

Régie de l'énergie - Dossier R-4066-2018

Révision de certains aspects de la Décision D-2018-166 rendue au Dossier R-4045-2018 relatif aux Tarifs et conditions de service d'Hydro-Québec Distribution (HQD) pour l'usage cryptographique appliqué aux chaînes de blocs

CANADA

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC
DISTRICT DE MONTRÉAL

DOSSIER R-4066-2018

EN RÉVISION DU
DOSSIER R-4045-2018

RÉGIE DE L'ÉNERGIE

RÉVISION DE CERTAINS ASPECTS DE LA
DÉCISION D-2018-116 RENDUE AU
DOSSIER R-4045-2018 RELATIF AUX
TARIFS ET CONDITIONS DE SERVICE
D'HYDRO-QUÉBEC DISTRIBUTION (HQD)
POUR L'USAGE CRYPTOGRAPHIQUE
APPLIQUÉ AUX CHAÎNES DE BLOCS

SEN'TI, une entreprise Mi'gmaq située sur le territoire de la Première Nation et de la réserve de Listuguj, faisant partie du territoire Mi'gma'gi

-et-

LE REGROUPEMENT CONSTITUÉ DE LA PREMIÈRE NATION CRIE DE WASWANAPI, une Première Nation Crie et de la CORPORATION DE DÉVELOPPEMENT TAWICH, une entité entièrement propriété de la Première Nation Crie de Wemindji par une société de gestion

Demandereses en révision

Intervenantes en première instance

-et-

HYDRO-QUÉBEC

En sa qualité de Distributeur

Mise-en-cause

Demanderesse en première instance

PIÈCE B-0004

TRAITÉS MI'GMAQ DE 1752 (INCORPORANT CELUI DE 1725-1726), 1760, 1761 ET 1779

SEN'TI

Première Nation Crie de Waswanipi
Corporation de développement Tawich (Wemindji)

Le lundi 24 septembre 2018

Régie de l'énergie - Dossier R-4066-2018

Révision de certains aspects de la Décision D-2018-166 rendue au Dossier R-4045-2018 relatif aux Tarifs et conditions de service d'Hydro-Québec Distribution (HQD) pour l'usage cryptographique appliqué aux chaînes de blocs

Treaty of 1725 for Ratification at Annapolis Royal in 1726

**Signed at Boston, 15 December 1725
Ratified at Annapolis Royal, 4 June 1726**

**Articles of Submission & Agreements made at Boston in New England by
Sanguaarum alias Loron, Arexus Francois Xavier and Meganumbe Delegates from
Penobscott Naudgevaek S. Johns Cape Sables and Other Tribes Inhabiting within
His Majesties Territories of Nova Scotia and New England**

Whereas His Majesties King George by Concession of the Most Christian King **[N.D.L.R.: King of France]** made at the Treaty of Utrecht became the Rightfull Possessor of the Province of Nova Scotia or Acadie according to its antient Boundaries We the said "Indians Sanguaarum alias Loron Arexus Francois Xavier and Meganumbe Delegates from the said Tribes Penobscott Naudgewaek St. Johns Cape Sables and other tribes Inhabiting His Majesties and Territories in Nova Scotia or Acadie and New England in the name and behalf of the said Tribes We Represent Acknowledge His Said Majesty King George's Jurisdiction and Dominion over the said Territories of Nova Scotia or Acadie and **make our Submission to his said Majesty** in as ample a Manner **as We have formerly done to his most Christian Kings [N.D.L.R.: Kings of France]**

And We further promise on behalf of the said Tribes We represent That the Indians shall not Molest any of His Majesties subjects or their Dependents and their Settlements already made or Lawfully to be made or in their Carrying on their Traffick or their affairs Within the said Province

That if there Happens any Robbery or outrage Committed by any of the Indians The Tribe or Tribes they belong to shall cause Satisfaction and Restitution to be made to the Parties Injured

That the Indians shall not help to convey away any Soldiers belonging to his Majesties forts but on the Contrary shall bring back any Soldiers they shall find Endeavouring to Run away

That in the case of any Misunderstanding Quarrel or Injury between the English and the Indians no private Revenge shall be taken, but Application shall be made to Redress according to his Majesties Laws

That if the Indians have made any Prisoners belonging to the Government of Nova Scotia or Acadie during the Course of the War shall be Released at or before the Ratification of this Treaty

That This Treaty shall be Ratified at Annapolis Royal

Dated at the Council Chamber in Boston in New England this fifteenth day of December Anno Domini one Thousand seven hundred and Twenty-five, Annog: Requi Regis Georgu Magna Britannica & Duo decimo

Signed Sealed & Delivered in the presence of the Great & General Court or Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts Bay Attest'd J. Williard Sec.	Sanguaarum alias Loron Arexus Francois Xavier Meganumbe
--	--

Transcript is from W. E. Daugherty, *Maritime Indian treaties in historical perspective* (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1981); Treaty No. 239 in their numbered treaty series.

Signed in Boston, 15 December 1725, by J. Willard, Secretary of the General Court or Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and various leaders from First Nations in Nova Scotia and New England.

This is an original document. Other copies of the original can be found at the National Archives (London UK) in the Colonial Office Papers, CO 217, Vol. 4, No. 349.

The final clause of the treaty states that it "shall be ratified at Annapolis Royal," which took place on 4 June 1726. No copies of that ratification exist at the Nova Scotia Archives.

Transcript is from W. E. Daugherty, *Maritime Indian treaties in historical perspective* (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1981); Treaty No. 239 in their numbered treaty series.

Date: 1725

Retrieval no.: Peace and Friendship Treaties Nova Scotia Archives O/S No. 511

The Treaties of Atlantic Canada

William C. Wicken

Excerpt.

The most contentious article of the 1726 treaty, and which would be a focus of the courts after 1982, is in the preamble to the Articles of Submission and Agreement and which is later repeated in 1752, 1749, and in a modified form in 1760/61. In this clause, the Mi'kmaq and Wustukwiuk acknowledged King George as their sovereign. In doing so, they submitted to the King. However, the way the article is phrased breeds ambiguity.

This article reads: 'and make our submission to His said Majesty (King George) in as Ample a Manner as wee have formerly done to the Most Christian King.' In other words, the delegates made their submission to King George in the same manner as they had done to the French king. This might be relatively unproblematic to decipher if the Mi'kmaq and Wustukwiuk had signed treaties with the French. However, they hadn't. Thus, to know how the Aboriginal representatives would have thought about this article, we would have to

understand their relationship with the French. Did French authorities treat them in the same manner as the Acadians? Were they too subject to French law? The lack of documentation concerning French-Mi'kmaw relations before 1713 leaves an interpretative vacuum. Though there are reasons to suppose that the French treated the Mi'kmaq and Wustukwiuk as inferiors, the historiography emphasizes the flexibility of French policy and the necessity of maintaining good relations with their Aboriginal allies. ¹This would suggest that the Mi'kmaq were re-affirming with the British what had been true of their relationship with the French. The Mi'kmaq would not disturb the British and the British would not disturb the Mi'kmaq.

¹ There is a great deal of literature on this subject. However, the best-known and most widely cited analysis is Richard White, *The Middle Ground: Indians, Empires, and Republics in the Great Lakes Region, 1650-1815* (New York: Cambridge University Press 1991).

**Proclamation of the 1752 Treaty
22 November 1752**

**Treaty or Articles of Peace and Friendship Renewed between His Excellency
Peregrine Thomas Hopson Esquire Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over
His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia or Acadie. Vice Admiral of the same & Colonel
of one of His Majesty's Regiments of Foot, and His Majesty's Council on behalf of His
Majesty.**

and

**Major Jean Baptiste Cope, chief Sachem of the Tribe of Mick Mack Indians Inhabiting
the Eastern Coast of the said Province, and Andrew Hadley Martin, Gabriel Martin &
Francis Jeremiah, Members and Delegates of the said Tribe, for themselves and their
said Tribe their Heirs, and the Heirs of their Heirs forever,**

Begun made and concluded in the manner, form and Tenor following, vizt:

1. It is agreed that the Articles of Submission and Agreement, made at Boston in New England by the Delegates of the Penobscot Norridgwolk & St. John's Indians, in the year 1725 Ratified & Confirmed by all the Nova Scotia Tribes, at Annapolis Royal, in the month of June 1726, & lately renewed with Governor Cornwallis at Halifax, & Ratified at St. John's River, now read over, Explained and Interpreted, shall be and are hereby from this time forward Renewed, Reiterated, and forever Confirmed by them and their Tribe: and the said Indians for themselves and their Tribe and their Heirs aforesaid Do make & Renew the same Solemn Submissions and promisses for the Strickt observance of all the Articles therein contained as at any time heretofore hath been done.
2. That all Transactions during the late War shall on both sides be buried in Oblivion with the Hatchet, and that the said Indians shall have all favour, Friendship & Protection shewn them from this His Majesty's Government.
3. That the said Tribe shall use their utmost endeavours to bring in the other Indians to Renew and Ratify this Peace, and shall discover and make known any attempts or designs of any other Indians or any Enemy whatever against His Majestys Subjects within this Province so soon as they shall know thereof and shall also hinder and Obstruct the same to the utmost of their Power, and on the other hand if any of the Indians refusing to ratify this Peace, shall make War upon the Tribe who have now confirmed the same; they shall upon Application have such aid and Assistance from the Government for their Defence, as the case may require.
4. It is agreed that the said Tribe of Indians shall not be hindered from, but have free liberty of Hunting & Fishing as usual: and that if they shall think a Truckhouse needful at the River Chibenaccadie or any other place of their resort, they shall have the same built and proper Merchandize lodged therein, to be Exchanged for what the Indians shall have to dispose of, and that in the mean time the said Indians shall have free liberty to bring for Sale to Halifax or any other Settlement within this Province, Skins, feathers, fowl, fish or any other thing they shall have to sell, where they shall have liberty to dispose thereof to the best Advantage.
5. That a Quantity of Bread, Flour, & such other Provisions as can be procured, necessary for the Familys, and proportionable to the number of the said Indians, shall be given them half yearly for the time to come; and the same regard shall be had to the other Tribes that shall hereafter agree to Renew and Ratify the Peace upon the Terms and Conditions now Stipulated.

6. That to Cherish a good Harmony & mutual Correspondance between the said Indians & this Government, His Excellency Peregrine Thomas Hopson Esqr. Captain General & Governor in Chief in & over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia or Accadie, Vice Admiral of the same & Colonel of one of His Majesty's Regiments of Foot, hereby Promises on the Part of His Majesty, that the said Indians shall upon the first day of October Yearly, so long as they shall Continue in Friendship, Receive Presents of Blankets, Tobacco, and some Powder & Shot; and the said Indians promise once every Year, upon the first of October to come by themselves or their Delegates and Receive the said Presents and Renew their Friendship and Submissions.

7. That the Indians shall use their best Endeavours to save the lives and goods of any People Shipwrecked on this Coast, where they resort, and shall Conduct the People saved to Halifax with their Goods, & a Reward adequate to the Salvadge shall be given them.

8. That all Disputes whatsoever that may happen to arise between the Indians now at Peace, and others His Majesty's Subjects in this Province shall be tryed in His Majesty's Courts of Civil Judicature, where the Indians shall have the same benefit, Advantages and Priviledges, as any others of His Majesty's Subjects.

In Faith and Testimony whereof, the Great Seal of the Province is hereunto Appended, and the party's to these presents have hereunto interchangeably Set their Hands in the Council Chamber at Halifax this 22nd day of Nov. 1752, in the twenty-sixth year of His Majesty's reign.

P. T. Hopson
Chas. Lawrence
Benj. Green
Jno. Salusbury
Willm. Steele
Jno. Collie

Jean Baptiste Cope, his Mark
Andrew Hodley, his Mark
Francois Jeremie, his Mark
Gabriel Martin, his Mark

Transcript is from W. E. Daugherty, *Maritime Indian treaties in historical perspective* (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1981); *Treaty of 1752* in their treaty series.

Signed at Halifax, 22 November 1752, by "Thomas Hopson, Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and Major Jean Baptiste Cope, Chief Sachem of the Tribe of the MickMack Indians inhabiting the Eastern Coast...."

No original signed copies of this treaty are known to exist. At the time of signing, copies were written into the Executive Council records now held at the Nova Scotia Archives (RG 1, Vol. 209, p. 219; RG 1, Vol. 186, p.250; RG 1, Vol. 209, p.223). A transcribed copy was also sent to the Colonial Office in London, and can be found at the National Archives (London, UK) in the Colonial Office Papers, CO 217, Vol. 40, Item 209. The Nova Scotia Archives has an original copy of the printed proclamation issued in both English and French when the treaty was signed, and this is the document used in association with this treaty.

Transcript is from W. E. Daugherty, *Maritime Indian treaties in historical perspective* (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1981); *Treaty of 1752* in their treaty series.

Date: 1752

Retrieval no.: Peace and Friendship Treaties Nova Scotia Archives RG 1, Vol. 430, No. 2

Copy of Authenticated Copy of "Treaty of Peace and Friendship concluded by the Governor... of Nova Scotia with Paul Laurent, Chief of the La Heve tribe of Indians," 1760

Treaty of Peace and Friendship concluded by [His Excellency Charles Lawrence] Esq. Govr and Comr. in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia or Accadia with Paul Laurent chief of the LaHave tribe of Indians at Halifax in the Province of N.S. or Acadia.

Halifax, March 1760

Transcription from the Supreme Court of Canada decision in the case of R. v Marshall [1999] 3 S.C.R. 456.

I, Paul Laurent do for myself and the tribe of LaHave Indians of which I am Chief do acknowledge the jurisdiction and Dominion of His Majesty George the Second over the Territories of Nova Scotia or Accadia and we do make submission to His Majesty in the most perfect, ample and solemn manner.

And I do promise for myself and my tribe that I nor they shall not molest any of His Majesty's subjects or their dependents, in their settlements already made or to be hereafter made or in carrying on their Commerce or in any thing whatever within the Province of His said Majesty or elsewhere and if any insult, robbery or outrage shall happen to be committed by any of my tribe satisfaction and restitution shall be made to the person or persons injured.

That neither I nor any of my tribe shall in any manner entice any of his said Majesty's troops or soldiers to desert, nor in any manner assist in conveying them away but on the contrary will do our utmost endeavours to bring them back to the Company, Regiment, Fort or Garrison to which they shall belong.

That if any Quarrel or Misunderstanding shall happen between myself and the English or between them and any of my tribe, neither I, nor they shall take any private satisfaction or Revenge, but we will apply for redress according to the Laws established in His said Majesty's Dominions.

That all English prisoners made by myself or my tribe shall be sett at Liberty and that we will use our utmost endeavours to prevail on the other tribes to do the same, if any prisoners shall happen to be in their hands.

And I do further promise for myself and my tribe that we will not either directly nor indirectly assist any of the enemies of His most sacred Majesty King George the Second, his heirs or Successors, nor hold any manner of Commerce traffick nor intercourse with them, but on the contrary will as much as may be in our power discover and make known to His Majesty's Governor, any ill designs which may be formed or contrived against His Majesty's subjects. And I do further engage that we will not traffick, barter or Exchange any Commodities in any manner but with such persons or the managers of such Truck houses as shall be appointed or Established by His Majesty's Governor at Lunenbourg or Elsewhere in Nova Scotia or Accadia.

And for the more effectual security of the due performance of this Treaty and every part thereof I do promise and Engage that a certain number of persons of my tribe which shall not be less in number than two prisoners shall on or before September next reside as Hostages at Lunenburg or at such other place or places in this Province of Nova Scotia or Accadia as shall be appointed for that purpose by His Majesty's Governor of said Province which Hostages shall be exchanged for a like number of my tribe when requested.

And all these foregoing articles and every one of them made with His Excellency C. L., His Majesty's Governor I do promise for myself and on of sd part -- behalf of my tribe that we will most strictly keep and observe in the most solemn manner.

In witness whereof I have hereunto putt my mark and seal at Halifax in Nova Scotia this day of March one thousand _____
Paul Laurent

I do accept and agree to all the articles of the forgoing treaty in Faith and Testimony whereof I have signed these present I have caused my seal to be hereunto affixed this ___ day of march in the 33 year of His Majesty's Reign and in the year of Our lord - 1760
Chas Lawrence

Transcription from the Supreme Court of Canada decision in the case of R. v Marshall [1999] 3 S.C.R. 456.

Signed at Halifax, March 1760, by Governor Charles Lawrence and Paul Laurent, Chief of the La Heve [LaHave].

No original copies are known to exist for this, or for any of the other 1760 and 1761 treaties. This is a transcribed copy made for T.B. Akins in the 19th century and bound into RG 1, Vol. 284 of his collected documents at the Nova Scotia Archives. The source for this transcribed copy was a document collected by the Rev. Andrew Brown, minister at what is now St. Matthew's United Church in Halifax, 1787-1795, during which time the Rev. Mr. Brown collected and copied many documents as background for his planned history of North America. The documents, including a contemporaneous copy of this treaty, eventually became part of the Andrew Brown collection at the British Library in London (Ad MS 19071).

Transcription from the Supreme Court of Canada decision in the case of R. v Marshall [1999] 3 S.C.R. 456.

Date: 1760

Retrieval no.: Peace and Friendship Treaties Nova Scotia Archives RG 1, Vol. 284, No. 17

Treaty of Peace and Friendship concluded by the Honorable Jonathan Belcher Esquire, President of His Majesty's Council and Comr. in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia or Accadia with Joseph Shabecholouest of the Merimichi tribe of Indians at Halifax in the Province of N.S. or Accadia.

Halifax, 25 June 1761

I, Joseph Shabecholouest do for myself and the tribe of Merimichi Indians of which I am Chief do acknowledge the jurisdiction and Dominion of His Majesty George the Third **over the Territories of Nova Scotia or Acadia** and we do make submission to His Majesty in the most perfect, ample and solemn manner.

And I do promise for myself and my tribe that I nor they shall not molest any of His Majesty's subjects or their dependents, in their settlements already made or to be hereafter made or in carrying on their Commerce or in any thing whatever within the Province of His said Majesty or elsewhere

And if any insult, robbery or outrage shall happen to be committed by any of my tribe satisfaction and restitution shall be made to the person or persons injured.

That neither I nor any of my tribe shall in any manner entice any of his said Majesty's troops or soldiers to desert, nor in any manner assist in conveying them away but on the contrary will do our utmost endeavours to bring them back to the Company, Regiment, Fort or Garrison to which they shall belong.

That if any Quarrel or Misunderstanding shall happen between myself and the English or between them and any of my tribe, neither I, nor they shall take any private satisfaction or Revenge, but we will apply for redress according to the Laws established in His said Majesty's Dominions.

That all English prisoners made by myself or my tribe shall be sett at Liberty and that we will use our utmost endeavours to prevail on the other tribes to do the same, if any prisoners shall happen to be in their hands.

And I do further promise for myself and my tribe that we will not either directly nor indirectly assist any of the enemies of His most sacred Majesty King George the Third, his heirs or Successors, nor hold any manner of Commerce traffick nor intercourse with them, but on the contrary will as much as may be in our power discover and make known to His Majesty's Governor, any ill designs which may be formed or contrived against His Majesty's subjects. And I do further engage that we will not **traffick, barter or Exchange any Commodities in any manner** but **with such persons or the managers of such Truck houses as shall be appointed or Established by His Majesty's Governor at Fort Cumberland or Elsewhere in Nova Scotia or Accadia.**

And for the more effectual security of the due performance of this Treaty and every part thereof I do promise and Engage that a certain number of persons of my tribe which shall not be less in number than two prisoners shall on or before September next reside as Hostages at Lunenburg or at such other place or places in this Province of Nova Scotia or Accadia as shall be appointed for that purpose by His Majesty's Governor of

said Province which Hostages shall be exchanged for a like number of my tribe when requested.

And all these foregoing articles and every one of them madeI do promise for myself and on of sd part -- behalf of my tribe that we will most strictly keep and observe in the most solemn manner.

In witness whereof I have hereunto putt my mark and seal at Halifax in Nova Scotia this Twenty-fifth day of June one thousand seven hundred sixty one and in the First year of His Majesty's Reign **1761 06 25**.

Joseph Shabecholouest

His Mark

Copy of Treaty of 1779 signed at Windsor between John Julien, Chief and Michael Francklin, representing the Government of Nova Scotia.

Windsor NS, 22 September 1779

Whereas, in May and July last, a number of Indians at the instigation of the King' s disaffected subjects, did plunder and rob William John Cort and several other of the English Inhabitants, at Mirimichy of the principal part of their effects, in which transaction, we the undersigned Indians had no conscience, but nevertheless do blame ourselves, for not having exerted our abilities more effectually than we did to prevent it. Being now greatly distressed, and at a loss for the necessary supplies to keep us from the inclemency of the approaching Winter, and to enable us to subsist our families And whereas, Captain Augustus Gervery, Commander of His Majesty' s Sloop Viper, did in July last, to prevent further mischief, seize upon the Mirimichy River, Sixteen of the said Indians, one of which was killed, three released and twelve of the most atrocious have been carried to Quebec, to be dealt with, as His Majesty's Government of this Province, shall in good future direct, which measures we hope will tend to restore peace and good order in that Neighbourhood.

Be it known, to all men, that we John Julien, Chief; Antoine Arueau, Captain, Francis Julien and Thomas Dewagonside, Councillors of Mirimichy, **and also Representatives of, and authorized by, the Indians of Pagumske and Restigouche**, Michael Chief, Louis Augustine Cobaise, Francis Joseph Aruiph, Captains, Antoinnes and Guiassance Gabalier, Councillors of of Richebouctou, and Thomas Tauros Lose, and representatives of the chief of Jedyac, do for ourselves, and in behalf of the several Tribes of Micmac Indians before mentioned, and all others residing between Cape Tormentine and the Bay De Chaleurs in the Gulf of St. Lawrence inclusive, solemnly promise and engage to and with, Michael Franklin Esq., the King' s Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Nova Scotia

That, we will behave quietly and peaceably towards all His Majesty King George's good Subjects, treating these upon every occasion in an honest, friendly and brotherly manner

That, we will at the hazard of our lives defend and protect to the utmost of our power, the Traders and Inhabitants and their merchandise and effects, who are, or may be settled on the Rivers, Bays, and Sea Coasts within the fore mentioned district against all the Enemies of His Majesty King George, whether French, Rebels, or Indians

That, we will wherever it shall be required apprehend and deliver into the hands of the said Mr. V. Franklin, to be dealt with according to his deserts, any Indian, or other person who shall attempt to disturb the peace and tranquillity of said said District;

That, we will not hold any correspondence or intercourse with John Allan, or any other Rebel, or enemy of King George, let his Nation or Country be what it will

That, we will use our best endeavours to prevail with all other our Micmac Brethren throughout the other parts of the Province, to come into the like measures with us for their several Districts

And, we do also by these presents for ourselves, and in behalf of our several Constituents hereby Review, Ratify and Confirm all former Treaties entered into by us, or any of us, or these heretofore with the late Governor Lawrence, and other of His Majesty King George's Governors who have succeeded him in the Command of this Province.

In consideration of the true performance of the forgoing Articles, on the part of the Indians Affairs doth hereby promise in behalf of Government.

That, the said Indians and their Constituents, shall remain in the Districts before mentioned, quiet and free from any molestation of any of His Majesty's Troops, or other his good Subjects in their hunting and fishing

That, immediate measures shall be taken to cause Traders to supply them with ammunition, clothing **and other necessary stores** in exchange for their furs, **and other commodities**. In witness whereof, we the above mentioned have interchangeably set our hands, and Seals at Windsor, in Nova Scotia, this Twenty Second day of September 1779

Done in presence of these
Allen McDonald Capt: 84th Regt:
Commanding Fort Edward
Lauch: McLean
Lieut: 84 Regt:
Hector McLean
Adjut of 84 Regt:
Joseph Fernette
George Deschamps

John Julien his + mark 1st Chief
Francis Julien + 2nd Chief
Antoine Ameau + Captain
of Mirimichy and Acting for Pogmeso and
Restigousche

Thomas Demagonische + Councillor
Augustine Michel + 1st Chief
Francis Joseph Arimph + 2nd Chief
Augustine Cobaise + Captain
Antoinnes + Councillor
of Richebouctou

Guiaume Gabelier + Councillor
Thomas Tanas + Son and Representative
of the Chief of Jedyiec

Michl Francklin Superintendant of Indian
Affairs in the Province Nova Scotia

In Mr. Maniklzny of 22 Sept 1779

A true Copy
Michl Francklin
Superintendant of Indian Affairs
in Nova Scotia

Treaty entered into with the Indians of Nova Scotia from Cape Tormentine to the Bay deChaleurs. 22 Sept 1779.

In Mr. Francklin's of 26 Sept 1779.

Signed at Windsor, NS, 22 September 1779 by John Julien, Chief, and others representing the "Mirimichy", as well as representatives from the "Pogmousche, Restigouche... Richebouctou... and Jedyac," and others together representing those and "all others residing between Cape Tormentine and the Bay DeChaleurs," and Michael Francklin, the King's Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Nova Scotia.

The document was certified as a true copy by Francklin and enclosed in a packet of documents sent from Halifax on 10 October 1779 by Lieutenant Governor Richard Hughes to George Germain, Secretary of State for the American Department at the Colonial Office in London. The Nova Scotia Archives has a photostatic copy of this document, the original of which was received in London on 13 November 1779, and is now in the National Archives (London UK) in the Colonial Office Papers as CO 217, Vol. 54, Item 254.

Transcript is from W. E. Daugherty, *Maritime Indian treaties in historical perspective* (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1981); *Treaty of 1761 (Merimichi tribe)* in that publication.

Date: 1779

Retrieval no.: Peace and Friendship Treaties Nova Scotia Archives O/S No. 516