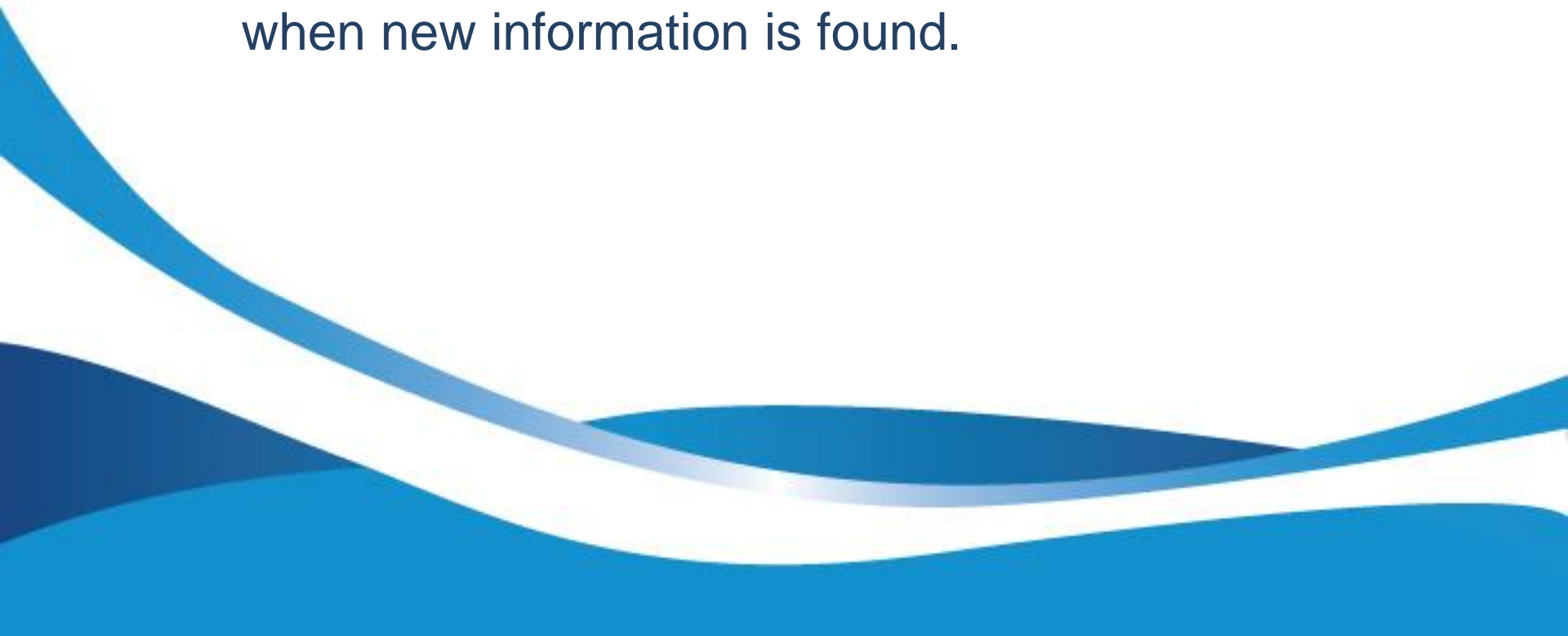




MCFN Timeline

By Margaret Sault
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Why A Timeline?

- Easier visually
 - Quick to highlight periods in time of dates that are important
 - Charts are a living document, always able to add, when new information is found.
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1600-1700: In the Beginning

- Family tree- e.g. Names: Anishnabe, Algonkians, Chippeways, Mississaugas, Ojibway
- Migration – how the Mississaugas travelled and occupied Southern Ontario ownership by conquest
- 1690s the Ojibway, Odawa and Potawatomi formed the Three Fires Confederacy serving as a political and military alliance. Together they forced the Iroquois back into New York State
- As of 1695 the Mississaugas were the recognized owners of Southern Ontario lands



1700-1800: Changes

British began to put rules in place for lands

- 1763 – Royal Proclamation was passed, ending unregulated land surrenders
- 1783 – The Treaty of Paris, the former 13 Colonies renounced the Royal Proclamation and argued they had gained political sovereignty and ownership of all conquered Indian lands
- During the American Revolution the Mississaugas supported the British Crown
- Dependency on supplies that was given led to land purchases/treaties
- Misunderstandings about the meaning of surrenders; the concept of land ownership of lands by individuals is new. One written reason was simply 'grants of the use of land during good behaviour'
- Over the next few years the early treaties of vast acreages were made
- Treaties were made as the Mississauga Nation and later on as the Mississaugas of the River Credit



1700-1800: Changes



- 1781 Niagara Treaty
- 1784 – 3 million acres were surrendered to the British for the relocation of the Iroquois Confederacy and the United Empire Loyalists
- 1784 – Mississaugas and Iroquois Confederacy met prior to the surrender of the lands
- Mississaugas thought it better than being surrounded by white settlers that were flocking in
- 1787 – Toronto Purchase – found that it was talked of land but not surrenders
- 1788 – The Gunshot Treaty no written document has been found





1800-1900: Mississaugas of the Credit

- Treaties continued to be made with the Mississaugas of the Credit
- 1805 – Toronto Purchase was taken again, 1787 treaty contained no land description
- 1806 – The Mississauga tract was surrendered from Toronto to Hamilton
- Mississaugas of the Credit reserved the fishing rights in the 12 and 16 Mile Creeks, Etobicoke and the Credit Rivers
- 1820 – Treaty 22 was taken, reserving 200 acres – land claim was resolved in 1997
- 1820s Government wanted the Indians to settle, beginning of reserves





1800-1900: Mississaugas of the Credit

- English names began to be written as Indian names were hard to spell
- 1823 – Peter Jones converted to Christianity
- 1826 – Peter Jones and the Credit Indians settled again along the Credit River
- 1829 – Petitioned to the Crown to secure the salmon fishery in the Credit River and an Act of Parliament was passed confirming exclusive rights to hunt and fish
- 1835 – The Act was confirmed again.
- 1840 – Unrest at the Credit, no title to their lands.
- 1847 – Credit Indians relocation to Six Nations land as Six Nations remembered what the Mississaugas had done for them, 4800 acres in Tuscarora Township



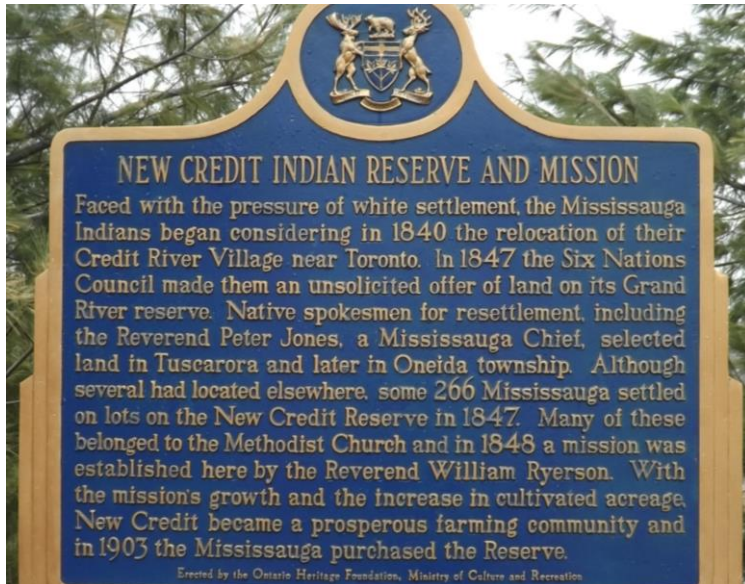


1800-1900: Mississaugas of the Credit

- 1848 – new home called New Credit
- 1852 – Church is built
- 1865 – Requested additional land, received 1200 acres in Oneida Township
- 1882 – Council House is built



New Credit United Church





School House, 1921

1900-2000: New Credit's Early Days

- 1903 – \$10,000 is paid to Six Nations for the land
- 1919 – A meeting is held with Saugeen to discuss the Williams Treaty, Mississaugas of the Credit attended but it not involve their traditional lands
- 1921 – School house was built
- 1923 – Williams Treaty was signed, Mississaugas of the Credit were not signatories
- 1925 – Methodist Church became the United Church
- 1947 – Rumpus Hall, now the New Credit Public Library was brought to New Credit

1900-2000: New Credit's Early Days



- 1965 – New School houses grades 1-6
- 1971 – Recreation Complex houses a factory, then Mohawk College
- 1984 – Railway Land Claim is resolved
- 1987 – Powwow at New Credit
- 1987-88 – New Administration building is built
- 1990 – Day care opens at New Credit United Church dining hall
- 1997 – 200 Acre Land Claim is resolved and a Trust Agreement is created
- 1998 – Lloyd S. King Elementary School is built
- 2010 – Toronto Purchase Land Claim is resolved
- 2012 – Historical Gathering begin and continues each year
- 2013 – Community Centre is built



New Credit School, 1965



Lloyd S. King Elementary School, 1998



Community Centre, 2013

