

Treaty No. 6, and the Northern boundary of the Provisional District of Saskatchewan and which is bounded on the East and West by the limits of the Timber and Land Districts of Prince Albert, and requesting me to proceed at my earliest convenience to the locality above described and summon the Indians to meet me in Council at Some central and convenient point.

I have now to report as follows:

1. I left Ottawa at midnight on the 4th December for the West, stopping a few days at Winnipeg and Regina to purchase camp equipment and transact other business connected with the Treaty negotiations.
2. I left Qu'Appelle Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway on the 22nd December for Prince Albert, the Mounted Police furnishing the transport, I arrived there on the evening of the 27th I was joined by Mr Goulet at Prince Albert on the evening of the 31st December.
3. Mr Goulet and I proceeded at once to collect all the information we possibly could about the Indians we were going to meet and to ascertain the most convenient and central place to meet them. From information gathered from the Hudson's Bay Company's Officers and others we came to the conclusion that the most central place for the Indians to meet us was the North end of Montréal Lake.
4. Chief Trader McAuley and Mr. Garson, a H.B. Company's Officer, who had lived among these Indians for years and know them all personally were fortunately in Prince Albert when I got there. Mr. Lawrence Clarke, Chief Factor, knowing I was coming had detained them until I arrived. I employed these two officers and sent them out at once to the region inhabited by the Indians interested to summon them to meet me at a Council to be held at the point selected.
5. These H.B. Officers told me they thought it would be the end of January or the first week in February before they could get word to all the Indians and have them assembled. I told them to make all haste and if possible to have them assembled on the 31st January. About two weeks after the messengers left I received word from Mr. McAuley at he had met some of the Indians and they had appointed the 10th of February to meet me.
6. The H.B Company's Officers and others informed me that there were no Indians at Green Lake who had not been treated with: that the Indians interested were all in the neighbourhood of Montreal Lake and Lac La Ronge. However, when the messengers were out warning the Indians I sent Mr. McNeill of the Indian Department to Green Lake to enquire if there were any Indians there who would come within the treaty and I enclose his report.
7. I believe that every Indian interested has been treated with and paid.
8. Mr. Goulet and I, left Prince Albert on the morning of the 4th February for the North end of Montreal Lake, Mr. McNeil, Clerk in the Indian Department, accompanied us. The Mounted Police furnished the transport. There was a severe snow storm the day before we started which made travelling very heavy.
9. I was fortunate in securing the services of the Venerable Archdeacon John A. Mackay, who was good enough to consent to accompany me and act as Interpreter. Archdeacon Mackay had labored most successfully as a Missionary for years among these very Indians and he had also interpreted for the Commissioners when making Treaty go. 6 at Forts Carlton and Pitt, the treaty to which these Indians where to be asked to give their adhesion.
10. Archdeacon Mackay accompanied us driving his own horse and sleigh. We went via Sturgeon Lake, Red Dear Lake, Beaver Darn Lake, Trout Lake, down Trout River and across to North end of Montreal Lake where we arrived on the afternoon of Saturday, the 9th February, having travelled about 150 miles North of Prince Albert.
11. The Indians came out on the edge of the Lake to meet us and according to their custom fired their rifles in honor of our arrival: after that they all filed past taking off their hats and shaking hands with the Commissioners.
12. The spot selected was prettily situated in a grove and proved a most convenient and central place for the Indians to

13. I told the Indians I would meet them on Monday and talk business with them. The remainder of the afternoon and evening Archdeacon Mackay spent amongst their lodges explaining to them the terms of the treaty. These Indians are all Christians and belong to the Church of England. On Sunday Archdeacon Mackay held morning and afternoon service, the whole service being conducted in the Cree language, both services were attended by all the Indians. Nearly all these Indians can read and write their own language in the Syllabic character. I was astonished at the hearty manner in which they answered the responses and joined in the singing.

14. On Monday morning the 11th February, the Indians sent for Archdeacon Mackay to give them some further explanation regarding the treaty. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon they sent me word that they were ready to go on with the negotiations.

15. As soon as the Indians were all assembled in front of my tent I explained to them the object of our visit and asked them to select two Chiefs with whom we could confer in the negotiations. An Indian named William Charles was brought forward and introduced as Chief of the Montreal Lake Band and an Indian named James Roberts was brought forward as Chief of the Lac La Ronge Band.

The Chiefs then introduced their Councillors. Those of Chief William Charles are Benjamin Bird, Isaac Bird, Patrick Bird and Moses Bird. The Councillors of James Roberts are Amos Charles, Joseph Charles, Elias Roberts and John Cook. On the Indians being asked if they were satisfied with the selection made for their Chiefs and Headmen they all expressed their approval.

16. I then got the Venerable Archdeacon Mackay to read and explain to them in the Cree language Treaty No. 6 made at Forts Carlton and Pitt.

17. When this was done they were asked if they had anything to say, Chief James Roberts asked to have a day to think it over. This request I was sure was simply the Indian fashion an excuse, to prolong the proceedings. I was sure they understood the terms of the treaty, as Archdeacon Mackay had spent all his time since we arrived in explaining it to them. I told them that I did not want them to sign anything that they did not thoroughly understand and therefore if they had any questions to ask, or wanted anything explained I would be glad to give every information in my power at once and so save delay.

18. Chief James Roberts said they had heard of other treaties having been made and they were anxious to join in a similar one: but they had already represented their case and no attention was given to them. They now ask to be paid arrears, by which they meant arrears from 1876, the date of the treaty they were about to join. I told him I was prepared to pay each man, woman and child, \$12. This was all I was authorised to pay them: but would report to Ottawa what they now asked for.

19. I explained to them that a reserve would be given to each band and a Surveyor would be sent to lay it out. They have not quite decided where they will have their reserves.

20. When their reserves are laid out they are anxious to have a school on each. On this subject I received the following letter from Archdeacon Mackay: -

MONTREAL LAKE, February 14th, 1889.

SIR, - I beg respectfully to draw your attention to the fact that the Church Missionary Society has for some years maintained a school at Big Store, near Lac La Ronge among the Indians now formed into a band under Chief James Roberts, and I would ask you kindly to recommend this school to the recognition and support of the Indian Department.

I have, & c.,

*(Signed) J.A. MACKAY,
Secretary, C.H.S.*

21. Chief William Charles expressed his pleasure at being present and bearing the terms of the Treaty.
22. Councillor Benjamin Bird said he would accept the terms of the treaty but expects his arrears.
23. Chief James Roberts said he saw nothing objectionable in the treaty but wished to retire and have a talk with his men about various matters. He said there were some things offered to them by the Government such as cattle which would be of no use to them and they would like some other articles instead.
24. Chief William Charles would not like to receive any cattle just now as they had no means of looking after them.
25. Councillor Benjamin Bird of Montreal Lake asks for an instructor to look after them and teach the mode of farming.
26. The Indians then all retired to their lodges to have a consultation.
27. They returned in about twenty minutes and when they had again all taken their seats in front of our tent chief James Roberts spoke, regarding the cattle they Would like to receive one bull, three cows, one ox, and they would be glad to take the pigs mentioned in the Treaty. Three ploughs for the whole Band (small light ones that can be carried in canoes) instead of one plough for three families. Instead of two scythes for each family one for each. They would like the value of the articles they do not receive under treaty stipulations in ammuniton and twine for nets. A horse, harness and waggon which is promised in the treaty chief James Roberts says would be of no use to him he would like in lieu thereof, one tent, one stove and four sets of dog harness.
28. These Indians never use horses: their mode of transport is by canoes in summer and with dogs in winter. Our horses were the first horses that bad ever been in that part of the country, it was the first time many of, these Indians had ever seen one.
29. The Chiefs asked for seed potatoes to be sent them in the Spring and they appeared very anxious that some one should be sent to look after them. I told them that some suitable person would be sent up to advise and instruct them as soon as possible.
30. The terms of surrender were then read and explained to the Indians in the Cree language by the Venerable Archdeacon Mackay and the boundaries and extent of country they were about to relinquish their title to, which is estimated to be about 11,066 square miles fully described.
31. The Chiefs and Headmen then came forward and signed the treaty, Chief James Roberts signing his own name.
32. I then presented each Chief with a medal and flag. The Indians then gave three hearty cheers for the Queen and the Commissioners.
33. As soon as the treaty was signed Mr. Goulet commenced to issue scrip to the Half-breeds present.
34. The following day, February 12th, I commenced to pay the Indians, assisted by Mr. McNeill of the Indian Department and by Archdeacon Mackay who wrote down the name and ages of every man, woman and child belonging to each band. I enclose the list. By having this nominal roll of every one in both bands it will be easy to trace them in the future.
35. The following is the number of Indians paid and the amount:

Chief James Roberts' Band:	...
273 Indians at \$12	\$3,276.00
1 Chief at \$32	32.00

4 Headmen at \$22	88.00
278	\$3,396.00

Chief William Charles' Band:	...
94 Indians at \$12	\$1,128.00
1 Chief at \$32	32.00
4 Headmen at \$22	88.00
99	\$1,248.00
Total number of Indians	377
Total amount paid	\$4,644.00

36. Both bands would like to have their annuities paid about the middle of September so that their hunting will not be interfered with.

37. James Roberts' Band would like to be paid at Little Hills which is South of Lac La Ronge, and William Charles' Band at Red Deer Lake, South end, at end of cart road.

38. It was estimated that the provision required during the period of making the treaty would be in the neighborhood of 75 sacks of flour, 3,500 lbs. of bacon, 230 lbs. of tea, and 150 lbs. of tobacco. I arranged with the H. B. Company to have those supplies delivered on the ground. The following provisions were issued to the Indians during the negotiations and to take them back to their homes: -

To James Roberts' Band:

Flour, 30 sacks.
 Bacon, 1,000 lbs.
 Tea, 80 lbs.
 Tobacco, 75 lbs.

To William Charles' Band:

Flour, 23 sacks.
 Bacon, 736 lbs.
 Tea, 50 lbs.
 Tobacco, 46 lbs.

Owing to the short time it took to negotiate the treaty we had more provisions than we required and the following supplies were left for future use in charge of the H.B. Company at Montreal Lake:

22 sacks of flour.
 1764 lbs. of bacon.
 129 lbs. of tea.
 63 lbs of tobacco.

39. I would here wish to state that these two bands of Wood Cree Indians are most intelligent men and I am convinced that they are all animated with a desire to adhere strictly to the Treaty and to satisfy the Government in every way. It is therefore very desirable that a careful selection should be Made of an Agent to be sent to them.

40. I enclose a short account written by Archdeacon Mackay of Stanley Mission with which are connected all the Indians who gave their adhesion to the treaty.

41. The Chiefs and Headmen were measured for their clothing and I enclose the size roll.

42. As soon as Mr. Goulet had finished issuing scrip we started on our return Journey leaving our camping ground at five o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th February. The Indians all shook hands and bid us good-by and fired off their rifles as a parting salute.

43. On our return journey we had to make long drives as we were short of forage. There was no forage for horses to be had where we made the treaty or along the route; we had to carry all the hay, and oats we required with us. We arrived back in Prince Albert on Monday afternoon the 18th February.

44. The Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police was exceedingly kind, and attentive and assisted me in every way in his power.

45. I take this opportunity of expressing my warm thanks to Major A. Bowen Perry Commanding the Mounted Police in the Prince Albert District, for the assistance be rendered me. The whole of the transport was furnished by him and could not have been better managed, and I have to thank the Non. Com. officers and Constables of Major Perry's troop, who where always ready to assist me in every way.

46. I left Prince Albert on the morning of the 20th February arriving at Qu'Appelle Station on the evening of the 26th. When nearing Qu'appelle I commenced to feel unwell and was so ill when I reached Winnipeg that I was obliged to remain there and go to Hospital where I was laid up for some time with fever. I am only now just recovering. This is the cause of the delay in sending in the present report.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A.G. IRVINE.*

L. VANKOUGHNET, ESQ.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

STANLEY MISSION.

The work of this Mission was commenced by the voluntary, efforts of an Indian named "Ka-you-way" otherwise Beardy about 1848. He received instructions at the Pas Mission, then recently commenced and afterwards carried the "Good News" to his fellow countrymen on the English River and Lac La Ronge. His son, Peter Beardy, is now Chief at Grand Rapids, Lake Winnipeg.

In 1850, Mr. Settee, now Rev. Jas. Settee, then a Lay Agent of the Church Missionary Society, was sent to take up the work, and be commenced by establishing a Mission Station at the South end of Lac La Ronge.

In 1854 the Rev. R. Hunt an English Missionary, took charge of the Mission, and in the following year removed the Headquarters to Stanley oil the English River in order to be on the line of water communication, as all the Northern Districts, at that time received their supplies by way of English River. In any other respect the move was a mistake, as the former location was far more advantageous for all purposes of a Mission Settlement. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt however labored with great zeal and success. The Mission was named from 'Stanley Park' the home of Mrs. Hunt's childhood.

In 1862, Rev. T.T. Smith, also an English Missionary, succeeded Mr. Hunt and remained two years.

In 1864, I was appointed to the charge, being then stationed at the Pas, and for the first year only visited Stanley, taking up my residence there in 1865.

In 1876, I removed to Saskatchewan but continued in charge of Stanley, visiting from time to time until 1878, when the Rev. S. Trivett, now at Blood Reserve, Fort MacLeod, was appointed. He remained two years, and in 1880, a native of Stanley the Rev. John Sinclair, trained at Emanuel College, was appointed. Besides Mr. Sinclair we had two others of the Stanley Indians at Emanuel College for a time, one of whom, Joseph Hunt, is still school teacher at Big Stone near Lac La Ronge, and the other is James Roberts, who was elected Chief.

Last year Mr. Sinclair being unequal to the work on account of ill-health was moved to Grand Rapids, Lake Winnipeg, and Rev. R. McLennan. B.A.B.D. of St. John's College is now in charge.

Since the commencement of the Mission there have been five Episcopal visits - two by the late Bishop Anderson, first Bishop of Rupert's Land, over and above the present Metropolitan, before the division of the Diocese. and two by the

late Bishop of Saskatchewan, Bishop Maclean.

Very few of the Stanley Indians are acquainted with English, but nearly all can read and write their own language with facility in the syllabic character.

They have the Bible and Prayer Book, a Hymn Book, Manual of family prayer, Oxendon's Pathway of Safety and various leaflets in their own language. During my residence at Stanley I had a small printing press in operation.

J.A. MACKAY

EML. COLLEGE,
Prince Albert 2nd of March, 1889.

Notes taken by Mr. McNeill, of the Indian Department at the treaty made at the North end of Montreal Lake on the 11th February, 1889.

On the assembling of the Indians at 2 P.M., Lt. Col. Irvine explained to them the object of his visit, that he and Mr. Goulet had been sent by the Dominion Government to get their adhesion to treaty No. 6.

The first thing he wished them to do was to select one Chief for each Band with whom he could confer in the negotiations; when they had selected their Chiefs, the terms of the Treaty would be, read and explained to them.

William Charles was brought forward and introduced by the Rev. Mr. Mackay as Chief of the Montreal Lake Band, and James Roberts was brought forward as Chief of the Lac La Ronge band.

The Councillors for the Montreal Lake Band were then brought forward and introduced. They were Benjamin Bird, Isaac Bird, Patrick Bird, Moses Bird. These from Lac La Ronge were then introduced. Their names are as follows; Amos Charles, Joseph Charles, Elias Roberts, John Cook.

Lt. Col. Irvine said he was very much surprised and pleased to meet such a fine and intelligent lot of Indians.

If the 9 were ready the Treaty would now be read and interpreted by the Rev. Mr. Mackay and fully explained to them, but before going further he wanted to know if all the Indians were satisfied with the selection of the Chiefs and Headmen, to which they all expressed their satisfaction. Treaty No. 6 made at Forts Carlton and Pitt, was their ready and fully explained to them in the Cree language by the Rev. Mr. Mackay. They were then asked if they had anything to say. Chief James Roberts asked to be allowed to have a day to think over it.

Colonel Irvine said he did not wish to burry them nor did he want them to sign anything that they did not thoroughly understand but he could not help thinking that they must understand the terms of the Treaty by this time as Mr. Mackay had spent all Saturday afternoon and evening and this morning with them explaining it to them; any questions they wish to ask could be answered and explained at once and it would give him great pleasure to explain fully anything they did not understand.

Chief James Roberts said that they had heard of the Queen for a long time and have always prayed for her in their Church service and they are loyal and as they heard other Treaties had been made they felt desirous of joining and they had represented their case but it was not attended to, and now they wish that they may be paid arrears.

Colonel Irvine said he had come to set their adhesion to Treaty No. 6 and was prepared to pay each man, woman and child, \$12, this was all he was authorized to pay them. He would however, make a note of what they said, and refer it to Ottawa. A reserve would be given them, and a Surveyor sent to lay it out.

Chief Charles expressed his pleasure at being present and hearing the terms of the Treaty.

Councillor Benjamin Bird will accept the terms of Treaty but expects his arrears. He went to Carlton in 1881 and saw

the Marquis of Lorne there, but as he did not know what steps to take, did nothing.

Chief James Roberts says so far as he is concerned he sees nothing objectionable in the Treaty, but would like to retire and have a talk with his men about various matters.

There are some things offered to them by the Government such as cattle which would be no use to them and they would like something instead.

William Charles would not like to receive any cattle just now as they have no means of looking after them at present.

Councillor Benjamin Bird if Montreal Lake would like to have an instructor to look after them and teach them the mode of farming.

Chief James Roberts, Councillors and all the Indians retired to their tents to have a consultation.

On their return in about twenty minutes Chief Roberts said regarding the cattle they would like to receive one bull, three cows, one ox, and will take pigs, three ploughs for the whole band (small light ones that can be carried in canoes) instead of one plough for three families.

Instead of two scythes for each family one for each. The value for the articles that they won't receive under Treaty stipulations in ammunition and twine for nets.

In regard to a horse, harness and waggon, which would be of no use to him, he would like to get something as an equivalent. Does not know at present what he would like.

In regard to farming, being far away from an agency would like to know when they will get assistance in accordance with the Treaty. Will any one be sent to look after them to assist them in forming, and look after them generally.

Colonel Irvine said some one would be sent up to look after them as soon as possible. Next Spring they will plant their potatoes where they have been accustomed to.

They want next Spring seed potatoes to plant, about twenty bushels would be sufficient to supply those who have none.

The Chiefs also want some one to supply them with medicines.

Col. Irvine said that he would recommend to the Government that they should be supplied with the things they have asked for.

The terms of surrender were then read and explained by the Rev. Mr. Mackay.

Councillor Bird asked that the old and helpless people may get some clothing.

The Chiefs and Headmen then came forward and signed the Treaty. Chief James Roberts signing his own name, all the others making their mark.

After the signing of the Treaty, Col. Irvine presented each Chief with a medal and a flag (Union Jack) placing the ribbon with which the medal was attached over the Chief's neck, the medal banging on the breast. Col. Irvine then gave the Chiefs some good advice, telling them he hoped as Chiefs they would show a good example, not only by their conduct but by working hard and to try to be independent of assistance from the Government.

Three cheers were given by the Indians for the Queen and the Commissioners.

In regard to their Reserves the Indians have not yet decided where they want them.

They also want schools when the Reserves are laid out.

Chief James Roberts wants in lieu of waggon, horse and harness, one tent, one stove, and four sets of dog harness.

Both Bands want the annuity payments made about the middle of September so as it will not interfere with their hunting.

James Roberts' Band want to be paid at Little Hills which is South of Lac La Ronge and William Charles' Band at Red Deer Lake, South end of end of Cart road.

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WOOD CREE INDIANS

ACCEPTANCE OF THE

CARLTON AND FORT PITT TREATY OF 1876.

COPY OF THE TREATY

REFERRED TO IN THE ORDER IN COUNCIL ON PAGE XLII, "SPECIAL APPENDIX B," OF THIS REPORT.

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 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 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 Honorable 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 protected Township No. 70, Range 10, west of the Third Initial Meridian; thence easterly along the northern boundaries of projected Townships No. 70, to the northeast 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 the projected townships to the northern limits of Treaty No. 6, into the projected Township No. 60; thence westerly following the northerly limit of Treaty 6 to the southeaster shore of Green Lake, being at the north-easterly part of the 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 protected 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 Dominions, 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

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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.

A.G. IRVINE,
Lt. Colonel,
Commissioner.
A. GOULET,
Commissioner.

JAMES ROBERTS,	Chiefs
WILLIAM CHARLES, his + mark.	...
AMOS CHARLES, his X mark.	Councillors of James Roberts' Band.
JOSEPH CHARLES, his X mark.	...
ELIAS ROBERTS, his X mark	...
JOHN COOK, his X mark	...
BENJAMIN BIRD, his X mark	Councillors of William Charles' Band.
ISAAC BIRD, his + mark	...
PATRICK BIRD, his X mark	...
MOSES BIRD, his X mark	...

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.J. McNEILL, Indian Department,
H.J. MOBERLY, C.S., H.B. Co.
H.H. ALEXANDER, Sergt. N.W.M.P.
C.V. ALLOWAY,
J.A. MACKAY, Archdeacon of Saskatchewan.