

Manitoba and the Northwest Territories

By treaty of July 18, 1817, the Chippewa or Saulteaux and the Killistine or Cree Indians surrendered a large tract of land in the Red River district, now in Manitoba, for the Selkirk Settlement, in consideration of an annuity of 100 pounds of tobacco to be delivered to each of the two nations. The Earl of Selkirk had purchased the rights of the Hudson Bay Company to this land on June 21, 1811, for the consideration of ten shillings and certain agreements and understandings contained in an indenture. In 1836 the Hudson Bay Company bought back the whole tract from the heirs of the Earl of Selkirk for the sum of £84,000 the rights of colonists, who had purchased land between 1811 and 1836 being respected.

This tract of land was afterwards included in Treaty No. 1, 1871.

By Treaty No. 1 dated August 3, 1871, Treaty Commissioner Wemyss M. Simpson obtained a surrender from the Chippewas and Swampy Crees of a tract of land (described in the treaty) reserving 160 acres, for each family of five Indians, in several localities in consideration of an annuity of \$3 for each man, woman and child, Her Majesty agreeing to maintain a school on each reserve for the use of the Indians.

By Treaty No. 2, dated August 21, 1871, Treaty Commissioner Wemyss M. Simpson obtained a surrender from the Chippewa Indians of a tract of land (described in the treaty) reserving certain lands for the use of the Indians to the extent of 160 acres for each family of five persons, in consideration of an annuity of \$3 for each man, woman and child, Her Majesty agreeing to maintain a school on each reserve for the use of the Indians.

By Order in Council of April 30, 1875, Treaties Nos. 1 and 2 were amended raising the amount of annuity from \$3 to \$5 with an additional \$20 per annum to each Chief and giving a suit of clothes every third year to each Chief and Headman. Headmen also received \$10 extra.

An acceptance of this amendment was signed by the Indians on August 23, 1875.

By Treaty No. 3 (Northwest Angle), dated October 3, 1873, the Treaty Commissioners, Hon. Alexander Morris, Lt.-Governor of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, J. A. N. Provencher and S. J. Dawson, obtained a surrender from the Saulteaux and Ojibwa Indians, of a tract of land (described in the treaty) comprising an area of about 55,000 square miles, reserving certain lands for the use of the Indians, to the extent of one square mile for each family of five, in consideration of a present of \$12 for each man, woman and child and an annuity of \$5 for each Indian. Her Majesty further agreed to maintain a school for the Indians on each reserve and to supply the Indians with \$1,500 worth of ammunition and twine (annually), also implements and cattle. And that the Chiefs be paid a salary of \$25 a year and the sub-chiefs (three to each band) \$15 a year. The Chiefs and sub-chiefs were to receive a suit of clothes once every three years and a medal and flag to be given to each Chief.

On June 9, 1874, the Indians of Lac Seul, Trout and Sturgeon Lakes signed an adhesion to Treaty No. 3 (Northwest Angle).

By Treaty No. 4 (the Qu'Appelle Treaty), dated September 15, 1874, the Treaty Commissioners, Hon. Alexander Morris, Lt.-Governor of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, Hon. David Laird, Minister of the Interior, and W. J. Christie, obtained a surrender from the Cree and Saulteaux Indians of a tract of land (described in the treaty) upon the same terms as Treaty No. 3, with the exception that four sub-chiefs were allowed to each band and the annual grant for ammunition and twine was \$750.