones.

And further, Her Majesty agrees that the said Indians shall be supplied as soon as convenient, after any Band shall make due application therefor, with the following cattle for raising stock, that is to say: for every family of five persons, and under, two cows; for every family of more than five persons, and less than ten persons, three cows; for every family of over ten persons, four cows; and every Head and Minor Chief, and every Stony Chief, for the use of their Bands, one bull; but if any Band desire to cultivate the soil as well as raise stock, each family of such Band shall receive one cow less than the above mentioned number, and in lieu thereof, when settled on their Reserves and prepared to break up the soil, two hoes, one spade, one scythe, and two hay forks, and for every three families, one plough and one harrow, and for each Band, enough potatoes, barley, oats, and wheat (if such seeds be suited for the locality of their Reserves) to plant the land actually broken up. All the aforesaid articles to be given, once for all, for the encouragement of the practice of agriculture among the Indians.

And the undersigned Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan and Sarcee Head Chiefs and Minor Chiefs, and Stony Chiefs and Councillors on their own behalf and on behalf of all other Indians inhabiting the Tract within ceded do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this Treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. They promise and engage that they will, in all respects, obey and abide by the Law, that they will maintain peace and good order between each other and between themselves and other tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of Her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians, Half Breeds or Whites, now inhabiting, or hereafter to inhabit, any part of the said ceded tract; and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tract, or the

property of Her Majesty the Queen, or interfere with or trouble any person, passing or travelling through the said tract or any part thereof, and that they will assist the officers of Her Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this Treaty, or infringing the laws in force in the country so ceded.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF HER MAJESTY'S said Commissioners, and the said Indian Head and Minor Chiefs, and Stony Chiefs and Councillors, have hereunto subscribed and set their hands, at the "Blackfoot Crossing" of the Bow River, the day and year herein first above written.

Signed by the Chiefs and Councillors within named in presence of the following witnesses, the same having been first explained by James Bird, Interpreter.

A. G. IRVINE, Ass't. Com., N.W.M.P.
J. McDougall, Missionary.
JEAN L'HEUREUX.
W. WINDER, Inspector.
T. N. F. CROZIER, Inspector.
E. DALRYMPLE CLARK, Lieut. & Adjutant N.W.M.P.
A. SHURTLIFF, Sub Inspector.
C. E. DENING, Sub Inspector.
W. D. AUTROBUS, Sub Inspector.
FRANK NORMAN, Staff Constable.
MARY J. MACLEOD
JULIA WINDER
JULIA SHURTLIFF
E. HARDISTY
A. McDougall.
E. A. BARRETT.

CONSTANTINE SCOLLEN, Priest, witness to signatures of Stonixosak and those following.

CHARLES E. CONRAD.
THOS J. BOGG.

DAVID LAIRD, Lieutenant-Governor of North-West Territories, and Special Indian Commissioner.

JAMES F. MACLEOD, Lieut.-Colonel, Com. N.W.M.P., and Special Indian Commissioner.

CHAPO-MEXICO, or Crowfoot, his
Head Chief of the South x
Blackfeet. mark.

MATOSE-APIW, or Old Sun, his
Head Chief of the North x
Blackfeet. mark.

STAMISCOTOCAR, or Bull Head. his
Head Chief of the Sarcees. x
mark.

MEKASTO, or Red Crow his
Head Chief of the South Bloods x
mark.

NATOSE-ONISTORS, or Medicine his
Calf x
mark.

POKAPIW-OTOIAN, or Bad Head his
x
mark.

SOTENAH, or Rainy Chief, his
Head Chief of the North x
Bloods. mark.

TAKOYE-STAMIX, or Fiend Bull. his
x
mark.

AKKA-KITCIPIMIW-OTAS, or many his
spotted horses. x
mark.

ATTISTAH-MACAN, or Running his
Rabbit. x
mark.

	PITAH-PEKIS, or Eagle Rib.	his x mark.	
	SAKOYE-AOTAN, or Heavy Shield, Head Chief of the Middle Blackfeet.	his x mark.	
	ZOATZE-TAPITAPIW, or Setting on an Eagle Tail.	his x	
	Head Chief of the North Piegons	mark.	
	AKKA-MAKKOYE, or Many Swans	his x mark.	
	APENAKO-SAPOP, or Morning Plume	his x mark.	
	MAS-GWA-AH-SID, or Bear's Paw	his x mark.	Stony Chiefs
	CHE-NE-KA, or John,	his x mark.	
	KI-CHI-PWOT, or Jacob,	his x mark.	
	STAMIX-OSOK, or Bull Backfat,	his x mark.	
	EMITAH-APIKINNE, or White Striped Dog,	his x mark.	
	MATAPI-KOMOTZIW, or the Captive or Stolen Person,	his x mark.	
	APAWAWAKOSOW, or White Antelope,	his x mark.	
	MAKOYE-KIN, or Wolf Collar,	his x mark.	
	AYE-STIPIS-SIMAT, or Heavily Whipped,	his x mark.	
	KISSOUM, or Day Light,	his x mark.	
	PITAH-OTOCAN, or Eagle Head,	his x mark.	
	APAW-STAMIX, or Weasel Bull,	his x mark.	
	ONISTAH-POKAH, or White Calf,	his x mark.	

NETAH-KITEI-PI-MEW, or Only Spot,	his x mark.
AKAK-OTOS, or Many Horses,	his x mark.
STOKIMATIS, or The Drum	his x mark.
PITAH-ANNES or Eagle Robe	his x mark.
PITAH-OTISKIN, or Eagle Shoe,	his x mark.
STAMIXO-TA-KA-PIW, or Bull Turn Round	his x mark.
MASTE-PITAH, or Crow Eagle,	his x mark.
JAMES DIXON,	his x mark.
ABRAHAM KECHEPWOT,	his x mark.
PATRICK KECHEPWOT,	his x mark.
GEORGE MOY-ANY-MEN,	his x mark.
GEORGE CRAWLOR,	his x mark.
EKAS-KINE, or Low Horn,	his x mark.
KAYO-OKOSIS, or Bear Shield,	his x mark.
PONOKAH-STAMIX, or Bull Elk,	his x mark.
OMAKSI SAPOP, or Big Plume,	his x mark.
ONISTAH, or Calf Robe,	his x mark.
PITAH-SIKSINUM, or White Eagle,	his x mark.

Stony Councilors

APAW-ONISTAW, or Weasel Calf,	his x mark.
ATTISTA-HAES, or Rabbit Carrier,	his x mark.
PITAH, or Eagle,	his x mark.
PITAH-ONISTAH, or Eagle White Calf,	his x mark.
KAYE-TAPO, or Going to Bear,	his x mark.

We the members of the Blackfoot tribe of Indians having had explained to us the terms of the Treaty made and concluded at the Blackfoot Crossing of the Bow River, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven;

Between Her Majesty the Queen, by Her Commissioners duly appointed to negotiate the said Treaty and the Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan, Sarcee, Stony and other Indian inhabitants of the country within the limits defined in the said Treaty, but not having been present at the Councils at which the articles of the said Treaty were agreed upon, do now hereby, for ourselves and the Bands which we represent, in consideration of the provisions of the said Treaty being extended to us and the Bands which we represent, transfer, surrender and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, to and for the use of Her Government of the Dominion of Canada, all our right, title, and interest whatsoever which we and the said Bands which we represent have held or enjoyed of in and to the territory described and fully set out in the said Treaty; also, all our right, title, and interest whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated, whether within the limits of any other Treaty heretofore made or hereafter to be made with Indians, or elsewhere in Her Majesty's territories, to have and to hold the same unto and for the use of Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever;

And we hereby agree to accept the several benefits, payments, and Reserves promised to the Indians under the Chiefs adhering to the said Treaty at the Blackfoot Crossing of the Bow River, and we solemnly engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained on the part of the Chiefs and Indians therein named, to be observed and performed and in all things to conform to the articles of the said Treaty, as if we ourselves and the Bands which we represent had been originally contracting parties thereto and had been present at the Councils held at the Blackfoot Crossing of the Bow River, and had there attached our signatures to the said Treaty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, James Farquharson MacLeod, C.M.G., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to negotiate the said Treaty, and the Chief of the Band, hereby giving their adhesion to the said Treaty, have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Fort MacLeod, this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Signed by the parties hereto
in the presence of the under-
signed witnesses, the same hav-
ing been explained to the Indians
by the said James Farquharson
MacLeod, one of the Commis-
sioners appointed to negotiate
the said Treaty, through the
interpreter, Jerry Potts, in the
presence of

JAMES F. MACLEOD, LIEUT. COL.,
Special Indian Commissioner.
MEANXKISTOMACH his
or Three Bulls x
mark.

A. G. IRVINE,
Assistant Commissioner.

E. DALRMYMLE CLARK,
Lieutenant and Adjutant N.W.M.P.

CHARLES E. CONRAD,
W. WINDER,
Inspector.

TREATY No. 8

MADE JUNE 21, 1899

AND

ADHESIONS, REPORTS, ETC.

Reprinted from the 1899 edition by

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957

TREATY No. 8

MADE JUNE 21, 1899

AND

ADHESIONS, REPORTS, ETC.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS FOR TREATY No. 8

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 22nd September, 1899.

The Honourable

CLIFFORD SIFTON,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to transmit herewith the treaty which, under the Commission issued to us on the 5th day of April last, we have made with the Indians of the provisional district of Athabasca and parts of the country adjacent thereto, as described in the treaty and shown on the map attached.

The date fixed for meeting the Indians at Lesser Slave Lake was the 8th of June, 1899. Owing, however, to unfavourable weather and lack of boatmen, we did not reach the point until the 19th. But one of the Commissioners—Mr. Ross—who went overland from Edmonton to the Lake, was fortunately present when the Indians first gathered. He was thus able to counteract the consequences of the delay and to expedite the work of the Commission by preliminary explanations of its objects.

We met the Indians on the 20th, and on the 21st the treaty was signed.

As the discussions at the different points followed on much the same lines, we shall confine ourselves to a general statement of their import. There was a marked absence of the old Indian style of oratory. Only among the Wood Crees were any formal speeches made, and these were brief. The Beaver Indians are taciturn. The Chipewyans confined themselves to asking questions and making brief arguments. They appeared to be more adept at cross-examination than at speech-making, and the Chief at Fort Chipewyan displayed considerable keenness of intellect and much practical sense in pressing the claims of his band. They all wanted as liberal, if not more liberal terms, than were granted to the Indians of the plains. Some expected to be fed by the Government after the making of treaty, and all asked for assistance in seasons of distress and urged that the old and indigent who were no longer able to hunt and trap and were consequently often in distress should be cared for by the Government. They requested that medicines be furnished. At Vermilion, Chipewyan and Smith's Landing, an earnest appeal was made for the services of a medical man. There was expressed at every point the fear that the making of the treaty would be followed by the curtailment of the hunting and fishing privileges, and many were impressed with the notion that the treaty would lead to taxation and enforced military service. They seemed desirous of securing educational advantages for their children, but stipulated that in the matter of schools there should be no interference with their religious beliefs.

We pointed out that the Government could not undertake to maintain Indians in idleness; that the same means of earning a livelihood would continue after the treaty as existed before it, and that the Indians would be expected to make use of them. We told them that the Government was always ready to

give relief in cases of actual destitution, and that in seasons of distress they would without any special stipulation in the treaty receive such assistance as it was usual to give in order to prevent starvation among Indians in any part of Canada; and we stated that the attention of the Government would be called to the need of some special provision being made for assisting the old and indigent who were unable to work and dependent on charity for the means of sustaining life. We promised that supplies of medicines would be put in the charge of persons selected by the Government at different points, and would be distributed free to those of the Indians who might require them. We explained that it would be practically impossible for the Government to arrange for regular medical attendance upon Indians so widely scattered over such an extensive territory. We assured them, however, that the Government would always be ready to avail itself of any opportunity of affording medical service just as it provided that the physician attached to the Commission should give free attendance to all Indians whom he might find in need of treatment as he passed through the country.

Our chief difficulty was the apprehension that the hunting and fishing privileges were to be curtailed. The provision in the treaty under which ammunition and twine is to be furnished went far in the direction of quieting the fears of the Indians, for they admitted that it would be unreasonable to furnish the means of hunting and fishing if laws were to be enacted which would make hunting and fishing so restricted as to render it impossible to make a livelihood by such pursuits. But over and above the provision, we had to solemnly assure them that only such laws as to hunting and fishing as were in the interest of the Indians and were found necessary in order to protect the fish and fur-bearing animals would be made, and that they would be as free to hunt and fish after the treaty as they would be if they never entered into it.

We assured them that the treaty would not lead to any forced interference with their mode of life, that it did not open the way to the imposition of any tax, and that there was no fear of enforced military service. We showed them that, whether treaty was made or not, they were subject to the law, bound to obey it, and liable to punishment for any infringements of it. We pointed out that the law was designed for the protection of all, and must be respected by all the inhabitants of the country, irrespective of colour or origin; and that, in requiring them to live at peace with white men who came into the country, and not to molest them in person or in property, it only required them to do what white men were required to do as to the Indians.

As to education, the Indians were assured that there was no need of any special stipulation, as it was the policy of the Government to provide in every part of the country, as far as circumstances would permit, for the education of Indian children, and that the law, which was as strong as a treaty, provided for non-interference with the religion of the Indians in schools maintained or assisted by the Government.

We should add that the chief of the Chipewyans of Fort Chipewyan asked that the Government should undertake to have a railway built into the country, as the cost of goods which the Indians require would be thereby cheapened and the prosperity of the country enhanced. He was told that the Commissioners had no authority to make any statement in the matter further than to say that his desire would be made known to the Government.

When we conferred, after the first meeting with the Indians at Lesser Slave Lake, we came to the conclusion that it would be best to make one treaty covering the whole of the territory ceded, and to take adhesions thereto from the Indians to be met at the other points rather than to make several separate treaties. The treaty was therefore so drawn as to provide three ways in which assistance

is to be given to the Indians, in order to accord with the conditions of the country and to meet the requirements of the Indians in the different parts of the territory.

In addition to the annuity, which we found it necessary to fix at the figures of Treaty Six, which covers adjacent territory, the treaty stipulates that assistance in the form of seed and implements and cattle will be given to those of the Indians who may take to farming, in the way of cattle and mowers to those who may devote themselves to cattle-raising, and that ammunition and twine will be given to those who continue to fish and hunt. The assistance in farming and ranching is only to be given when the Indians actually take to these pursuits, and it is not likely that for many years there will be a call for any considerable expenditure under these heads. The only Indians of the territory ceded who are likely to take to cattle-raising are those about Lesser Slave Lake and along the Peace River, where there is quite an extent of ranching country; and although there are stretches of cultivable land in those parts of the country, it is not probable that the Indians will, while present conditions obtain, engage in farming further than the raising of roots in a small way, as is now done to some extent. In the main the demand will be for ammunition and twine, as the great majority of the Indians will continue to hunt and fish for a livelihood. It does not appear likely that the conditions of the country on either side of the Athabasca and Slave Rivers or about Athabasca Lake will be so changed as to affect hunting or trapping, and it is safe to say that so long as the fur-bearing animals remain, the great bulk of the Indians will continue to hunt and to trap.

The Indians are given the option of taking reserves or land in severalty. As the extent of the country treated for made it impossible to define reserves or holdings, and as the Indians were not prepared to make selections, we confined ourselves to an undertaking to have reserves and holdings set apart in the future, and the Indians were satisfied with the promise that this would be done when required. There is no immediate necessity for the general laying out of reserves or the allotting of land. It will be quite time enough to do this as advancing settlement makes necessary the surveying of the land. Indeed, the Indians were generally averse to being placed on reserves. It would have been impossible to have made a treaty if we had not assured them that there was no intention of confining them to reserves. We had to very clearly explain to them that the provision for reserves and allotments of land were made for their protection, and to secure to them in perpetuity a fair portion of the land ceded, in the event of settlement advancing.

After making the treaty at Lesser Slave Lake it was decided that, in order to offset the delay already referred to, it would be necessary for the Commission to divide. Mr. Ross and Mr. McKenna accordingly set out for Fort St. John on the 22nd of June. The date appointed for meeting the Indians there was the 21st. When the decision to divide was come to, a special messenger was despatched to the Fort with a message to the Indians explaining the delay, advising them that Commissioners were travelling to meet them, and requesting them to wait at the Fort. Unfortunately the Indians had dispersed and gone to their hunting grounds before the messenger arrived and weeks before the date originally fixed for the meeting, and when the Commissioners got within some miles of St. John the messenger met them with a letter from the Hudson's Bay Company's officer there advising them that the Indians after consuming all their provisions, set off on the 1st June in four different bands and in as many different directions for the regular hunt; that there was not a man at St. John who knew the country and could carry word of the Commissioners' coming, and even if there were it would take three weeks or a month to get the Indians in. Of course there was nothing to do but return. It may be stated, however, that what happened was not altogether unforeseen. We had grave doubts of being able to get to St. John in time to meet the Indians, but as they were reported to be rather disturbed and ill-disposed on account of the actions of miners passing

through their country, it was thought that it would be well to show them that the Commissioners were prepared to go into their country, and that they had put forth every possible effort to keep the engagement made by the Government.

The Commissioners on their return from St. John met the Beaver Indians of Dunvegan on the 21st day of June and secured their adhesion to the treaty. They then proceeded to Fort Chipewyan and to Smith's Landing on the Slave River and secured the adhesion of the Cree and Chipewyan Indians at these points on the 13th and 17th days of July respectively.

In the meantime Mr. Laird met the Cree and Beaver Indians at Peace River Landing and Vermilion, and secured their adhesion on the 1st and 8th days of July respectively. He then proceeded to Fond du Lac on Lake Athabasca, and obtained the adhesion of the Chipewyan Indians there on the 25th and 27th days of July.

After treating with the Indians at Smith, Mr. Ross and Mr. McKenna found it necessary to separate in order to make sure of meeting the Indians at Wabiscow on the date fixed. Mr. McKenna accordingly went to Fort McMurray, where he secured the adhesion of the Chipewyan and Cree Indians on the 4th day of August, and Mr. Ross proceeded to Wabiscow, where he obtained the adhesion of the Cree Indians on the 14th day of August.

The Indians with whom we treated differ in many respects from the Indians of the organized territories. They indulge in neither paint nor feathers, and never clothe themselves in blankets. Their dress is of the ordinary style and many of them were well clothed. In the summer they live in teepees, but many of them have log houses in which they live in winter. The Cree language is the chief language of trade, and some of the Beavers and Chipewyans speak it in addition to their own tongues. All the Indians we met were with rare exceptions professing Christians, and showed evidences of the work which missionaries have carried on among them for many years. A few of them have had their children avail themselves of the advantages afforded by boarding schools established at different missions. None of the tribes appear to have any very definite organization. They are held together mainly by the language bond. The chiefs and headmen are simply the most efficient hunters and trappers. They are not law-makers and leaders in the sense that the chiefs and headmen of the plains and of old Canada were. The tribes have no very distinctive characteristics, and as far as we could learn no traditions of any import. The Wood Crees are an off-shoot of the Crees of the South. The Beaver Indians bear some resemblance to the Indians west of the mountains. The Chipewyans are physically the superior tribe. The Beavers have apparently suffered most from scrofula and phthisis, and there are marks of these diseases more or less among all the tribes.

Although in manners and dress the Indians of the North are much further advanced in civilization than other Indians were when treaties were made with them, they stand as much in need of the protection afforded by the law to aborigines as do any other Indians of the country, and are as fit subjects for the paternal care of the Government.

It may be pointed out that hunting in the North differs from hunting as it was on the plains in that the Indians hunt in a wooded country and instead of moving in bands go individually or in family groups.

Our journey from point to point was so hurried that we are not in a position to give any description of the country ceded which would be of value. But we may say that about Lesser Slave Lake there are stretches of country which appear well suited for ranching and mixed farming; that on both sides of the Peace River there are extensive prairies and some well wooded country; that at Vermilion, on the Peace, two settlers have successfully carried on mixed

farming on a pretty extensive scale for several years, and that the appearance of the cultivated fields of the Mission there in July showed that cereals and roots were as well advanced as in any portion of the organized territories. The country along the Athabasca River is well wooded and there are miles of tar-saturated banks. But as far as our restricted view of the Lake Athabasca and Slave River country enabled us to judge, its wealth, apart from possible mineral development, consists exclusively in its fisheries and furs.

In going from Peace River Crossing to St. John, the trail which is being constructed under the supervision of the Territorial Government from moneys provided by Parliament was passed over. It was found to be well located. The grading and bridge work is of a permanent character, and the road is sure to be an important factor in the development of the country.

We desire to express our high appreciation of the valuable and most willing service rendered by Inspector Snyder and the corps of police under him, and at the same time to testify to the efficient manner in which the members of our staff performed their several duties. The presence of a medical man was much appreciated by the Indians, and Dr. West, the physician to the Commission, was most assiduous in attending to the great number of Indians who sought his services. We would add that the Very Reverend Father Lacombe, who was attached to the Commission, zealously assisted us in treating with the Crees.

The actual number of Indians paid was:—

7 Chiefs at \$32.....	\$ 224 00
23 Headmen at \$22.....	506 00
2,187 Indians at \$12.....	26,244 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 26,974 00

A detailed statement of the Indians treated with and of the money paid is appended.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

DAVID LAIRD,

J. H. ROSS,

J. A. J. McKENNA.

Indian Treaty Commissioners.

STATEMENT of Indians paid Annuity and Gratuity Moneys in Treaty No. 8,
during 1899.

	Chiefs.	Headmen.	Other Indians.	Cash Paid each Band.	Total Cash Paid.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
LESSER SLAVE LAKE					
<i>Keenoostayo's Band (Crees)—</i>					
Chief at \$32.....	1			32 00	
Headmen at \$22.....		4		88 00	
Other Indians at \$12.....			241	2,892 00	3,012 00
<i>Captain's Band (Crees)—</i>					
Headman.....		1		22 00	
Other Indians.....			22	264 00	286 00
PEACE RIVER LANDING.					
<i>Duncan Tastawit's Band (Crees and Beavers)—</i>					
Headman.....		1		22 00	
Other Indians.....			46	552 00	574 00
VERMILION.					
<i>Ambroise Tete-Noire's Band (Beavers)—</i>					
Chief.....	1			32 00	
Headman.....		1		22 00	
Other Indians.....			148	1,776 00	1,830 00
<i>Tall Cree Band (Crees)—</i>					
Headman.....		1		22 00	
Other Indians.....			64	768 00	790 00
DUNVEGAN.					
<i>Beaver Band—</i>					
Headman.....		1		22 00	
Other Indians.....			33	396 00	418 00
RED RIVER POST, PEACE RIVER.					
<i>Crees paid as part of Band—Cree Band at Vermilion—</i>					
Indians.....			66	792 00	792 00
FORT CHIPEWYAN.					
<i>Chipewyan Band—</i>					
Chief.....	1			32 00	
Headmen.....		2		44 00	
Other Indians.....			407	4,884 00	4,960 00
<i>Cree Band—</i>					
Chief.....	1			32 00	
Headmen.....		2		44 00	
Other Indians.....			183	2,196 00	2,272 00
SMITH'S LANDING.					
<i>Chipewyan Band—</i>					
Chief.....	1			32 00	
Headmen.....		2		44 00	
Other Indians.....			280	3,360 00	3,436 00
FOND DU LAC.					
<i>Chipewyan Band—</i>					
Chief.....	1			32 00	
Headmen.....		2		44 00	
Other Indians.....			376	4,512 00	4,588 00

STATEMENT of Indians paid Annuity and Gratuity, &c.—*Concluded.*

	Chiefs.	Headmen.	Other Indians.	Cash Paid each Band.	Total Cash Paid.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
FORT McMURRAY.					
<i>Cree and Chipewyan Bands—</i>					
Headmen.....		2		44 00	
Other Indians.....			130	1,560 00	
					1,604 00
WABISCOW.					
<i>Cree Band—</i>					
Chief.....	1			32 00	
Headmen.....		4		88 00	
Other Indians.....			191	2,292 00	
					2,412 00
Total.....	7	23	2,187		26,974 00

SUMMARY.

7 Chiefs at \$32.....	\$ 224 00
23 Headmen at \$22.....	506 00
2,187 Other Indians at \$12.....	26,224 00
2,217.....	\$ 26,974 00

Certified correct,

DAVID LAIRD,

J. H. ROSS,

J. A. J. McKENNA.

Indian Treaty Commissioners.

WINNIPEG, MAN., September 22, 1899.

TREATY No. 8.

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded at the several dates mentioned therein, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, between Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioners the Honourable David Laird, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Indian Commissioner for the said Province and the Northwest Territories; James Andrew Joseph McKenna, of Ottawa, Ontario, Esquire, and the Honourable James Hamilton Ross, of Regina, in the Northwest Territories, of the one part; and the Cree, Beaver, Chipewyan and other Indians, inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their Chiefs and Headmen, hereunto subscribed, of the other part:—

WHEREAS, the Indians inhabiting the territory hereinafter defined have, pursuant to notice given by the Honourable Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in the year 1898, been convened to meet a Commission representing Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada at certain places in the said territory in this present year 1899, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and the said Indians of the other.

AND WHEREAS, the said Indians have been notified and informed by Her Majesty's said Commission that it is Her desire to open for settlement, immigration, trade, travel, mining, lumbering, and such other purposes as to Her

Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of Her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty, and arrange with them, so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty's other subjects, and that Her Indian people may know and be assured of what allowances they are to count upon and receive from Her Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

AND WHEREAS, the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in council at the respective points named hereunder, and being requested by Her Majesty's Commissioners to name certain Chiefs and Headmen who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have therefore acknowledged for that purpose the several Chiefs and Headmen who have subscribed hereto.

AND WHEREAS, the said Commissioners have proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the Cree, Beaver, Chipewyan and other Indians, inhabiting the district hereinafter defined and described, and the same has been agreed upon and concluded by the respective bands at the dates mentioned hereunder, the said Indians DO HEREBY CEDE, RELEASE, SURRENDER AND YIELD UP to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for Her Majesty the Queen and Her successors for ever, all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever, to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:—

Commencing at the source of the main branch of the Red Deer River in Alberta, thence due west to the central range of the Rocky Mountains, thence northwesterly along the said range to the point where it intersects the 60th parallel of north latitude, thence east along said parallel to the point where it intersects Hay River, thence northeasterly down said river to the south shore of Great Slave Lake, thence along the said shore northeasterly (and including such rights to the islands in said lakes as the Indians mentioned in the treaty may possess), and thence easterly and northeasterly along the south shores of Christie's Bay and McLeod's Bay to old Fort Reliance near the mouth of Lockhart's River, thence southeasterly in a straight line to and including Black Lake, thence southwesterly up the stream from Cree Lake, thence including said lake southwesterly along the height of land between the Athabasca and Churchill Rivers to where it intersects the northern boundary of Treaty Six, and along the said boundary easterly, northerly and southwesterly, to the place of commencement.

AND ALSO the said Indian rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated in the Northwest Territories, British Columbia, or in any other portion of the Dominion of Canada.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same to Her Majesty the Queen and Her successors for ever.

And Her Majesty the Queen HEREBY AGREES with the said Indians that they shall have right to pursue their usual vocations of hunting, trapping and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as heretofore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Government of the country, acting under the authority of Her Majesty, and saving and excepting such tracts as may be required or taken up from time to time for settlement, mining, lumbering, trading or other purposes.

And Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside reserves for such bands as desire reserves, the same not to exceed in all one square mile for each family of five for such number of families as may elect to reside on reserves, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families; and for such families or individual Indians as may prefer to live apart from band reserves,

Her Majesty undertakes to provide land in severalty to the extent of 160 acres to each Indian, the land to be conveyed with a proviso as to non-alienation without the consent of the Governor General in Council of Canada, the selection of such reserves, and lands in severalty, to be made in the manner following, namely, the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs shall depute and send a suitable person to determine and set apart such reserves and lands, after consulting with the Indians concerned as to the locality which may be found suitable and open for selection.

Provided, however, that Her Majesty reserves the right to deal with any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved for any band as She may see fit; and also that the aforesaid reserves of land, or any interest therein, may be sold or otherwise disposed of by Her Majesty's Government for the use and benefit of the said Indians entitled thereto, with their consent first had and obtained.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and Her said Indian subjects that such portions of the reserves and lands above indicated as may at any time be required for public works, buildings, railways, or roads of whatsoever nature may be appropriated for that purpose by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada, due compensation being made to the Indians for the value of any improvements thereon, and an equivalent in land, money or other consideration for the area of the reserve so appropriated.

And with a view to show the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of Her Indians, and in extinguishment of all their past claims, She hereby, through Her Commissioners, agrees to make each Chief a present of thirty-two dollars in cash, to each Headman twenty-two dollars, and to every other Indian of whatever age, of the families represented at the time and place of payment, twelve dollars.

Her Majesty also agrees that next year, and annually afterwards for ever, She will cause to be paid to the said Indians in cash, at suitable places and dates, of which the said Indians shall be duly notified, to each Chief twenty-five dollars, each Headman, not to exceed four to a large Band and two to a small Band, fifteen dollars, and to every other Indian, of whatever age, five dollars, the same, unless there be some exceptional reason, to be paid only to heads of families for those belonging thereto.

FURTHER, Her Majesty agrees that each Chief, after signing the treaty, shall receive a silver medal and a suitable flag, and next year, and every third year thereafter, each Chief and Headman shall receive a suitable suit of clothing.

FURTHER, Her Majesty agrees to pay the salaries of such teachers to instruct the children of said Indians as to Her Majesty's Government of Canada may seem advisable.

FURTHER, Her Majesty agrees to supply each Chief of a Band that selects a reserve, for the use of that Band, ten axes, five hand-saws, five augers, one grindstone, and the necessary files and whetstones.

FURTHER, Her Majesty agrees that each Band that elects to take a reserve and cultivate the soil, shall, as soon as convenient after such reserve is set aside and settled upon, and the Band has signified its choice and is prepared to break up the soil, receive two hoes, one spade, one scythe and two hay forks for every family so settled, and for every three families one plough and one harrow, and to the Chief, for the use of his Band, two horses or a yoke of oxen, and for each Band potatoes, barley, oats and wheat (if such seed be suited to the locality of the reserve), to plant the land actually broken up, and provisions for one month in the spring for several years while planting such seeds; and to every family one cow, and every Chief one bull, and one mowing-machine and one reaper

for the use of his Band when it is ready for them; for such families as prefer to raise stock instead of cultivating the soil, every family of five persons, two cows, and every Chief two bulls and two mowing-machines when ready for their use, and a like proportion for smaller or larger families. The aforesaid articles, machines and cattle to be given one for all for the encouragement of agriculture and stock raising; and for such Bands as prefer to continue hunting and fishing, as much ammunition and twine for making nets annually as will amount in value to one dollar per head of the families so engaged in hunting and fishing.

And the undersigned Cree, Beaver, Chipewyan and other Indian Chiefs and Headmen, on their own behalf and on behalf of all the Indians whom they represent, DO HEREBY SOLEMNLY PROMISE and engage to strictly observe this Treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen.

THEY PROMISE AND ENGAGE that they will, in all respects, obey and abide by the law; that they will maintain peace between each other, and between themselves and other tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of Her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians, half-breeds or whites, this year inhabiting and hereafter to inhabit any part of the said ceded territory; and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tract, or of any other district or country, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tract or any part thereof, and that they will assist the officers of Her Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this Treaty or infringing the law in force in the country so ceded.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the Cree Chief and Headmen of Lesser Slave Lake and the adjacent territory, HAVE HEREUNTO SET THEIR HANDS at Lesser Slave Lake on the twenty-first day of June, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties hereto, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by Albert Tate and Samuel Cunningham, Interpreters.

Father A. LACOMBE,
GEO. HOLMES,
†E. GROUARD, O.M.I.
W. G. WHITE,
JAMES WALKER,
J. ARTHUR COTÉ,
A. E. SNYDER, Insp. N.W.M.P.,
H. B. ROUND,
HARRISON S. YOUNG,
J. F. PRUD'HOMME,
J. W. MARTIN,
C. MAIR,
H. A. CONROY,
PIERRE DESCHAMBEAULT,
J. H. PICARD,
RICHARD SECORD,
M. MCCAULEY.

DAVID LAIRD, *Treaty Commissioner*,
J. A. J. MCKENNA, *Treaty Commissioner*,
J. H. ROSS, *Treaty Commissioner*,

his

KEE NOO SHAY OO x *Chief*,
mark

his

MOOSTOOS x *Headman*,
mark

his

FELIX GIROUX x *Headman*,
mark

his

WEE CHEE WAY SIS x *Headman*,
mark

his

CHARLES NEE SUE TA SIS x *Headman*,
mark

his

CAPTAIN x *Headman*, from Sturgeon
mark Lake.

In witness whereof the Chairman of Her Majesty's Commissioners and the Headman of the Indians of Peace River Landing and the adjacent territory, in

behalf of himself and the Indians whom he represents, have hereunto set their hands at the said Peace River Landing on the first day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Signed by the parties hereto, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by Father A. Lacombe and John Boucher, interpreters.	{	DAVID LAIRD, <i>Chairman of Indian Treaty Commissioners,</i>
		his
		DUNCAN x TASTAOOSTS, <i>Headman of Crees</i> mark

A. LACOMBE,
†E. GROUARD, O.M.I., Ev. d'Ibora,
GEO. HOLMES,
HENRY MCCORRISTER,
K. F. ANDERSON, Sgt., N.W.M.P.
PIERRE DESCHAMBEAULT,
H. A. CONROY,
T. A. BRICK,
HARRISON S. YOUNG,
J. W. MARTIN,
DAVID CURRY.

In witness whereof the Chairman of Her Majesty's Commissioners and the Chief and Headmen of the Beaver and Headman of the Crees and other Indians of Vermilion and the adjacent territory, in behalf of themselves and the Indians whom they represent, have hereunto set their hands at Vermilion on the eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by Father A. Lacombe and John Bourassa, Interpreters.	{	DAVID LAIRD,
		<i>Chairman of Indian Treaty Coms.,</i>
		his
		AMBROSE x TETE NOIRE, <i>Chief Beaver</i> mark <i>Indians.</i>
		his
		PIERROT x FOURNIER, <i>Headman Beaver</i> mark <i>Indians.</i>
		his <i>Headman</i>
		KUIS KUIS KOW CA POOHOO x <i>Cree</i> mark <i>Indians.</i>

A. LACOMBE,
†E. GROUARD, O.M.I., Ev. d'Ibora,
MALCOLM SCOTT,
F. D. WILSON, H. B. Co.,
H. A. CONROY,
PIERRE DESCHAMBEAULT,
HARRISON S. YOUNG,
J. W. MARTIN,
A. P. CLARKE,
CHAS. H. STUART WADE,
K. F. ANDERSON, Sgt., N.W.M.P.

In witness whereof the Chairman of Her Majesty's Treaty Commissioners and the Chief and Headman of the Chipewyan Indians of Fond du Lac (Lake Athabasca) and the adjacent territory, in behalf of themselves and the Indians whom they represent, have hereunto set their hands at the said Fond du Lac on the twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh days of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by Pierre Deschambeault, Reverend Father Douceur and Louis Robillard, Interpreters.

DAVID LAIRD,
Chairman of Indian Treaty Coms.,
his
LAURENT x DZIEDDIN, Headman,
mark
his
TOUSSAINT x Headman,
mark

(The number accepting treaty being larger than at first expected, a Chief was allowed, who signed the treaty on the 27th July before the same witnesses to signatures of the Commissioner and Headman on the 25th.)

his
MAURICE x PICHE, Chief of Band.
mark
Witness, H. S. YOUNG.

G. BREYNAT, O.M.I.,
HARRISON S. YOUNG,
PIERRE DESCHAMBEAULT,
WILLIAM HENRY BURKE,
BATHURST F. COOPER,
GERMAIN MERCREDI,
his
LOUIS x ROBILLARD,
mark
K. F. ANDERSON, Sgt., N.W.M.P.

The Beaver Indians of Dunvegan having met on this sixth day of July, in this present year 1899, Her Majesty's Commissioners, the Honourable James Hamilton Ross and James Andrew Joseph McKenna, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the Treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year herein first above written, do join in the cession made by the said Treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the Headman of the said Beaver Indians have hereunto set their hands at Dunvegan on this sixth day of July, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by the Reverend Joseph Le Treste and Peter Gunn, Interpreters.

J. H. ROSS,
J. A. J. MCKENNA, } Commissioners,
his
NATOOSSES x Headman,
mark

A. E. SNYDER, Insp. N.W.M.P.
J. LE TRESTE,
PETER GUNN,
F. J. FITZGERALD.

The Chipewyan Indians of Athabasca River, Birch River, Peace River, Slave River and Gull River, and the Cree Indians of Gull River and Deep Lake, having met at Fort Chipewyan on this thirteenth day of July, in this present year 1899, Her Majesty's Commissioners, the Honourable James Hamilton Ross and James Andrew Joseph McKenna, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the Treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first

day of June, in the year herein first above written, do join in the cession made by the said Treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen of the said Chipewyan and Cree Indians have hereunto set their hands at Fort Chipewyan on this thirteenth day of July, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by Peter Mercredi, Chipewyan Interpreter, and George Drever, Cree Interpreter.

A. E. SNYDER, *Insp., N.W.M.P.*,
P. MERCREDI,
GEO. DREVER,
L. M. LE DOUSSAL,
A. DE CHAMBOUR, O.M.I.
H. B. ROUND,
GABRIEL BREYNAT, O.M.I.,
COLIN FRASER,
F. J. FITZGERALD,
B. F. COOPER,
H. W. McLAREN,

J. H. ROSS,	}	<i>Treaty</i>
J. A. J. McKENNA,		<i>Commissioners,</i>
his		
ALEX. x LAVIOLETTE, <i>Chipewyan Chief,</i>		
mark		
his		
JULIEN x RATFAT,	}	<i>Chipewyan</i>
mark		
his		
SEPT. x HEEZELL,	}	<i>Headmen,</i>
mark		
his		
JUSTIN x MARTIN, <i>Cree Chief,</i>		
mark		
his		
ANT. x TACCARROO,	}	<i>Cree Headmen.</i>
mark		
his		
THOMAS x GIBBOT,	}	
mark		

The Chipewyan Indians of Slave River and the country thereabouts having met at Smith's Landing on this seventeenth day of July, in this present year 1899, Her Majesty's Commissioners, the Honourable James Hamilton Ross and James Andrew Joseph McKenna, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the Treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country, set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year herein first above written, do join in the cession made by the said Treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the Chief and Headmen of the said Chipewyan Indians have hereunto set their hands at Smith's Landing, on this seventeenth day of July, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by John Trindle, Interpreter.

A. E. SNYDER, *Insp. N.W.M.P.*,
H. B. ROUND,
J. H. REID,
JAS. HALY,
JOHN TRINDLE,
F. J. FITZGERALD,
WM. McCLELLAND,
JOHN SUTHERLAND.

J. H. ROSS,	}	<i>Treaty</i>
J. A. J. McKENNA,		<i>Commissioners,</i>
his		
PIERRE x SQUIRREL, <i>Chief,</i>		
mark		
his		
MICHAEL x MAMDRILLE, <i>Headman,</i>		
mark		
his		
WILLIAM x KISCORRAY, <i>Headman,</i>		
mark		

The Chipewyan and Cree Indians of Fort McMurray and the country thereabouts, having met at Fort McMurray, on this fourth day of August, in this present year 1899, Her Majesty's Commissioner, James Andrew Joseph McKenna, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the Treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year herein first above written, do join in the cession made by the said Treaty and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the Headmen of the said Chipewyan and Cree Indians have hereunto set their hands at Fort McMurray, on this fourth day of August, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by the Rev. Father Lacombe and T. M. Clarke, Interpreters

A. LACOMBE, *O.M.I.*,
ARTHUR J. WARWICK,
T. M. CLARKE,
J. W. MARTIN,
F. J. FITZGERALD,
M. J. H. VERNON.

J. A. J. MCKENNA, *Treaty Commissioner*,
his
ADAM x BOUCHER, *Chipewyan Headman*,
mark
his
SEAPOTAKINUM x CREE, *Cree Headman*,
mark

The Indians of Wapiscow and the country thereabouts having met at Wapiscow Lake on this fourteenth day of August, in this present year 1899, Her Majesty's Commissioner, the Honourable James Hamilton Ross, and having had explained to them the terms of the Treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June in the year herein first above written, do join in the cession made by the said Treaty and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the Chief and Headmen of the Indians have hereunto set their hands at Wapiscow Lake, on this fourteenth day of August, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by Alexander Kennedy.

A. E. SNYDER, *Insp. N.W.M.P.*,
CHARLES RILEY WEAVER,
J. B. HENRI GIROUX, *O.M.I., P.M.*,
MURDOCH JOHNSTON,
C. FALHER, *O.M.I.*,
ALEX. KENNEDY, *Interpreter*,
H. A. CONROY,
(Signature in Cree character).
JOHN MCLEOD,
M. R. JOHNSTON.

J. H. ROSS, *Treaty Commissioner*,
his
JOSEPH x KAPUSEKONEW, *Chief*,
mark
his
JOSEPH x ANSEY, *Headman*,
mark
his
WAPOOSE x *Headman*,
mark
his
MICHAEL x ANSEY, *Headman*,
mark
his
LOUISA x BEAVER, *Headman*,
mark

ORDER IN COUNCIL

RATIFYING TREATY No. 8.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 20th February, 1900.

On a Memorandum dated 8th February, 1900, from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, submitting for Your Excellency's consideration the accompanying Treaty made by the Commissioners, the Honourable David Laird, James Andrew Joseph McKenna, Esquire, and the Honourable James Hamilton Ross, who were appointed to negotiate the same, with the Cree, Beaver, Chipewyan and other Indians inhabiting the territory,—as fully defined in the Treaty—lying within and adjacent to the Provisional District of Athabasca.

The Minister recommends that the Treaty referred to be approved, and that the duplicate thereof, which is also submitted herewith, be kept of record in the Privy Council and the original returned to the Department of Indian Affairs.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR TREATY No. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, December 11, 1900.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report having, in pursuance of the commissions entrusted to me by you, visited the territory covered by Treaty No. 8, and all the posts from Fort St. John, on the Upper Peace River in the west, to Fort Resolution on Great Slave lake in the north. During that visit, acting as your commissioner for the purpose, formal adhesions to treaty were taken from certain Indian inhabitants of the ceded territory belonging to eight bands who were not treated with last year, annuities were paid to all treaty Indians, and business of a general character was transacted with and for them; acting as a commissioner to receive and hear half-breed claims, over three hundred and fifty cases were dealt with; and acting magisterially as a commissioner of Dominion police and a justice of the peace for the Territories, nineteen cases of crime and misdemeanour were disposed of. Separate reports touching upon half-breed claims, public order and minor Indian matters are being submitted.

My commission to take adhesions to Treaty Eight was designed to enable me to treat with the Indians of Fort St. John in the Upper Peace river, and the various bands on Great Slave lake that trade at Fort Resolution, to the end of bringing them into treaty relations with Her Majesty's government.

There came to meet me, however, in addition to these, two bands of Indians, undoubted inhabitants of the tract covered by Treaty No. 8, with whom I was not empowered to deal, one of Crees from Sturgeon lake and one of Slaves from the Upper Hay river. Both of these desired to enter into treaty, and it became necessary to decide whether they, after having come from distant points to meet one whom they looked upon as a representative of the government, were to be dismissed non-plussed and dissatisfied, or to be allowed to give in their adhesions. It being impossible to communicate with the department, and as the title of these people to the benefits of the treaty was beyond question, the conclusion was unhesitatingly adopted that it was my duty to assume responsibility and concede those benefits to them. The instruments embodying their adhesions are submitted herewith together with those I was empowered to take, which contain the adhesions of certain of the Indians of Fort St. John and the whole of those of Fort Resolution on Great Slave lake, whose hunting grounds lie within treaty limits. It is hoped that you will approve this assumption of responsibility, and that the sanction of His Excellency in Council will be extended to all the adhesions.

Last year 2,217 Indians were paid. This year 3,323 claimed the annuity, an increase of 1,106, or almost fifty per cent. Of this increased number 248 belong to or have now joined, bands treated with in 1899, and 858 to the following bands which remained undealt with in that year, namely, Crees of Sturgeon lake; Beavers of Fort St. John; Slaves of Upper Hay river, who trade at Vermilion; and the Dogribs, Yellowknives, Chipewyans and Slaves of Lower Hay river, who trade at Fort Resolution. Some Caribooeaters, belonging to the country

east of Smith's Landing on Great Slave river, also came into treaty, but they were incorporated with the Chipewyan band of Smith's Landing, being allied thereto. Six new chiefs were recognized.

As was reported by your commissioners last year, there is little disposition on the part of most of the northern Indians to settle down upon land or to ask to have reserves set apart. Dealing, under your instructions, with demands for land, two small provisional reserves were laid out at Lesser Slave Lake for Kinodayo's band, and fifteen or sixteen applications were registered for land in severalty by Indians who have already, to some extent, taken to agriculture.

It appears that this disinclination to adopt agriculture as a means of livelihood is not unwisely entertained, for the more congenial occupations of hunting and fishing are still open, and agriculture is not only arduous to those untrained to it, but in many districts it as yet remains untried. A consequence of this preference of old pursuits is that the government will not be called upon for years to make those expenditures which are entailed by the treaty when the Indians take to the soil for subsistence.

The health of the Indians in the district seems to vary with the times. When game is plentiful it is good; when scarce, it is bad. The want of rabbits along the Peace and Hay rivers caused suffering to the Beavers and Slaves in part of the western portion of the territory last winter; but, in the eastern portion, the Chipewyans were unusually well off, cariboo being plentiful. At Fond du Lac, it was said, there was less disease than for many years. No such loss of life from starvation as has often characterized northern winters was reported, and the measures for relieving sick and destitute Indians planned by the commissioners last year, operated well and alleviated distress in many deserving cases. Dr. Edwards, who accompanied me, gave advice and dispensed medicine to a large number of Indians and vaccinated many. Great appreciation of his services was manifested.

At nearly all the important points the chiefs and more intelligent men who were present at the making of treaty last year, asked for extended explanations of its terms, in order that those of their bands who had failed to grasp its true meaning might be enlightened, and that those who were coming into treaty for the first time might fully understand what they were doing. In the course of the councils held for this purpose, it was possible to eradicate any little misunderstanding that had arisen in the minds of the more intelligent, and great pains were taken to give such explanations as seemed most likely to prevent any possibility of misunderstandings in future.

Each of the many appointments made was punctually kept, a fact which appeared to give great satisfaction to both the traders and the Indians.

Appended is a summary of the bands paid, showing the admissions to treaty permitted this year.

There yet remains a number of persons leading an Indian life in the country north of Lesser Slave lake, who have not accepted treaty as Indians, or scrip as half-breeds, but this is not so much through indisposition to do so as because they live at points distant from those visited, and are not pressed by want. The Indians of all parts of the territory who have not yet been paid annuity probably number about 500 exclusive of those in the extreme northwestern portion, but as most, if not all, of this number belong to bands that have already joined in the treaty, the Indian title to the tract it covers may be fairly regarded as being extinguished.

Most respectfully submitting this report,

I have, &c.,

J. A. MACRAE,

Commissioner.

Documents accompanying this report:—

- No. 1. Adhesion of Sturgeon Lake band.
- No. 2. Adhesion of part of the Beavers of Fort St. John.
- No. 3. Adhesion of Slaves of Upper Hay River.
- No. 4. Adhesion of Dogribs of Great Slave Lake.
 - Chipewyans of Great Slave Lake.
 - Yellowknives of Great Slave Lake.
 - Slaves of Lower Hay River or Great Slave Lake.

No. 5. Statement of the number of Indians admitted to treaty this year (1900).

No. 6. Map showing the distribution of Indians in the territory covered by Treaty No. 8, and the extent of that territory.

The Cree Indians, of Sturgeon Lake, and the country thereabouts, having met at Lesser Slave Lake, on this eighth day of June, in the present year 1900, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year 1899, do join in the cession made by the said treaty, and agree to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof, the said James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and the Headmen of the said Cree Indians, have hereunto set their hands at Lesser Slave Lake, on this the eighth day of June in the year first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by Peter Gunn and Albert Tate, Interpreters.

ALBERT TATE,
PETER GUNN,
GEO. HOLMES,
MYLES O'C. MAC DERMOT,
W. J. O'DONNELL,
A. CHEESBROUGH, *Const.*
R. FIELD, *Const.*

J. A. MACRAE,	his
MEE-SOO-KAM-IN-OO-KA-POW x,	mark
his	
WILLIAM x PEE-YU-TAY-WEE-TUM	mark
his	
MEEK-COO x MOOSO-OS,	mark
his	
ALEXIS x PA-PASS-CHAY,	mark
his	
THE x CAPTAIN,	mark

The Beaver Indians of the Upper Peace River and the country thereabouts, having met at Fort St. John, on this thirtieth day of May, in this present year 1900, Her Majesty's Commissioner, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year 1899, do join in the cession made by the said treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof, in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof, Her Majesty's said Commissioner, and the following of the said Beaver Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at Fort St. John, on this the thirtieth day of May, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by John Shaw, Interpreter.

JOHN SHAW, *Interpreter*,
W. J. O'DONNELL.

J. A. MACRAE, *Commissioner*,
his
MUCKITHAY x
mark
his
AGINAA x
mark
his
DISLISICI x
mark
his
TACHEA x
mark
his
APPAN x
mark
his
ATTACHIE x
mark
his
ALLALIE x
mark
his
YATSOOSE x
mark

The Slave Indians of Hay river and the country thereabouts, having met at Vermilion, on this twenty-third day of June, in this present year 1900, Her Majesty's Commissioner, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and having explained to them the terms of the treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, in the year 1899, do join in the cessions made by the said treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof, Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the Chief and principal men of the said Slave Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at Vermilion, on this twenty-third day of June, in the year 1900.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read and explained to the Indians by Louis Cardinal.

his
LOUIS x CARDINAL,
mark

Witness: G. ARTHUR BALL
ALFRED SPEECHLY WHITE,
ISAIÉ GAGNON,
GEO. KNAPP,
H. J. LAROQUE,
his

MARTIN x OUELETTE,
mark

Witness: G. ARTHUR BALL
WILLIAM LETENDRE.

J. A. MACRAE, *Commissioner*,
his
ALEXIS x TATATECHAY,
mark
his
FRANCOIS x TCHATEE,
mark
his
GIROUX x NAHDAYYAH,
mark
his
KOKA x
mark
his
KACHWEESALA x
mark

The Indians inhabiting the south shore of Great Slave Lake, between the mouth of Hay river and old Fort Reliance, near the mouth of Lockheart's river, and territory adjacent thereto, on the mainland or on the islands of the said lake, having met at Fort Resolution, on this twenty-fifth day of July, in the present year 1900, Her Majesty's Commissioner, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, and having had explained to them the terms of the treaty unto which the Chief and Headmen of the Indians of Lesser Slave Lake and adjacent country set their hands on the twenty-first day of June, 1899, do join in the cession made by the said treaty, and agree to adhere to the terms thereof, in consideration of the undertakings made therein.

In witness whereof, Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the Chief and Headmen of the said Indians have hereunto set their hands, at Fort Resolution, on the twenty-fifth day of July, in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties thereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after the same had been read over and explained to the Indians by Rev. Father Dupirer, W. R. Norn, A. Mercredi.

L. DUPIRER, *O.M.I.*,
W. R. NORN,
ALÉXANDRE MERCREDI,
THOS. J. MARSH,
F. C. GAUDET,
(The mark of Michel Mandeville),
[Indian characters.]
CHARLIE NORN,
RICHARD FIELD.

Witness:

T. C. RAE,
OLIVER MERCREDI,
J. S. CAMSELL.

J. A. MACRAE, *Commissioner*,

his
DRIED x GEESE, *Chief*,
mark

his
WAY-MI-AH x *H.M.*,
mark

his
CRAP-WA-TEE x *H.M.*,
mark

For the Dog Ribs.

his
SNUFF x *Chief*,
mark

his
TZIN-TU x *H.M.*,
mark

his
ATE-EE-ZEN x *H.M.*,
mark

For the Yellow Knives.

his
SUNRISE x *H.M.*,
mark

his
LAMELISE x *H.M.*,
mark

For the Slaves of Hay River.

his
LOUISON x ANTHAY, *Chief*,
mark

his
OLIVER x AJJERICON,
mark

his
VITAL () LAMOËLLE,
sign

his
PAULETTE () CHANDELLE,
sign

For the Chipewyans.

STATEMENT showing the number of Indians who joined Treaty No. 8 in A.D. 1900 and received annuity and gratuity—the bands treated with for the first time being denoted by italics (annuities paid to those dealt with in 1899 not shown).

Band.	Whereabouts.	Chiefs.	Head-men.	Indians.	Cash paid.
					\$ cts.
Crees (Kinoosayo's).....	Lesser Slave Lake.....			10	120 00
<i>Crees</i>	Sturgeon Lake.....	1	1	93	1,170 00
Crees (Testawit's).....	Peace River Crossing.....			20	240 00
<i>Beavers</i>	Fort St. John.....			46	552 00
Beavers.....	Fort Dunvegan.....	1		74	920 00
Beavers (Tete Noire's).....	Fort Vermilion.....			18	216 00
<i>Slaves of Upper Hay River</i>	".....	1	2	175	2,176 00
Crees (Tall Cree's).....	".....			43	516 00
Little Red River.....	Little Red River.....			9	108 00
Chipewyans.....	Fort Chipewyan.....			1	12 00
<i>Crees</i>	".....			1	12 00
Chipewyans.....	Smith's Landing.....		1	35	452 00
<i>Chipewyans</i>	Fort Resolution.....	1	1	111	1,386 00
<i>Yellowknives</i>	".....	1	2	191	2,368 00
<i>Dogribs</i>	".....	1	2	119	1,504 00
<i>Slaves of Lower Hay River</i>	".....		1	103	1,258 00
Chipewyans (Maurice's).....	Fond du Lac (Lake Athabasca).....			65	780 00
<i>Crees</i>	Fort McMurray.....			30	360 00
<i>Stragglers</i>	".....			17	204 00
<i>Crees</i>	Wabiscow.....			39	468 00
<i>Crees</i>	Whitefish Lake.....			2	24 00
<i>Crees</i>	Trout Lake.....			1	12 00
		6	10	1,203	14,858 00

SUMMARY.

Total admitted in 1899.....	2,217
" 1900.....	1,218
Total of Indian annuitants under Treaty No. 8.....	3,323

Certified correct,

J. A. MACRAE,
Commissioner.

ORDER IN COUNCIL

RATIFYING ADHESIONS TO TREATY No. 8.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council approved His Excellency on January 3, 1901.

On a report dated December 22, 1900, from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs referring to the Order in Council of February 20, 1900, approving of the Treaty known as Treaty No. 8, made in 1899, with the Cree, Beaver, Chipewyan and other Indians inhabiting the territory lying within and adjacent to the Provisional District of Athabaska, and stating that as the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty above mentioned, were unable last year to meet the Indians of Fort St. John and Fort Resolution, it was necessary to appoint a Commissioner during the season of 1900 to take the adhesion of the Indians in those localities and on March 2, 1900, James Ansdell Macrae, Esquire, was commissioned by Order in Council to obtain such adhesions.

The Minister submits herewith the report of Mr. Commissioner Macrae, accompanied by the following documents:—

- No. 1. Adhesion of Sturgeon Lake Band.
- No. 2. Adhesion of part of the Beavers of Fort St. John.
- No. 3. Adhesion of Slaves of Upper Hay River.
- No. 4. Adhesion of Dogribs of Great Slave Lake.
 - Adhesion of Chipewyans of Great Slave Lake.
 - Adhesion of Yellowknives of Great Slave Lake.
 - Adhesion of Slaves of Lower Hay River or Great Slave Lake.
- No. 5. Statement of the number of Indians admitted to Treaty this year (1900).

The Minister recommends that for the reasons stated in Mr. Macrae's report, all the adhesions taken by him be approved by Your Excellency in Council and that the original adhesions be returned to the Department of Indian Affairs and the duplicates thereof kept on record in the Privy Council Office.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

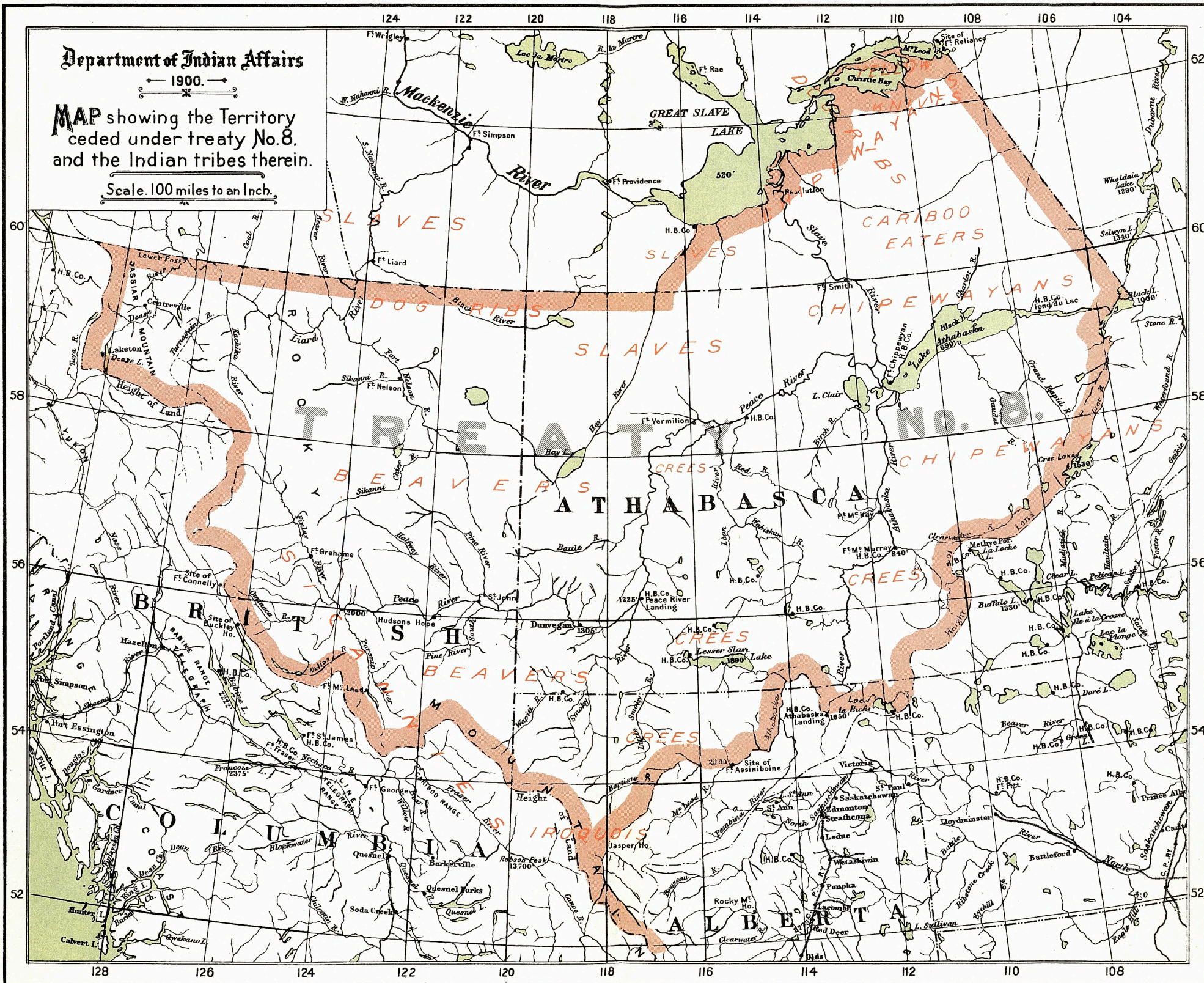
The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs

1900.

MAP showing the Territory
ceded under treaty No. 8.
and the Indian tribes therein.

Scale. 100 miles to an Inch.





CANADA

THE JAMES BAY TREATY

TREATY No. 9

(MADE IN 1905 AND 1906)

AND

ADHESIONS MADE IN

1929 AND 1930

Reprinted from the edition of 1931 by

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957



THE JAMES BAY TREATY

TREATY No. 9

(MADE IN 1905 AND 1906)

AND

ADHESIONS MADE IN

1929 AND 1930

Reprinted from the edition of 1931 by

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957.

JAMES BAY TREATY

TREATY No. 9

OTTAWA, November 6, 1905.

The Honourable
The Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Since the treaties known as the Robinson Treaties were signed in the autumn of the year 1850, no cession of the Indian title to lands lying within the defined limits of the province of Ontario had been obtained. By these treaties the Ojibway Indians gave up their right and title to a large tract of country lying between the height of land and Lakes Huron and Superior. In 1873, by the Northwest Angle Treaty (Treaty No. 3), the Saulteaux Indians ceded a large tract east of Manitoba, part of which now falls within the boundaries of the province of Ontario. The first-mentioned treaty was made by the old province of Canada, the second by the Dominion.

Increasing settlement, activity in mining and railway construction in that large section of the province of Ontario north of the height of land and south of the Albany river rendered it advisable to extinguish the Indian title. The undersigned were, therefore, appointed by Order of His Excellency in Council on June 29, 1905, as commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Indians inhabiting the unceded tract. This comprised about 90,000 square miles of the provincial lands drained by the Albany and Moose river systems.

When the question first came to be discussed, it was seen that it would be difficult to separate the Indians who came from their hunting grounds on both sides of the Albany river to trade at the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, and to treat only with that portion which came from the southern or Ontario side. As the cession of the Indian title in that portion of the Northwest Territories which lies to the north of the Albany river would have to be consummated at no very distant date, it was thought advisable to make the negotiations with Indians whose hunting grounds were in Ontario serve as the occasion for dealing upon the same terms with all the Indians trading at Albany river posts, and to add to the community of interest which for trade purposes exists amongst these Indians a like responsibility for treaty obligations. We were, therefore, given power by Order of His Excellency in Council of July 6, 1905, to admit to treaty any Indian whose hunting grounds cover portions of the Northwest Territories lying between the Albany river, the district of Keewatin and Hudson bay, and to set aside reserves in that territory.

In one essential particular the constitution of the commission to negotiate this treaty differed from that of others which undertook similar service in the past. One member* was nominated by the province of Ontario under the provisions of clause 6 of the Statute of Canada, 54-55 Vic., chap. V., which reads: "That any future treaties with the Indians in respect of territory in Ontario to which they have not before the passing of the said Statutes surrendered their claim aforesaid shall be deemed to require the concurrence of the government of Ontario." The concurrence of the government of Ontario carried with it the stipulation that one member of the commission should be nominated by and represent Ontario.

* Mr. D. G. MacMartin.

It is important also to note that under the provisions of clause 6 just quoted, the terms of the treaty were fixed by the governments of the Dominion and Ontario; the commissioners were empowered to offer certain conditions, but were not allowed to alter or add to them in the event of their not being acceptable to the Indians.

After the preliminary arrangements were completed, the commissioners left Ottawa for Dinorwic, the point of departure for Osnaburg, on June 30, and arrived there on July 2.

The party consisted of the undersigned, A. G. Meindl, Esq., M.D., who had been appointed to carry out the necessary work of medical relief and supervision, and James Parkinson and J. L. Vanasse, constables of the Dominion police force. At Dinorwic the party was met by T. C. Rae, Esq., chief trader of the Hudson's Bay Company, who had been detailed by the commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company to travel with the party and make arrangements for transportation and maintenance en route. Mr. Rae had obtained a competent crew at Dinorwic to take the party to Osnaburg. The head man was James Swain, an old Albany river guide and mail-carrier, who is thoroughly familiar with the many difficult rapids of this river.

The party left Dinorwic on the morning of July 3, and after crossing a long portage of nine miles, first put the canoes into the water at Big Sandy Lake. On July 5 we passed Frenchman's Head reservation, and James Bunting, councillor in charge of the band, volunteered the assistance of a dozen of his stalwart men to help us over the difficult Ishkaqua portage, which was of great assistance, as we were then carrying a great weight of supplies and baggage. On the evening of the 5th, the waters of Lac Seul were reached, and on the morning of the 6th the party arrived at Lac Seul post of the Hudson's Bay Company. Here the commission met with marked hospitality from Mr. J. D. McKenzie, in charge of the post, who rendered every assistance in his power. He interpreted whenever necessary, for which task he was eminently fitted by reason of his perfect knowledge of the Ojibeway language.

The hunting grounds of the Indians who traded at this post had long ago been surrendered by Treaty No. 3, but it was thought advisable to call at this point to ascertain whether any non-treaty Indians had assembled there from points beyond Treaty No. 3, but adjacent to it. Only one family, from Albany river, was met with. The case was fully investigated and the family was afterwards attached to the new treaty.

The afternoon of the 6th was spent in a visit to the Lac Seul reserve in an attempt to discourage the dances and medicine feasts which were being held upon the reserve. The Indians of this band were well dressed, and for the most part seemed to live in a state of reasonable comfort. Their hunting grounds are productive.

The party left Lac Seul on the morning of July 7, en route for Osnaburg passing through Lac Seul, and reached the height of land, via Root river, on July 10. Thence by the waters of Lake St. Joseph, Osnaburg was reached on the 11th.

This was the first point at which treaty was to be made, and we found the Indians assembled in force, very few being absent of all those who traded at the post. Those who were absent had been to the post for their usual supplies earlier in the summer, and had gone back to their own territory in the vicinity of Cat lake.

Owing to the water connection with Lac Seul, these Indians were familiar with the provisions of Treaty No. 3, and it was feared that more difficulty might be met with at that point than almost any other, on account of the terms which the commissioners were empowered to offer not being quite so favourable as those of the older treaty.

The annuity in Treaty No. 3 is \$5 per head, and only \$4 was to be offered in the present instance. The proposed treaty did not provide for an issue of implements, cattle, ammunition or seed-grain.

As there was, therefore, some uncertainty as to the result, the commissioners requested the Indians to select from their number a group of representative men to whom the treaty might be explained. Shortly after, those nominated presented themselves and the terms of the treaty were interpreted. They were then told that it was the desire of the commissioners that any point on which they required further explanations should be freely discussed, and any questions asked which they desired to have answered.

Missabay, the recognized chief of the band, then spoke, expressing the fears of the Indians that, if they signed the treaty, they would be compelled to reside upon the reserve to be set apart for them, and would be deprived of the fishing and hunting privileges which they now enjoy.

On being informed that their fears in regard to both these matters were groundless, as their present manner of making their livelihood would in no way be interfered with, the Indians talked the matter over among themselves, and then asked to be given till the following day to prepare their reply. This request was at once acceded to and the meeting adjourned.

The next morning the Indians signified their readiness to give their reply to the commissioners, and the meeting being again convened, the chief spoke, stating that full consideration had been given the request made to them to enter into treaty with His Majesty, and they were prepared to sign, as they believed that nothing but good was intended. The money they would receive would be of great benefit to them, and the Indians were all very thankful for the advantages they would receive from the treaty.

The other representatives having signified that they were of the same mind as Missabay, the treaty was then signed and witnessed with all due formality, and payment of the gratuity was at once proceeded with.

The election of chiefs also took place, the band being entitled to one chief and two councillors. The following were elected:—Missabay, John Skunk and George Wawaashkung.

After this, the feast which usually accompanies such formalities was given the Indians. Then followed the presentation of a flag, one of the provisions of the treaty; this was to be held by the chief for the time being as an emblem of his authority. Before the feast began, the flag was presented to Missabay the newly elected chief, with words of advice suitable for the occasion. Missabay received it and made an eloquent speech, in which he extolled the manner in which the Indians had been treated by the government; advised the young men to listen well to what the white men had to say, and to follow their advice and not to exalt their own opinions above those of men who knew the world and had brought them such benefits. Missabay, who is blind, has great control over his band, and he is disposed to use his influence in the best interests of the Indians.

At Osnaburg the civilizing work of the Church Missionary Society was noticeable. A commodious church was one of the most conspicuous buildings at the post and the Indians held service in it every evening. This post was in charge of Mr. Jabez Williams, who rendered great service to the party by interpreting whenever necessary. He also gave up his residence for the use of the party.

On the morning of July 13 the question of the location of the reserves was gone fully into, and the Indians showed great acuteness in describing the location of the land they desired to have reserved for them. Their final choice is shown in the schedule of reserves which is annexed to this report.

We left Osnaburg on the morning of July 13, and entered the Albany river, which drains Lake St. Joseph, and, after passing many rapids and magnificent lake stretches of this fine river, we reached Fort Hope at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th. This important post of the Hudson's Bay Company is situated on the shore of Lake Eabamet, and is the meeting point of a large number of Indians, certainly 700, who have their hunting grounds on both sides of the Albany and as far as the headwaters of the Winisk river. The post was in charge of Mr. C. H. M. Gordon.

The same course of procedure was followed as at Osnaburg. The Indians were requested to select representatives to whom the business of the commission might be explained, and on the morning of the 19th the commissioners met a number of representative Indians in the Hudson's Bay Company's house. Here the commissioners had the benefit of the assistance of Rev. Father F. X. Fafard, of the Roman Catholic Mission at Albany, whose thorough knowledge of the Cree and Ojibeway tongues was of great assistance during the discussion.

A more general conversation in explanation of the terms of the treaty followed than had occurred at Osnaburg. Moonias, one of the most influential chiefs, asked a number of questions. He said that ever since he was able to earn anything, and that was from the time he was very young, he had never been given something for nothing; that he always had to pay for everything that he got, even if it was only a paper of pins. "Now," he said "you gentlemen come to us from the King offering to give us benefits for which we can make no return. How is this?" Father Fafard thereupon explained to him the nature of the treaty, and that by it the Indians were giving their faith and allegiance to the King, and for giving up their title to a large area of land of which they could make no use, they received benefits that served to balance anything that they were giving.

"Yesno," who received his name from his imperfect knowledge of the English language, which consisted altogether in the use of the words "yes" and "no," made an excited speech, in which he told the Indians that they were to receive cattle and implements, seed-grain and tools. Yesno had evidently travelled, and had gathered an erroneous and exaggerated idea of what the government was doing for Indians in other parts of the country, but, as the undersigned wished to guard carefully against any misconception or against making any promises which were not written in the treaty itself, it was explained that none of these issues were to be made, as the band could not hope to depend upon agriculture as a means of subsistence; that hunting and fishing, in which occupations they were not to be interfered with, should for very many years prove lucrative sources of revenue. The Indians were informed that by signing the treaty they pledged themselves not to interfere with white men who might come into the country surveying, prospecting, hunting, or in other occupations; that they must respect the laws of the land in every particular, and that their reserves were set apart for them in order that they might have a tract in which they could not be molested, and where no white man would have any claims without the consent of their tribe and of the government.

After this very full discussion, the treaty was signed, and payment was commenced. The payment was finished on the next day, and the Indian feast took place, at which the chiefs elected were Katchange, Yesno, Joe Goodwin, Benj. Ooskinegisk, and George Quisees. The newly elected chiefs made short speeches, expressing their gladness at the conclusion of the treaty and their determination to be true to its terms and stipulations.

It is considered worthy of record to remark on the vigorous and manly qualities displayed by these Indians throughout the negotiations. Although undoubtedly at times they suffer from lack of food owing to the circumstances under which they live, yet they appeared contented, and enjoy a certain degree

of comfort. Two active missions are established at Fort Hope, the Anglican, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Richards, who is resident, and the Roman Catholic, under the charge of Rev. Father Fafard, who visits from the mission at Albany.

Fort Hope was left on the morning of July 21, and after passing through Lake Eabamet the Albany was reached again, and after three days' travel we arrived at Marten Falls at 7.35 on the morning of Tuesday, July 25.

This is an important post of the Hudson's Bay Company, in charge of Mr. Samuel Iserhoff. A number of Indians were awaiting the arrival of the commission. The first glance at the Indians served to convince that they were not equal in physical development to those at Osnaburg or Fort Hope, and the comparative poverty of their hunting grounds may account for this fact.

The necessary business at this post was transacted on the 25th. The treaty, after due explanation, was signed and the payment made immediately. Shortly before the feast the Indians elected their chief, Wm. Whitehead, and two councillors, Wm. Coaster and Long Tom Ostamas.

At the feast Chief Whitehead made an excellent speech, in which he described the benefits that would follow the treaty and his gratitude to the King and the government for extending a helping and protecting hand to the Indians.

The reserve was fixed at a point opposite the post and is described fully in the schedule of reserves.

The commodious Roman Catholic church situated on the high bank of the river overlooking the Hudson's Bay Company's buildings was the most conspicuous object at this post.

Marten Falls was left on the morning of Wednesday, July 26. Below this point the Albany flows towards James Bay without any impediment of rapids or falls, but with a swift current, which is a considerable aid to canoe travel.

The mouth of the Kenogami river was reached at 2.45 on the afternoon of July 27. This river flows in with a large volume of water and a strong current. It took two days of heavy paddling and difficult tracking to reach the English River post, which is situated about 60 miles from the mouth of the river and near the Forks. We found many of the Indians encamped along the river, and they followed us in their canoes to the post, where we arrived on the afternoon of July 29.

This is a desolate post of the Hudson's Bay Company, in charge of Mr. G. B. Cooper. There are very few Indians in attendance at any time; about half of them were assembled, the rest having gone to "The Line," as the Canadian Pacific railway is called, to trade.

Compared with the number at Fort Hope or Osnaburg, there was a mere handful at English River, and it did not take long to explain to the Indians the reason why the commission was visiting them. As these people cannot be considered a separate band, but a branch of the Albany band, it was not thought necessary to have them sign the treaty, and they were merely admitted as an offshoot of the larger and more important band.

The terms of the treaty having been fully explained, the Indians stated that they were willing to come under its provisions, and they were informed that by the acceptance of the gratuity they would be held to have entered treaty, a statement which they fully realized. As the morrow was Sunday, and as it was important to proceed without delay, they were paid at once.

We left the English River post early on Monday morning, and reached the mouth of the river at 6 p.m. Coming again into the Albany, we met a number of Marten Falls Indians who had not been paid, and who had been camped at the mouth of the river, expecting the commission. After being paid, they camped on the shore near us, and next morning proceeded on their way to Marten Falls, with their York boats laden with goods from Fort Albany. The

next day a party of Albany Indians were paid at the mouth of Cheepy river, and the post itself was reached on the morning of August 3, at 9.30. Here the commissioners had the advantage of receiving much assistance from Mr. G. W. Cockram, who was just leaving the post on his way to England, and Mr. A. W. Patterson, who had just taken charge in his stead.

In the afternoon the chief men selected by the Indians were convened in a large room in the Hudson's Bay Company's store, and an interesting and satisfactory conversation followed. The explanations that had been given at the other points were repeated here, and two of the Indians, Arthur Wesley and Wm. Goodwin, spoke at some length, expressing on their own behalf and on behalf of their comrades the pleasure they felt upon being brought into the treaty and the satisfaction they experienced on receiving such generous treatment from the Crown. Some of the Indians were away at their hunting grounds at Attawapiskat river, and it was thought advisable to postpone the election of chiefs until next year. The Indians were paid on August 4 and 5.

During the afternoon the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Innenew* arrived, with the Right Rev. George Holmes, the Anglican Bishop of Moosonee, on board.

On Saturday the Indians feasted and presented the commissioners with an address written in Cree syllabic, of which the following is a translation:—

"From our hearts we thank thee, O Great Chief, as thou hast pitied us and given us temporal help. We are very poor and weak. He (the Great Chief) has taken us over, here in our own country, through you (his servants).

"Therefore from our hearts we thank thee, very much, and pray for thee to Our Father in heaven. Thou hast helped us in our poverty.

"Every day we pray, trusting that we may be saved through a righteous life; and for thee we shall ever pray that thou mayest be strong in God's strength and by His assistance.

"And we trust that it may ever be with us as it is now; we and our children will in the church of God now and ever thank Jesus.

"Again we thank you (commissioners) from our hearts."

Fort Albany is an important post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and here there are two flourishing missions, one of the Roman Catholic and one of the Church of England. Father Fafard has established a large boarding school, which accommodates 20 Indian pupils in charge of the Grey Nuns from the parent house at Ottawa. Here assistance is given to sick Indians in the hospital ward, and a certain number of aged people who cannot travel with their relatives are supported each winter. The church and presbytery are commodious and well built, and the whole mission has an air of prosperity and comfort. The celebration of mass was well attended on Sunday. The Church of England mission is also in a flourishing condition. The large church was well filled for all Sunday services conducted by Bishop Holmes, and the Indians took an intelligent part in the services.

We left Albany on the morning of Monday, August 7, in a sail-boat chartered from the Hudson's Bay Company, and, the wind being strong and fair, we anchored off the mouth of Moose river at 7 o'clock the same evening. Weighing anchor at daylight on Tuesday morning, we drifted with the tide, and a light, fitful wind and reached Moose Factory at 10.30. We had been accompanied on the journey by Bishop Holmes, who immediately upon landing interested himself with Mr. J. G. Mowat, in charge of this important post of the Hudson's Bay Company, to secure a meeting of representative Indians on the morrow.

On the morning of the 9th a meeting was held in a large room placed at our disposal by the Hudson's Bay Company. The Indians who had been chosen

to confer with us seemed remarkably intelligent and deeply interested in the subject to be discussed. When the points of the treaty were explained to them, they expressed their perfect willingness to accede to the terms and conditions. Frederick Mark, who in the afternoon was elected chief, said the Indians were all delighted that a treaty was about to be made with them; they had been looking forward to it for a long time, and were glad that they were to have their hopes realized and that there was now a prospect of law and order being established among them. John Dick remarked that one great advantage the Indians hoped to derive from the treaty was the establishment of schools wherein their children might receive an education. George Teppaise said they were thankful that the King had remembered them, and that the Indians were to receive money, which was very much needed by many who were poor and sick. Suitable responses were made to these gratifying speeches by ourselves and Bishop Holmes, and the treaty was immediately signed. Payment commenced next day and was rapidly completed.

It was a matter of general comment that the Moose Factory Indians were the most comfortably dressed and best nourished of the Indians we had so far met with.

On the evening of Thursday the Indians announced that they had elected the following chief and councillors: Frederick Mark, James Job, Simon Quatchequan and Simon Cheena. As they were to have their feast in the evening, it was decided to present the flag to the chief on that occasion. The feast was held in a large workshop placed at the disposal of the Indians by the Company; and before this hall, just as night was coming on, the flag was presented to Chief Mark. In many respects it was a unique occasion. The gathering was addressed by Bishop Holmes, who began with a prayer in Cree, the Indians making their responses and singing their hymns in the same language. Bishop Holmes kindly interpreted the address of the commissioners, which was suitably replied to by Chief Mark. It may be recorded that during our stay at this point a commodious church was crowded every evening by interested Indians, and that the good effect of the ministrations for many years of the Church Missionary Society were plain, not only to Moose Factory but after the immediate influence of the post and the missionaries had been left. The crew from Moose Factory which accompanied the commissioners as far as Abitibi held service every night in camp, recited a short litany, sang a hymn and engaged in prayer, a fact we think worthy of remark, as in the solitude through which we passed this Christian service made a link with civilization and the best influences at work in the world which had penetrated even to these remote regions. On Friday, August 11, the question of a reserve was gone into, and settled to the satisfaction of ourselves and the Indians. A description of the location is given in the schedule of reserves.

During our stay we had the opportunity of inspecting Bishop's Court, at one time the residence of the Bishop of Moosonee, but which the present bishop intends to convert into a boarding school for Indian children. The hospital under the supervision of Miss Johnson was also inspected.

On Saturday, August 12, we left Moose Factory at 12.30. For one week we were engaged with the strong rapids of the Moose and Abitibi rivers, and did not reach New Post, our next point of call, until 12.30 on Saturday, the 19th. New Post is a small and comparatively unimportant post of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is situated on a beautiful bend of the Abitibi river, and commands an excellent hunting country. The post is in charge of Mr. S. B. Barrett, and nowhere was the commission received with greater consideration and hospitality than at this place. The New Post Indians, although few in number, are of excellent character and disposition. They met us with great friendliness. The treaty was concluded on Monday, the 21st, and the Indians were at once paid.

The reserve question was also discussed, and the location finally fixed as shown by the schedule of reserves. One of the leading Indians, Esau Omakeess, was absent from the reserve during the negotiations. He, however, arrived during the time the payments were being made, and signified his approval of the action taken by his fellow Indians. He was subsequently chosen unanimously as chief of the band.

We started for Abitibi on Tuesday morning, August 22. On the previous evening the chief had announced to the commissioners his intention of accompanying the party, with five companions, to assist in passing the difficult series of portages which lie immediately above New Post. One unacquainted with the methods of travel in these regions will not perhaps realize the great assistance this was to the party. At a moderate estimate, it saved one day's travel; and this great assistance was to be rendered, the chief said, without any desire for reward or even for maintenance on the route (they were to bring their own supplies with them), but simply to show their good-will to the commissioners and their thankfulness to the King and the government for the treatment which had been accorded them. They remained with us until the most difficult portages were passed, and left on the evening of August 24, with mutual expressions of good-will. As we ascended the Abitibi evidences of approaching civilization and of the activity in railway construction and surveying, which had rendered the making of the treaty necessary, were constantly met with. Surveying parties of the Transcontinental railway, the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway and Ontario township surveyors were constantly met with.

On the morning of August 29 we reached Lake Abitibi, camped at the Hudson's Bay Company's winter post at the Narrows on the same evening, and arrived at Abitibi post the next night at dusk. We did not expect to find many Indians in attendance, as they usually leave for their hunting grounds about the first week in July. There were, however, a few Indians who were waiting at the post in expectation of the arrival of the commission. These were assembled at 2.30 on the afternoon of August 31, and the purpose of the commission was carefully explained to them. Until we can report the successful making of the treaty, which we hope to accomplish next year, we do not think it necessary to make any further comment on the situation at this post. A full list of the Indians was obtained from the officer in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's post, Mr. George Drever. Mr. Drever has thorough command of the Cree and Ojibeway languages, which was of great assistance to the commissioners at Abitibi, where, owing to the fact of the Indians belonging to the two provinces, Ontario and Quebec, it was necessary to draw a fine distinction, and where the explanations had to be most carefully made in order to avoid future misunderstanding and dissatisfaction. Mr. Drever cheerfully undertook this difficult office and performed it to our great satisfaction.

We left Abitibi on the morning of September 1, with an excellent crew and made Klock's depot without misadventure on Monday, September 4. We reached Haileybury on the 6th and arrived at Ottawa on September 9.

In conclusion we beg to give a short resume of the work done this season. Cession was taken of the tract described in the treaty, comprising about 90,000 square miles, and, in addition, by the adhesion of certain Indians whose hunting grounds lie in a northerly direction from the Albany river, which may be roughly described as territory lying between that river and a line drawn from the north-east angle of Treaty No. 3, along the height of land separating the waters which flow into Hudson Bay by the Severn and Winisk from those which flow into James Bay by the Albany and Attawapiskat, comprising about 40,000 square miles. Gratuity was paid altogether to 1,617 Indians, representing a total population, when all the absentees are paid and allowance made for names not on the list, of 2,500 approximately. Throughout all the negotiations we carefully

guarded against making any promises over and above those written in the treaty which might afterwards cause embarrassment to the governments concerned. No outside promises were made, and the Indians cannot, and we confidently believe do not, expect any other concessions than those set forth in the documents to which they gave their adherence. It was gratifying throughout to be met by these Indians with such a show of cordiality and trust, and to be able fully to satisfy what they believed to be their claims upon the governments of this country. The treatment of the reserve question, which in this treaty was most important, will, it is hoped, meet with approval. For the most part the reserves were selected by the commissioners after conference with the Indians. They have been selected in situations which are especially advantageous to their owners, and where they will not in any way interfere with railway development or the future commercial interests of the country. While it is doubtful whether the Indians will ever engage in agriculture, these reserves, being of a reasonable size, will give a secure and permanent interest in the land which the indeterminate possession of a large tract could never carry. No valuable water-powers are included within the allotments. The area set apart is, approximately, 374 square miles in the Northwest Territories and 150 square miles in the province of Ontario. When the vast quantity of waste and, at present, unproductive land, surrendered is considered, these allotments must, we think, be pronounced most reasonable.

We beg to transmit herewith copy of the original of the treaty signed in duplicate, and schedule of reserves.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
SAMUEL STEWART,
DANIEL G. MACMARTIN,

Treaty Commissioners.

Schedule of Reserves—Treaty No. 9—1905

OSNABURG

In the province of Ontario, beginning at the western entrance of the Albany river running westward a distance estimated at four miles as far as the point known as "Sand Point" at the eastern entrance of Pedlar's Path Bay, following the shore of this point southwards and around it and across the narrow entrance of the bay to a point on the eastern shore of the outlet of Paukumjeesenanceseepee, thence due south; to comprise an area of twenty square miles.

In the Northwest Territories, beginning at a point in the centre of the foot of the first small bay west of the Hudson's Bay Company's post, thence west a frontage of ten miles and north a sufficient distance to give a total area of fifty-three square miles.

FORT HOPE

In the Northwest Territories, beginning at Kitchensagi on the north shore of Lake Eabamet extending eastward along the shore of the lake ten miles, lines to be run at right angles from these points to contain sufficient land to provide one square mile for each family of five, upon the ascertained population of the band.

MARTEN FALLS

In the Northwest Territories, on the Albany river, beginning at a point one-quarter of a mile below the foot of the rapid known as Marten Falls down stream a distance of six miles and of sufficient depth to give an area of thirty square miles.

ENGLISH RIVER

In the province of Ontario, beginning at a point on the Kenogami or English river, three miles below the Hudson's Bay Company's post, known as English River post, on the east side of the river, thence down stream two miles and with sufficient depth to give an area of twelve square miles.

PORT ALBANY

In the Northwest Territories, beginning at the point where the North river flows out of the main stream of the Albany, thence north on the west side of the North river a distance of ten miles and of sufficient depth to give an area of one hundred and forty square miles.

MOOSE FACTORY

In the province of Ontario, beginning at a point on the east shore of Moose river at South Bluff creek, thence south six miles on the east shore of French river, and of sufficient depth to give an area of sixty-six square miles.

NEW POST

In the province of Ontario, beginning at a point one mile south of the north-east end of the eastern arm of the lake known as Taquahtagama, or Big lake, situated about eight miles inland south from New Post on the Abitibi river, thence in a northerly direction about four miles, and of sufficient depth in an easterly direction to give an area of eight square miles.

The reserves are granted with the understanding that connections may be made for settlers' roads wherever required.

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
SAMUEL STEWART,
DANIEL G. MACMARTIN,
Treaty Commissioners.

James' Bay Treaty—Treaty No. 9

OTTAWA, October 5, 1906.

The Honourable

The Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The operations of the Treaty 9 commission during last season ceased at Abitibi, as owing to the absence of the most influential Indians interested in the proposed negotiations it was found impossible to complete the business at that point. In addition to the Abitibi Indians there also remained a number comprising probably a third of the whole population of the treaty situated at various Hudson's Bay Company's posts, north of the height of land, and scattered along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway as far west as Heron Bay.

Accordingly, to meet and conclude negotiations with these Indians, the commissioners left Ottawa on May 22. Some changes in the party had of necessity to be made. Mr. T. C. Rae, who last year had charge of transportation, was unable to accompany the commission. In his place Mr. Pelham Edgar, of Toronto, who acted as secretary, was added to the party. The services of Mr. J. L. Vanasse, Dominion police constable, were alone retained, as, owing to promotion, Mr. Parkinson could not be detailed for the work. With these exceptions the personnel of the party was the same as last year.

The route to Fort Abitibi from Mattawa, which latter place was left on the morning of May 23, was by the Canadian Pacific railway to Timiskaming, thence by boat to New Liskeard and North Timiskaming. A portage of 17 miles had next to be encountered before reaching Quinze lake, the starting point by canoe for Fort Abitibi.

Arrangements were completed on the morning of May 29 for departure, but a violent wind-storm prevented our starting. Through the kindness of Mr. McCaig, foreman for Mr. R. H. Klock, we were able to leave at one o'clock in the afternoon by "alligator" boat *Trudel*, for The Barrier, 10 miles distant, the first portage north of our starting point. Here we were obliged to camp, as the river was blocked for a considerable distance by a "drive" of logs.

At half-past nine on the morning of the 30th the "drive" was all through, and we were able to leave for the post, which was reached at three in the afternoon of June 4.

A majority of the Indians had arrived, but there were a number reported to be on the way who were expected within a day or two. It was thought advisable to wait for them, the interval being utilized by the commissioners in preparing the pay-lists, and by the doctor in giving medical advice to those requiring it.

On June 7, the looked-for Indians having arrived, a meeting was called for the afternoon of that day. Some difficulty was anticipated in negotiating the treaty at Abitibi owing to the peculiar position of the Indians who trade at that post. The post is situated a few miles within the province of Quebec, and the majority of the Indians who trade there belong to that province. It was natural for the Indians to conclude that, as it was the Dominion government and not the provincial government that was negotiating the treaty, no distinction would be made between those hunting in Ontario and those hunting in Quebec. The commissioners had, however, to state that they had no authority to treat with the Quebec Indians, and that the conference in regard to the treaty could only be held with those whose hunting grounds are in the province of Ontario. The Quebec Indians were, however, given to understand that a conference would be held with them later, and that upon their signifying where they desired to have a reserve set apart for them, the government would undertake to secure, if possible, the land required by them at the place designated.

The policy of the province of Ontario has differed very widely from that of Quebec in the matter of the lands occupied by the Indians.

In Ontario, formerly Upper Canada, the rule laid down by the British government from the earliest occupancy of the country has been followed, which recognizes the title of the Indians to the lands occupied by them as their hunting grounds, and their right to compensation for such portions as have from time to time been surrendered by them. In addition to an annual payment in perpetuity, care has also been taken to set apart reservations for the exclusive use of the Indians, of sufficient extent to meet their present and future requirements.

Quebec, formerly Lower Canada, on the other hand, has followed the French policy, which did not admit the claims of the Indians to the lands in the province, but they were held to be the property of the Crown by right of discovery and conquest. Surrenders have not, therefore, been taken from the Indians by the Crown of the lands occupied by them.

The reserves occupied by the Indians within the province of Quebec are those granted by private individuals, or lands granted to religious corporations in trust for certain bands. In addition, land to the extent of 230,000 acres was set apart and appropriated in different parts of Lower Canada under 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 106, for the benefit of different tribes.

Several reserves have also been purchased by the Federal government for certain bands desiring to locate in the districts where the purchases were made.

The conference with the Ontario Indians proved to be highly satisfactory. When the terms of the treaty were fully explained to them through Mr. George Drever, who has a mastery of several Indian dialects, Louis McDougall, Jr., one of the principal men of the band, stated that they were satisfied with the conditions offered and were willing to faithfully carry out the provisions of the treaty. They would also rely upon the government keeping its promises to them. The band hoped that the reserve to be set apart for them would include as great an extent of lake frontage as possible. The other Indians being asked whether they were all of like mind with the spokesman in regard to the treaty, replied that they were, and that they were willing that representatives of the band should sign for them at once. The treaty was accordingly signed by the commissioners and representative Indians, as well as by several witnesses who were present at the conference.

In the forenoon of June 8, payments of annuities were made with great care, in order that only those Indians whose hunting grounds are in Ontario should have their names placed on the list. The commissioners are satisfied that in the performance of this duty they were successful.

In the afternoon an election of a chief and councillors was held, which resulted in Louis McDougall, Jr., being chosen as chief and Michel Penatouche and Andrew McDougall as councillors.

A conference was also held with representative Indians regarding the reserves desired by the band. The conclusion arrived at will be seen by reference to the schedule of reserves attached. After due deliberation the Quebec Indians decided upon the location of their reserve.

The usual feast was held, at which the presentation of a flag and a copy of the treaty took place.

The commissioners and the medical officer having concluded their duties, we left on the morning of June 9 for Quinze lake, which place was reached on the evening of the 12th.

On the morning of the 13th the long and difficult portage between Quinze lake and North Timiskaming was crossed, and at the latter place the boat was taken for Haileybury. Latchford was reached by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway on the afternoon of the 14th. The crew, consisting of five men from Temagami and a number of Indians from Matachewan post, including Michel Baptiste, who was afterwards elected chief, assembled late in the afternoon, and on the morning of the 15th we left by way of Montreal river for Matachewan. The post at Matachewan was reached on the afternoon of June 19, after a difficult journey owing to the numerous rapids in the river and the height of the water. Matachewan is beautifully situated at a point on the Montreal river upon high grounds; the lofty shores of the stream are thickly wooded.

A conference was held with the Indians on the afternoon of the 20th. As usual, the terms of the treaty were fully explained, and an opportunity given the Indians to ask any questions regarding any matter on which further information was desired. Michel Baptiste, on behalf of the Indians, said that the terms of the treaty were very satisfactory to them, and that they were ready to have representatives of the band sign at once. The treaty was therefore signed and witnessed with all due formality.

Payments were made on the 21st to the 79 Indians. The election for a chief resulted in Michel Baptiste being chosen for that position, and at the feast in the evening he was presented with a flag and a copy of the treaty.

The location of the reserve desired by the Indians received careful consideration, and no objection can, it is thought, be taken to the site finally decided upon.

Arrangements have been made for leaving Matachewan early in the morning of the 23rd, but a heavy rain-storm prevented our doing so before half-past four in the afternoon.

The return trip was made by way of Montreal river, Lady Evelyn lake and Lake Temagami to Temagami station. From the latter place we proceeded by train to Biscotasing, our point of departure both for Fort Mattagami and Flying Post. At Biscotasing we also expected to meet a number of Indians belonging to Treaty No. 9, who reside in the vicinity of that place during the summer months.

Biscotasing was reached at twenty minutes past four on the afternoon of Saturday, June 30, and the commissioners were obliged to remain there awaiting the men from Mattagami who were to bring them by canoe to that place, and who did not arrive until the evening of July 3.

We left for Mattagami on the morning of July 4. The Fort was reached about ten on the morning of July 7, when a cordial welcome was given us by Mr. Joseph Miller, who is in charge of that post. We also met at the post Dr. W. Goldie and his brother, of Toronto, who were spending their holidays at that place. Dr. Goldie had been giving the Indians free medical attendance as far as the medicine he had with him permitted, and he also offered his services in association with Dr. Meindl during our stay at the post. Here we also met Mr. Kenneth G. Ross, chief forest ranger for the district, and several of his assistants, who had come to the post owing to the Indians employed by them desiring to be present at the treaty.

The Indians treated with at Mattagami were well dressed, and appeared to be living comfortably. A degree of unusual cleanliness was to be observed in their surroundings and habits. They gave a cheerful hearing to the terms of the proposed treaty, which was fully explained to them through Mr. Miller, who acted as interpreter. They, like the other Indians visited, were given an opportunity to ask any questions or to make any remarks they might desire with reference to the propositions made to them.

The Indians held a short conversation among themselves, and then announced through Joseph Shemeket, one of their number, that they were fully satisfied with the terms of the treaty, and were prepared to have it signed by representatives of the band. The treaty was, therefore, at once signed and witnessed. Payments were begun and concluded in the afternoon, and preparations made for the feast. An election for chief was also held, resulting in Andrew Luke being chosen for that position, to whom a flag and a copy of the treaty were presented in the presence of the band.

It is considered by the commissioners that the reserve selected, as shown by the schedule of reserves, should meet with approval.

Mattagami was left on the morning of July 9, and Biscotasing reached on the evening of the 11th. The party left on the afternoon of the 12th for Flying Post and arrived there about eleven on the morning of the 15th (Sunday). The Indians at Flying Post, although small of stature, are lively and energetic, and the journey from Biscotasing to Flying Post and return was rendered enjoyable by the cheerfulness with which they undertook all tasks, and the quickness with which they accomplished the journey. The Indians were assembled on the morning of the 16th, and the terms of the treaty were fully explained through Mr. A. J. McLeod, Hudson's Bay Company's officer, who acted as interpreter. Isaac, one of the leading Indians, speaking for the band, said that they thankfully accepted the benefits offered by the treaty and were willing to observe its provisions. The treaty was, therefore, duly signed and witnessed. The Indians also signified their desire regarding the position of the reserve to be allotted to them, and their choice, as indicated in the schedule, is recommended for approval. Albert Black Ice was unanimously elected as chief of the band, and

at the feast which was held in the evening, the usual presentation of a flag and a copy of the treaty was made. The return journey to Biscotasing was begun on the morning of July 17, and that place was reached on the afternoon of the 19th. On the morning of the 20th payments were made to the Indians of Flying Post and Mattagami residing at Biscotasing.

The work of the commission was facilitated by the assistance of Mr. J. E. T. Armstrong, who is in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's store at that place, and who is thoroughly familiar with the Indians. The considerable Indian population at this point is made up of stragglers from the Spanish River band of the Robinson Treaty, and from Flying Post and Mattagami. They make their living by acting as guides and canoeists for sportsmen, and occasionally work in the mills. Their children have the advantage of attendance at a day school to which the department has been able to give some financial assistance, and also the benefit of mingling on terms of educational equality with white children.

We left for Chapleau about a quarter-past four in the afternoon, and arrived about seven in the evening. Here we were met by the Right Rev. George Holmes, Bishop of Moosonee, and Rev. C. Banting, who aided us in every way possible in the discharge of our duties at Chapleau. Mr. J. M. Austin, who has had long experience with the Indians of that place, also gave us valuable assistance.

It was not necessary to make treaty with the Indians of Chapleau, as they belong to bands residing at Moose Factory, English River, and other points where treaty had already been made. They were, however, recognized as members of the bands to which they belong, and were paid the gratuity due them, after being informed as to what the acceptance of the money by them involved.

Reference to the schedule of reserves will show that small areas are recommended for the Ojibeways and Crees at this point. Large reserves having been set apart for the bands to which they belong at other points in the province, it is only thought advisable and necessary to give them a sufficient area upon which to build their small houses and cultivate garden plots. The Ojibeway reserve is contiguous to the land purchased by the Robinson treaty Indians, which has already been considerably improved.

Payments having been completed at Chapleau, the party left on the evening of the 22nd for Missinaibi and arrived at that station at eight in the evening. This place is of considerable local importance as being the point of departure of one of the main routes to Moose Factory and James Bay by way of Missinaibi river. There is also direct water communication with Michipicoten on lake Superior.

Bishop Holmes, with Rev. Mr. Ovens and his wife and two lady missionaries, who had expected to accompany us as far as New Brunswick House, on their way to Moose Factory, arrived at Missinaibi on the morning of July 23. Their crew had, however, been awaiting them for several days and they were, therefore, able to leave at once for their destinations. Our crew, with a canoe from New Brunswick House, did not reach Missinaibi until the evening of the 23rd, and our departure was thus delayed until the morning of the 24th.

New Brunswick House was reached on the afternoon of the 25th, where we found the bishop and his party, who had only arrived a few hours before us. This post is situated at the northern end of the beautiful Missinaibi lake, and the outlook from the post is delightful.

The Indians were assembled in the evening and the terms of the treaty explained to them. On being asked whether they had any questions to ask or any remarks to make, they replied, through Mr. J. G. Christie, Hudson's Bay Company's officer, that they were perfectly satisfied with what they were to receive under the treaty, and were willing to sign at once. The signatures of the commissioners and of five of the leading men were, therefore, affixed to the

treaty, as well as that of six witnesses. Payments were made on the 25th to about 100 Indians. Alex. Peeketay was chosen by the Indians for the position of chief, and he was presented with a flag and a copy of the treaty at the feast held on the evening of the 26th. A conference regarding the reserve to be set apart was also held. The decision arrived at in regard to this matter will be seen by reference to the schedule attached.

Our duties, as well as those of the doctor, being concluded, we left on the morning of the 28th for Missinaibi, and arrived at that place on the afternoon of the 29th.

Payments were made on the 30th to ninety-eight Moose Factory Indians who live at Missinaibi.

We left on the 31st for Heron Bay, our point of departure for Long Lake, and arrived at the former place at half-past twelve in the afternoon. Arrangements for canoes were not completed until the afternoon of the following day, so that it was not until a quarter to five that we were able to leave for the last post to be visited by us.

The route to Long Lake is at all times a rather difficult one, but was more than ordinarily so this season owing to the water in the Pic river being unusually low. The post was reached on the morning of the 8th. We were accompanied on this trip by Mr. H. A. Tremayne, District Inspector, Hudson's Bay Company, and his wife and young daughter.

A conference was held with the Indians on August 9, and their adhesion to treaty obtained. Peter Taylor, speaking for the Indians, said they were perfectly satisfied with the terms of the treaty, and much pleased that they were to receive annuity like their brethren of the Robinson Treaty, and also that they were to be granted land which they could feel was their own. Payments were made to 135 Indians. The question of a reserve was carefully gone into, and the commissioners have no hesitation in recommending the confirmation of the site chosen.

The Indians of Treaty 9 stated that they desired to have Newatchkigigswabe, the Robinson Treaty chief, recognized as their chief also, as he had been recognized by them in the past. This was agreed to, and at the feast held on the evening of August 9 the usual presentation of a flag and a copy of the treaty was made. At the conclusion of the feast the chief spoke, thanking the government for what had been done for the Indians of Long Lake. He said that the Indians who had been receiving annuity money for years were glad that their brethren were now placed on an equal footing with them. He hoped that provision would be made for their sick and destitute, as even in the best seasons the Indians found it very difficult to do more than make a living, and were able to do very little towards assisting one another. In reply, the chief was informed that the government was always ready to assist those actually requiring help, but that the Indians must rely as much as possible upon their own exertions for their support.

The return journey was begun on the afternoon of August 10, and Heron Bay was reached on the evening of the 14th. At this place we concluded our duties in connection with the making of the treaty by paying English River Indians, now residing at Montizambert.

The commissioners have pleasure in referring to the evident desire of the Indians at all points visited to display their loyalty to the government, by the reception given to the commissioners, and also by their recognition of the benefits conferred upon them by the treaty.

We desire also to acknowledge the kind attention paid to us and the assistance given by the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Frères.

Nine hundred and fifteen Indians were paid at the points mentioned. Inspector J. G. Ramsden, who visited the Indians who joined treaty in the summer of 1905, paid 2,047. The population of the whole treaty may, therefore, be placed at 3,000 approximately.

Attached to this report will be found a copy of the treaty with signatures as completed, and schedule of reserves.

We have, &c.,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
SAMUEL STEWART,
D. G. MACMARTIN,

Treaty Commissioners.

Schedule of Reserves—Treaty No. 9—1906

ABITIBI

In the province of Ontario, beginning at a point on the south shore of Abitibi lake, at the eastern boundary of the township of Milligan projected, thence east following the lake shore to the outlet of Kaquaquakechewaig (Current-running-both-ways) creek, and of sufficient depth between the said creek and the eastern boundaries of the townships of Milligan and McCool to give an area of thirty square miles.

MATACHEWAN

In the province of Ontario, inland and north from Fort Matachewan, beginning at the creek connecting a small lagoon with the northwest shore of Turtle lake, thence south on the west shore of said lake a sufficient distance to give an area of sixteen square miles.

MATTAGAMI

In the province of Ontario, on the west side of Mattagami lake, three-quarters of a mile north of a point opposite the Hudson's Bay Company's post, thence north following the lake front a distance of four miles, and of sufficient depth to give an area of twenty square miles.

FLYING POST

In the province of Ontario, commencing at a point half a mile south of Six-mile rapids, on the east side of Ground Hog river, thence south a distance of four miles, and of sufficient depth to give an area of twenty-three square miles.

OJIBEWAYS—CHAPLEAU

In the province of Ontario, one hundred and sixty acres abutting and south of the reserve sold to the Robinson Treaty Indians, one mile below the town of Chapleau.

MOOSE FACTORY CREES—CHAPLEAU

In the province of Ontario, one hundred and sixty acres fronting Kerebesquashesing river.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE

In the province of Ontario, beginning at the entrance to an unnamed creek on the west shore of Missinaibi river, about half a mile southwest of the Hudson's Bay Company's post, thence north four miles, and of sufficient depth to give an area of twenty-seven square miles.

LONG LAKE

In the province of Ontario, beginning at a point where the "Suicide" or Little Albany river enters Long lake, thence in a southerly direction four miles, following the lake frontage, of a sufficient depth to give an area of twenty-seven square miles.

The reserves are granted with the understanding that connections may be made for settlers' roads wherever required.

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

S. STEWART,

D. GEO. MACMARTIN,

Treaty Commissioners.

The James Bay Treaty—Treaty No. 9

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded at the several dates mentioned therein, in the year of Our Lord one thousand and nine hundred and five, between His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, by His Commissioners, Duncan Campbell Scott, of Ottawa, Ontario, Esquire, and Samuel Stewart, of Ottawa, Ontario, Esquire; and Daniel George MacMartin, of Perth, Ontario, Esquire, representing the province of Ontario, of the one part; and the Ojibeway, Cree and other Indians, inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their chiefs, and headmen hereunto subscribed, of the other part:—

Whereas, the Indians inhabiting the territory hereinafter defined have been convened to meet a commission representing His Majesty's government of the Dominion of Canada at certain places in the said territory in this present year of 1905, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to His Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and the said Indians of the other.

And, whereas, the said Indians have been notified and informed by His Majesty's said commission that it is His desire to open for settlement, immigration, trade, travel, mining, lumbering, and such other purposes as to His Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country, bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of His Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty and arrange with them, so that there may be peace and good-will between them and His Majesty's other subjects, and that His Indian people may know and be assured of what allowances they are to count upon and receive from His Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

And whereas, the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in council at the respective points named hereunder, and being requested by His Majesty's commissioners to name certain chiefs and headmen who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be found thereon, and to become responsible to His Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have therefore acknowledged for that purpose the several chiefs and headmen who have subscribed hereto.

And whereas, the said commissioners have proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the Ojibeway, Cree and other Indians, inhabiting the district hereinafter defined and described, and the same has been agreed upon, and concluded by the respective bands at the dates mentioned hereunder, the said Indians do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to the government of the Dominion of Canada, for His Majesty the King and His successors for ever, all their rights titles and privileges whatsoever, to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say: That portion or tract of land lying and being in the province of Ontario, bounded on the south by the height of land and the northern

boundaries of the territory ceded by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850, and the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850, and bounded on the east and north by the boundaries of the said province of Ontario as defined by law, and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of the territory ceded by the North-west Angle Treaty No. 3; the said land containing an area of ninety thousand square miles, more or less.

And also, the said Indian rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, the District of Keewatin, or in any other portion of the Dominion of Canada.

To have and to hold the same to His Majesty the King and His successors for ever.

And His Majesty the King hereby agrees with the said Indians that they shall have the right to pursue their usual vocations of hunting, trapping and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as heretofore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the government of the country, acting under the authority of His Majesty, and saving and excepting such tracts as may be required or taken up from time to time for settlement, mining, lumbering, trading or other purposes.

And His Majesty the King hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside reserves for each band, the same not to exceed in all one square mile for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger and smaller families; and the location of the said reserves having been arranged between His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen, as described in the schedule of reserves hereto attached, the boundaries thereof to be hereafter surveyed and defined, the said reserves when confirmed shall be held and administered by His Majesty for the benefit of the Indians free of all claims, liens, or trusts by Ontario.

Provided, however, that His Majesty reserves the right to deal with any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved for any band as He may see fit; and also that the aforesaid reserves of land, or any interest therein, may be sold or otherwise disposed of by His Majesty's government for the use and benefit of the said Indians entitled thereto, with their consent first had and obtained; but in no wise shall the said Indians, or any of them, be entitled to sell or otherwise alienate any of the lands allotted to them as reserves.

It is further agreed between His said Majesty and His Indian subjects that such portions of the reserves and lands above indicated as may at any time be required for public works, buildings, railways, or roads of whatsoever nature may be appropriated for that purpose by His Majesty's government of the Dominion of Canada, due compensation being made to the Indians for the value of any improvements thereon, and an equivalent in land, money or other consideration for the area of the reserve so appropriated.

And with a view to show the satisfaction of His Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of His Indians, and in extinguishment of all their past claims, He hereby, through His commissioners, agrees to make each Indian a present of eight dollars in cash.

His Majesty also agrees that next year, and annually afterwards for ever, He will cause to be paid to the said Indians in cash, at suitable places and dates, of which the said Indians shall be duly notified, four dollars, the same, unless there be some exceptional reason, to be paid only to the heads of families for those belonging thereto.

Further, His Majesty agrees that each chief, after signing the treaty, shall receive a suitable flag and a copy of this treaty to be for the use of his band.

Further, His Majesty agrees to pay such salaries of teachers to instruct the children of said Indians, and also to provide such school buildings and educational equipment as may seem advisable to His Majesty's government of Canada.

And the undersigned Ojibeway, Cree and other chiefs and headmen, on their own behalf and on behalf of all the Indians whom they represent, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of His Majesty the King.

They promise and engage that they will, in all respects, obey and abide by the law; that they will maintain peace between each other and between themselves and other tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of His Majesty's subjects, whether Indians, half-breeds or whites, this year inhabiting and hereafter to inhabit any part of the said ceded territory; and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tract, or of any other district or country, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tract, or any part thereof, and that they will assist the officers of His Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this treaty, or infringing the law in force in the country so ceded.

And it is further understood that this treaty is made and entered into subject to an agreement dated the third day of July, nineteen hundred and five, between the Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario, which is hereto attached.

In witness whereof, His Majesty's said commissioners and the said chiefs and headmen have hereunto set their hands at the places and times set forth in the year herein first above written.

Signed at Osnaburg on the twelfth day of July, 1905, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE, C.T.,
Hudson's Bay Co.
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.
JABEZ WILLIAMS, Clerk, H. B. Co.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
his
MISSABAY x
mark
his
THOMAS x MISSABAY.
mark
his
GEORGE x WAHWAASHKUNG.
mark
his
KWIASH x
mark
his
NAHOKEESIC x
mark
his
OOMBASH x
mark
his
DAVID x SKUNK.
mark

his
JOHN x SKUNK.
mark
his
THOMAS x PANACHEESE.
mark

Signed at Fort Hope on the nineteenth day of July, 1905, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

F. X. FAFARD, O.M.I.
THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE.
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.
CHAS. H. M. GORDON, H. B. Co.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
YESNO, x
GEORGE x NAMAY.
WENANGASIE x DRAKE.
GEORGE x QUISEES.
KATCHANG, x
MOONIAS, x
JOE x GOODWIN.
ABRAHAM x ATLOOKAN.
HARRY x OOSKINEGISH.
NOAH x NESHINAPAI.
JOHN A. x ASHPANAQUESHKUM.
JACOB x RABBIT.

Signed at Marten Falls on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1905, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chief and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE, C. T., H. B.
Co.
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.
SAMUEL ISERHOFF.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
WILLIAM x WHITEHEAD.
WILLIAM x COASTER.
DAVID x KNAFAYSWEET.
OSTAMAS x LONG TOM.
WILLIAM x WEENJACK.

Signed at Fort Albany on the third day of August, 1905, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE, C. T., H. B.
Co.
A. W. PATTERSON.
G. W. COCHRAN.
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.
JOSEPH A. PATTERSON.
MINNIE COCKRAM.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
CHARLIE x STEPHEN.
PATRICK x STEPHEN.
DAVID GEO. x WYNNE.
ANDREW x WESLEY.
JACOB x TAHTAIL.
JOHN x WESLEY.
XAVIER x BIRD.
PETER x SACKANEY.
WM. x GOODWIN.
SAML. x SCOTT.

Signed at Moose Factory on the ninth day of August, 1905, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

GEORGE MOOSONEE.

THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE, C. T., H. B.
Co.

JOHN GEORGE MOWAT, H. B. Co.

THOMAS BIRD HOLLAND, B.A.

JAMES PARKINSON.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.

SAMUEL STEWART.

DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.

SIMON SMALLBOY, x

GEORGE TAPPAISE, x

HENRY SAILOR—Signed in Cree syllabic

JOHN NAKOGEE “ “

JOHN DICK “ “

SIMON QUATCHEWAN “ “

JOHN JEFFRIES “ “

FRED. MARK “ “

HENRY UTAPPE, x

SIMON CHEENA, x

Signed at New Post on the twenty-first day of August, 1905, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

THOMAS CLOUSTON RAE, C.T., H. B.
Co.

SYDNEY BLENKARNE BARRETT, H. B.
Co.

JOSEPH LOUIS VANASSE.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.

SAMUEL STEWART.

DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.

his
ANGUS x WEENUSK.
mark

his
JOHN x LUKE.
mark

his
WILLIAM x GULL.
mark

Signed at Abitibi on the seventh day of June, 1906, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

GEORGE DREYER.

ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.

PELHAM EDGAR.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.

SAMUEL STEWART.

DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.

his
LOUIS x McDUGALL, SR.
mark

his
ANDREW x McDUGALL.
mark

his
OLD x CHEESE.
mark

his
MICHEL x PENATOUCHE.
mark

LOUI MACDOUGALL.

ANTOINE PENATOUCHE.

Signed at Matachewan on the twentieth day of June, 1906, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

PELHAM EDGAR.
GEORGE MONTEITH.
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
his
MICHEL x BATISE.
mark
his
ROUND x EYES.
mark
his
THOMAS x FOX.
mark
his
JIMMY x PIERCE.
mark

Signed at Mattagami on the seventh day of July, 1906, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

JOS. MILLER.
PELHAM EDGAR.
A. M. C. BANTING.
KENNETH ROSS.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
his
ANDREW x LUKE.
mark
JOSEPH SHEMEKET—Signed in syllabic characters.
THOMAS CHICKEN—Signed in syllabic characters.
JAMES NEVUE—Signed in syllabic characters.

Signed at Flying Post on the sixteenth day of July, 1906, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

A. J. McLEOD.
PELHAM EDGAR.
ALEX. GEORGE MEINDL, M.D.
JOSEPH LOUIS VANASSE.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
ALBERT BLACK ICE—Signed in syllabic characters.
JOHN ISAAC—Signed in syllabic characters.
WILLIAM FROG—Signed in syllabic characters.
THOMAS FROG—Signed in syllabic characters.

Signed at New Brunswick House on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1906, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

GEORGE MOOSONEE.
JAMES G. CHRISTIE.
GRACE MCTAVISH.
CLAUDE D. OVENS.
PELHAM EDGAR.
EDMUND MORRIS.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
ALEX. PEEKETAY—Signed in syllabic characters.
his
POOTOOSH, x
mark
his
PETER MITIGONABIE, x
mark
TOM NESHWABUN—Signed in syllabic characters.
JACOB WINDABAIE—Signed in syllabic characters.

Signed at Long Lake on the ninth day of August, 1906, by His Majesty's commissioners and the chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

H. E. TREMAYNE.
ISABELLA TREMAYNE.
P. GODCHERE.
PELHAM EDGAR.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.
SAMUEL STEWART.
DANIEL GEORGE MACMARTIN.
KWAKIGIGICKWEANG—Signed in syllabic characters.
KENESWABE—Signed in syllabic characters.
MATAWAGAN—Signed in syllabic characters
ODAGAMEA—Signed in syllabic characters.

Agreement Between the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario

THIS AGREEMENT made on the third day of July, in the year of Our Lord, 1905, between

The Honourable Frank Oliver, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
on behalf of the government of Canada

Of the one part:

And

The Honourable Francis Cochrane, Minister of Lands and Mines of the province of Ontario, on behalf of the government of Ontario

On the other part.

Whereas, His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland is about to negotiate a treaty with the Ojibeway and other Indians inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described by their chiefs and headmen for the purpose of opening for settlement, immigration, trade, travel, mining and lumbering, and for such other purposes as to His Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and of obtaining the consent thereto of His Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and of arranging with them for the cession of the Indian rights, titles and privileges to be ceded, released, surrendered and yielded up to His

Majesty the King and His successors for ever, so that there may be peace and good-will between them and His Majesty's other subjects, and that His Indian people may know and be assured of what allowances they are to count upon and receive from His Majesty's bounty and benevolence, which said territory may be described and defined as follows, that is to say, all that portion or tract of land lying and being in the province of Ontario, bounded on the south side by the height of land and the northern boundaries of the territory ceded by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850, and the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850, and bounded on the east and north by the boundaries of the said province of Ontario as defined by law, and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of the territory ceded by the Northwest Angle Treaty No. 3; the said land containing an area of ninety thousand square miles, more or less, said treaty to release and surrender also all Indian rights and privileges whatsoever of the said Indians to all or any other lands wherever situated in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, or the district of Keewatin, or in any other portion of the Dominion of Canada.

And whereas, by the agreement made the 16th day of April, 1894, entered into between the government of the Dominion of Canada, represented by the Honourable T. Mayne Daly, and the government of the province of Ontario, represented by the Honourable John M. Gibson, in pursuance of the statute of Canada passed in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered five and intituled, "An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the governments of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian lands," and the statute of Ontario passed in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered three, and entitled, "An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the governments of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian lands," and by the sixth clause of the said agreement it is provided, "That any future treaties with the Indians in respect of territory in Ontario to which they have not before the passing of the said statutes surrendered their claim aforesaid, shall be deemed to require the concurrence of the government of Ontario," and by the said intended treaty it is signified and declared that His Majesty show his satisfaction with the behaviour and good conduct of His Indian subjects, and in extinguishment of all their past claims through His commissioners, will make to each Indian a present of eight dollars in cash, and will also next year and annually afterwards for ever cause to be paid to each of the said Indians in cash, at suitable places and dates, of which the said Indians shall be duly notified, the sum of four dollars, and that unless there be some exceptional reason, such sums will be paid only to heads of families for those belonging thereto.

It is therefore agreed by and between the governments of Canada and of Ontario as aforesaid, as follows:—

That, subject to the provisions contained in the hereinbefore recited agreement of 16th April, 1894, and also the agreement made on 7th July, 1902, by counsel on behalf of the governments of the Dominion and Ontario, intervening parties, upon the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the suit of the Ontario Mining Company v. Seybold et al. (Ont. S.P.; 1904, No. 93), a copy whereof is hereto attached; and the surrender of the Indian title within Ontario to the entire territory herein defined and described, duly obtained,—

The government of the province of Ontario hereby gives consent and upon the following conditions concurs in the terms proposed to be entered into, made and agreed by the said treaty, in so far that the said government of Ontario, on and after the payment to the Indians of the above mentioned present of eight dollars, and thereafter the payment annually of four dollars to each Indian, for ever, as above specified, promises and agrees to pay the said sums to the government of Canada, upon request when and as the same are paid to the Indians,

upon proof, when required, of such payments—such payments to be free from any expenses at the cost of Ontario attendant upon distribution of the said sums of money.

And the government of Ontario, subject to the conditions, aforesaid, further concurs in the setting apart and location of reserves within any part of the said territory, as surrendered or intended to be surrendered, in area not greater than one square mile for each family of five, or in like proportion, at points to be chosen by the commissioners negotiating the said treaty, one of the said commissioners to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario in Council, and the selection of the said reserves to be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

And the government of Ontario stipulates no part of the expense of survey and location of the said reserves to be at any time at the cost of the government of Ontario.

And further, that no site suitable for the development of water-power exceeding 500 horse-power shall be included within the boundaries of any reserve.

It is also agreed between the parties hereto that no part of the cost of negotiating the said treaty is to be borne by the province of Ontario.

In witness whereof, these presents have been signed and sealed on behalf of the government of Canada by the Honourable Frank Oliver, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and on behalf of the government of Ontario by the Honourable Francis Cochrane, Minister of Lands and Mines.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the Honourable Frank Oliver, in presence of FRANK PEDLEY, and by the Honourable FRANCIS COCHRANE in the presence of GEO. W. YATES.	}	FRANK OLIVER. F. COCHRANE.
--	---	-----------------------------------

Agreement between counsel on behalf of the Dominion and Ontario, intervening parties upon the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Ontario Mining Company vs. Seybold et al.

As to all treaty Indian reserves in Ontario (including those in the territory covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty, which are or shall be duly established pursuant to the statutory agreement of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four), and which have been or shall be duly surrendered by the Indians to sell or lease for their benefit, Ontario agrees to confirm the titles heretofore made by the Dominion, and that the Dominion shall have full power and authority to sell or lease and convey title in fee simple or for any less estate.

The Dominion agrees to hold the proceeds of such lands when or so far as they have been converted into money upon the extinction of the Indian interest therein, subject to such rights of Ontario thereto as may exist by law.

As to the reserves in the territory covered by the Northwest Angle Treaty which may be duly established as aforesaid, Ontario agrees that the precious metals shall be considered to form part of the reserves and may be disposed of by the Dominion for the benefit of the Indians to the same extent and subject to the same undertaking as to the proceeds as heretofore agreed with regard to the lands in such reserves.

The question as to whether other reserves in Ontario include precious metals to depend upon the instruments and circumstances and law affecting each case respectively.

Nothing is hereby conceded by either party with regard to the constitutional or legal rights of the Dominion or Ontario as to the sale or title to Indian reserves or precious metals, or as to any of the contentions submitted by the cases of either government herein, but it is intended that as a matter of policy and convenience the reserves may be administered as hereinbefore agreed.

Nothing herein contained shall be considered as binding Ontario to confirm the titles heretofore made by the Dominion to portions of Reserve 38B already granted by Ontario as appearing in the proceedings.

(Sgd.) E. L. NEWCOMBE, *for the Dominion.*

(Sgd.) EDWARD BLAKE, *for Ontario.*

Dated 7th July, 1902.

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, TORONTO.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the 13th day of February, A.D. 1907.

Upon consideration of the report of the Honourable the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, dated 11th February, 1907, the Committee of Council advise that Your Honour may be pleased to ratify so far as may be necessary the treaty entitled the James Bay Treaty No. 9, made by the Commissioners, Messrs. Duncan Campbell Scott, Samuel Stewart and Daniel George Mac-Martin, who were appointed to negotiate with the Ojibeway, Cree and other Indians inhabiting the territory hereinafter defined for the cession by the said Indians to the Crown on the terms embodied in the treaty, all their rights, titles and privileges to the land included in the said territory, the limits of which may be described as follows: That portion or tract of land lying and being in the province of Ontario bounded on the south by the height of land and the northern boundary of the territory ceded by the Robinson Superior Treaty of 1850, and the Robinson Huron Treaty of 1850, and bounded on the east and north by the boundaries of the said province of Ontario as defined by law and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of the territory ceded by the Northwest Angle Treaty No. 3.

The committee further advise that Your Honour may be pleased to approve and confirm the selection of the following reserves described in the schedule attached to the report of the said commissioners, dated 6th November, 1905, and in the schedule of reserves Treaty No. 9, 1906, it being clearly understood that the government of the Dominion shall be responsible for the survey of the said reserves and that plans and field notes of the said reserves shall be deposited in the office of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines when such surveys have been made.

Osnaburg, an area of 20 square miles.

English River, an area of 12 square miles.

Moose Factory, an area of 66 square miles.

New Post, an area of 8 square miles.

Abitibi, an area of 30 square miles.

Matachewan, an area of 16 square miles.

Metagami, an area of 20 square miles.

Flying Post, an area of 23 square miles.

Ojibeways, at Chapleau, 160 acres.

Moose Factory Cree, at Chapleau, 160 acres.

New Brunswick House, an area of 27 square miles.

Long Lake, an area of 27 square miles.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,

Clerk, Executive Council.

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th November, 1930.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, submit for Your Excellency's ratification and confirmation the annexed instrument containing the adhesion to James Bay Treaty Number Nine of the Ojibeway Indians and other Indians in Northern Ontario, taken at Trout Lake on the 5th day of July, 1929; at Windigo River on the 18th day of July, 1930; at Fort Severn on the 25th day of July, 1930; at Winisk on the 28th day of July, 1930, by Mr. Walter Charles Cain and Mr. Herbert Nathaniel Awrey, who were appointed by Order in Council P.C. 921, 30th May, 1929, as His Majesty's Commissioners to take the said adhesion.

E. J. LEMAIRE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Adhesions to Treaty Number Nine

WHEREAS His Most Gracious Majesty George V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, has been pleased to extend the provisions of the Treaty known as The James Bay Treaty or Treaty Number Nine, of which a true copy is hereto annexed, to the Indians inhabiting the hereinafter described territory adjacent to the territory described in the said Treaty, in consideration of the said Indians agreeing to surrender and yield up to His Majesty all their rights, titles and privileges to the hereinafter described territory.

AND WHEREAS we, the Ojibeway, Cree and all other Indians inhabiting the hereinafter described Territory, having had communication of the foregoing Treaty and of the intention of His Most Gracious Majesty to extend its provisions to us, through His Majesty's Commissioners, Walter Charles Cain, B.A., of the City of Toronto, and Herbert Nathaniel Awrey, of the City of Ottawa, have agreed to surrender and yield up to His Majesty all our rights, titles and privileges to the said territory.

NOW THEREFORE we, the said Ojibeway, Cree and other Indian inhabitants, in consideration of the provisions of the said foregoing Treaty being extended to us, do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to the Government of the Dominion of Canada for His Majesty the King and His Successors forever, all our rights, titles and privileges whatsoever in all that tract of land, and land covered by water in the Province of Ontario, comprising part of the District of Kenora (Patricia Portion) containing one hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty square miles, more or less, being bounded on the South by the Northerly limit of Treaty Number Nine; on the West by Easterly limits of Treaties Numbers Three and Five, and the boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba; on the North by the waters of Hudson Bay, and on the East by the waters of James Bay and including all islands, islets and rocks, waters and land covered by water within the said limits, and also all the said Indian rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to all other lands and lands covered by water, wherever situated in the Dominion of Canada.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same to His Majesty the King and His Successors forever.

AND we, the said Ojibeway, Cree and other Indian inhabitants, represented herein by our Chiefs and Councillors presented as such by the Bands, do hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments and other benefits, as stated in the said Treaty, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein on the part of the said Chiefs and Indians therein named, to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said Treaty as if we ourselves had been originally contracting parties thereto.

AND HIS MAJESTY through His said Commissioners agrees and undertakes to set aside reserves for each band as provided by the said aforementioned Treaty, at such places or locations as may be arranged between the said Commissioners and the Chiefs and headmen of each Band.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, His Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Chiefs and headmen have hereunto subscribed their names at the places and times hereinafter set forth.

SIGNED at Trout Lake, on the Fifth day of July, 1929, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chief and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

MARY C. GARRETT.

LESLIE GARRETT.

GORDON L. BELL, M.B.

KARL BAYLY.

WALTER CHARLES CAIN, *Commissioner.*

HERBERT NATHANIEL AWREY, *Commissioner.*

SAMSON BEARDY—Signed in Syllabic.

GEORGE WINNAPETONGE—Signed in Syllabic.

JEREMIAH SAINNAWAP—Signed in Syllabic.

ISAAC BARKMAN.

JACK MCKAY—Signed in Syllabic.

JACOB FROG—Signed in Syllabic.

SIGNED at Windigo River on the Eighteenth day of July, 1930, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chief and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

JOHN T. O'GORMAN.

JOHN WESLEY.

WALTER CHARLES CAIN, *Commissioner.*

HERBERT NATHANIEL AWREY, *Commissioner.*

APIN KA-KE-PE-NESS—Signed in Syllabic.

JONAS WA-SA-KI-MIK—Signed in Syllabic.

SAMUEL SA-WA-NIS—Signed in Syllabic.

JOHN QUE-QUE-ISH—Signed in Syllabic.

PATRICK KA-KE-KA-YASH—Signed in Syllabic.

SENIA SAK-CHE-KA-POW—Signed in Syllabic.

SIGNED at Fort Severn on the Twenty-fifth day of July, 1930, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chief and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

JOHN T. O'GORMAN.

DAVID A. HARDING.

R. KINGSLEY ROSE.

GEO. THIRD.

GERALD McMANUS.

RENE GAUTHIER.

H. F. BLAND.

HENRY J. MANN.

WALTER CHARLES CAIN, *Commissioner.*

HERBERT NATHANIEL AWREY, *Commissioner.*

GEORGE BLUECOAT—Signed in Syllabic.

MUNZIE ALBANY—Signed in Syllabic.

SAUL CROW—Signed in Syllabic.

SIGNED at Winisk on the Twenty-eighth day of July, 1930, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chief and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses after having been first interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

L. PH. MARTEL, O.M.I.

JOHN THOMAS O'GORMAN.

JOHN HARRIS.

RAY T. WHEELER.

WALTER CHARLES CAIN, *Commissioner.*

HERBERT NATHANIEL AWREY, *Commissioner.*

XAVIER PATRICK—Signed in Syllabic.

JOHN BIRD—Signed in Syllabic.

DAVID SUTHERLAND—Signed in Syllabic.

ONTARIO

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, dated the 18th day of June, A.D. 1931

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the report of the Honourable the Minister of Lands and Forests, dated June 8, 1931, therein he states that, by a Commission dated the thirtieth day of May, 1929, issued in pursuance of an agreement dated the first day of March, 1929, between the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on behalf of the Government of Canada and the Minister of Lands and Forests of the Province of Ontario on behalf of the Government of Ontario, and in accordance with a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the said thirtieth day of May, 1929, Mr. Walter Charles Cain, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests for the Province of Ontario, and Mr. Herbert Nathaniel Awrey, of the Department of Indian Affairs, were appointed Commissioners "For the purpose of negotiating an extension of James Bay Treaty No. 9 with the Ojibeway and other Indians, inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their chiefs and headmen, for the purpose of opening for settlement, immigration, trade, travel, mining and lumbering, and for such other purposes as to His Majesty may seem meet, of a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and of obtaining the consent thereto of His Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and of arranging with them for the cession of the Indian rights, titles and privileges to be ceded, released, surrendered and yielded up to His Majesty the King, and His successors forever, so that there may be peace and good-will between them and His Majesty's other subjects, and that His Indian people may know and be assured of what allowances they are to count upon and receive from His Majesty's bounty and benevolence, which said territory may be described and defined as follows, that is to say:—

All that tract of land and land covered by water in the Province of Ontario, comprising part of the District of Kenora (Patricia portion), containing one hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty square miles more or less, being bounded on the south by the northerly limit of Treaty Nine; on the west by the easterly limits of Treaties Three and Five, and the boundary between the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba; on the north by the waters of Hudson Bay, and on the east by the waters of James Bay, and including all islands, islets and rocks, waters and land covered by water within the said limits;

the said treaty to release and surrender also all Indian rights and privileges whatsoever of the said Indians to all or any other lands wherever situated in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba or the District of Keewatin or in any other portion of the Dominion of Canada."

That the said James Bay Treaty amongst other things provided for the laying aside of reserves for each band in the proportion of one square mile for each family of five or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, such reserves when confirmed to be held and administered by His Majesty for the benefit of the Indians free of all claims, liens or trusts by Ontario.

That adhesions to Treaty Number Nine, copy of which Adhesions is hereto annexed, marked Schedule "A", entered into between the said Commissioners and the Indians under the authority heretofore referred to, provide for the setting aside, through the said Commissioners, such reserves for each Band as is provided for by the said aforementioned Treaty at such places or locations as may be arranged between the said Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen of each Band.

That, by Ontario Statute, 1912, ch. 3, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario consented to recognize the rights of the Indian inhabitants in the territory added to and now included in the Province of Ontario by The Ontario Boundaries Extension Act, Statutes of Canada, 1912, Chapter 40.

That said Commissioners appointed to negotiate said extension of said James Bay Treaty Number 9, among other things, reported that,—

"A band of Indians residing in the vicinity of Deer Lake within the territory included in Treaty No. 5, signed Adhesion to said Treaty on the 9th June, 1910, and under its conditions were assured a reserve in the proportion of 32 acres per capita. At this time the territory formed no part of the Province of Ontario, it being then part of the Northwest Territories. A final selection of the reserve had not been made and although the band in 1910 resided in the vicinity of Deer Lake and the members have since changed their abode and are now in larger numbers resident about Sandy Lake, situate within territory covered by the Commission under which the undersigned Commissioners are functioning.

In 1910 when this band was admitted they numbered 95, augmented in the year following by 78 Indians transferred from the Indian Lake band resident in Manitoba. These numbers have now increased to 332, and as the Island Lake Indians have been allotted their reserve and have had it duly surveyed on a basis excluding those transferred to the Deer Lake band, the latter are now entitled to a grant."

That the Deer Lake band of Indians desires that a reserve be set aside for said band.

That the places or locations for the reserves set aside for each band of Indians, whose Chiefs and Headmen in the years 1929 and 1930 signed the Adhesions to Treaty No. 9, have been arranged between said Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen of each respective band of Indians.

That the places or locations of said reserves so set aside and so arranged between the said Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen of each respective band of Indians are set forth in the Report of Commissioners *re* Adhesions to Treaty No. 9 for the year 1930, in which Report said Commissioners recommend:—

"(a) That the surrender made in the year 1905 by the Indians of such portion of the territory then in the Northwest Territories and now within the Province of Ontario be approved and confirmed.

"(b) That the following reserves situated in the area referred to in the preceding paragraph (a) be approved and confirmed.

1. Osnaburg, North side Albany river, 53 square miles.
2. Fort Hope, 100 square miles.
3. Marten Falls, 30 square miles.
4. Fort Albany, 140 square miles.

These reserves having been duly surveyed and plans of same filed some years ago.

“(c) That all the new reserves hereinafter roughly described and shown coloured black on accompanying map (marked Schedule “B”) be approved and confirmed.

“(d) That any mining claims staked out and recorded, within any of the above mentioned unsurveyed reserves, subsequent to the date of the signing of the Adhesion covering the areas, shall in all respects be subject to the provisions of Ontario Statutes 1924, Cap. 15, 14 Geo. V, which defines and protects the rights of the Indians.”

The Minister, therefore, recommends the approval, ratification and confirmation of:—

1. The surrenders, as far as may be necessary, made in the year 1905 by the Indians of such portions of the territory as at that time were within the limits of the Northwest Territories and now within the Province of Ontario by reason of The Ontario Boundaries Extension Act, Statutes of Canada, 1912, Ch. 40.

2. The Osnaburg (North side Albany river, 53 square miles), Fort Hope (100 square miles), Marten Falls (30 square miles) and Fort Albany Reserve (140 square miles) allotted to the Indians in pursuance of the surrenders made by them in the year 1905 under Treaty No. 9, at which time such reserves were within the limits of the Northwest Territories but now, under The Ontario Boundaries Extension Act, Statutes of Canada, 1912, Ch. 40, within the limits of the Province of Ontario.

3. The Treaty entitled Adhesions to Treaty No. 9 made by Messrs. Walter Charles Cain and Herbert Nathaniel Awrey, who were appointed to negotiate with the Ojibeway and other Indian inhabitants of the territory, referred to in page 1 hereof, for the cession by said Indians to the Crown on the terms embodied in said Treaty No. 9 of their rights, titles and privileges to the land included in the said territory.

4. The reserves mentioned in the report of the said Commissioners and duly selected by them under agreement with the representative Chiefs and Headmen of each Band, such reserves being described and set out on Schedule “C” hereto attached; it being clearly understood however that the Government of Canada shall be responsible for the survey of these reserves and that plans and field notes of such shall be deposited in the Department of Lands and Forests for the Province and be duly approved by the Surveyor-General.

The Minister further recommends that any mining claims staked out and recorded within any of the above mentioned unsurveyed reserves subsequent to the date of the signing of the Adhesion covering the areas shall in all respects be subject to the provisions of Ontario Statutes, 1924, Chapter 15, which defines and protects the rights of the Indians.

The Committee of Council concur in the recommendations of the Honourable the Minister of Lands and Forests, and advise that the same be acted on.

Certified,

C. H. BULMER,
Chief, Executive Council.

SCHEDULE "C"

Reserves Approved and Confirmed

FOR TROUT LAKE INDIANS

RESERVE 1, *Trout Lake*.—Lying on the East and Southeast shore of Trout Lake where it empties into the Fawn river and on both sides thereof along the shore of said lake for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles more or less and back therefrom to a distance of approximately 12 miles, always, as far as possible, at a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the shore on each side of the main channel of the said Fawn river, containing 85 square miles more or less.

RESERVE 2, *Sachigo Lake*.—Lying at the outlet of Sachigo lake where it empties into Sachigo river and extending on both sides thereof along the shore of the said lake $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles more or less and back therefrom to a distance of approximately 4 miles, always, as far as possible, at a distance of $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the shores on each side of the main channel of the said river, containing 14 square miles more or less.

RESERVE 3, *Wunnumin Lake*.—Lying at the southeast end of Wunnumin lake where it empties into the Winisk river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in frontage by 6 miles in depth, the area to be largely to the South side, the North boundary to be so extended as to include sufficient area on both sides of the river, containing 27 square miles more or less.

FOR CARIBOU LAKE INDIANS

Caribou Lake.—Lying on the South shore of Caribou lake, slightly to the left or Westerly end, so that sufficient frontage of a somewhat extended bay will be included, the dimensions to be approximately 8 miles long by 4.4 miles wide.

FOR DEER LAKE BAND

Sandy Lake Narrows.—Lying at the Narrows, being a stretch of water lying between Sandy Lake and Lake Co-pe-te-quah-yah, the reserve to comprise 10,624 acres, or approximately 17 square miles, to be laid out in a rectangle having a width, so far as possible, of at least 3 miles with sufficient depth to satisfy the acreage requirement.

FOR FORT SEVERN BAND

Fort Severn.—At the mouth of the Beaverstone river, where it joins the Severn river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles frontage on each side of the Beaverstone river and back 5 miles more or less from the mouth, the said river being shown on map No. 20a, issued in 1926 by the Province of Ontario, as "Beaverstone", although called "Castorum" by the Hudson's Bay Company and "We-ke-mow" by the Indians, containing 15 square miles more or less.

FOR WINISK BAND

Winisk.—Situated at the old outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company up the Winisk river at its junction with what is known as the Asheweig river, the reserve to be so laid out as to comprise a width of 3 miles or $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles on each side of the West branch of the Asheweig river where it empties into the Winisk, and to follow both sides of the said Asheweig river $5\frac{2}{3}$ miles, or such distances as will afford a total area of 17 square miles more or less.

FOR ATTAWAPISCAT BAND

Attawapiscat.—Situated at the junction of the Little Eqwan river with the main Eqwan river, to start on the main Eqwan river at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the said junction and to comprise a width of 6 miles, or 3 miles on each side of the river, and a depth down the river of approximately 17.4 miles, containing 104.4 square miles more or less.

It being clearly understood that the Government of the Dominion is to be responsible for the survey of these reserves and that plans and field notes of the said reserves shall be deposited in the office of the Minister of Lands and Forests when such surveys have been made.

TREATY No. 10

AND

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS

Reprinted from the edition of 1907 by

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957

REPORT OF FIRST COMMISSIONER FOR TREATY No. 10.

OTTAWA, January 18, 1907.

The Hon. FRANK OLIVER,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the treaty which, under the commission issued to me July 20, 1906, I made with the Chipewyan Indians of English River and Clear Lake and the Crees of Canoe Lake, in the northern part of Saskatchewan.

The arrangements which I made for meeting the Indians, of which they were advised, provided that the first meeting was to be at Portage la Loche on September 3, but unfavourable weather and the action of the Indians themselves made it impossible to carry out my programme.

On reaching Isle à la Crosse on August 26, en route to Portage la Loche, I found that all the Chipewyans from English River and some ten families from Clear Lake were gathered there, waiting for the commission, which was announced to be at that point on September 13. These Indians urged strongly that they be treated with at once, on the ground that they had been gathered there for several days, that their supplies were getting low, that it was necessary that they should return to their hunting grounds without further delay, that they had come long distances, and that they would have to travel far before reaching their winter quarters.

I decided to accede to their request, and met them on August 28, 1906.

It appeared for a time as if there would be some considerable difficulty in effecting a settlement on the lines of the treaty, for it was evident from the trend of the talk of the leaders among the Indians that there had been at work an influence which tended to make them regard the treaty as a means of enslaving them. I was able to disabuse their minds of this absurd notion and to make it clear that the government's object was simply to do for them what had been done for neighbouring Indians when the progress of trade or settlement began to interfere with the untrammelled exercise of their aboriginal privileges as hunters.

By the end of the day, the treaty was signed and the annuity and gratuity moneys paid.

The number of Indians paid at this point was:—

2 chiefs at \$32.....	\$ 64 00
2 headmen at \$22.....	44 00
195 other Indians at \$12.....	2,340 00
199	\$ 2,448 00

The chief of the Clear Lake band, who was empowered to speak for his people, requested that the remainder of the band be paid at Buffalo Narrows, where they would gather to meet me on the return journey from Portage la Loche.

After treating with these Indians, I left Isle à la Crosse on August 30 for Portage la Loche, at which point I was due on September 3; but for the reasons given above, I did not reach there until the 5th.

The people at this point were all half-breeds and were dealt with as such.

On the 8th of the same month, I left for la Loche mission, across la Loche lake, a distance of nine miles, where more half-breeds had to be met and dealt with. There were at this point three aged Chipewyan women who desired to be attached to the Clear Lake band, and I entered them as members and paid them treaty.

Having completed my work at la Loche mission on the 11th, I started on my return journey to Isle à la Crosse, reaching Buffalo Narrows on the evening of the 16th. The chief of the Clear Lake band and those of his people who had not yet been paid treaty were gathered here. I met them the following day; found them satisfied with the action of their chief in becoming a party to the treaty, and paid the gratuity and annuity.

The number of Indians paid at this point, including three members of the band at Bull's House, was:—110 Indians at \$12, \$1,320.

At the request of the chief, the appointment of headmen was deferred until next treaty payments, as the Indians were not then prepared to make their selections.

After completing the work at Buffalo Narrows, I pushed on to Isle à la Crosse, a distance of fifty-five miles, arriving there the same night. I met the Cree Indians of Canoe Lake the next day and explained to them all the stipulations contained in the treaty. I secured their adhesion on September 19.

The number of this band is eighty-two, consisting of one chief, two headmen and seventy-nine other Indians; the amount paid was \$1,024.

The next point of destination was Stanley, where I was scheduled to meet the Indians on October 8; but between my leaving and returning to Isle à la Crosse a report came to the Hudson's Bay Company to the effect that the streams were very shallow and that travel would, therefore, be so very difficult and slow that in all probability our party would be frozen in and would have to remain at Stanley until dog trains could be procured. This report was quite confirmed by the information which Messrs. Revillon Freres had from that part of the country, and of which their manager, Monsieur Benard, very kindly apprised me. From the report it also appeared that, even if we made the trip, it would be impossible for the Indians from the northeastern portion of the country to be gathered there, and that there were at Stanley and in its immediate vicinity only a few half-breed families who had had their claims settled before they migrated to that region. I therefore decided to cancel the appointment, and sent notice to that effect to the people, assuring them at the same time that they would be visited at a future date, of which they would be duly notified.

As the discussions which took place with the bands treated with were much on the same lines, I shall confine myself to a general statement of their import.

There was a marked absence of the old Indian style of oratory, the Indians confining themselves to asking questions and making brief arguments. They all demanded even more liberal terms than were granted to Indians treated with in past years, the chief of the English River band going so far as to claim payment of 'arrears' from the year when the first treaty was made; some expected to be entirely fed by the government, after the making of the treaty; all asked for assistance in seasons of distress; and it was strongly urged that the old and indigent who were no longer able to hunt and trap and were consequently often in destitute circumstances, should be cared for by the government.

There was a general expression of fear that the making of the treaty would be followed by the curtailment of their hunting and fishing privileges, and the necessity of not allowing the lakes and the rivers to be monopolized or depleted by commercial fishing was emphasized.

There was evidenced a marked desire to secure educational privileges for their children. In this connection and speaking for the Indians generally, the chief of the English River band insisted that in the carrying out of the government's Indian educational policy among them there should be no interference with the system of religious schools now conducted by the mission, but that public aid should be given for improvement and extension along the lines already followed.

The chief of the Canoe Lake band stated that there were about twenty-five children of school age in his band, and asked that a day school be established at Canoe Lake for their benefit and that it be put under the management of a woman teacher.

There was also a demand made for a few head of cattle to be given to those of the Indians who wished to go into the industry of stock-raising.

The Indians all agreed to have one place of payment in the future; but made it a condition that the payments should be held about the middle of June of each year, as that is the only time at which the gathering for annuity payments would not interfere with their avocations to an extent that the payment would be no adequate compensation for. They selected Isle à la Crosse as the place of payment.

They further requested that medicines be furnished, and made an earnest appeal for the appointment of a resident medical man.

In my reply I convinced them that such a claim as they put forward for what they called 'arrear' had never before been heard of, and that I could not for a moment recognize any obligation on the government's part except such as would be put upon it in virtue of the execution of the treaty. I pointed out to them that the government could not undertake to maintain Indians in idleness; that the same means of earning a livelihood would continue after the treaty was made as existed before it; and that Indians would be expected to make as good use of them in the future as in the past. I stated that the government was always ready to assist Indians in actual destitution; that in times of distress they would, without any special stipulation in the treaty, receive such assistance as it was usual to give in order to prevent starvation among them, and that the attention of the government would be called to the necessity of some special provision being made for assisting the old and indigent who were unable to work and dependent on charity for subsistence.

I guaranteed that the treaty would not lead to any forced interference with their mode of life. I explained to them that, whether treaty was made or not, they were subject to the law, bound to obey it and liable to punishment for any infringement thereof; that it was designed for the protection of all and must be respected by all the inhabitants of the country, irrespective of colour or origin; and that, in requiring them to abide by it, they were only being required to do the duty imposed upon all the people throughout the Dominion of Canada. I dwelt upon the importance, in their own interest, of the observance of the laws respecting the protection of fish and game.

As to education, the Indians were assured that there was no need for special stipulation over and above the general provision in the treaty, as it was the policy of the government to provide in every part of the country as far as circumstances would permit, for the education of the Indian children, and that the law provided for schools for Indians maintained and assisted by the government being conducted as to religious auspices in accordance with the wishes of the Indians.

It was explained that the assistance in farming and ranching mentioned in the treaty, is only to be given when the Indians are actually prepared to go into those industries. It is not likely that for many years to come, there will be a call for any but a small expenditure under these heads. It is not probable that the Indians will, while present conditions continue, engage in farming further than the raising of roots in a small way. As to cattle, I stated that the agent who will be sent to make the next treaty payments, would be asked to discuss the matter with them, but that those only who are considered able and willing to take good care of cattle would receive assistance in that form.

I promised that medicines would be placed at different points in the charge of persons to be selected by the government, and would be distributed to those of the Indians who might require them. I showed them that it would be practically

impossible for the government to arrange for a resident doctor owing to the Indians being so widely scattered over such an extensive territory; but I assured them that the government would always be ready to avail itself of any opportunity of affording medical service just as it provided that the physician attached to the commission should give free attendance to all Indians whom he might find in need of treatment.

In the main, the demand will be for ammunition and twine, as the great majority of the Indians will continue to hunt and fish for a livelihood. It does not appear likely that the conditions of that part of Saskatchewan covered by the treaty will be for many years so changed as to affect hunting and trapping, and it is expected, therefore, that the great majority of the Indians will continue in these pursuits as a means of subsistence.

The Indians were given the option of taking reserves or land in severalty, when they felt the need of having land set apart for them. I made it clear that the government had no desire to interfere with their mode of life or to restrict them to reserves and that it undertook to have land in the proportions stated in the treaty set apart for them, when conditions interfered with their mode of living and it became necessary to secure them possession of land.

The Indians dealt with are in character, habit, manner of dress and mode of living similar to the Chipewyans and Crees of the Athabaska country. It is difficult to draw a line of demarcation between those who classed themselves as Indians and those who elected to be treated with as half-breeds. Both dress alike and follow the same mode of life. It struck me that the one group was, on the whole, as well able to provide for self-support as the other.

After leaving Green Lake, our route was by rivers and lakes and afforded not much opportunity for forming an opinion of the country ceded and of its resources. From our point of view, the country appeared flat. There were extensive stretches of hay-lands along the rivers and wooded heights about the lakes. The waters abound in fish, which form the chief article of food.

The Isle à la Crosse mission was founded about sixty-two years ago by Father Lafleche, who afterwards was a prominent figure in the Quebec hierarchy, and Brother Taché, who afterwards filled the See of St. Boniface. The church built by them was destroyed by fire and has been replaced by another. The building next in importance is the school conducted by the sisters. It shows marked evidence of age externally, but is cosy within, and the children whom I had the pleasure of meeting there, evidenced the kindly care and careful training of the devoted women who have gone out from the comforts of civilization to work for the betterment of the natives of the north. The priest's house is a small one. Its only door opens into a large room which occupies the greater part of the building and which is the common gathering place of the Indians and half-breeds, who sit and smoke with an ease that seemed born of long habit of free intercourse with those who have undertaken the cure of their souls.

The mission is about opposite the company's post. It is close to the shore. The site is rather flat and for miles on three sides stretches a bald prairie, though we were told that the mission when founded was on the fringe of the forest. Whatever it may have been, it is no longer a desirable situation for a boarding school, and a new one has been erected at Rivière la Plonge, some thirty miles south of the mission. The building is one hundred feet by sixty-two feet, and is two and a half storeys high. It was finished when I visited it. The site is a delightful one on a rising ground from the river, which here breaks into a cataract that the Oblate brothers have harnessed for power purposes. They cut the logs, and, with the harnessed river, sawed them into lumber, with which they built the school, a splendid monument to their mechanical skill, industry and devotion. When I was leaving Isle à la Crosse, the moving of the children from the old to the new institution had begun.

Our trip was rather a difficult one. Our transport had to be organized on short notice. The water in the rivers was pretty low, and we encountered storms on the lakes; but there was no ground for the report of shipwreck and loss which unfortunately obtained currency.

I had the pleasure of the company, on most of the inward trip, of His Lordship Bishop Pascal; and I desire to repeat here the acknowledgment I made and the gratitude I expressed to his lordship personally for the assistance of his influence on my first meeting the natives of the country, which is filled with reverence for his name because of his devoted labours.

I desire to express, also, my appreciation of the help ever readily rendered by Major Begin, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, who was in command of the escort; by Dr. J. J. A. Lebreque, the medical officer; by Mr. Charles Fisher, of Duck Lake, and Mr. Charles Mair, of Ottawa, secretaries to the commission, by the Hudson's Bay Company's chief factor, and by Mr. Angus McKay, the officer of the company who was especially charged with the carrying out of the transportation contract. To the men of the country on whose labour we had so much to depend I acknowledge my obligation. They worked long hours at paddling and rowing and poling, and endured great hardships in tracking and walking our canoes and flat boats over the rapids and shoals, so that I might keep my appointments. Camp was made late and broken early. Yet there was never a complaint, but always a zestful interest and cheerfulness as pleasant as the campfires that brightened the night.

A detailed statement of the Indians treated with and of the money paid is appended.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. J. McKENNA,

Commissioner.

STATEMENT of Indians paid annuity and gratuity moneys in Treaty No. 10 during 1906.

Name of Band.	Chiefs.	Headmen.	Other Indians.	Cash paid each Band.	Total Cash paid.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
English River Band (Chipewyans)—					
Chiefs at \$32.....	1			32 00	
Headmen at \$22.....		2		44 00	
Other Indians at \$12.....			150	1,800 00	1,876 00
Clear Lake Band (Chipewyans)—					
Chief at \$32.....	1			32 00	
(No headmen appointed).....					
Other Indians at \$12.....			158	1,896 00	1,928 00
Canoe Lake Band (Crees)—					
Chief at \$32.....	1			32 00	
Headmen at \$22.....		2		44 00	
Other Indians at \$12.....			79	948 00	1,024 00
Total.....	3	4	387		4,828 00

SUMMARY.

3 chiefs at \$32.....	\$ 96 00
4 headmen at \$22.....	88 00
387 other Indians at \$12.....	4,644 00
394	\$ 4,828 00

Certified correct,

J. A. J. McKENNA,
Commissioner, Treaty No. 10

TREATY No. 10.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the several dates mentioned therein, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six between His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland by His commissioner, James Andrew Joseph McKenna, of the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, Esquire, of the one part, and the Chipewyan, Cree and other Indian inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described by their chiefs and headmen hereunto subscribed of the other part.

Whereas the Indians inhabiting the territory hereinafter defined have, pursuant to notice given by His Majesty's said commissioner in the year 1906, been convened to meet His Majesty's said commissioner representing His Majesty's government of the Dominion of Canada at certain places in the said territory in this present year 1906 to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to His Most Gracious Majesty on the one part and the said Indians of the other.

And whereas the said Indians have been notified and informed by His Majesty's said commissioner that it is His Majesty's desire to open for settlement, immigration, trade, travel, mining, lumbering and such other purposes as to His Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned and to obtain the consent thereto of his Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract and to make a treaty and arrange with them so that there may be peace and good will between them and His Majesty's other subjects, and that His Indian people may know and be assured of what allowances they are to count upon and receive from His Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

And whereas the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in council at the respective points named hereunder and being requested by His Majesty's said commissioner to name certain chiefs and headmen who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be founded thereon and to become responsible to His Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have therefore acknowledged for that purpose the several chiefs and headmen who have subscribed hereto.

And whereas the said commissioner has proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the Chipewyan, Cree and other Indians inhabiting the said territory hereinafter defined and described and the same has been agreed upon and concluded by the respective bands at the dates mentioned hereunder;

Now therefore the said Indians do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to the government of the Dominion of Canada for His Majesty the King and His successors for ever all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:—

All that territory situated partly in the province of Saskatchewan and partly in the province of Alberta, and lying to the east of Treaty Eight and to the north of Treaties Five, Six and the addition to Treaty Six, containing approximately an area of eighty-five thousand eight hundred (85,800) square miles and which may be described as follows:—

Commencing at the point where the northern boundary of Treaty Five intersects the eastern boundary of the province of Saskatchewan; thence northerly along the said eastern boundary four hundred and ten miles, more or less, to the sixtieth parallel of latitude and northern boundary of the said province of Saskatchewan; thence west along the said parallel one hundred and thirty miles, more or less, to the eastern boundary of Treaty Eight; thence southerly and

westerly following the said eastern boundary of Treaty Eight to its intersection with the northern boundary of Treaty Six; thence easterly along the said northern boundary of Treaty Six to its intersection with the western boundary of the addition to Treaty Six; thence northerly along the said western boundary to the northern boundary of the said addition; thence easterly along the said northern boundary to the eastern boundary of the said addition; thence southerly along the said eastern boundary to its intersection with the northern boundary of Treaty Six; thence easterly along the said northern boundary and the northern boundary of Treaty Five to the point of commencement.

And also all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever as Indians to all and any other lands wherever situated in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Northwest Territories or any other portion of the Dominion of Canada.

To have and to hold the same to His Majesty the King and His successors for ever.

And His Majesty the King hereby agrees with the said Indians that they shall have the right to pursue their usual vocations of hunting, trapping and fishing throughout the territory surrendered as heretofore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the government of the country acting under the authority of His Majesty and saving and excepting such tracts as may be required or as may be taken up from time to time for settlement, mining, lumbering, trading or other purposes.

And His Majesty the King hereby agrees and undertakes to set aside reserves of land for such bands as desire the same, such reserves not to exceed in all one square mile for each family of five for such number of families as may elect to reside upon reserves or in that proportion for larger or smaller families; and for such Indian families or individual Indians as prefer to live apart from band reserves His Majesty undertakes to provide land in severalty to the extent of one hundred and sixty (160) acres for each Indian, the land not to be alienable by the Indian for whom it is set aside in severalty without the consent of the Governor General in Council of Canada, the selection of such reserves and land in severalty to be made in the manner following, namely, the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs shall depute and send a suitable person to determine and set apart such reserves and lands, after consulting with the Indians concerned as to the locality which may be found suitable and open for selection.

Provided, however, that His Majesty reserves the right to deal with any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved for any band or bands as He may see fit; and also that the aforesaid reserves of land, or any interest therein, may be sold or otherwise disposed of by His Majesty's government of Canada for the use and benefit of the Indians entitled thereto, with their consent first had and obtained.

It is further agreed between His Majesty and His said Indian subjects that such portions of the reserves and lands above mentioned as may at any time be required for public works, buildings, railways or roads of whatsoever nature may be appropriated for such purposes by His Majesty's government of Canada due compensation being made to the Indians for the value of any improvements thereon, and an equivalent in land, money or other consideration for the area so appropriated.

And with a view to showing the satisfaction of His Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of His Indians and in extinguishment of all their past claims, He hereby through His commissioner agrees to make each chief a present of thirty-two (32) dollars in cash, to each headman twenty-two (22) dollars and to every other Indian of whatever age of the families represented at the time and place of payment twelve (12) dollars.

His Majesty also agrees that next year and annually thereafter for ever He will cause to be paid to the Indians in cash, at suitable places and dates of which the said Indians shall be duly notified, to each chief twenty-five (25) dollars, each headman fifteen (15) dollars and to every other Indian of whatever age five (5) dollars.

Further His Majesty agrees that each chief, after signing the treaty, shall receive a silver medal and a suitable flag, and next year and every third year thereafter each chief shall receive a suitable suit of clothing, and that after signing the treaty each headman shall receive a bronze medal and next year and every third year thereafter a suitable suit of clothing.

Further His Majesty agrees to make such provision as may from time to time be deemed advisable for the education of the Indian children.

Further His Majesty agrees to furnish such assistance as may be found necessary or advisable to aid and assist the Indians in agriculture or stock-raising or other work and to make such a distribution of twine and ammunition to them annually as is usually made to Indians similarly situated.

And the undersigned Chipewyan, Cree and other Indian chiefs and headmen on their own behalf and on behalf of all the Indians whom they represent do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this treaty in all and every respect and to behave and conduct themselves as good and loyal subjects of His Majesty the King.

They promise and engage that they will in all respects obey and abide by the law; that they will maintain peace between each other and between their tribes and other tribes of Indians and between themselves and other of His Majesty's subjects whether whites, Indians, half-breeds or others now inhabiting or who may hereafter inhabit any part of the territory hereby ceded and herein described, and that they will not molest the person or trespass upon the property or interfere with the rights of any inhabitant of such ceded tract or of any other district or country or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tract or any part thereof and that they will assist the officers of His Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this treaty or infringing the law in force in the country so ceded.

In witness whereof His Majesty's said commissioner and the chiefs and headmen have hereunto set their hands at Isle à la Crosse this twenty-eighth day of August in the year herein first above written.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses the same having first been explained to the Indians by Magloire Maurice, interpreter.

J. V. BEGIN,
Supt., R.N.W.M. Police.

I. RAPET, ptre, O.M.I.,

CHAS. FISHER,

CHAS. MAIR,

ANGUS MCKAY,

D. McKENNA,

T. DAVIS.

J. A. J. McKENNA,

Commissioner.

his

WILLIAM X APISIS,

mark

Chief of the English River Band.

his

JOSEPH X GUN,

mark

Headman.

his

JEAN BAPTISTE X ESTRAL-

SHENEN, mark

Headman.

his

RAPHAEL X BEDSHIDEKKGE,

mark

Chief of Clear Lake Band.

Signed by the Chief and Headman of the Canoe Lake band, this 19th day of September, A.D. 1906. The treaty having been read over and explained by Archie Park, interpreter, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses.

J. V. BEGIN,
Supt., R.N.W.M.P.,
L. COCHIN, ptre, O.M.I.,
J. E. TESTON, ptre, O.M.I.,
F. E. SHERWOOD,
Const., R.N.W.M. Police,

his
ARCHIE X PARK, Interpreter.
mark
CHARLES MAIR,

his
JOHN X IRON,
mark
Chief of Canoe Lake Band.

his
BAPTISTE X IRON,
mark
Headman, Canoe Lake Band.

his
JEROME X COUILLONEUR,
mark
Headman, Canoe Lake Band.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the several dates mentioned therein, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven, between His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland by His Commissioner Thomas Alexander Borthwick, of Mistawasis, in the province of Saskatchewan, Esquire, of the one part, and the Chipewyan, Cree and other Indian inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described by their chiefs and headmen hereunto subscribed of the other part.

* * * * *

In witness whereof His Majesty's said commissioner and the chiefs and headmen have hereunto set their hands at Lac du Brochet this 19th day of August, in the year first above written.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses the same having first been explained to the Indians by A. Turquetil.

CHARLES LA VIOLETTE,
Interpreter.

W. J. McLEAN, *Witness.*
A. W. BELL, *Witness.*
THOMAS BORTHWICK,
Commissioner, Treaty No. 10.

his
PETIT X CASIMIR,
mark
Chief of Barren Land Band.

his
JEAN X BAPTISTE,
mark
Headman of Barren Land Band.

his
ANDRE X ANTANEN,
mark
Indian of Barren Land Band.

In witness whereof His Majesty's said commissioner and the chiefs and headmen have hereunto set their hands at Lac du Brochet this 22nd day of August in the year first above written.

Signed by the parties hereto in the presence of the undersigned witnesses the same having first been explained to the Indians by E. S. Turquetil, interpreter.

Witness A. W. BELL,
" W. J. McLEAN.

his
THOMAS X BENAOUNI,
mark
Chief of Hatchet Lake Band.
Witness A. W. BELL,

his
PIERRE X AZE,
mark
Headman of Hatchet Lake Band.

THOS. BORTHWICK,
Commissioner, Treaty 10.

REPORT OF SECOND COMMISSION FOR TREATY No. 10.

MISTAWASIS, CARLTON AGENCY, October 14, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report upon the payments of their annuities to those of the Indians of Treaty No. 10 who were treated with last year, and also transmit herewith the treaty, which, under the authority that devolved upon me by the commission issued to me on the 6th day of April, 1907, I concluded with the Chipewyan Indians living in the region of Lac du Brochet and Lac la Hache, and in the part of the district of Keewatin adjoining the northeast corner of the province of Saskatchewan.

With the view of keeping appointments for the payments of their annuities to the Indians who were treated with last year at Isle à la Crosse, I proceeded from here on June 11, and after travelling over some very bad road, I arrived at Green Lake on the afternoon of the 15th, and got to Isle à la Crosse at noon of Saturday, June 22, one day behind the date that was fixed for my arrival there. Very unfavourable weather was the cause of delay. Only the Canoe Lake band of Indians had so far assembled there to meet me; and I at once had an interview with the chief and headmen of that band, and it being Saturday, they asked that the paying of their annuities be postponed until Monday, the 24th. To that request I conceded, and accordingly they were paid on that and the following day. The Indians of English River and Clear Lake bands not having then arrived, I began taking evidence in connection with claims for scrip preferred by a number of half-breeds from Souris River who did not have a chance of meeting the commissioner of last year at Isle à la Crosse. The evidence adduced by these applicants for scrip was continued up to the 29th, when the English River and Clear Lake bands having fully arrived, were paid their annuities. The 1st of July, being Dominion Day, was, at the request of the half-breeds and Indians, observed as a holiday, and they celebrated it with great enthusiasm; the members of the commission and other gentlemen present heartily joining them and making their sports pecuniarily interesting for them.

Further dealings with the Indians and half-breeds occupied the time of the commission up to July 3, when, upon being informed that a considerable number of half-breeds and Indians were assembled at the Roman Catholic mission near Portage la Loche and expecting me there, I proceeded to that place, and after a very trying trip with rains and stormy weather, I reached there late on the evening of July 9, and owing to the number of half-breeds who had to be dealt with here, and the very inclement weather prevailing, it took up to the 14th to get through with the work. In addition to the half-breeds assembled here, I found a number of families of Indians from Whitefish Lake, who asked very earnestly that I should pay them their annuities. I explained to them that I could not do that, as it was inconsistent with the rules of the department to pay Indians of a certain treaty by the agent of another treaty. They pointed out that it was a great hardship for them to be compelled to travel over a hundred miles through a difficult section of the country going to Fort McMurray, which took them five or six days to get there and the same number of days returning to their homes. Before

leaving the mission, they handed me a petition praying that they be paid next year at Buffalo River on Buffalo Lake, to which point they can come in less than two days from Whitefish Lake.

On Monday morning, July 15, I left the mission on the return trip to Isle à la Crosse, and after an unusually favourable trip I arrived there on the 17th. Here I was detained for five days to procure tripmen to go on to Stanley, for which place I started on the morning of July 23 and arrived there on the evening of August 1. Here I met some fifty heads of families of the Lac la Ronge Indians, headed by their chief, Amos Charles, and two of their headmen, who asked that they be paid their annuities there, as many of them spent the summer and autumn on the Churchill river, and in compliance with their request they were paid on the 2nd and 3rd; the 5th and 6th were occupied taking evidence of applicants for scrip and procuring tripmen for the Lac du Brochet trip. On the morning of August 7 I left Stanley for the Hudson's Bay Company's post on the north end of Lac du Brochet, and after a successful trip reached that place on the 17th idem.

Owing to the amount of work which devolved upon the commission that was not anticipated, it was made impossible for me to reach this place, which was the stated point of rendezvous with the Indians, on the date that they were notified I was to be there to meet them; and consequently they were detained for ten days awaiting my arrival, and which led to their running out of provisions, they being all assembled with their families, and finding that they were reduced to such a state, I felt that it was proper for me to relieve their immediate necessities, and accordingly I supplied them with a limited quantity of provisions, for which they appeared to feel very thankful. I consider it proper that I should mention here that considerable help was afforded these Indians whilst waiting my arrival by Mr. A. McDermot, the Hudson's Bay Company's agent at this place, by giving them some light work to do and paying them for it in provisions, and likewise by the agent of the Revillon Bros.

On the morning of August 19 I held council with the combined Indians of the Barren Land and the Indians of Lac la Hache, the Rev. Father Turquetil acting as interpreter, which he did on all subsequent occasions during my transactions with the Indians here, the Chipewyan language being spoken. I explained to them why I was sent to meet them, and after various thoughtful questions put by the Indians bearing upon the treaty and answered by me to their satisfaction, they asked for a short recess to discuss the terms of the treaty more fully among themselves; which was granted them. At 2 p.m. they reassembled and the Barren Land band announced that they had elected their chief and two headmen, and were prepared to accept the terms of the treaty. The Lac la Hache band intimated that some of their people were away, but would be back in a day or so, and that they would like to have their concurrence in the matter of selecting their chief and councillors; I consented to their waiting a day or so, if necessary, in order to obtain the full consent of their band to their transactions. The chief and headmen of the Barren Land band then formally signed the treaty, and without further undue delay the payments of their gratuities and annuities were begun to them, and were got through with at noon on the 21st. The number of Indians treated with in this band was 232, including:—

1 chief.....	\$	32 00
2 headmen at \$22.....		44 00
229 other Indians at \$12.....		2,748 00
	\$	2,824 00

The Lac la Hache band assembled on the 22nd, and after the terms of the treaty were read over to them for the second time and thoroughly explained in their own language, they presented their elected chief and two headmen, who then

in due form signed the treaty, and the members of the band were paid in accordance with the terms of the treaty. The number of Indians paid in this band was 97, including:—

1 chief.....	\$	32 00
2 headmen at \$22.....		44 00
94 other Indians at \$12.....		1,128 00
	\$	1,204 00

This practically finished the Indian work at this point, and after a number of half-breed s' applications for scrip were received, I left this place on August 24 for Lac la Ronge, via Stanley, and on September 3, after a very unusually expeditious trip, I arrived at the paying ground at Lac la Ronge; and on the 4th and 5th paid the rest of the James Roberts band—some 60 odd heads of families who were not paid at Stanley.

After taking the evidence of a number of half-breed applicants for scrip at this place, and holding council meetings with the Indians in connection with the surrender of their reserve, No. 106A, &c., I left on the 11th for Montreal Lake, and arrived there on the 16th, and the following day paid their annuities to the Indians of this place, the William Charles' band.

On the 18th I held meetings with the chief and headmen of the James Roberts' band, who accompanied me to this place, and with that of the Wm. Charles' band combined, bearing upon the surrender of their reserve, No. 106A, when after due deliberation, they unanimously agreed to relinquish the reserve to the government upon the terms set forth in an agreement signed by them on the 18th day of September, 1907; which agreement was transmitted to the Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs on the 8th instant.

On the afternoon of the 18th of September, the commission party left Montreal lake with canoes for the landing on Red Deer lake, where they arrived on the 21st, after being detained one day en route with stress of weather. At the landing teams were taken to this place (Mistawasis) where we arrived on the evening of September 24, ultimo; this completing an arduous trip of over 2,000 miles by water, in canoes, and 300 miles by land, which I have pleasure to say was performed successfully and without accident.

Concerning my staff, I am pleased to state that I was excellently equipped, and that, in general, a fine spirit existed amongst its members; of some of them I cannot speak too highly. Dr. H. A. Stewart proved himself ideally fitted for his post. Full of the kindest sympathy for the sick, he was untiring in his labours on their behalf; a skilful physician, he was most successful in his efforts to relieve their suffering, and won golden opinions from all who required his services. W. J. McLean, the senior secretary, displayed special ability in the performance of the onerous duties of his position, his previous experience in treaty payments standing him in good stead; while his knowledge of the French language, his long residence as a chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, in the part of the country traversed, and his personal acquaintance with many of the applicants, materially contributed to the success of my commission.

Of the rest it would be invidious to make personal mention, suffice to say that each performed his duties with energy and intelligence, sacrificing rest and comfort, and facing danger in the effort to cover distances with the least possible loss of time.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. A. BORTHWICK,
Commissioner, Treaty No. 10.

TREATY No. 11

(JUNE 27, 1921)

AND

ADHESION

(JULY 17, 1922)

WITH REPORTS, ETC.

Reprinted from the edition of 1926 by

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957

TREATY No. 11

(JUNE 27, 1921)

AND

ADHESION

(JULY 17, 1922)

WITH REPORTS, ETC.

Reprinted from the edition of 1926 by

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR TREATY No. 11

OTTAWA, October 12, 1921.

D. C. SCOTT, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report on treaty made by me on authority granted by Order in Council, dated March 14, last, as Commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the Indians occupying the territory north of the 60th parallel and along the Mackenzie river and the Arctic ocean.

I left Edmonton on June 8, 1921, accompanied by Inspector W. B. Bruce, Constable Wood and Constable Campbell, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Constable Campbell acted as my clerk for the summer.

Arriving at Fort McMurray on June 11, we left there on the 14th in a houseboat, the property of the Hudson's Bay Company, which company had made all arrangements for the transportation of the treaty party during the summer in the North.

We arrived at Fort Fitzgerald on June 18, crossed the portage to Fort Smith, and boarded the ss. *Mackenzie River* on June 20 for Fort Providence, at which place the first adhesion to Treaty 11 was to be taken. July 5 was the date set for the meeting of the Indians and myself to take place at Fort Providence, and, in order to arrive in good time, I thought it better for me and my party to proceed there by the ss. *Mackenzie River*, and let the houseboat take us up again at this point. The transportation of the houseboat across the portage at Fort Smith took several days.

On our arrival at Fort Providence, on June 20, I found the Indians were not at the post, as we were there before the date set for the meeting, so word was sent of my arrival, and the majority of the Providence Indians living at Willow Lake arrived on June 25, those at Trout Lake not till July 2. I had several meetings with them, and explained the terms of treaty. They were very apt in asking questions, and here, as in all the other posts where the treaty was signed, the questions asked and the difficulties encountered were much the same. The Indians seemed afraid, for one thing, that their liberty to hunt, trap and fish would be taken away or curtailed, but were assured by me that this would not be the case, and the Government will expect them to support themselves in their own way, and, in fact, that more twine for nets and more ammunition were given under the terms of this treaty than under any of the preceding ones; this went a long way to calm their fears. I also pointed out that any game laws made were to their advantage, and, whether they took treaty or not, they were subject to the laws of the Dominion. They also seemed afraid that they would be liable for military service if the treaty was signed, that they would be confined on the reserves, but, when told that they were exempt from military service, and that the reserves mentioned in the treaty would be of their own choosing, for their own use, and not for the white people, and that they would be free to come and go as they pleased, they were satisfied.

Practically all the bands dealt with wanted more provision for medical attendance at each post, schools for their children, and supplies for their old and destitute.

I pointed out that they were still able to make their own living, and that Dr. A. L. McDonald, of the Indian Department, was then with me, and that they could see him, and that he would attend them free if they wished, but that it was impossible for the Government to furnish regular medical attention, when they were occupying such a vast tract of territory. Schools were already established, and their children receiving free education, and supplies were left at each point for the sick and destitute.

The treaty was signed at Fort Providence on June 27, and the following were paid:—

1 Chief,
2 Headmen, and
255 others.

Our houseboat arrived on July 5, and we left Providence for Fort Simpson on the 7th, securing adhesion to the treaty there on July 11.

1 Chief,
2 Headmen, and
344 other Indians were paid.

Adhesions to the treaty were obtained at Fort Wrigley on July 13.

1 Headman, and
77 others were paid.

At Fort Norman on July 15,—

1 Chief,
2 Headmen, and
205 others were paid.

At Good Hope, July 21,—

1 Chief,
1 Headman, and
208 others were paid.

At Arctic Red River on July 26,—

1 Chief,
1 Headman, and
169 others were paid.

At Fort McPherson on July 28,—

1 Chief,
1 Headman, and
217 others were paid.

At Fort Rae on August 22,—

1 Chief,
2 Headmen, and
440 others were paid.

Practically all the Indians were dealt with at Fort Providence, Simpson, Wrigley, Arctic Red River and McPherson, and about 65 per cent at Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope and Rae, the remainder of these Indians having been at these posts in the spring and left word that they were willing to take treaty, but had to return to their hunting grounds for their summer's work.

At Fort Rae is the largest band of Indians, about 800, and this is the most inaccessible, being on the arm of Great Slave lake, difficulty in crossing this lake

being experienced, more especially in the late summer and fall on account of storms, our party being stormbound at Hay River for five days prior to crossing. These Indians hunt in every direction from the fort, some as far as 200 miles, and only come to the post in spring to trade their furs, so that, in future, I would suggest that this be the first post visited when making payments.

We crossed the lake from Hay River to Rae in the Hudson Bay schooner *Fort Rae*, leaving our houseboat to take us up at Resolution, from which place we went on August 25, arriving at Fort Smith on August 30, Fort McMurray and Edmonton in September.

I much regret that I was unable, owing to the lack of time, to visit Fort Liard, and secure adhesion to the treaty by the Indians at that point, although they had sent word to Fort Simpson of their willingness to accept the same. I considered it advisable to proceed to Great Slave Lake, and cross to Fort Rae at the first opportunity, as the season was getting late.

Dr. A. L. McDonald joined the party at Fort Providence, and accompanied it to Good Hope, at that place having to return to Fort Resolution on account of smallpox having been reported, which report, fortunately, proved untrue. He joined the party again at Hay River, and remained with it until arrival at his headquarters at Fort Smith.

I was very glad to be accompanied by His Lordship Bishop Breynat, O.M.I., who has considerable influence with the Indians in the North, and would like here to express my appreciation of the help and hospitality accorded to me and my party in his missions, and I desire also to express my appreciation of the services rendered by Inspector Bruce, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and by his party. Constables Woods and Campbell performed their duties in the most creditable manner.

The actual number of Indians paid was:—

7 Chiefs at \$32 each	} \$ 488
12 Headmen at \$22 each		

and

1,915 Indians at \$12 each.....	\$22,980
---------------------------------	----------

H. A. CONROY,
Commissioner, Treaty No. 11.

TREATY NUMBER ELEVEN

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded on the several dates mentioned therein in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-One, between His Most Gracious Majesty George V, King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, by His Commissioner, Henry Anthony Conroy, Esquire, of the City of Ottawa, of the One Part, and the Slave, Dogrib, Loucheux, Hare and other Indians, inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their Chiefs and Headmen, hereunto subscribed, of the other part:—

WHEREAS, the Indians inhabiting the territory hereinafter defined have been convened to meet a commissioner representing His Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada at certain places in the said territory in this present year of 1921, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to His Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and the said Indians of the other.

AND WHEREAS, the said Indians have been notified and informed by His Majesty's said commissioner that it is His desire to open for settlement, immigration, trade, travel, mining, lumbering and such other purposes as to His

Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter set forth, and to obtain the consent thereto of His Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty, so that there may be peace and goodwill between them and His Majesty's other subjects, and that His Indian people may know and be assured of what allowances they are to expect and receive from His Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

AND WHEREAS, the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in council at the respective points named hereunder, and being requested by His Majesty's Commissioner, to name certain Chiefs and Headmen, who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to His Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have therefore acknowledged for that purpose the several chiefs and Headmen who have subscribed thereto.

AND WHEREAS the said Commissioner has proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the Slave, Dogrib, Loucheux, Hare and other Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter defined and described, which has been agreed upon and concluded by the respective bands at the dates mentioned hereunder, the said Indians do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for His Majesty the King and His Successors forever, all their rights, titles, and privileges whatsoever to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:

Commencing at the northwesterly corner of the territory ceded under the provisions of Treaty Number Eight; thence northeasterly along the height-of-land to the point where it intersects the boundary between the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories; thence northwesterly along the said boundary to the shore of the Arctic ocean; thence easterly along the said shore to the mouth of the Coppermine river; thence southerly and southeasterly along the left bank of the said river to Lake Gras by way of Point lake; thence along the southern shore of Lake Gras to a point situated northwest of the most western extremity of Aylmer lake; thence along the southern shore of Aylmer lake and following the right bank of the Lockhart river to Artillery lake; thence along the western shore of Artillery lake and following the right bank of the Lockhart river to the site of Old Fort Reliance where the said river enters Great Slave lake, this being the northeastern corner of the territory ceded under the provisions of Treaty Number Eight; thence westerly along the northern boundary of the said territory so ceded to the point of commencement; comprising an area of approximately three hundred and seventy-two thousand square miles.

AND ALSO, the said Indian rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories or in any other portion of the Dominion of Canada.

To have and to hold the same to His Majesty the King and His Successors forever.

AND His Majesty the King hereby agrees with the said Indians that they shall have the right to pursue their usual vocations of hunting, trapping and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as heretofore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Government of the Country acting under the authority of His Majesty, and saving and excepting such tracts as may be required or taken up from time to time for settlement, mining, lumbering, trading or other purposes.

AND His Majesty the King hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside reserves for each band, the same not to exceed in all one square mile for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families;

PROVIDED, however, that His Majesty reserves the right to deal with any settlers within the boundaries of any lands reserved for any band as He may see fit; and also that the aforesaid reserves of land, or any interest therein, may be sold or otherwise disposed of by His Majesty's Government for the use and benefit of the said Indians entitled thereto, with their consent first had and obtained; but in no wise shall the said Indians, or any of them, be entitled to sell or otherwise alienate any of the lands allotted to them as reserves.

It is further agreed between His Majesty and His Indian subjects that such portions of the reserves and lands above indicated as may at any time be required for public works, buildings, railways, or roads of whatsoever nature may be appropriated for that purpose by His Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada, due compensation being made to the Indians for the value of any improvements thereon, and an equivalent in land, money or other consideration for the area of the reserve so appropriated.

And in order to show the satisfaction of His Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of His Indian subjects, and in extinguishment of all their past claims hereinabove mentioned, He hereby, through his Commissioner, agrees to give to each Chief a present of thirty-two dollars in cash, to each Headman, twenty-two dollars, and to every other Indian of whatever age of the families represented, at the time and place of payment, twelve dollars.

HIS MAJESTY, also agrees that during the coming year, and annually thereafter, He will cause to be paid to the said Indians in cash, at suitable places and dates, of which the said Indians shall be duly notified, to each Chief twenty-five dollars, to each Headman fifteen dollars, and to every other Indian of whatever age five dollars, to be paid only to heads of families for the members thereof, it being provided for the purposes of this Treaty that each band having at least thirty members may have a Chief, and that in addition to a Chief, each band may have Councillors or Headmen in the proportion of two to each two hundred members of the band.

FURTHER, His Majesty agrees that each Chief shall receive once and for all a silver medal, a suitable flag and a copy of this Treaty for the use of his band; and during the coming year, and every third year thereafter, each Chief and Headman shall receive a suitable suit of clothing.

FURTHER, His Majesty agrees to pay the salaries of teachers to instruct the children of said Indians in such manner as His Majesty's Government may deem advisable.

FURTHER, His Majesty agrees to supply once and for all to each Chief of a band that selects a reserve, ten axes, five hand-saws, five augers, one grindstone, and the necessary files and whetstones for the use of the band.

FURTHER, His Majesty agrees that, each band shall receive once and for all equipment for hunting, fishing and trapping to the value of fifty dollars for each family of such band, and that there shall be distributed annually among the Indians equipment, such as twine for nets, ammunition and trapping to the value of three dollars per head for each Indian who continues to follow the vocation of hunting, fishing and trapping.

FURTHER, His Majesty agrees that, in the event of any of the Indians aforesaid being desirous of following agricultural pursuits, such Indians shall receive such assistance as is deemed necessary for that purpose.

AND the undersigned Slave, Dogrib, Loucheux, Hare and other Chiefs and Headmen, on their own behalf and on behalf of all the Indians whom they represent, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this Treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good loyal subjects of His Majesty the King.

THEY promise and engage that they will, in all respects, obey and abide by the law; that they will maintain peace between themselves and others of His Majesty's subjects, whether Indians, half-breeds or whites, now inhabiting and hereafter to inhabit any part of the said ceded territory; that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tract, or of any other district or country, or interfere with, or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tract or any part thereof, and that they will assist the officers of His Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this Treaty, or infringing the law in force in the country so ceded.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, His Majesty's said Commissioner and the said Chiefs and Headmen have hereunto set their hands at the places and times set forth in the year herein first above written.

SIGNED AT PROVIDENCE on the twenty-seventh day of June, 1921, by His Majesty's Commissioner and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

W. V. BRUCE, *Insp. R.C.M.P.*,

F. H. KITTO,

A. H. MILLER,

G. BREYNAT, O.M.I., *Bishop of Adr.*,
Vic. Apost. of Mackenzie,

J. A. R. BALSILLIE.

H. A. CONROY, *Comm.*

PAUL LAFOIN x *Chief*,
his
mark

HARRY FRANCIS x *Headman*,
his
mark

BAPTISTE SABOURINE x *Headman*.
his
mark

SIGNED at Simpson on the eleventh day of July, 1921, by His Majesty's Commissioner and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

(Sgd.)

G. BREYNAT, O.M.I., *Bishop of Adr.*,
Vic. Apost. of Mackenzie,

JOHN G. CORRY,

W. V. BRUCE, *Insp. R.C.M.P.*,

A. F. CAMSELL,

T. W. HARRIS.

H. A. CONROY, *Comm.*

(ANTOINE) ॐ

(KORWERGEN) C.P.M.

BEDSEDIA x
his
mark

SIGNED at Wrigley on the thirteenth day of July, 1921, by His Majesty's Commissioner and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

(Sgd.)

G. BREYNAT, O.M.I., *Bishop of Adr.*,
Vic. Apost. of Mackenzie,

W. V. BRUCE, *Insp. R.C.M.P.*,

A. L. McDONALD,

F. H. BACON.

H. A. CONROY, *Comm.*

(YENDO) ॐ

SIGNED at Norman on the fifteenth day of July, 1921, by His Majesty's Commissioner and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

(Sgd.)

G. BREYNAT, O.M.I., *Bishop of Adr.,*
Vic. Apost. of Mackenzie,
 W. V. BRUCE, *Insp. R.C.M.P.,*
 GEO. P. JOHNSTON,
 G. H. M. CAMPBELL, *Const. R.C.M.P.*

H. A. CONROY, *Comm.*

ALBERT WRIGHT,

his

SAUL BLONDIN x
mark

SIGNED at Good Hope on the twenty-first day of July, 1921, by His Majesty's Commissioner and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

(Sgd.)

G. BREYNAT, O.M.I., *Bishop of Adr.,*
Vic. Apost. of Mackenzie
 W. V. BRUCE, *Insp. R.C.M.P.*
 F. H. BACON,
 J. H. BRASHAR, *Cpl. R.C.M.P.*

H. A. CONROY, *Comm.*

his

SIMEON x
mark

his

FRANCOIS x NATEGAL.
mark

SIGNED at Aretie Red River on the twenty-sixth day of July, 1921, by His Majesty's Commissioner and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

(Sgd.)

G. BREYNAT, O.M.I., *Bishop of Adr.,*
Vic. Apost. of Mackenzie,
 W. V. BRUCE, *Insp. R.C.M.P.,*
 J. LECUYER, *Pr. O.M.I.*
 J. PARSONS.

H. A. CONROY, *Comm.*

his

PAUL x
markNIDE APHI,
FABIEN-LALOO.

SIGNED at McPherson on the twenty-eighth day of July, 1921, by His Majesty's Commissioner and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

(Sgd.)

W. V. BRUCE, *Insp. R.C.M.P.,*
 J. PARSONS,
 F. H. BACON,
 JAMES FIRTH.

H. A. CONROY, *Comm.*

JABY LALO,

JOHNNIE KIKAWCHIK.

SIGNED at Liard on the day of , 1921, by His Majesty's Commissioner and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

SIGNED at Rae on the twenty-second day of August, 1921, by His Majesty's Commissioner and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

(Sgd.)

G. BREYNAT, O.M.I., *Bishop of Adr.*,*Vic. Apost. of Mackenzie,*

W. J. O'DONNELL,

W. V. BRUCE, *Insp. R.C.M.P.*,

ED. HERON, H. B. Co.

CLAUDE WM. LAFOUNTAIN,

H. A. CONROY, *Comm.*,

his

MORPHY x

mark

his

JERMAIN x

mark

his

JOSUE x BEAULIEU.

mark

ORDER IN COUNCIL

RATIFYING TREATY No. 11

P.C. 3985

PRIVY COUNCIL CANADA

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

SATURDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1921.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs submits herewith Treaty Number Eleven made, in accordance with the terms of Order in Council of 14th March, 1921 (P.C. 686), by Henry Anthony Conroy, Esquire, who was appointed a Commissioner by the said Order in Council, to negotiate with the Slave, Dogrib, Loucheux, Hare and other Indians for the cession by the said Indians to the Crown of all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever in the territory north of the sixtieth parallel and along the Mackenzie river and the Arctic ocean in the Dominion of Canada.

THEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, is pleased to ratify the said Treaty Number Eleven, made and negotiated as hereinbefore recited, and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed accordingly.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Owing to the death of Commissioner Conroy on April 27, 1922, and to the fact that he had not had an opportunity during the summer of 1921 of obtaining the adhesion to the Treaty by the Slave Indians of the Liard district, it was necessary to make other arrangements. Accordingly the authority of His Excellency the Governor General in Council was obtained for the appointment of T. W. Harris, Indian agent at Fort Simpson, N.W.T., as Commissioner to secure this adhesion.

Following is a copy of the Order in Council:—

P.C. 993

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved
by His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th May, 1922

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 2nd May, 1922, from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, submitting,—with reference to Order in Council of the 14th March, 1921, under which Mr. H. A. Conroy, Inspector for Treaty No. 8, was authorized to act as Commissioner to negotiate a Treaty (known as Treaty No. 11) with the Indians occupying the territory north of the 60th parallel and along the Mackenzie river to the Arctic coast,—that owing to lack of time Mr. Conroy was unable to visit the Fort Liard Indians last year with a view to securing their adhesion to the treaty.

The Minister states that owing to Mr. Conroy's death, which occurred on the 27th April, 1922, it is essential that someone should be deputed to complete the treaty negotiations.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that Mr. T. W. Harris, Indian agent at Fort Simpson, N.W.T., be authorized to complete the work entrusted to the late Mr. Conroy in connection with the treaty above mentioned.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Accordingly Commissioner Harris, accompanied by His Lordship Bishop Breynat and Reverend Father Moisan, visited Fort Liard on July 17th. The terms of the treaty having been explained by the Commissioner, the Chief and Headmen, who had previously been elected, signed the treaty on behalf of the Indians as indicated in the following Indenture:—

SIGNED at Liard on the seventeenth day of July, 1922, by His Majesty's Commissioner and the Chiefs and Headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after having been first interpreted and explained.

WITNESSES:

(Sgd.)

G. BREYNAT, O.M.I., *Bishop of Adm.,
Vic. Ap. of Mackenzie*

F. MOISAN, O.M.I. *Ptre.*

A. BORBIN, *Const. R.C.M.P.,
JOSEPH BERRAULT, Interpreter.*

(Sgd.)

THOMAS WILLIAM HARRIS, *Comm.*

his
THOMAS E. KINLA x *Chief,*
mark

his
JOSEPH FANTASQU x *Headman,*
mark

his
DAVID CELIBETA x *Headman.*
mark

The Number of Indians paid was:—

1 Chief at \$32.....	\$	32
2 Headmen at \$22.....		44
147 Indians at \$12.....		1,764

ORDER IN COUNCIL

RATIFYING ADHESION TO TREATY No. 11

March 29, 1923.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, submit herewith for ratification and confirmation by Your Excellency in Council, an instrument, in duplicate, containing the adhesion to Treaty No. 11 of the Indians of Fort Liard taken the seventeenth day of July, 1922, by Mr. T. W. Harris, who was appointed by an Order of Your Excellency in Council of 9th May, 1922 (P.C. No. 993), as His Majesty's Commissioner to take the said adhesion; one copy of the instrument to be returned to the Department of Indian Affairs and the other to be kept on record in the Privy Council Office.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

"TREATY BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO SETTLE AND DEFINE THE BOUNDARIES BETWEEN THE POSSESSIONS OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY IN NORTH AMERICA, AND THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES; FOR THE FINAL SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE; AND FOR THE GIVING UP OF CRIMINALS, FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE, IN CERTAIN CASES.— SIGNED AT WASHINGTON, AUGUST 9, 1842.

(Ratifications exchanged at London, October 13, 1842)

Whereas certain portions of the line of boundary between the British dominions in North America and the United States of America, described in the IInd Article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, have not yet been ascertained and determined, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been heretofore made for that purpose; and whereas it is now thought to be for the interest of both parties that, avoiding further discussion of their respective rights, arising in this respect under the said Treaty, they should agree on a Conventional line in said portions of the said Boundary, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalents and compensations as are deemed just and reasonable:— And whereas, by the Treaty concluded at Ghent on the 24th day of December, 1814, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States, an Article was agreed to and inserted, of the following tenor, viz: "Article X. Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition; it is hereby agreed, that both the Contracting Parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object," and whereas, notwithstanding the laws which have at various times been passed by the two Governments and the efforts made to suppress it, that criminal traffic is still prosecuted and carried on; and whereas Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, are determined that, so far as may be in their power, it shall be effectually abolished: And whereas it is found expedient for the better administration of justice, and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the two Parties, respectively, that persons committing the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up:—Her Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America, having resolved to treat on these several subjects, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a Treaty that is to say: Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has, on her part, appointed the Right

¹ From British & Foreign State Papers, Vol. 20. p. 260.

Honourable Alexander Lord Ashburton, a Peer of the said United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary on a Special Mission to the United States; and the President of the United States has, on his part, furnished with Full Powers Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States; who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to and signed the following Articles:

Art. I. It is hereby agreed and declared, that the line of boundary shall be as follows.—Beginning at the monument at the source of the River St. Croix, as designated and agreed to by the Commissioners under the Vth Article of the Treaty of 1794,* between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, thence north, following the exploring line run and marked by the surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the Vth Article of the Treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the River St. John, and to the middle of the channel thereof; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said River St. John to the mouth of the River St. Francis, thence up the middle of the channel of the said River St. Francis, and of the lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; thence south-westerly, in a straight line, to a point on the north-west branch of the River St. John, which point shall be 10 miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point of the summit or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the River St. John, then the said point shall be made to recede down the north-west branch of the River St. John, to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence in a straight line, in a course about south, 8° west, to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46° 25' north, intersects the south-west branch of the St. John's; thence southerly by the said branch, to the source thereof in the highlands at the Metjarmette Portage; thence down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the head of Hall's stream; thence down the middle of said stream, till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previously to the year 1774 as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British Province of Canada on the other; and from said point of intersection west along the said dividing line, as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois, or St. Lawrence river.

II. It is moreover agreed, that from the place where the joint Commissioners terminated their labours under the VIth Article of the Treaty of Ghent, to wit, at a point in the Neebish Channel, near Muddy Lake, the line shall run into and along the ship channel between St. Joseph's and St. Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence, turning eastwardly and northwardly around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St. Joseph's Island; thence, up the east Neebish Channel nearest to St. George's Island, through the middle of Lake George; thence west of Jonas' Island into St. Mary's River, to a point in the middle of that river about 1 mile above St. George's or Sugar Island, so as to appropriate and assign the said island to The United States; thence, adopting the line traced on the maps by the Commissioners, through the River St. Mary and Lake Superior to a point north of Ile Royale in said lake, 100 yards to the north and east of Ile Chapeau, which last-mentioned island lies near the north-eastern point of Ile Royale,

* See appendix p. 526.
18794—24

where the line marked by the Commissioners terminates; and from the last-mentioned point south-westerly through the middle of the sound between Ile Royale and the north-western mainland, to the mouth of Pigeon River, and up the said river to and through the north and south Fowl Lakes, to the lakes of the height of land between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods; thence, along the water-communication to Lake Saisaginnaga and through that lake; thence, to and through Cypress Lake, Lac du Bois-Blanc, Lac la Croix, Little Vermillion Lake, and Lake Namecan, and through the several smaller lakes, straits, or streams connecting the lakes here mentioned, to that point in Lac la Pluie, or Rainy Lake, at the Chaudière Falls, from which the Commissioners traced the line to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods; thence, along the said line to the said north-western point, being in latitude 49 degrees 23 minutes 55 seconds north, and in longitude 95 degrees 14 minutes 38 seconds west, from the observatory at Greenwich; thence according to existing Treaties, due south to its intersection with the 49th parallel of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains. It being understood that all the water-communications, and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods, and also Grand Portage from the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon River, as now actually used, shall be free and open to the use of the subjects and citizens of both countries.

III. In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the countries watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, whether living within the Province of New Brunswick, or the State of Maine, it is agreed, that where by the provisions of the present Treaty, the River St. John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of the said river shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either; that all the produce of the forest, in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture, not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the State of Maine watered by the River St. John or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its said tributaries having their source within the State of Maine, to and from the sea-port at the mouth of the said River St. John's, and to and around the falls of the said river, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance; that when within the province of New Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of the said province; that in like manner the inhabitants of the territory of the upper St. John, determined by this Treaty to belong to Her Britannic Majesty, shall have free access to and through the river for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the State of Maine:—provided always that this agreement shall give no right to either party to interfere with any regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this Treaty, which the Governments, respectively, of New Brunswick or of Maine may make respecting the navigation of the said river, where both banks thereof shall belong to the same party.

IV. All grants of land heretofore made by either party within the limits of the territory which by this Treaty falls within the dominions of the other party, shall be held valid, ratified, and confirmed to the persons in possession under such grants, to the same extent as if such territory had by this Treaty fallen within the dominions of the party by whom such grants were made; and all equitable possessory claims, arising from a possession and improvement of any lot or parcel of land by the person actually in possession, or by those under whom such person claims, for more than six years before the date of this Treaty, shall in like manner be deemed valid, and be confirmed and quieted by a release to the person entitled thereto, of the title to such lot or parcel of land, so described as best to include the improvements made thereon; and in

all other respects the two Contracting Parties agree to deal upon the most liberal principles of equity with the settlers actually dwelling upon the territory falling to them respectively; which has heretofore been in dispute between them.

V. Whereas, in the course of the controversy respecting the disputed territory on the north-eastern boundary, some monies have been received by the authorities of Her Britannic Majesty's province of New Brunswick, with the intention of preventing depredations on the forests of the said territory, which monies were to be carried to a fund called the "Disputed Territory Fund," the proceeds whereof it was agreed should be hereafter paid over to the parties interested, in the proportions to be determined by a final settlement of boundaries; it is hereby agreed that a correct account of all receipts and payments on the said fund shall be delivered to the Government of the United States within six months after the ratification of this treaty, and the proportion of the amount due thereon to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, and any bonds or securities appertaining thereto, shall be paid and delivered over to the Government of the United States: and the Government of the United States agrees to receive for the use of, and pay over to the States of Maine and Massachusetts their respective portions of said fund; and further, to pay and satisfy said States, respectively, for all claims for expenses incurred by them in protecting the said heretofore disputed territory, and making a survey thereof in 1838; the Government of the United States agreeing with the States of Maine and Massachusetts to pay them the further sum of 300,000 dollars, in equal moieties, on account of their assent to the line of boundary described in this treaty, and in consideration of the conditions and equivalents received therefor from the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

VI. It is furthermore understood and agreed, that for the purpose of running and tracing those parts of the line between the source of the St. Croix and the St. Lawrence river, which will require to be run and ascertained, and for marking the residue of said line by proper monuments on the land, two Commissioners shall be appointed, one by Her Britannic Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the said Commissioners shall meet at Bangor, in the State of Maine, on the 1st day of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall proceed to mark the line above described from the source of the St. Croix to the River St. John, and shall trace on proper maps the dividing line along said river, and along the River St. Francis to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; and from the outlet of the said lake they shall ascertain, fix, and mark by proper and durable monuments on the land, the line described in the 1st Article of this treaty; and the said Commissioners shall make to each of their respective governments a joint report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designating such line of boundary, and shall accompany such report or declaration with maps, certified by them to be true maps of the new boundary.

VII. It is further agreed, that the channels in the River St. Lawrence on both sides of the Long Sault Islands and of Barnhart Island, the channels in the River Detroit, on both sides of the Island Bois Blanc, and between that island and both the Canadian and American shores, and all the several channels and passages between the various islands lying near the junction of the River St. Clair with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels, and boats of both parties.

*VIII. The parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip, and maintain in service on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and descriptions, to carry in all

* Articles VIII & IX were denounced by His Majesty's Government, the denunciation taking effect from 29 April, 1923.

not less than 80 guns, to enforce, separately and respectively, the laws, rights, and obligations of each of the two countries for the suppression of the Slave Trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating nevertheless to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces, as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this Article; copies of all such orders to be communicated by each government to the other respectively.

IX. Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the Slave Trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic, and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers, by the fraudulent use of flags and other means, are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes;—the parties to this Treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all the Powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist; and that they will urge upon all such Powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets effectually, at once and for ever.

*X. It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty and the United States shall, upon mutual requisitions by them or their Ministers, Officers, or Authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other; provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective Judges and other Magistrates of the two Governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such Judges or other Magistrates, respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining Judge or Magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

XI. The VIIIth Article of this Treaty shall be in force for 5 years from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and afterwards, until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it. The Xth Article shall continue in force until one or the other of the parties shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

XII. The present Treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in London within 6 months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the 9th day of August, 1842.

(L.S.) ASHBURTON.

(L.S.) DANL. WEBSTER.

* See Explanatory Note page 22.

Ashburton-Webster Treaty (Subsidiary Papers)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Lord Ashburton to Mr. Webster

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1842.

Sir,—By the 11th (not 10th) Article of the Convention which I have this day signed with you, there is an agreement for the reciprocal delivery, in certain cases, of criminals fugitive from justice, but it becomes necessary that I should apprise you that this Article can have no legal effect within the Dominions of Great Britain until confirmed by Act of Parliament. It is possible that Parliament may not be in session before the exchange of ratifications of the Convention, but its sanction shall be asked at the earliest possible period, and no doubt can be entertained that it will be given. In Her Majesty's territories in Canada, where cases for acting under this Convention are likely to be of more frequent occurrence, the Governor General has sufficient power under the authority of local legislation, and the Convention will there be acted upon so soon as its ratification shall be known; but it becomes my duty to inform you of the short delay which may possibly intervene in giving full effect to it, where the confirmation by Parliament becomes necessary for its execution.

I beg, etc.,

ASHBURTON.

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Treaty of 1792

No 3

The Indenture made at Navy Hall in the County of Lincoln, in the Province of Upper Canada on the seventh day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, between Wabakanyne, Wabanip, Kantabus, Wabaniship and Nattolon, on the one part, and Our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., on the other part.

Whereas, by a certain indenture bearing date the twenty-second day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and made between Wabakanyne, Nannibosure, Pokquawr, Nanaughkawestrawr, Peapamaw, Tabendau, Sawainchik, Pensanish, Wapamanischigun, Wapeanojbqua, Sachems and War Chiefs and Principal Women of the Messissague Indian Nation on the one part, and Our said Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c., &c., the other part.

It was witnessed that the said Wabakanyne and the said Principal Chiefs and Women above named for and in consideration of the sum of eleven hundred and eighty pounds, seven shillings and fourpence of lawful money of Great Britain, to them the said Wabakanyne, Sachems, War Chiefs and Principal Women in hand well and truly paid did grant, bargain, sell, alien, release and confirm unto His said Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario four miles south westerly from the point opposite to Niagara fort, known by the name of Messissague Point, and running from thence along the said lake to the creek that flows from a small lake into the said Lake Ontario known by the name of Washquarter; from thence a north westerly course until it strikes the River La Tranche or New River; thence down the stream of the said river to the part or place where a due south course will lead to the mouth of Cat Fish Creek emptying into Lake Erie, and from the above mentioned part or place of the aforesaid River La Tranche following the south course to the mouth of the said Cat Fish Creek; thence down Lake Erie to the lands heretofore purchased from the Nation of Messissague Indians; and from thence along the said purchase to Lake Ontario at the place of beginning as above mentioned, together with the woods, ways, paths, waters, watercourses, and appurtenances to the said tract or parcel of land belonging. To have and to hold unto Our said Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Successors for ever, as in and by the said Indenture will more fully and at large appear.

And whereas at the time of executing the said Indenture the boundaries of the said parcel of land were on one side described by an imaginary line running from the small Lake Washquarter in a north-west course until it strikes the river, but from an actual survey it has been discovered that a line from the said Lake Washquarter carried on in a north-westerly course will not strike the said River La Tranche.

And whereas it is necessary and expedient that the boundary lines of the said parcel of land should be more accurately laid down and described.

Now THIS INDENTURE, WITNESSETH, and the said Wabakanyne, Wabanip, Kantabus, Wabaniship and Mattotow do hereby acknowledge and declare that the true and real description of the said tract or parcel of land so bargained, sold, aliened and transferred by and to the parties aforesaid is all that tract or parcel of land lying and being between the Lake Ontario and Erie beginning at Lake Ontario four miles south-westerly from the point opposite to Niagara fort known by the name of Messissague Point and running from thence along the said lake to the creek that falls from a small lake known by the name of Washquarter into the said Lake Ontario, and from thence north forty-five degrees west fifty miles; thence south forty-five degrees west twenty miles; and thence south until it strikes the River La Tranche; then down the stream of the said river to that part or place where a due south course will lead to the mouth of Catfish Creek emptying into Lake Erie, and from the above-mentioned part or place of the aforesaid River La Tranche following the south course to the mouth of the said Catfish Creek; thence down Lake Erie to the lands heretofore purchased from the said nation of Messissague Indians; and from thence along the said purchase to Lake Ontario at the place of beginning as above mentioned, together with all the woods, ways, paths, waters, water courses and appurtenances thereunto belonging. And therefore the said Wabakanyne, Wabanip, Kantabus, Wabaniship and Mattotow for and in consideration of the said sum so advanced as aforesaid and for the further consideration of five shillings of lawful money of Great Britain to them the said Wabakanyne, Wabanip, Kantabus, Wabaniship and Mattotow in hand duly paid at and before the sealing and delivering of these presents and for the better ratifying and confirming of the heretofore recited Indenture have granted, bargained, sold, and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and confirm to His Britannick Majesty, His heirs and successors, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario four miles south-westerly from the point opposite to Niagara fort, known by the name of Messissague Point, and running from thence along the said lake to the creek that falls from a small lake known by the name of Washquarter into the said Lake Ontario; and from thence north forty-five degrees west fifty miles; thence south forty-five degrees west twenty miles; and thence south until it strikes the River La Tranche; then down the stream of the said river to that part or place where a due south course will lead to the mouth of Catfish Creek emptying into Lake Erie, and from the above-mentioned part or place of the aforesaid La Tranche following the south course to the mouth of the said Catfish Creek; thence down Lake Erie to the lands heretofore purchased from the Nation of Messissague Indians; and from thence along the said purchase to Lake Ontario at the place beginning as above mentioned, together with all the woods, ways, paths, waters, water courses and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

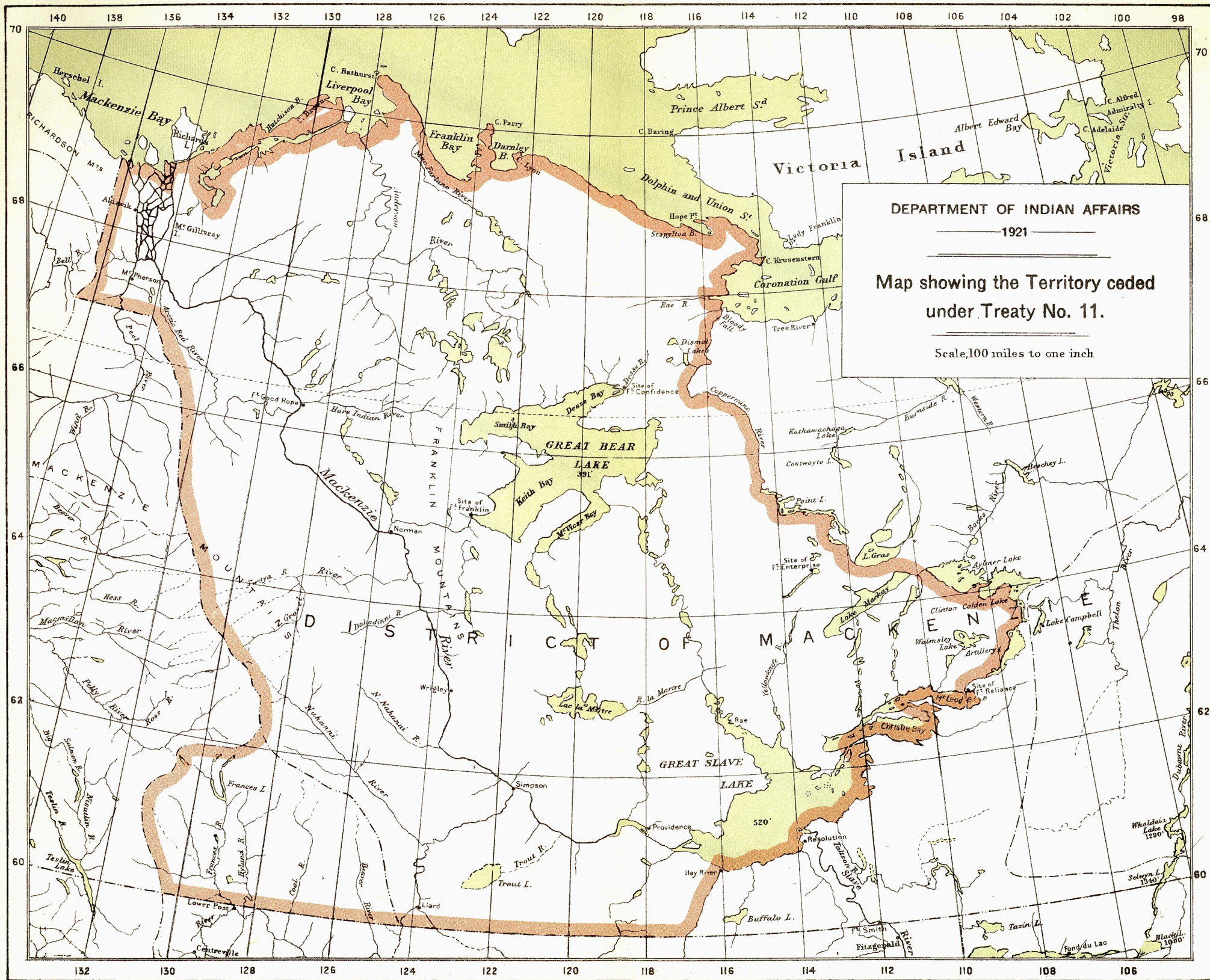
To have and to hold all and singular the said tract or parcel of land with its appurtenances unto His Britannick Majesty, His heirs and successors forever.

And whereas at a conference held by John Collins and William R. Crawford, Esqrs., with the principal Chiefs of the Messissague Nation, Mr. John Rousseau, Interpreter, it was unanimously agreed that the King should have a right to make roads thro' the Messissague Country, that the navigation of the said rivers and lakes should be open and free for His vessels and those of His subjects, that the King's subjects should carry on a free trade unmolested in and thro' the country: Now this Indenture doth hereby ratify and confirm the said conference and agreement so had between the parties aforesaid, giving and granting to His said Majesty a power and right to make roads thro' the said Messissague Country together with the navigation of the said rivers and lakes for His vessels and those of His subjects trading thereon free and unmolested.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Chiefs on the part of the Messissague Nation and His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor of the said Province,

&c., &c., &c., on the part of His Britannick Majesty have hereunto set their hands
and seals the day and year first above written in the presence
of

JOHN BUTLER,	[L.S.]	WABAKANYNE,	[L.S.]	(totem)
R. HAMILTON,	[L.S.]	WABANIP,	[L.S.]	(totem)
ROBT. KERR,	[L.S.]	KAUTABUS,	[L.S.]	(totem)
PETER RUSSELL,	[L.S.]	WABANINSHIP,	[L.S.]	(totem)
JOHN MCGILL,	[L.S.]	MATTOTOW,	[L.S.]	(totem)
DAVID WILLIAM SMITH,	[L.S.]	J. GRAVES SIMCOE,	[L.S.]	





COPY
OF THE
TREATY

MADE NOVEMBER 15, 1923

BETWEEN

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

AND

THE MISSISSAUGA INDIANS

OF RICE LAKE, MUD LAKE, SCUGOG LAKE
AND ALDERVILLE

Reprinted from the edition of 1932 by

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957



CANADA

COPY
OF THE
TREATY

MADE NOVEMBER 15, 1923

BETWEEN

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

AND

THE MISSISSAUGA INDIANS

OF RICE LAKE, MUD LAKE, SCUGOG LAKE
AND ALDERVILLE

Reprinted from the edition of 1932 by
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957

INDIAN TREATY

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded on the fifteenth day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, between His Most Gracious Majesty, George the Fifth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, by His Commissioners, Angus Seymour Williams, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, and Departmental Solicitor of the Department of Indian Affairs: Robert Victor Sinclair, of the said City of Ottawa, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law, and Uriah McFadden of the City of Sault Sainte Marie, in the said Province, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law, the said Angus Seymour Williams, Chairman of the said Commission, representing the Dominion of Canada, and the said Robert Victor Sinclair and Uriah McFadden, representing the Province of Ontario, of the One Part, and the members of the Mississauga Tribe, inhabiting, as members of bands thereof, reserves at Rice Lake, Mud Lake, Scugog Lake and Alderville, all in the Province of Ontario, by their chiefs and headmen, of the Other Part.

WHEREAS the Mississauga Tribe above described, having claimed to be entitled to certain interests in the lands in the Province of Ontario, hereinafter described, such interests being the Indian title of the said tribe to fishing, hunting and trapping rights over the said lands, of which said rights, His Majesty, through His said Commissioners, is desirous of obtaining a surrender, and for such purpose has appointed the said Commissioners, with power on behalf of His said Majesty, to enquire into the validity of the claims of the said tribe, and, in the event of the said Commissioners determining in favour of the validity thereof, to negotiate a treaty with the said tribe for the surrender of the said rights upon the payment of such compensation therefor as may seem to the said Commissioners to be just and proper:

AND WHEREAS the said Commissioners, having duly made the said enquiry, have determined in favour of the validity of the said rights.

AND WHEREAS the Indians belonging to the said tribe, having been duly convened in Council, at the respective places named hereunder, and having been requested by the said Commissioners to name certain chiefs and headmen to be authorized on their behalf to conduct negotiations with the said Commissioners for a surrender of the said rights and to sign a treaty in respect thereof and to become responsible to His Majesty for the faithful performance by the said tribe and by the respective bands thereof inhabiting the said reserves, of such obligations as shall be assumed by them under such treaty, the said Indians have therefore appointed for the purposes aforesaid the several chiefs and headmen who have subscribed to this treaty:

AND WHEREAS the said Commissioners, acting under the powers in them reposed as aforesaid, have negotiated the present treaty with the said tribe:

NOW THEREFORE THIS TREATY WITNESSETH that the said tribe and the Indians composing the same, occupying as members of bands the said reserves by their chiefs and headmen, duly authorized thereunto as aforesaid, do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to the Government of the Dominion of Canada for His Majesty the King and His Successors forever, all their right, title, interest, claim, demand and privileges whatsoever, in, to, upon, or in respect of the lands and premises described as follows, that is to say:

FIRSTLY: All that parcel of land situate in the Province of Ontario and described as commencing on the northeasterly shore of Georgian Bay at that mouth of the French River which forms the boundary between the District of Parry Sound and the District of Sudbury; thence southerly and easterly along the shores of Georgian Bay to that point on Matchedash Bay where the land included in the surrender of the eighteenth day of November, 1815, of record in Book of Surrenders, Volume One, is reached, and including all the islands in the Georgian Bay waters in which the Indians making this treaty have any interest; thence along the easterly limit of the said lands purchased in 1815 to the Narrows between Lake Couchiching and Lake Simcoe; thence due east across the said Narrows; thence southerly and easterly following the east side of the Narrows and the north shore of Lake Simcoe to the foot of McPhee Bay off the northerly part of Lake Simcoe; thence by a straight line easterly to a point thirty-three miles north of the northwest corner of the Township of Rawdon measured along the division line between the Counties of Hastings and Peterborough, which point is the most western northwest corner of the parcel surrendered on the twenty-eighth day of November, 1822 (noted in Volume One of the Book of Surrenders as number twenty-seven and one-quarter, $27\frac{1}{4}$); thence following the north and west boundaries of the last mentioned parcel to the Ottawa River; thence westerly along the interprovincial boundary to the mouth of the Mattawa River; thence westerly by the waters of Mattawa River, Talon Chute and Talon Lake, Turtle Lake and Trout Lake to the westerly point of Trout Lake; thence to the shore of Lake Nipissing at North Bay; thence by the north shore of Lake Nipissing to the French River; thence by those waters along the division line between the Districts of Parry Sound and Sudbury to the place of commencement: Excepting thereout and therefrom those lands which have already been set aside as Indian reserves. The parcel hereby surrendered contains seventeen thousand six hundred square miles, more or less.

SECONDLY: All that parcel of land situate in the Province of Ontario and described as parts of the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Ontario and York, commencing at the point where the easterly limit of that portion of the lands said to have been ceded in 1787, which was confirmed on the first of August, 1805, of record as number thirteen, in Volume One, of the Book of Surrenders, intersects the northerly shore of Lake Ontario; thence northerly along the said easterly and northerly limits of the confirmed tract to the Holland River; thence northerly along the Holland River and along the westerly shore of Lake Simcoe and Kempenfelt Bay to the Narrows between Lake Couchiching and Lake Simcoe; thence southeasterly along the shores of Lake Simcoe to the Talbot River; thence easterly along the Talbot River to the boundary between the Counties of Victoria and Ontario; thence southerly along that boundary to the northwest angle of the Township of Darlington; thence along the northerly boundary line of the Townships of Darlington, Clarke, Hope and Hamilton to Rice Lake; thence along the southern shore of said lake to River Trent and along the River Trent to the Bay of Quinte; thence westerly and southerly along the shore of the Bay of Quinte to the road leading to Carrying Place and Weller's Bay; thence westerly along the northern shore of Lake Ontario to the place of beginning: Excepting thereout and therefrom those lands which have already been set aside as Indian Reserves. The land hereby conveyed contains two thousand five hundred square miles, more or less.

AND ALSO all the right, title, interest, claim, demand and privileges whatsoever of the said Indians, in, to, upon or in respect of all other lands situate in the Province of Ontario to which they ever had, now have, or now claim to have any right, title, interest, claim, demand or privileges, except such reserves as have heretofore been set apart for them by His Majesty the King.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same to His Majesty the King and His Successors, forever:

AND THIS TREATY FURTHER WITNESSETH that in consideration of the afore-said surrender, His Majesty, through His said Commissioners, hereby agrees, upon the execution of a treaty similar to this treaty by the Chippewa Tribe inhabiting as members of bands, reserves at Christian Island, Georgina Island and Rama, in the Province of Ontario, to pay to each member of the said Mississauga Tribe, being also a member of one of the said bands, the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be paid through the Indian agents for the respective bands, with a reasonable time after the execution of the said treaties, and a further sum of —233,425.00 dollars—to be administered for the said tribe by His Majesty's Department of Indian Affairs under and pursuant to the provisions of the Indian Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Chapter Forty-three and its amendments; making together the sum of 250,000.00 dollars.

AND THE UNDERSIGNED chiefs and headmen, on their own behalf and on behalf of all the Indians whom they represent, do hereby solemnly covenant, promise and agree to strictly observe this treaty in all respects and that they will not, nor will any of them, nor will any of the Indians whom they represent, molest or interfere with the person or property of anyone who now inhabits or shall hereafter inhabit any portion of the lands covered by this treaty, or interfere with, trouble, or molest any person passing or travelling through the said lands or any part thereof, and that they will assist the officers of His Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian, party to this treaty, who may hereafter offend against the stipulations hereof or infringe the laws in force in the lands covered hereby:

AND IT IS FURTHER UNDERSTOOD that this treaty is subject to an agreement dated the day of April, A.D. 1923, made between the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario, a copy of which is hereto attached.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, His Majesty's said Commissioners and the said chiefs and headmen have hereunto set their hands and seals at the places and times hereinafter set forth, in the year herein first above written.

SIGNED AND SEALED at Alderville on the nineteenth day of November, A.D. 1923, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the undersigned chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after first having been interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

KATHLEEN MOODIE.

W. R. COYLE.

A. S. WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

R. V. SINCLAIR.

URIAH MCFADDEN.

ROBERT FRANKLIN.

NORMAN MARSDEN.

FRANK SMOKE.

ERNEST CROWE.

JOHN LAKE.

WM. LOUKES.

SIGNED AND SEALED at Mud Lake on the fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1923, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the undersigned chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after first having been interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

KATHLEEN MOODIE.
R. J. McCAMUS.

A. S. WILLIAMS, *Chairman*.
R. V. SINCLAIR.
URIAH McFADDEN.
CHIEF D. E. WHETUNG.
ALFRED McCUE.
JOSEPH WHETUNG.
GEORGE TAYLOR.
SAMSON FAWN.
BERTRAM McCUE.
GEORGE COPPAWAY.
ALBERT WHETUNG.
L. D. TAYLOR.

SIGNED AND SEALED at Rice Lake on the sixteenth day of November, A.D. 1923, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the undersigned chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after first having been interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

KATHLEEN MOODIE.
R. J. McCAMUS.

A. S. WILLIAMS, *Chairman*.
R. V. SINCLAIR.
URIAH McFADDEN.
GEO. PAUDASH.
HANLON HOWARD.
J. PAUDASH.
HENRY COWIE.
WM. ANDERSON.
ALFRED CROWE.
MADDEN HOWARD.

SIGNED AND SEALED at Scugog Lake on the twenty-first day of November, A.D. 1923, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the undersigned chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after first having been interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

KATHLEEN MOODIE.
WILSON GERROW.

A. S. WILLIAMS, *Chairman*.
R. V. SINCLAIR.
URIAH McFADDEN.
THOS. MARSDEN.
AUSTIN GOOSE.
ISAAC JOHNSON.
DAVID ELLIOTT.
his
CHAS. x McCUE.
mark
JOHN W. MARSDEN.
JOHN H. MARSDEN.
NORMAN MARSDEN.
CHAS. F. MARSDEN.
ELIJAH MARSDEN.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this

of April, 1923,

BETWEEN:

The Government of the Dominion of Canada, acting herein by the Honourable Charles Stewart, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

AND

The Government of the Province of Ontario, acting herein by the Honourable Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests for the said Province,

of the other part

WHEREAS certain Indians of the Chippewa and Mississauga tribes claim that the said tribes were and are entitled to a certain interest in lands in the Province of Ontario to which the Indian title has never been extinguished by surrender or otherwise, the said lands being described as parts of the counties of Renfrew, Hastings, Haliburton, Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing, and being bounded on the south and east by the lands included in the surrenders of the Indian title made on the 18th of November, 1815, the 5th of November, 1818, and November, 1822; on the north by the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers and Lake Nipissing, and on the west by the lands included in the surrender of the Indian title made in 1850, known as the Robinson-Huron surrender, and by the Georgian Bay, the area in question including about 10,719 square miles.

AND WHEREAS a departmental enquiry made by the Department of Indian Affairs indicates that the said claim has such probable validity as to justify and require further investigation, and if found valid to be satisfied on such just and fair terms as may be settled by a treaty of surrender.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT made in pursuance of certain statutes of Canada and of the Province of Ontario, both intituled "an Act for the settlement of certain questions between the Governments of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian Lands," the Statute of Canada having been passed in the 54th and 55th years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and chaptered 5, and the statute of Ontario in the 54th year of Her Majesty's said reign and chaptered 3.

WITNESSETH THAT the Governments of Canada and of the Province of Ontario have agreed as follows:—

1. The Government of Canada will, pursuant to Part I of the Enquiries Act, R.S.C., 1906, c. 104, and amendments, appoint three persons as commissioners to enquire into the validity of the claim of the Chippewa and Mississauga Indians aforesaid, and will empower the said commissioners, in the event of their determining in favour of the validity of the said claim, to negotiate a treaty with the said Indians for the surrender of the said lands upon payment of such compensation as may be fixed by such treaty.
2. Of the three commissioners so named, one shall be selected by the Government of Canada, who shall be Chairman of the Commission, and the remaining two shall be selected by the Minister of Lands and Forests for the Province of Ontario and notified to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
3. The question of the validity of said claim may be determined by any two of the said Commissioners and it shall be necessary that at least two of them of whom the chairman shall be one shall concur in any treaty which may be negotiated.

4. The expenses of the said commission, including the remuneration and expenses of the commissioners and any expenses incurred for securing the attendance of witnesses or otherwise, shall be payable by the Government of Canada, but the rates of remuneration of each of the commissioners selected by the Minister of Lands and Forests for the Province of Ontario shall be agreed upon between him and the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs before the Constitution of the Commission.
5. In the event of the commissioners negotiating a treaty with the Indians the compensation to be paid to such Indians shall be payable to the Dominion of Canada by the Province of Ontario from time to time in accordance with the terms of the treaty of surrender, and shall be applied by the Dominion of Canada in accordance with the said terms.
6. In the event of provision being made by such treaty of surrender for the setting apart of reserves for the Indians, the Dominion of Canada will bear the expense to be incurred in the location and survey thereof, and the Province of Ontario will concur in the setting apart of such reserves.
7. All such reserves shall be administered by the Dominion of Canada for the benefit of the band or bands of Indians to which each may be allotted; portions thereof may, upon their surrender for the purpose by the said band or bands, be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, and the proceeds of such sale, lease or other disposition applied for the benefit of such band or bands, provided, however, that in the event of the band or bands to which any such reserve has been allotted becoming extinct, or if for any other reason such reserve or such portion thereof as remains undisposed of is declared by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs to be no longer required for the benefit of the said band or bands, the same shall thereafter be administered by and for the benefit of the Province of Ontario, and any balance of the proceeds of the sale or other disposition of any portion thereof then remaining under the control of the Dominion of Canada shall, so far as the same is not still required to be applied for the benefit of the said band or bands of Indians, be paid to the Province of Ontario, together with accrued unexpended simple interest thereon.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF these presents have been signed by the parties thereto.

Signed and Delivered on behalf of the
Government of Canada by the Honourable
Charles Stewart, Superintendent General
of Indian Affairs, in the presence of

(Sgd.) CHAS. STEWART

(Sgd.) W. J. PRATT.

Signed and Delivered on behalf of the
Government of the Province of Ontario
by the Honourable Beniah Bowman, Min-
ister of Lands and Forests for the said
Province, in the presence of

(Sgd.) BENIAH BOWMAN

(Sgd.) W. C. CAIN.

COPY
OF THE
ROBINSON TREATY

Made in the Year 1850

WITH THE
OJIBWA INDIANS
OF LAKE SUPERIOR
CONVEYING CERTAIN LANDS TO THE CROWN

15
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957

Robinson 1850.
Ojibwa of Lk. Superior

COPY
OF THE
ROBINSON TREATY

Made in the Year 1850

WITH THE
OJIBEWA INDIANS
OF LAKE SUPERIOR
CONVEYING CERTAIN LANDS TO THE CROWN

(Copy.)

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into on the seventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, at Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Canada, between the Honorable WILLIAM BENJAMIN ROBINSON, of the one part, on behalf of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and JOSEPH PEANDECHAT, JOHN IUINWAY, MISHE-MUCKQUA, TOTOMENCIE, Chiefs, and JACOB WARPELA, AHMUTCHIWAGABOU, MICHEL SHELAGESHICK, MANITSHAINSE, and CHIGINANS, principal men of the OJIBEWA Indians inhabiting the Northern Shore of Lake Superior, in the said Province of Canada, from Batchewana Bay to Pigeon River, at the western extremity of said Lake, and inland throughout that extent to the height of land which separates the territory covered by the charter of the Honorable the Hudson's Bay Company from the said tract, and also the Islands in the said Lake within the boundaries of the British possessions therein, of the other part, witnesseth:

THAT for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand pounds of good and lawful money of Upper Canada, to them in hand paid, and for the further perpetual annuity of five hundred pounds, the same to be paid and delivered to the said Chiefs and their Tribes at a convenient season of each summer, not later than the first day of August at the Honorable the Hudson's Bay Company's Posts of Michipicoton and Fort William, they the said chiefs and principal men do freely, fully and voluntarily surrender, cede, grant and convey unto Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors forever, all their right, title and interest in the whole of the territory above described, save and except the reservations set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed, which reservations shall be held and occupied by the said Chiefs and their Tribes in common, for the purpose of residence and cultivation,—and should the said Chiefs and their respective Tribes at any time desire to dispose of any mineral or other valuable productions upon the said reservations, the same will be at their request sold by order of the Superintendent General of the Indian Department for the time being, for their sole use and benefit, and to the best advantage.

And the said William Benjamin Robinson of the first part, on behalf of Her Majesty and the Government of this Province, hereby promises and agrees to make the payments as before mentioned; and further to allow the said chiefs and their tribes the full and free privilege to hunt over the territory now ceded by them, and to fish in the waters thereof as they have heretofore been in the habit of doing, saving and excepting only such portions of the said territory as may from time to time be sold or leased to individuals, or companies of individuals, and occupied by them with the consent of the Provincial Government. The parties of the second part further promise and agree that they will not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any portion of their reservations without the consent of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs being first had and obtained; nor will they at any time hinder or prevent persons from exploring or searching for mineral or other valuable productions in any part of the territory hereby ceded to Her Majesty as before mentioned. The parties of the second part also agree that in case the Government of this Province should before the date of this agreement have sold, or bargained to sell, any mining locations or other property on the portions of the territory hereby reserved for their use and benefit, then and in that case such sale, or promise of sale, shall be forfeited, if the parties interested desire it, by the Government, and the amount accruing therefrom shall be paid to the tribe to whom the reservation belongs. The said William Benjamin Robinson on behalf of Her Majesty, who desires to deal liberally and

justly with all Her subjects, further promises and agrees that in case the territory hereby ceded by the parties of the second part shall at any future period produce an amount which will enable the Government of this Province without incurring loss to increase the annuity hereby secured to them, then, and in that case, the same shall be augmented from time to time, provided that the amount paid to each individual shall not exceed the sum of one pound provincial currency in any one year, or such further sum as Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to order; and provided further that the number of Indians entitled to the benefit of this Treaty shall amount to two thirds of their present numbers (which is twelve hundred and forty) to entitle them to claim the full benefit thereof, and should their numbers at any future period not amount to two thirds of twelve hundred and forty, the annuity shall be diminished in proportion to their actual numbers.

Schedule of Reservations made by the above named and subscribing Chiefs and principal men.

FIRST—Joseph Pean-de-chat and his Tribe, the reserve to commence about two miles from Fort William (inland), on the right bank of the River Kiminitiquia thence westerly six miles, parallel to the shores of the lake; thence northerly five miles; thence easterly to the right bank of the said river, so as not to interfere with any acquired rights of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company.

SECOND—Four miles square at Gros Cap, being a valley near the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company's post of Michipicoton, for Totominai and Tribe.

THIRD—Four miles square on Gull River, near Lake Nipigon, on both sides of said river, for the Chief Mishimuckqua and Tribe.

Signed, sealed and delivered at Sault Ste. Marie, the day and year first above written in presence of,

GEORGE IRONSIDE,
S. I. Affairs.

ARTHUR P. COOPER,
Capt. Com. Rifle Brig.

H. M. BALFOUR,
2nd Lieut. Rifle Brig.

JOHN SWANSTON,
C. F. Hon. Hud. Bay Co.

GEORGE JOHNSTON,
Interpreter.

F. W. KEATING,

W. B. ROBINSON,

JOSEPH PEAN-DE-CHAT, his + [L. S.]
mark.

JOHN MINWAY, his + [L. S.]
mark.

MISHE-MUCKQUA, his + [L. S.]
mark.

TOTOMINAI, his + [L. S.]
mark.

JACOB WAPELA, his + [L. S.]
mark.

AH-MUTCHINAGALON, his + [L. S.]
mark.

MICHEL SHELAGESHICK, his + [L. S.]
mark.

MANITOU SHAINSE, his + [L. S.]
mark.

CHIGINANS, his + [L. S.]
mark.

COPY

OF THE

ROBINSON TREATY

Made in the Year 1850

WITH THE

OJIBEWA INDIANS

OF LAKE HURON,

CONVEYING CERTAIN LANDS TO THE CROWN

Robinson 1850
Ojibewa of Lk. Huron

ms. B.

Reprinted from the edition of 1939 by

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957

COPY
OF THE
ROBINSON TREATY

Made in the Year 1850

WITH THE
OJIBEWA INDIANS

OF LAKE HURON

CONVEYING CERTAIN LANDS TO THE CROWN

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, at Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Canada, between the Honorable WILLIAM BENJAMIN ROBINSON, of the one part, on behalf of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and SHINGUACOUSE NEBENAIGOCHING, KEOKOUSE, MISHEQUONGA, TAGAWININI, SHABOKISHICK, DOKIS, PONEKEOSH, WINDAWTEGOWININI, SHAWENAKESHICK, NAMASSIN, NAOQUAGABO, WABAKEKIK, KITCHEPOSSIGUN by PAPASAINSE, WAGEMAKI, PAMEQUONASHEUNG, Chiefs; and JOHN BELL, PAQWATCHININI, MASHEKYASH, IDOWEKESIS, WAQUACOMICK, OCHEEK, METIGOMIN, WATACHEWANA, MINWAWAPENASSE, SHENAOQUOM, ONINGEGUN, PANAISSY, PAPASAINSE, ASHEWASEGA, KAGESHEWAWETUNG, SHAWONEBIN; and also Chief MAISQUASO (also Chiefs MUCKATA, MISHOQUET, and MEKIS), and MISHOQUETTO and ASA WASWANAY and PAWISS, principal men of the OJIBEWA INDIANS, inhabiting and claiming the Eastern and Northern Shores of Lake Huron, from Pcnetanquishine to Sault Ste. Marie, and thence to Batchewanaung Bay, on the Northern Shore of Lake Superior; together with the Islands in the said Lakes, opposite to the Shores thereof, and inland to the Height of land which separates the Territory covered by the charter of the Honorable Hudson Bay Company from Canada; as well as all unconceded lands within the limits of Canada West to which they have any just claim, of the other part, witnesseth:

THAT for, and in consideration of the sum of two thousand pounds of good and lawful money of Upper Canada, to them in hand paid, and for the further perpetual annuity of six hundred pounds of like money, the same to be paid and delivered to the said Chiefs and their Tribes at a convenient season of each year, of which due notice will be given, at such places as may be appointed for that purpose, they the said Chiefs and Principal men, on behalf of their respective Tribes or Bands, do hereby fully, freely, and voluntarily surrender, cede, grant, and convey unto Her Majesty, her heirs and successors for ever, all their right, title, and interest to, and in the whole of, the territory above described, save and except the reservations set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed; which reservations shall be held and occupied by the said Chiefs and their Tribes in common, for their own use and benefit.

And should the said Chiefs and their respective Tribes at any time desire to dispose of any part of such reservations, or of any mineral or other valuable productions thereon, the same will be sold or leased at their request by the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs for the time being, or other officer having authority so to do, for their sole benefit, and to the best advantage.

And the said William Benjamin Robinson of the first part, on behalf of Her Majesty and the Government of this Province, hereby promises and agrees to make, or cause to be made, the payments as before mentioned; and further to allow the said Chiefs and their Tribes the full and free privilege to hunt over the Territory now ceded by them, and to fish in the waters thereof, as they have heretofore been in the habit of doing; saving and excepting such portions of the said Territory as may from time to time be sold or leased to individuals or companies of individuals, and occupied by them with the consent of the Provincial Government.

The parties of the second part further promise and agree that they will not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any portion of their Reservations without the consent of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, or other officer of like authority, being first had and obtained. Nor will they at any time hinder or prevent persons from exploring or searching for minerals, or other valuable productions, in any part of the Territory hereby ceded to Her Majesty, as before mentioned. The parties of the second part also agree, that in case the Government of this Province should before the date of this agreement have sold, or bargained to sell, any mining locations, or other property, on the portions of the Territory hereby reserved for their use; then and in that case such sale, or promise of sale, shall be perfected by the Government, if the parties claiming it shall have fulfilled all the conditions upon which such locations were made, and the amount accruing therefrom shall be paid to the Tribe to whom the Reservation belongs.

The said William Benjamin Robinson, on behalf of Her Majesty, who desires to deal liberally and justly with all her subjects, further promises and agrees, that should the Territory hereby ceded by the parties of the second part at any future period produce such an amount as will enable the Government of this Province, without incurring loss, to increase the annuity hereby secured to them, then and in that case the same shall be augmented from time to time, provided that the amount paid to each individual shall not exceed the sum of one pound Provincial Currency in any one year, or such further sum as Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to order; and provided further that the number of Indians entitled to the benefit of this treaty shall amount to two-thirds of their present number, which is fourteen hundred and twenty-two, to entitle them to claim the full benefit thereof. And should they not at any future period amount to two-thirds of fourteen hundred and twenty-two, then the said annuity shall be diminished in proportion to their actual numbers.

The said William Benjamin Robinson of the first part further agrees, on the part of Her Majesty and the Government of this Province, that in consequence of the Indians inhabiting French River and Lake Nipissing having become parties to this treaty, the further sum of one hundred and sixty pounds Provincial Currency shall be paid in addition to the two thousand pounds above mentioned.

*Schedule of Reservations made by the above-named subscribing Chiefs
and Principal Men.*

FIRST—Pamequonaisheung and his Band, a tract of land to commence seven miles, from the mouth of the River Maganetawang, and extending six miles east and west by three miles north.

SECOND—Wagemake and his Band, a tract of land to commence at a place called Nekickshegeshing, six miles from east to west, by three miles in depth.

THIRD—Kitcheposkissegan (by Papasainse), from Point Grondine westward, six miles inland, by two miles in front, so as to include the small Lake Nessin-assung—a tract for themselves and their Bands.

FOURTH—Wabakekik, three miles front, near Shebawenaning, by five miles inland, for himself and Band.

FIFTH—Namassin and Naoquagabo and their Bands, a tract of land commencing near Qacloche, at the Hudson Bay Company's boundary; thence westerly to the mouth of Spanish River; then four miles up the south bank of said river, and across to the place of beginning.

SIXTH—Shawenakishick and his Band, a tract of land now occupied by them, and contained between two rivers, called Whitefish River, and Wanabitaseke, seven miles inland.

SEVENTH—Windawtegawinini and his Band, the Peninsula east of Serpent River, and formed by it, now occupied by them.

EIGHTH—Ponekeosh and his Band, the land contained between the River Mississaga and the River Penebewabecong, up to the first rapids.

NINTH—Dokis and his Band, three miles square at Wanabeyakokaun, near Lake Nipissing and the island near the Fall of Okickandawt.

TENTH—Shabokishick and his Band, from their present planting grounds on Lake Nipissing to the Hudson Bay Company's post, six miles in depth.

ELEVENTH—Tagawinini and his Band, two miles square at Wanabitibing, a place about forty miles inland, near Lake Nipissing.

TWELFTH—Keokouse and his Band, four miles front from Thessalon River eastward, by four miles inland.

THIRTEENTH—Mishequanga and his Band, two miles on the lake shore east and west of Ogawaminang, by one mile inland.

FOURTEENTH—For Shinguacouse and his Band, a tract of land extending from Maskinongé Bay, inclusive, to Partridge Point, above Garden River on the front, and inland ten miles, throughout the whole distance; and also Squirrel Island.

FIFTEENTH—For Nebenaigoching and his Band, a tract of land extending from Wanabekineyunnung west of Gros Cap to the boundary of the lands ceded by the Chiefs of Lake Superior, and inland ten miles throughout the whole distance, including Batchewanaung Bay; and also the small island at Sault Ste. Marie used by them as a fishing station.

SIXTEENTH—For Chief Mekis and his Band, residing at Wasaqucsing (Sandy Island), a tract of land at a place on the main shore opposite the Island; being the place now occupied by them for residence and cultivation, four miles square.

SEVENTEENTH—For Chief Muckatamishaquet and his Band, a tract of land on the east side of the River Naishconteong, near Pointe aux Barils, three miles square; and also a small tract in Washauwenega Bay—now occupied by a part of the Band—three miles square.

Signed, sealed, and delivered at Sault
Ste. Marie, the day and year first
above written, in presence of—

(Signed)

ASTLEY P. COOPER,
Capt. Rifle Brig.

GEORGE IRONSIDE,
S. I. Affairs.

F. W. BALFOUR,
Lieut. Rifle Brig.

ALLAN MACDONELL.

GEO. JOHNSTON,
Interpreter.

LOUIS CADOTT.

J. B. ASSIKINACK.

T. W. KEATING.

JOS. WILSON.

(Signed)

W. B. ROBINSON.

SHINGUACOUSE,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
NEBENAIGOCHING,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
KEOKOUSE,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
MISHEQUONGA,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
TAGAWININI,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
SHABOKESHICK,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
DOKIS,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
PONEKEOSH,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
WINDAWEGOWININI,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
SHAWENAKESHICK,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
NAMASSIN,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
MUCKATA MISHAQUET,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
MEKIS,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
MAISQUASO,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
NAOQUAGABO,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
WABOKEKICK,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
KITCHEPOSSEGUN, (by Papasainse)	his + mark.	[L. S.]
WAGEMAKE,	his + mark.	[L. S.]

PAMEQUONAISHCUNG,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
JOHN BELL,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
PAQWATCHININI,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
MASHEKYASH,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
IDOWEKESIS,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
WAQUACOMICK,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
MISHOQUETTO,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
ASA WASWANAY,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
PAWISS,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
OCHEEK,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
METIGOMIN,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
WATACHEWANA,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
MIMEWAWAPENASSE,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
SHENAOQUM,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
ONINGEGUN,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
PANAISSEY,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
PAPASAINSE,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
ASHEWASEGA,	his + mark.	[L. S.]
KAGISHEWAWETUNG, (by Baboncung)	his + mark.	[L. S.]

}

SHAWONEBIN,

his
+ [L. S.]
mark.

Witness to signatures of Muckata Mishaquet, Mekis, Mishoquette,

Asa Waswanay, and Pawiss—

T. G. ANDERSON, S. I. A.

W. B. HAMILTON,

W. SIMPSON,

ALFRED A. THOMPSON.



COPY
OF THE
TREATY

MADE OCTOBER 31, 1923

BETWEEN

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

AND

THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS

OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND, GEORGINA ISLAND
AND RAMA

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1957

The Chippewa Indians
1923



COPY
OF THE
TREATY

MADE OCTOBER 31, 1923

BETWEEN

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

AND

THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS

OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND, GEORGINA ISLAND
AND RAMA

INDIAN TREATY

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded on the thirty-first day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, between His Most Gracious Majesty, George the Fifth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, by His Commissioners: Angus Seymour Williams, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, and Departmental Solicitor of the Department of Indian Affairs; Robert Victor Sinclair, of the said City of Ottawa, Esquire, One of His Majesty's Counsel, learned in the law, and Uriah McFadden, of the City of Sault Sainte Marie, in the said Province, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law; the said Angus Seymour Williams, Chairman of the said Commission, representing the Dominion of Canada, and the said Robert Victor Sinclair and Uriah McFadden, representing the Province of Ontario, of the One Part; and the Members of the Chippewa Tribe, inhabiting, as members of Bands thereof, reserves at Christian Island, Georgina Island and Rama, all in the Province of Ontario, by their Chiefs and Headmen, of the Other Part.

WHEREAS, the Chippewa Tribe above described, having claimed to be entitled to certain interests in the lands in the Province of Ontario, hereinafter described, such interests being the Indian title of the said tribe to fishing, hunting and trapping rights over the said lands, of which said rights His Majesty through His said Commissioners, is desirous of obtaining a surrender, and for such purpose has appointed the said Commissioners, with power on behalf of His said Majesty, to enquire into the validity of the claims of the said tribe, and, in the event of the said Commissioners determining in favour of the validity thereof, to negotiate a treaty with the said tribe for the surrender of the said rights upon the payment of such compensation therefor as may seem to the said Commissioners to be just and proper:

AND WHEREAS the said Commissioners, having duly made the said enquiry, have determined in favour of the validity of the said rights.

AND WHEREAS the Indians belonging to the said tribe, having been duly convened in council, at the respective places named hereunder, and having been requested by the said Commissioners to name certain chiefs and headmen to be authorized on their behalf to conduct negotiations with the said Commissioners for a surrender of the said rights and to sign a treaty in respect thereof and to become responsible to His Majesty for the faithful performance by the said tribe and by the respective bands thereof inhabiting the said reserves, of such obligations as shall be assumed by them under such treaty, the said Indians have therefore appointed for the purpose aforesaid the several chiefs and headmen who have subscribed to this treaty:

AND WHEREAS the said Commissioners, acting under the powers in them reposed as aforesaid, have negotiated the present treaty with the said tribe:

NOW THEREFORE THIS TREATY WITNESSETH that the said tribe and the Indians composing the same, occupying as members of bands the said reserves, by their chiefs and headmen, duly authorized thereunto, as aforesaid, do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to the government of the Dominion of Canada for His Majesty the King and His Successors forever, all their right, title, interest, claim, demand and privileges whatsoever, in, to, upon, or in respect of the lands and premises described as follows, that is to say:

FIRSTLY: All that parcel of land situate in the Province of Ontario and described as commencing on the northeasterly shore of Georgian Bay at that mouth of the French River which forms the boundary between the District of Parry Sound and the District of Sudbury; thence southerly and easterly along the shores of Georgian Bay to that point on Matchedash Bay where the land included in the surrender of the eighteenth day of November, 1815, of record in Book of Surrenders, Volume I, is reached, and including all the islands in the Georgian Bay waters in which the Indians making this treaty have any interest; thence along the easterly limit of the said lands purchased in 1815 to the Narrows between Lake Couchiching and Lake Simcoe; thence due east across the said Narrows; thence southerly and easterly following the east side of the Narrows and the north shore of Lake Simcoe to the foot of McPhee Bay off the northerly part of Lake Simcoe; thence by a straight line easterly to a point thirty-three miles north of the northwest corner of the Township of Rawdon measured along the division line between the Counties of Hastings and Peterborough, which point is the most western northwest corner of the parcel surrendered on the twenty-eight day of November, 1822 (noted in Volume I of the Book of Surrenders as number twenty-seven and one-quarter, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$); thence following the north and west boundaries of the last mentioned parcel to the Ottawa River; thence westerly along the interprovincial boundary to the mouth of the Mattawa River; thence westerly by the waters of Mattawa River, Talon Chute and Talon Lake, Turtle Lake, and Trout Lake to the westerly point of Trout Lake; thence to the shore of Lake Nipissing at North Bay; thence by the north shore of Lake Nipissing to the French River; thence by those waters along the division line between the Districts of Parry Sound and Sudbury to the place of commencement: Excepting thereout and therefrom those lands which have already been set aside as Indian Reserves. The parcel hereby surrendered contains seventeen thousand, six hundred square miles, more or less.

SECONDLY: All that parcel of land situate in the Province of Ontario and described as parts of the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Ontario and York, commencing at the point where the easterly limit of that portion of the lands said to have been ceded in 1787, which was confirmed on the first day of August, 1805, of record as number thirteen in Volume I of the Book of Surrenders, intersects the northerly shore of Lake Ontario; thence northerly along the said easterly and northerly limits of the confirmed tract to the Holland River; thence northerly along the Holland River and along the westerly shore of Lake Simcoe and Kempenfelt Bay to the Narrows between Lake Couchiching and Lake Simcoe; thence southeasterly along the shores of Lake Simcoe to the Talbot River; thence easterly along the Talbot River to the boundary between the Townships of Victoria and Ontario; thence southerly along that boundary to the northwest angle of the Township of Darlington; thence along the northerly boundary line of the Townships of Darlington, Clarké, Hope and Hamilton to Rice Lake; thence along the southern shore of said lake to River Trent along the River Trent to the Bay of Quinte; thence westerly and southerly along the shore of the Bay of Quinte to the road leading to Carrying Place and Wellers Bay; thence westerly along the northern shore of Lake Ontario to the place of beginning; excepting thereout and therefrom those lands which have already been set aside as Indian reserves. The land hereby conveyed contains two thousand, five hundred square miles more or less.

AND ALSO all the right, title, interest, claim, demand and privileges whatsoever of the said Indians, in, to, upon or in respect of all other lands, situate in the Province of Ontario to which they ever had, now have, or now claim to have any right, title, interest, claim, demand or privileges, except such reserves as have heretofore been set apart for them by His Majesty the King.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same to His Majesty the King and His Successors forever:

AND THIS TREATY FURTHER WITNESSETH that in consideration of the afore-said surrender, His Majesty, through His said Commissioners, hereby agrees, upon the execution of a treaty similar to this treaty by the Mississauga tribe inhabiting as members of bands, reserves at Rice Lake, Mud Lake, Scugog Lake and Alderville, in the Province of Ontario, to pay to each member of the said Chippewa tribe, being also a member of one of the said bands, the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be paid through the Indian agents for the respective bands, within a reasonable time after the execution of the said treaties, and a further sum of —233,375.00 dollars—to be administered for the said tribe by His Majesty's Department of Indian Affairs under and pursuant to the provisions of the Indian Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Chapter 43 and its amendments: Making together the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

AND THE UNDERSIGNED chiefs and headmen, on their own behalf and on behalf of all the Indians whom they represent, do hereby solemnly covenant, promise and agree to strictly observe this treaty in all respects and that they will not, nor will any of them, nor will any of the Indians whom they represent, molest or interfere with the person or property of anyone who now inhabits or shall hereafter inhabit any portion of the lands covered by this treaty, or interfere with, trouble, or molest any person passing or travelling through the said lands or any part thereof, and that they will assist the officers of His Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian, party to this treaty, who may hereafter offend against the stipulations hereof or infringe the laws in force in the lands covered hereby:

AND IT IS FURTHER UNDERSTOOD that this treaty is subject to an agreement dated the day of April, A.D. 1923, made between the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario, a copy of which is hereto attached.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, His Majesty's said Commissioners and the said chiefs and headmen have hereunto set their hands and seals at the places and times hereinafter set forth, in the year herein first above written.

SIGNED AND SEALED at Georgina Island on the thirty-first day of October, A.D. 1923, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the undersigned chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after first having been interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

KATHLEEN MOODIE.

W. J. KAY.

A. S. WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

R. V. SINCLAIR.

URIAH MCFADDEN.

CHARLES BIG CANOE.

J. E. BIG CANOE.

J. SAM YORK.

THOS. BIG CANOE.

ENOCH BIG CANOE.

SIGNED AND SEALED at Christian Island on the third day of November, A.D. 1923, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the undersigned chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after first having been interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

KATHLEEN MOODIE.

C. J. PICOTTE.

A. S. WILLIAMS, *Chairman*.

R. V. SINCLAIR.

URIAH McFADDEN.

HENRY JACKSON.

FRANK COPEGOG.

ALBERT MONAGUE.

JOHN S. HAWK.

EDWARD W. KING.

ROBERT MARSDEN.

JERRY D. MONAGUE.

WALTER SIMONS.

SOLOMON MARK.

WILLIAM PHILLIP ASSANCE.

SIGNED AND SEALED at Rama on the seventh day of November, A.D. 1923, by His Majesty's Commissioners and the undersigned chiefs and headmen in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, after first having been interpreted and explained.

Witnesses:

KATHLEEN MOODIE.

J. ANDERSON.

A. S. WILLIAMS, *Chairman*.

R. V. SINCLAIR.

URIAH McFADDEN.

ALDER YORK CHIEF.

J. P. STINSON.

DAVID SIMCOE.

SAMUEL SNAKE.

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

JOHN BIGWIN.

4. The expenses of the said commission, including the remuneration and expenses of the commissioners and any expenses incurred for securing the attendance of witnesses or otherwise, shall be payable by the Government of Canada, but the rates of remuneration of each of the commissioners selected by the Minister of Lands and Forests for the Province of Ontario shall be agreed upon between him and the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs before the Constitution of the Commission.
5. In the event of the commissioners negotiating a treaty with the Indians the compensation to be paid to such Indians shall be payable to the Dominion of Canada by the Province of Ontario from time to time in accordance with the terms of the treaty of surrender, and shall be applied by the Dominion of Canada in accordance with the said terms.
6. In the event of provision being made by such treaty of surrender for the setting apart of reserves for the Indians, the Dominion of Canada will bear the expense to be incurred in the location and survey thereof, and the Province of Ontario will concur in the setting apart of such reserves.
7. All such reserves shall be administered by the Dominion of Canada for the benefit of the band or bands of Indians to which each may be allotted; portions thereof may, upon their surrender for the purpose by the said band or bands, be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, and the proceeds of such sale, lease or other disposition applied for the benefit of such band or bands, provided, however, that in the event of the band or bands to which any such reserve has been allotted becoming extinct, or if for any other reason such reserve or such portion thereof as remains undisposed of is declared by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs to be no longer required for the benefit of the said band or bands, the same shall thereafter be administered by and for the benefit of the Province of Ontario, and any balance of the proceeds of the sale or other disposition of any portion thereof then remaining under the control of the Dominion of Canada shall, so far as the same is not still required to be applied for the benefit of the said band or bands of Indians, be paid to the Province of Ontario, together with accrued unexpended simple interest thereon.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF these presents have been signed by the parties thereto.

Signed and Delivered on behalf of the Government of Canada by the Honourable Charles Stewart, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, in the presence of	}	(Sgd.) CHAS. STEWART
(Sgd.) W. J. PRATT.		

Signed and Delivered on behalf of the Government of the Province of Ontario by the Honourable Beniah Bowman, Min- ister of Lands and Forests for the said Province, in the presence of	}	(Sgd.) BENIAH BOWMAN
(Sgd.) W. C. CAIN		