

CANADA INDIAN TREATIES

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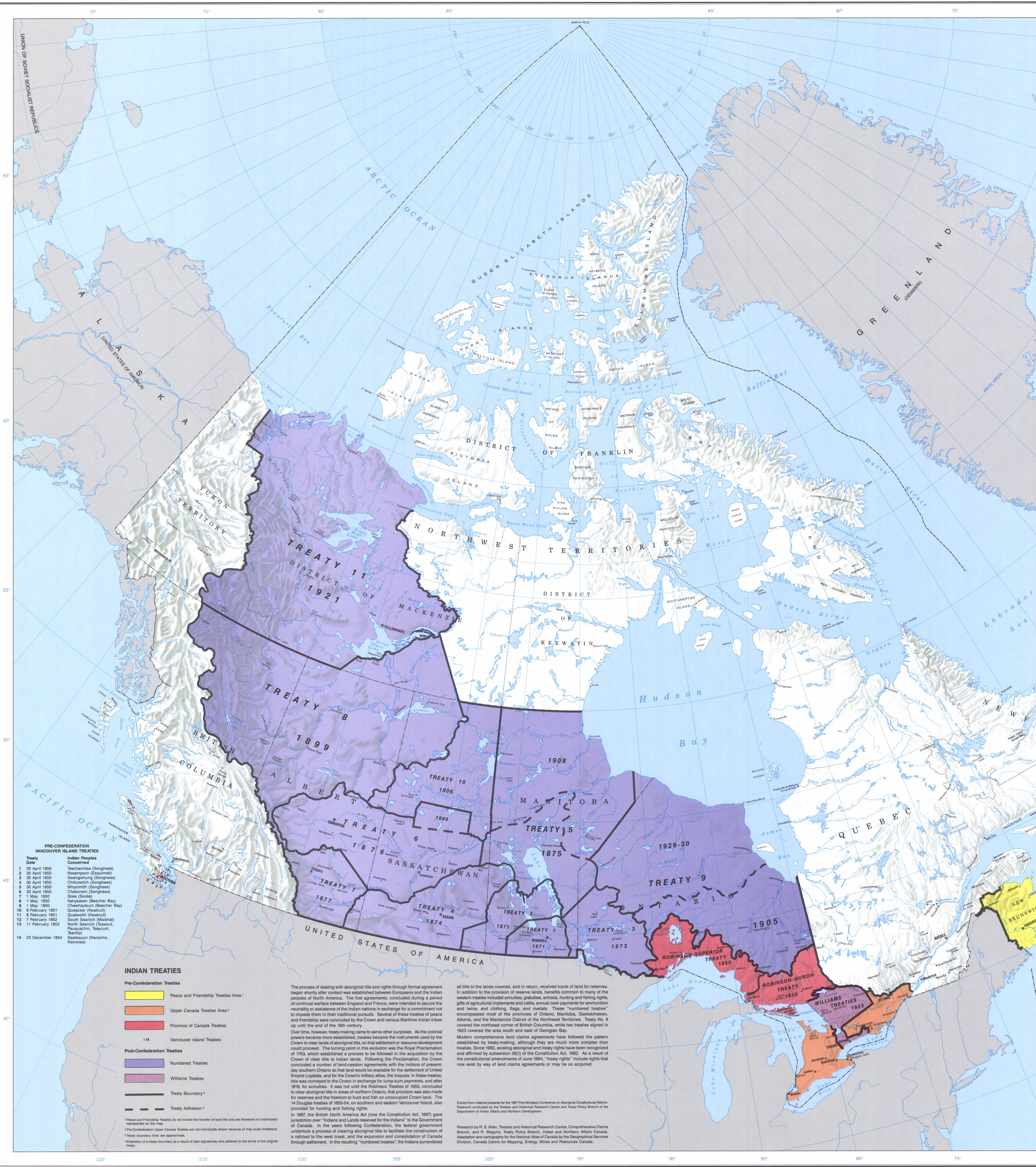
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Scale 1:7 500 000 or 1 centimetre represents 75 kilometres
75 0 75 150 225 300 375 450
Kilometres / Miles
Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, Standard Parallels at 49°N and 77°N,
Modified Polyconic Projection, North of Latitude 60°

INDIAN TREATIES

PRE-CONFEDERATION PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP TREATIES				UPPER CANADA TREATIES, 1850-1862			
Treaty Name/Date	Indian Peoples Concerned	Area Ceded	Indian Peoples Concerned	Treaty Name/Date	Area Ceded	Indian Peoples Concerned	Indian Peoples Concerned
15 December 1725 (two treaties signed)	Astéqui (Pembroke, Nainiakpak, and other tribes) Maliseet	Parts of Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew, Frontenac, Adirong and Hastings Counties	Chippewas	Robinson-Huron Treaty 9 September 1850	North shore of Lake Superior	Ojibwa	Ojibwa
15 August 1769	Maliseet	Parts of	Chippewas	Robinson-Huron Treaty 9 September 1850	North and east shores of Lake Huron	Ojibwa	Ojibwa
22 February 1752	Micmac (Subsidiary Bands)	Waterloo, Wellington, Huron, Lambton, Middlesex, Oxford and Hastings Counties	Chippewas	13 October 1854	Saugeen Peninsula	Chippewas	Chippewas
23 February 1760	Maliseet	Parts of	Chippewas	22 May 1784	Between Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and Thames River	Chippewas	Ojibwa
10 March 1760	Astéqui (Pembroke/Adirong)	Big Island Bay	Mississauga	15 May 1786	Between Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and Thames River	Ojibwa	Ojibwa
25 June 1761	Micmac	Manitoulin Island	Ojibwa	23 September 1787	Eastern side of Detroit River	Chippewas	Chippewas
24 September 1778	Micmac	Parts of Bruce, Grey, Wellington and Huron Counties	Saugeen (Chippewas)	19 May 1790	No description of ceded lands	Chippewas	Chippewas
22 September 1779	Micmac	Parts of	Chippewas	7 December 1792	North of and adjacent to Lake Erie	Ojibwa	Ojibwa
MAJOR PRE-CONFEDERATION TREATIES				POST-CONFEDERATION TREATIES, 1867-1923			
Treaty Name/Date	Area Ceded	Indian Peoples Concerned	Indian Peoples Concerned	Treaty Name/Date	Area Ceded	Indian Peoples Concerned	Indian Peoples Concerned
August 1764	Strip 4 miles along Niagara River	Six Nations, Chippewas	Chippewas	Treaty 1 August 1871	Between Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and Thames River	Chippewas	Chippewas
9 May 1781	Same area as above	Chippewas	Chippewas	Treaty 2 August 1871	Burlington Bay to Toronto	Chippewas	Chippewas
22 May 1784	Between Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and Thames River	Chippewas	Chippewas	24 October 1795	Burlington Bay	Chippewas	Chippewas
15 May 1786	Between Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and Thames River	Chippewas	Chippewas	7 September 1796	North side of Thames River (London Township, etc.)	Chippewas	Chippewas
23 September 1787	Eastern side of Detroit River	Chippewas	Chippewas	7 September 1796	Eastern side of St. Clair River	Chippewas	Chippewas
19 May 1790	No description of ceded lands	Chippewas	Chippewas	21 August 1797	Burlington Bay	Chippewas	Chippewas
7 December 1792	North of and adjacent to Lake Erie	Ojibwa	Ojibwa	22 May 1798	Pennsylvaniana	Chippewas	Chippewas
24 October 1795	Burlington Bay	Chippewas	Chippewas	30 June 1798	St. Joseph's Island	Chippewas	Chippewas
7 September 1796	North side of Thames River (London Township, etc.)	Chippewas	Chippewas	11 September 1800	South-eastern side of Detroit River	Chippewas	Chippewas
7 September 1796	Eastern side of St. Clair River	Chippewas	Chippewas	1 August 1805	Toronto Purchase	Chippewas	Chippewas
21 August 1797	Burlington Bay	Chippewas	Chippewas	6 September 1806	Burlington Bay to Toronto	Chippewas	Chippewas
22 May 1798	Pennsylvaniana	Chippewas	Chippewas	18 November 1815	Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay	Chippewas	Chippewas
30 June 1798	St. Joseph's Island	Chippewas	Chippewas	6 August 1816	Part of Grey, Wellington, Durham and Simcoe Counties	Chippewas	Chippewas
11 September 1800	South-eastern side of Detroit River	Chippewas	Chippewas	17 October 1818	Part of Grey, Wellington, Durham and Simcoe Counties	Chippewas	Chippewas
1 August 1805	Toronto Purchase	Chippewas	Chippewas	28 October 1818	Part of Grey, Wellington, Durham and Simcoe Counties	Chippewas	Chippewas
6 September 1806	Burlington Bay to Toronto	Chippewas	Chippewas	5 November 1818	Parts of Ontario, Manitoba, Newfoundland and Labrador	Chippewas	Chippewas
18 November 1815	Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay	Chippewas	Chippewas				
6 August 1816	Part of Grey, Wellington, Durham and Simcoe Counties	Chippewas	Chippewas				
17 October 1818	Part of Grey, Wellington, Durham and Simcoe Counties	Chippewas	Chippewas				
28 October 1818	Part of Grey, Wellington, Durham and Simcoe Counties	Chippewas	Chippewas				
5 November 1818	Parts of Ontario, Manitoba, Newfoundland and Labrador	Chippewas	Chippewas				



PRE-CONFEDERATION VANCOUVER ISLAND TREATIES

Treaty Date	Indian Peoples Concerned
1 29 April 1850	Tsachamias (Songhees)
2 30 April 1850	Kosampson (Esquimalt)
3 30 April 1850	Swanghuhung (Songhees)
4 30 April 1850	Chilowich (Songhees)
5 30 April 1850	Whyomith (Songhees)
6 30 April 1850	Chicouan (Songhees)
7 1 May 1850	Kohyastan (Becher Bay)
8 1 May 1850	Soke (Sooke)
9 1 May 1850	Chewhaystun (Becher Bay)
10 8 February 1851	Quasack (Kwakwaka)
11 8 February 1851	Quasack (Kwakwaka)
12 7 February 1852	South Saanich (Malahat)
13 11 February 1852	North Saanich (Tsawout, Pasquatchin, Tseyumt, Tsarjig)
14 23 December 1854	Salequon (Nanaimo, Nanaimo)

INDIAN TREATIES

Pre-Confederation Treaties

- Peace and Friendship Treaties Area¹
- Upper Canada Treaties Area²
- Province of Canada Treaties
- 14 Vancouver Island Treaties

Post-Confederation Treaties

- Numbered Treaties
- Williams Treaties

Treaty Boundary³

Treaty Adhesion⁴

¹Peace and Friendship Treaties do not involve the transfer of land title and are therefore not individually represented on the map.
²Pre-Confederation Upper Canada Treaties are not individually shown because of map scale limitations.
³Treaty boundary lines are approximates.
⁴Extension of a treaty boundary as a result of later signatories who adhered to the terms of the original treaty.

The process of dealing with aboriginal title and rights through formal agreement began shortly after contact was established between Europeans and the Indian peoples of North America. The first agreements, concluded during a period of colonial warfare between England and France, were intended to secure the neutrality or assistance of the Indian nations in exchange for a commitment not to impede them in their traditional pursuits. Several of these treaties of peace and friendship were concluded by the Crown and various Maritime Indian tribes up until the end of the 18th century.

Over time, however, treaty-making came to serve other purposes. As the colonial powers became more established, treaties became the instruments used by the Crown to clear lands of aboriginal title, so that settlement or resource development could proceed. The turning point in this evolution was the Royal Proclamation of 1763, which established a process to be followed in the acquisition by the Crown of clear title to Indian lands. Following the Proclamation, the Crown concluded a number of land-cession agreements with the Indians of present-day southern Ontario so that land would be available for the settlement of United Empire Loyalists, and for the Crown's military allies, the Iroquois. In these treaties, title was conveyed to the Crown in exchange for lump-sum payments, and after 1816, for annuities. It was not until the Robinson Treaties of 1850, concluded to clear aboriginal title in areas of northern Ontario, that provision was also made for reserves and the freedom to hunt and fish on unoccupied Crown land. The 14 Douglas treaties of 1850-54, on southern and eastern Vancouver Island, also provided for hunting and fishing rights.

In 1867, the British North America Act (now the Constitution Act, 1867) gave jurisdiction over "Indians and Lands reserved for the Indians" to the Government of Canada. In the years following Confederation, the federal government undertook a process of clearing aboriginal title to facilitate the construction of a railroad to the west coast, and the expansion and consolidation of Canada through settlement. In the resulting "numbered treaties", the Indians surrendered all title to the lands covered, and in return, received tracts of land for reserves.

Modern comprehensive land claims agreements have followed the pattern established by treaty-making, although they are much more complex than treaties. Since 1982, existing aboriginal and treaty rights have been recognized and affirmed by subsection 35(1) of the Constitution Act, 1982. As a result of the constitutional amendments of June 1984, "treaty rights" include rights that now exist by way of land claims agreements or may be so acquired.

Extract from material prepared for the 1987 First Ministers Conference on Aboriginal Constitutional Reform. Research conducted by the Treaties and Historical Research Centre and Treaty Policy Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

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Source: Brown, G. and Maguire, R. 1979. Indian Treaties in Historical Perspective. Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Treaties and Historical Research Centre.

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