

**The significant Indian treaties  
of the Maritimes listing**

[Ottawa : Treaties and Historical Research Centre],  
1970. One chart.

Claims and Historical Research Centre: X.74

E78  
.M28  
S54  
1970  
C. 1

## THE SIGNIFICANT INDIAN TREATIES OF THE MARITIMES

Treaty and Property Rights – March, 1970.

TREATY DATE AND PLACE	INDIAN SIGNATORS	PURPOSE OF THE TREATY	THE INDIAN PEOPLE AGREE TO . . .	THE SOVEREIGN AGREES TO . . .
15 Dec. 1725 Boston	Penobscott, Naridgwack, St. Johns, Cape Sables; other tribes	Articles of submission and agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– acknowledge jurisdiction and dominion of British Crown over Nova Scotia (Acadia)</li> <li>– not molest settlers or their trade</li> <li>– restitution in cases of robbery or outrage</li> <li>– apprehend deserters</li> <li>– rely on British courts and law to settle disputes</li> <li>– release any prisoners held by them</li> </ul>	
13 May 1728 Annapolis Royal	St. Johns, Cape Sables; other tribes	As Above	As Above	
15 August 1749 Chibucto Harbour	Chinecto; St. Johns	Renewal of articles of submission and agreement	" "	
4 Sept. 1749 St. Johns River	St. Johns River Indians	Articles of submission and agreement	" "	
* 22 Nov. 1752 Halifax	East Coast Micmacs	Renewal of articles of peace and friendship, confirmed forever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– ratify terms of 1725 treaty</li> <li>– encourage other tribes to sign</li> <li>– assist shipwreck victims in return for a reward</li> <li>– inform Crown of disloyal subjects and provide assistance in their apprehension</li> <li>– rely on British courts and law to settle disputes</li> <li>– renew treaty, annually</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– pledge His favour, friendship and protection</li> <li>– not to interfere with Indian hunting and fishing "as usual"</li> <li>– provide a "Truckhouse" at Chibenaccadie River, stored with trade goods</li> <li>– encourage Indian trade with Halifax, other settlements</li> <li>– provide signators with bread, flour, provisions in proportion to family size "for time to come", each half year</li> <li>– annual gifts of tobacco, shot, powder for keeping peace and renewing treaty</li> </ul>
23 Feb. 1760 Halifax	St. John, Passamaquoddy tribes	Renewal of articles of submission and agreement to ensure peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– confirm and renew 1725 and 1749 treaty provisions due to their violation</li> <li>– not to assist enemies of the King</li> <li>– send 3 hostages per tribe to Fort Frederick to ensure observance of treaty</li> <li>– trade only with the proper authorities in the province</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– provide a "Truckhouse" at Fort Frederick for trade</li> </ul>
10 March 1760 Halifax	Richebuctou Micmacs	Articles of submission and agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– ratify similar terms to 1725 treaty</li> <li>– not to assist or trade with enemies of the King</li> <li>– release any prisoners</li> <li>– inform Crown of disloyal subjects</li> <li>– send 2 hostages per tribe to Fort Cumberland to ensure observance of treaty</li> <li>– to strictly adhere to treaty</li> </ul>	
22 Sept. 1779 Halifax Windsor, N.S.	Micmacs (Cape Tormentine to Bay of Chaleur)	Articles of peace and friendship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– ratify previous Micmac treaty commitments and encourage other signators</li> <li>– defend traders and settlers against rebels, the French and other hostile tribes</li> <li>– not to trade with Britain's enemies</li> <li>– apprehend army deserters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– encourage trade with Indians</li> <li>– not to molest Indians in their hunting and fishing in the before mentioned districts</li> </ul>
* Treaty provisions "suspended" due to Indian violation of Treaty (Patterson, J. Rex v. Syliboy, 1928)				