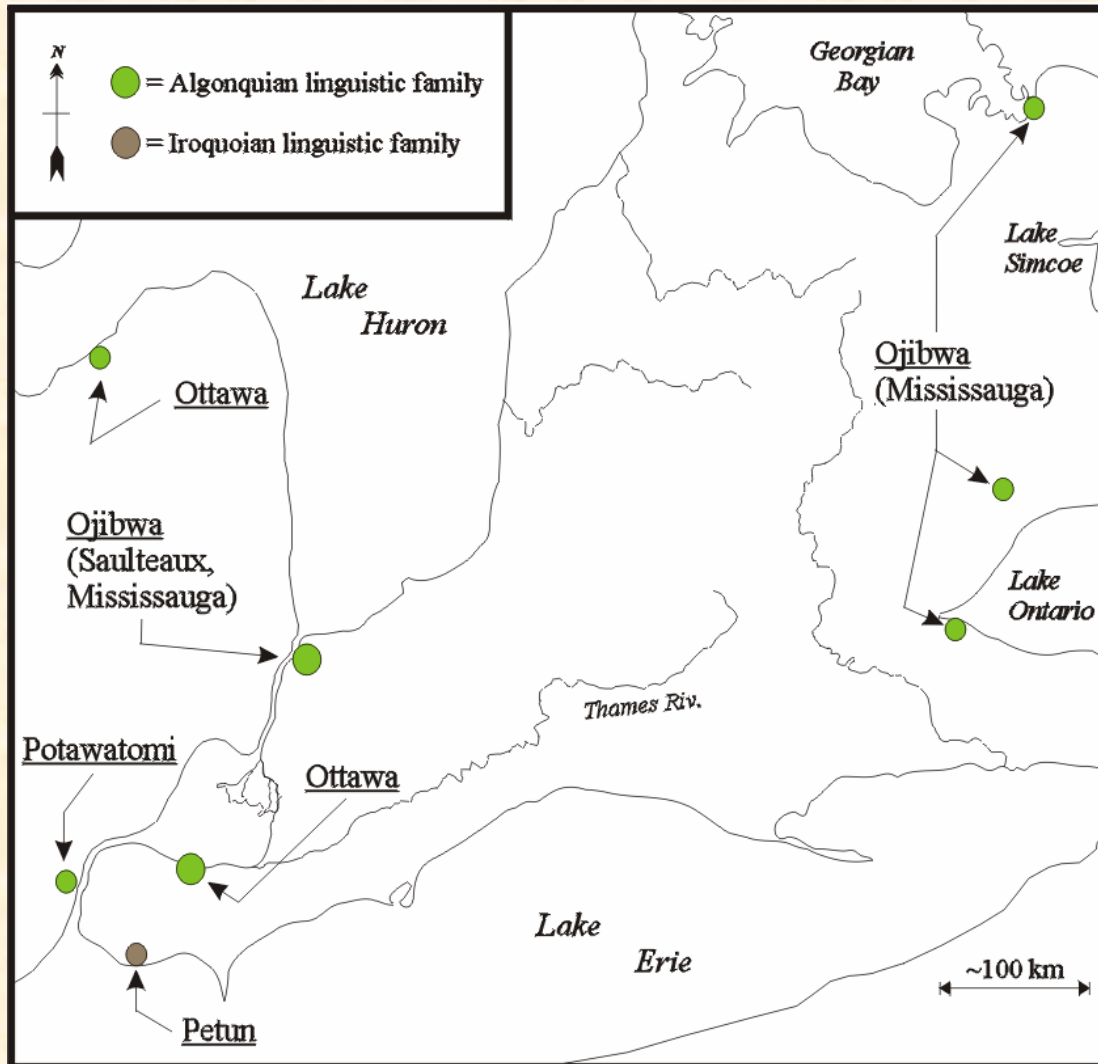


A pencil sketch of a landscape. On the left, a large, leafy tree stands prominently. In the upper left corner, the number '97' is written. Above the tree, the words 'turning to road' are written in cursive. To the right of the tree, the words 'Bed Room' are written. In the background on the right, there is a simple wooden building with a gabled roof. The foreground shows a path or road leading towards the building. The overall style is that of a field sketch or a preliminary drawing.

Ippeewash: General Historical Background

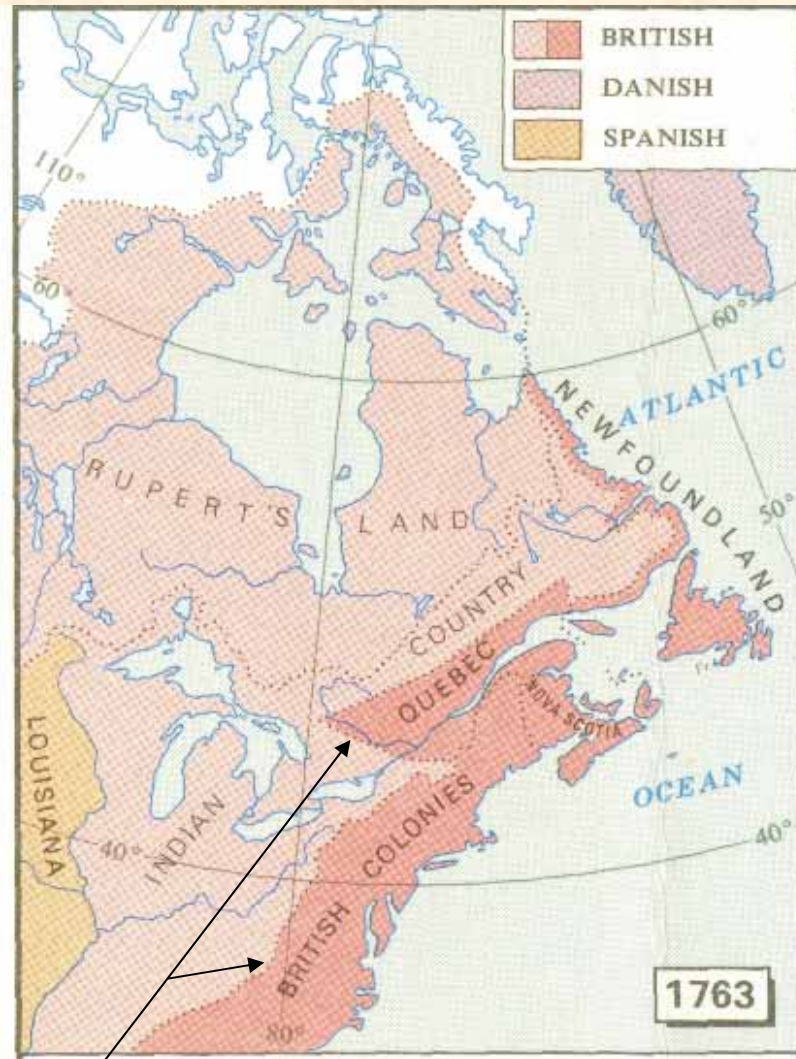
Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc.

Native Peoples (circa, 1740)



The ancestors of the Kettle and Stony Point people were established in the vicinity of Lake Huron and Lake St. Clair prior to the British conquest in 1760

Modified from "Canada Native Peoples 1740" in *National Atlas of Canada*, 5th Ed., 1988.



Proclamation Line

"Territorial Evolution of Canada",
Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1969

After the conquest the British issued a Royal Proclamation in 1763. This proclamation established an "Indian Country" where aboriginal land was protected from encroachment. The land had to be voluntarily ceded to the Crown before non-aboriginal settlers could occupy it. The area historically used and occupied by the Kettle and Stony Point ancestors lay within the protected Indian Country.

Chiefs' Names and Totems

COUNCIL 1818	PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT 1819	TREATY #27 1/2 1825	TREATY #29 1827
Annemikanis [caribou]	Annemikainse [caribou]	Animickence [caribou]	Animikince [caribou]
Pockenaish [caribou]	Puckinaish [caribou]	Puckeneuse [caribou]	Pukinince [caribou]
Osawweb [turtle]	Osawweb [turtle?]	Osaw-a-wip [turtle?]	Osawip [turtle?]
Shawshawwanipenisee	Shawwahnipenisee [beaver?]	Shawp-wine-penece [beaver?]	Shawanipinissie [beaver?]
Way waynash [caribou]	Way waynashe [caribou]	Way-way-nosh [caribou]	Wawanosh [caribou]
Makataykegigo	Makataykegigo [catfish]	Macadagicko [catfish]	Mukatukijigo [catfish]
Shaganash	Shawganash [turtle?]	Shawginosh [turtle?]	Saganash [catfish?]
Negig [otter]		Negig [otter]	Negig [otter]
Meshikewaybig		Michikehabeck [caribou]	Mshikinaibik [caribou]
Souskonay [bird]	Souskonay? [bird?]	Schoquona? [bird]	
Kitchianaquet [beaver?]	Kitchinawquot [crane]		
Chawme Speaker	Chawme [?]		

The following individuals signed the first agreement but none of the others: Penesewah, Mayhowwain, Taytaymaygasson [catfish/ sturgeon], Amick Kewetasskum, Puckenai, Kenewahbay, Kayask [beaver], Kayaskkonse, Wahsayguan, and Naubowe.

Quoykegoin [beaver]	Equoikegan [beaver]	Quaikegon [beaver]
Annotowwin [fish?]	Anotowin [fish?]	Annotowin [fish?]
Sousquawgewain [bird]	Showsquagewan [bird]	

The following individuals signed the second agreement but none of the others: Annemikewe [caribou], Taykawmaw [caribou], and Aksemepemisawtain [beaver?]

Oge-bick-in [caribou]	Cheebican [caribou]
Petaw-wick [caribou]	Peetawtick [caribou]
Penence-o-quin [turtle?]	Pinessiwagum [turtle?]
Chaoe-man [beaver?]	Shaiowkima [beaver?]
Chikatayan [eagle?]	Chekateyan [eagle?]
Mokegewan [eagle?]	Mokeetchewan [eagle?]
Wapagace [caribou]	
	Shashawinibisie [crane?]

Chiefs from the St. Clair River (Sarnia and Moore Township), Chenail Ecarté (Walpole Island) and River au Sable (Kettle Point and Stony Point) attended council meetings and entered into several provisional agreements before signing the final treaty in 1827.



Caribou



Beaver



Crane



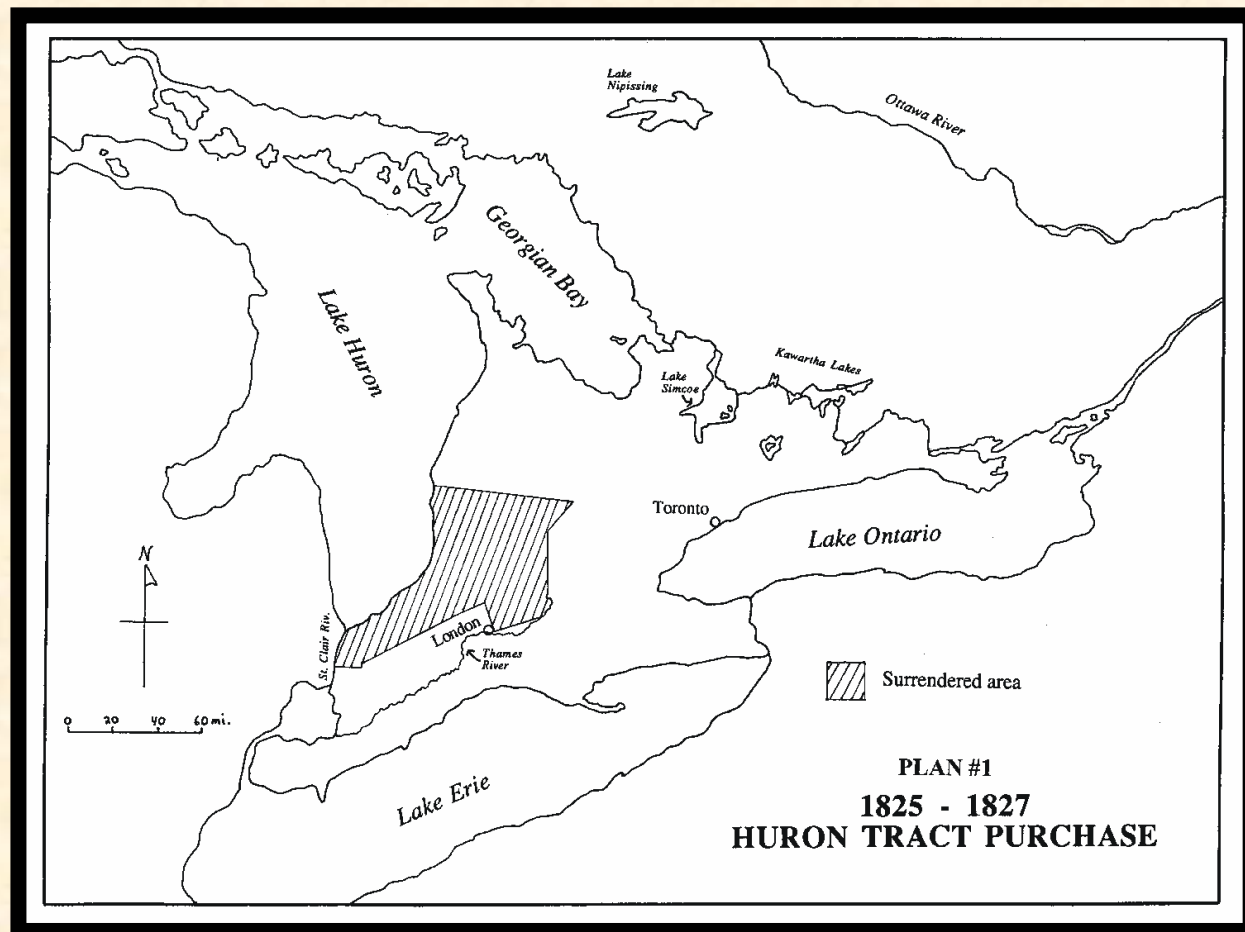
Catfish

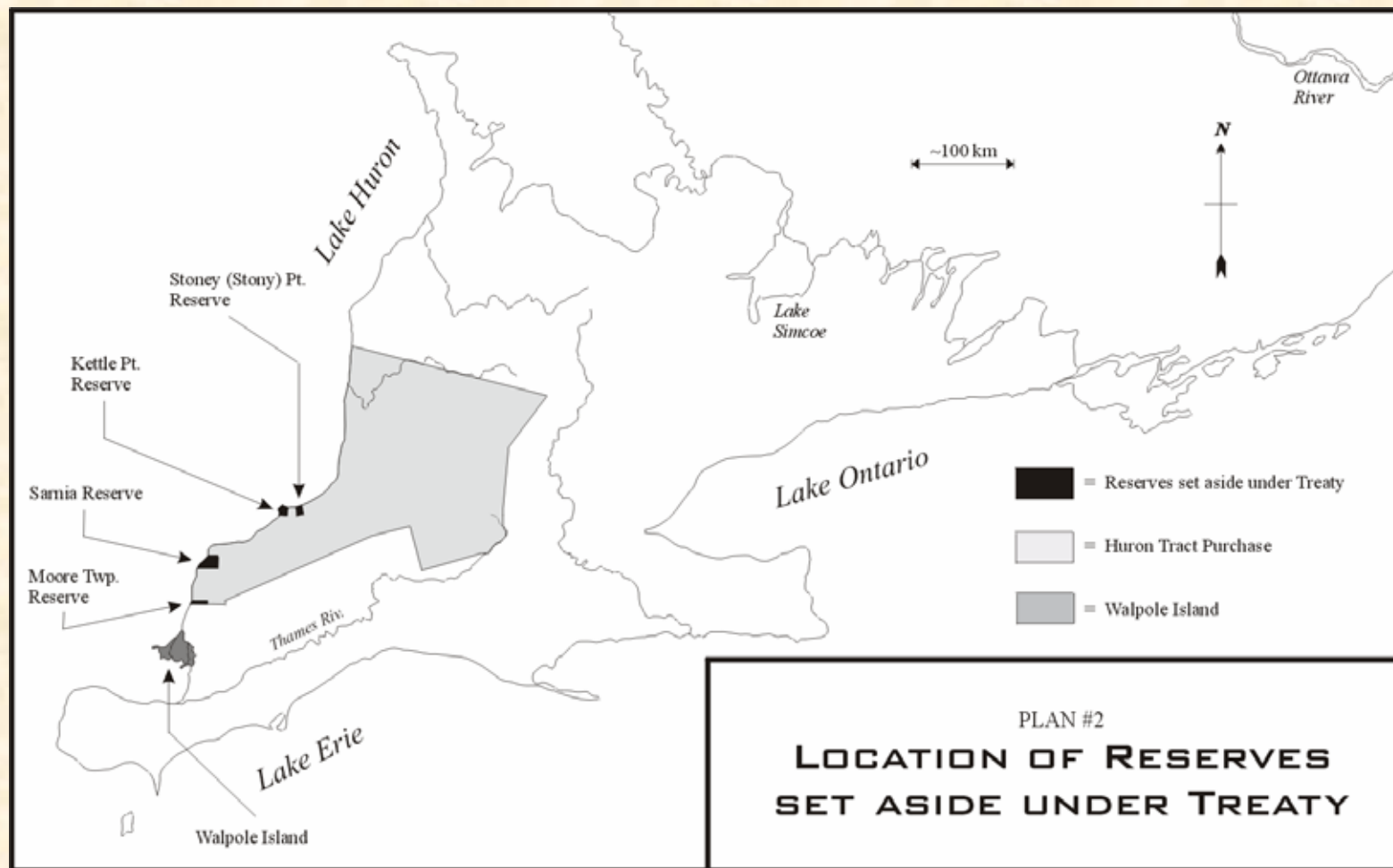


Beaver

The Surrendered Tract

18 Chippewa chiefs ceded over 2.1 million acres by the Huron Tract Treaty of 1827. They received a perpetual annuity of £1,100 (about \$4,400 or \$10 per person per year)





The Chiefs selected four tracts of land to be reserved for their exclusive use:

Upper Reserve on the St. Clair River (Sarnia)	10,280 acres
Lower Reserve on the St. Clair River (Moore Township)	2,575 acres
Mouth of the River aux Sable on Lake Huron (Stony Point)	2,650 acres
Kettle Point on Lake Huron (Kettle Point)	2,446 acres

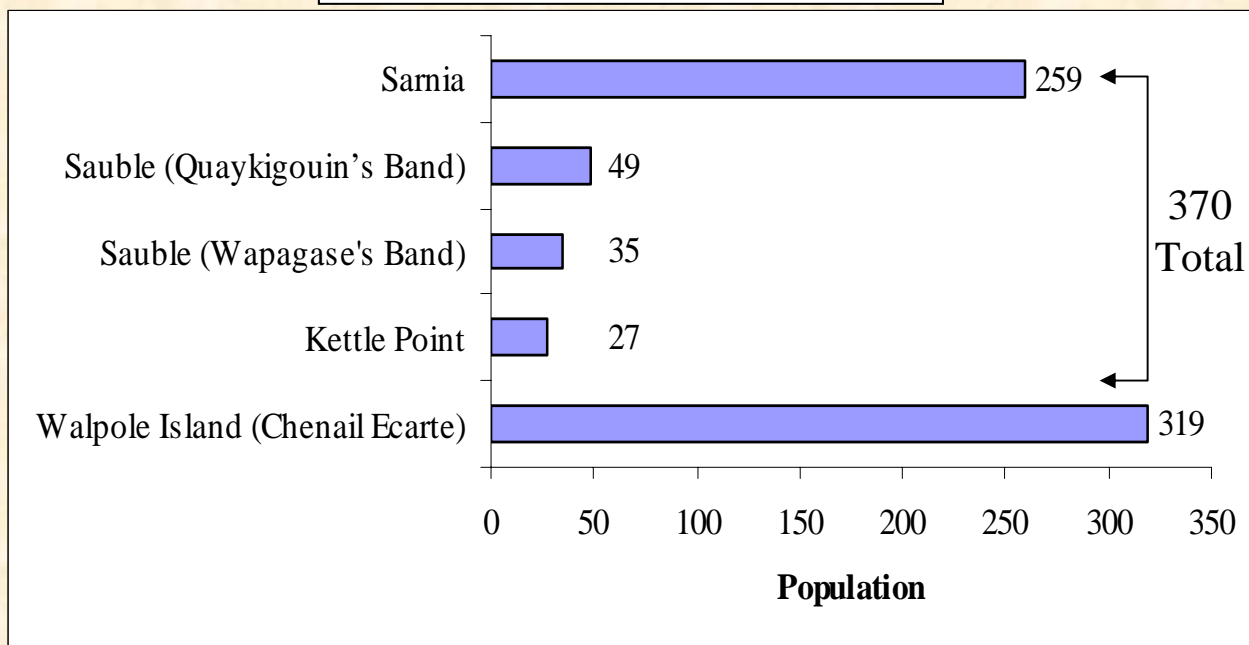
Early Administration

The British Indian Department administered the communities whose chiefs signed the Huron Tract Treaty as one large band. This gave them a shared interest in the four reserves, the £1100 annuity, and any revenue from reserves or resources.

Early Administration (Cont.)

At the time of treaty, there were believed to be 440 Chippewas under 18 chiefs.

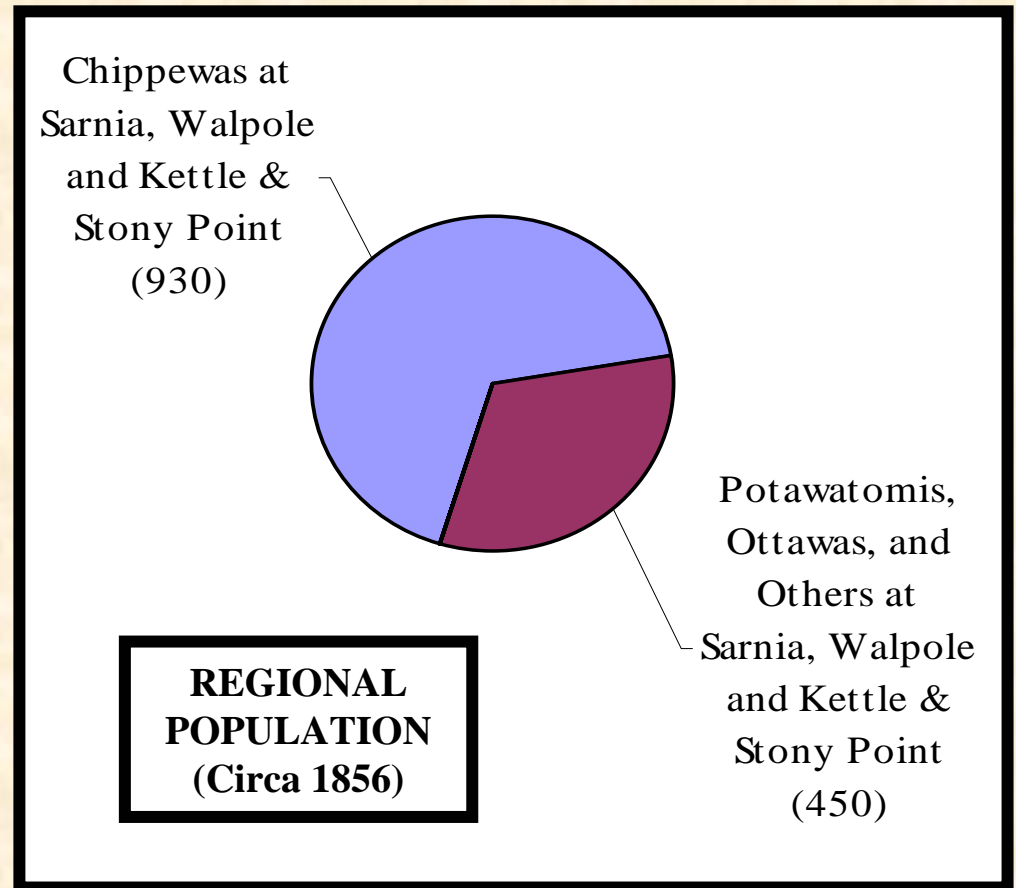
CHIPPEWAS IN 1845



While they were treated as a single band, they lived at different locations and recognized individual chiefs and headmen.

The "American Indians" Debate

The British Indian Department invited Indian allies living on the American side to move into Upper Canada between the 1790s and 1840s. Some Potawatomis and Ottawas who immigrated in that period settled amongst the Huron Tract communities.



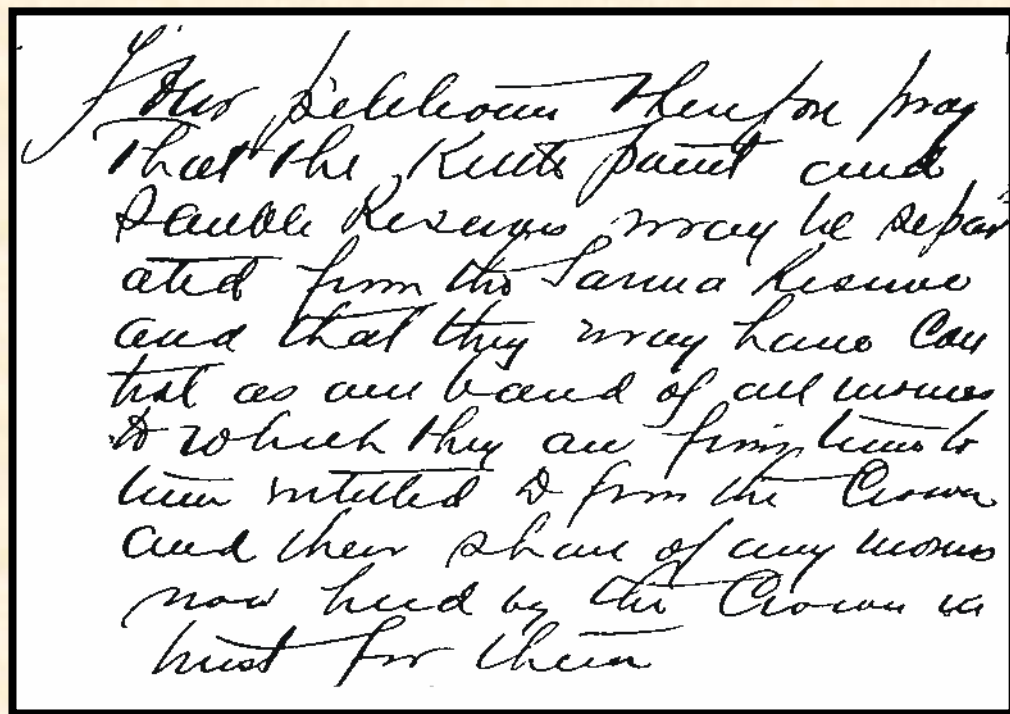
The "American Indians" Debate (Cont.)

The Huron Tract people decided to allow the immigrants to settle on their reserves. The Indian Department did not formally sanction the decision and was uncertain as to what rights they should have to share in reserve land and annuities.

Through the years community attitudes towards those who had come from the American side fluctuated -- some welcomed them while others believed they should not be accepted into the band.

The Seeds of Discontent

After the Walpole Island people separated from the larger band in the 1860s, the Department of Indian Affairs called the remaining Huron Tract groups the “Sarnia Band” with reserves at Sarnia, Kettle Point and Stony Point.



I Heretofore therefore pray
that the Kettle Point and
Sauble Reserves may be separ-
ated from the Sarnia Reserve
and that they may have land
as an band of all reserves
& which they are first times to
be entitled to from the Crown
and their share of any monies
now held by the Crown is
just for them

Extract from Kettle Point and Sauble petition, September 28, 1885.

The people at Kettle and Stony Point agitated to be separated from Sarnia at least from the 1880s. Through numerous petitions, they complained that their opinions on local matters were being overruled in Council by the much larger Sarnia group.

The Seeds of Discontent (Cont.)

- In 1900 the Sarnia portion voted to have the Kettle Point and Stony Point Reserves surveyed and subdivided. The people at Kettle and Stony Point had resisted a survey because they feared it would open the door to sales of their land and resources.

... after a considerable discussion took place It was moved by Francis W. Jacobs seconded by James Menne's Junr to set apart fifty acres of land on South east corner of Stony Point Reserve for those Potawatamies as a final gift. It was carried by 21 of a majority 38 for & 17 against.

A general meeting of Kettle & Stony Point Indians was also held on the 15th day of March for the same purpose, as above but the Indians refused to vote one way or the other. It English Indian agents

Francis W. Jacobs
Secretary

Results of General Council of "Sarnia Chippewa Indians", April 10, 1900.

- The Sarnia portion also voted to place all of the Potawatomi on a 50-acre section of the Stony Point Reserve. This angered the community and strengthened their resolve to split from Sarnia. Many of the Potawatomi families left and moved to Wisconsin.

In 1919 the Department of Indian Affairs finally consented to divide the Sarnia Band. They created two *Indian Act* Bands.



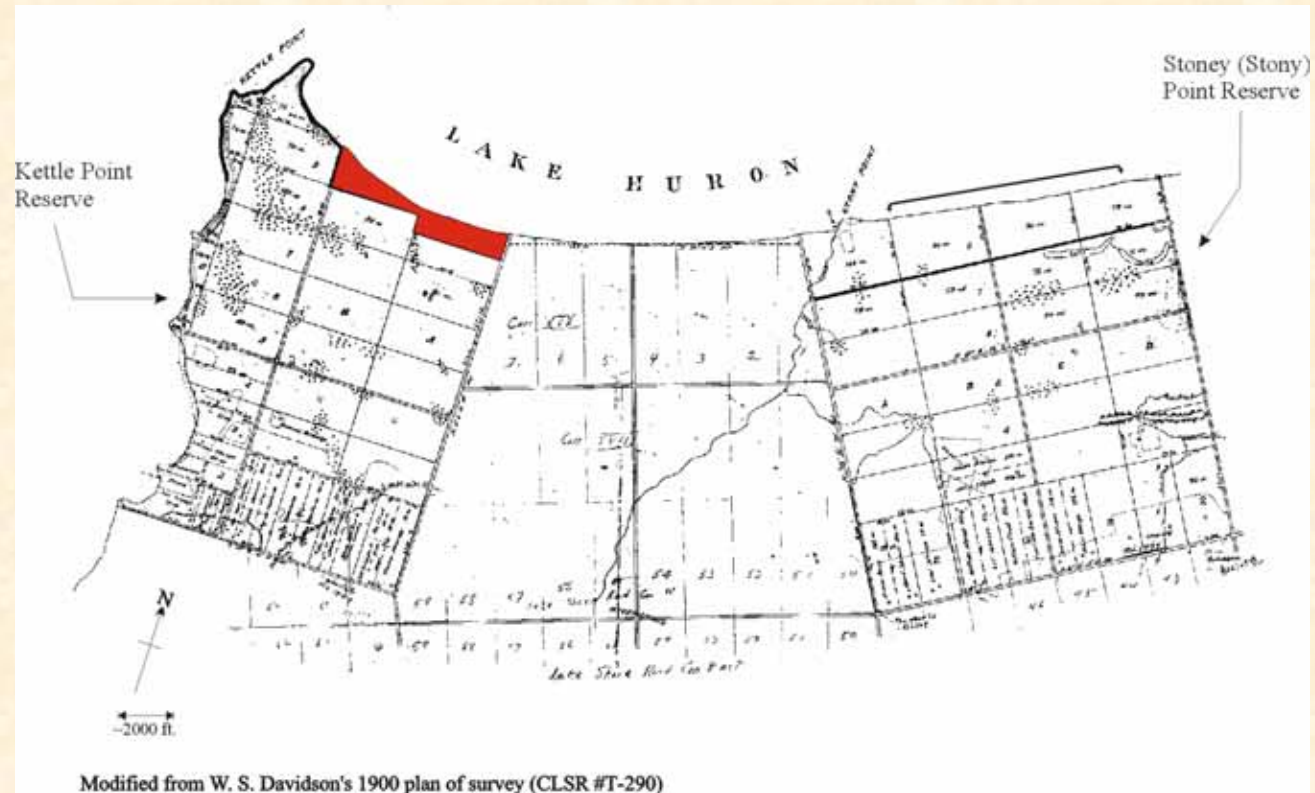
The Sarnia Band kept the Sarnia Reserve and a per capita share of the annuity and trust fund



The Kettle and Stony Point Band kept the Kettle Point and Stony Point Reserves and a per capita share of the annuity and trust fund

1927 Crawford / White Purchase FROM THE KETTLE POINT RESERVE

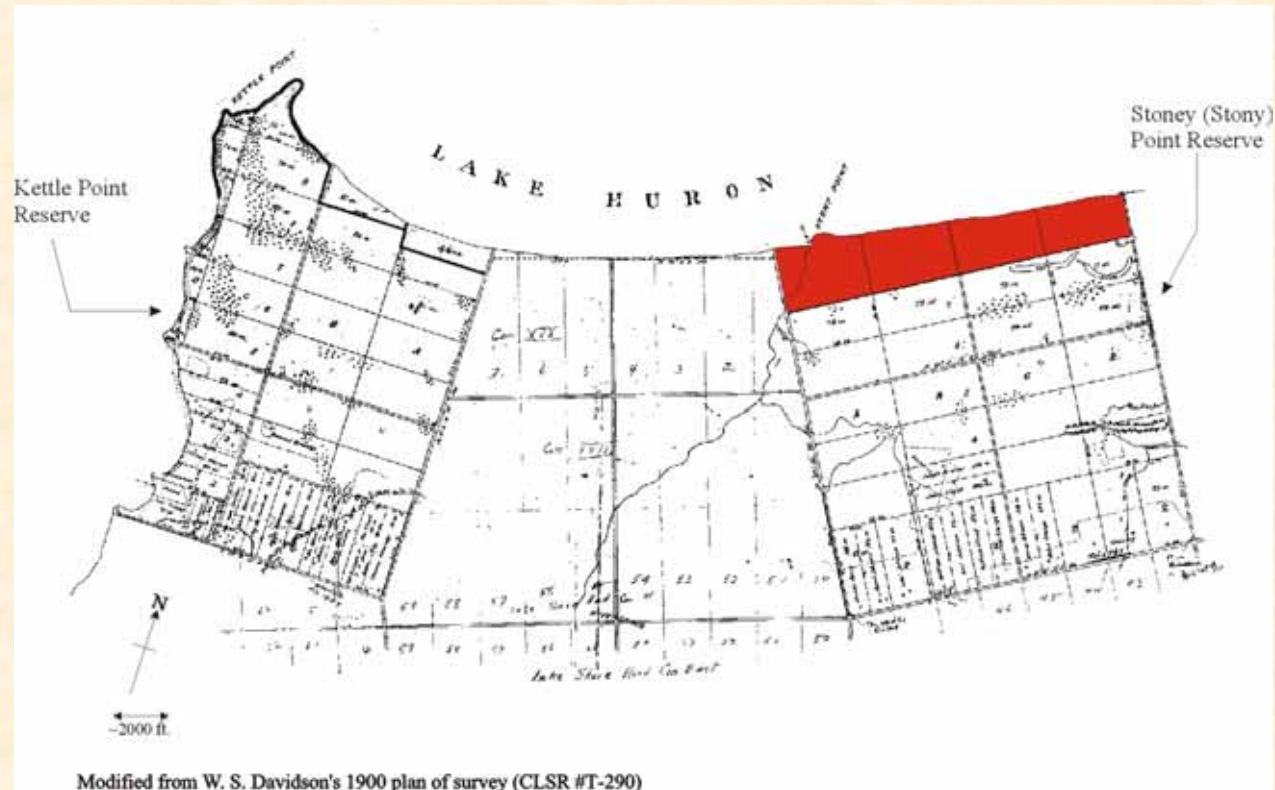
- In 1927 part of the beachfront of the Kettle Point Reserve was surrendered for sale. Men from both Kettle and Stony Point voted on the surrender and 83 acres were sold at \$85 per acre. This represented about 3% of the land base at Kettle Point.



- This surrender became the subject of a law suit and land claim against Canada in the 1990s. It has not yet been resolved.

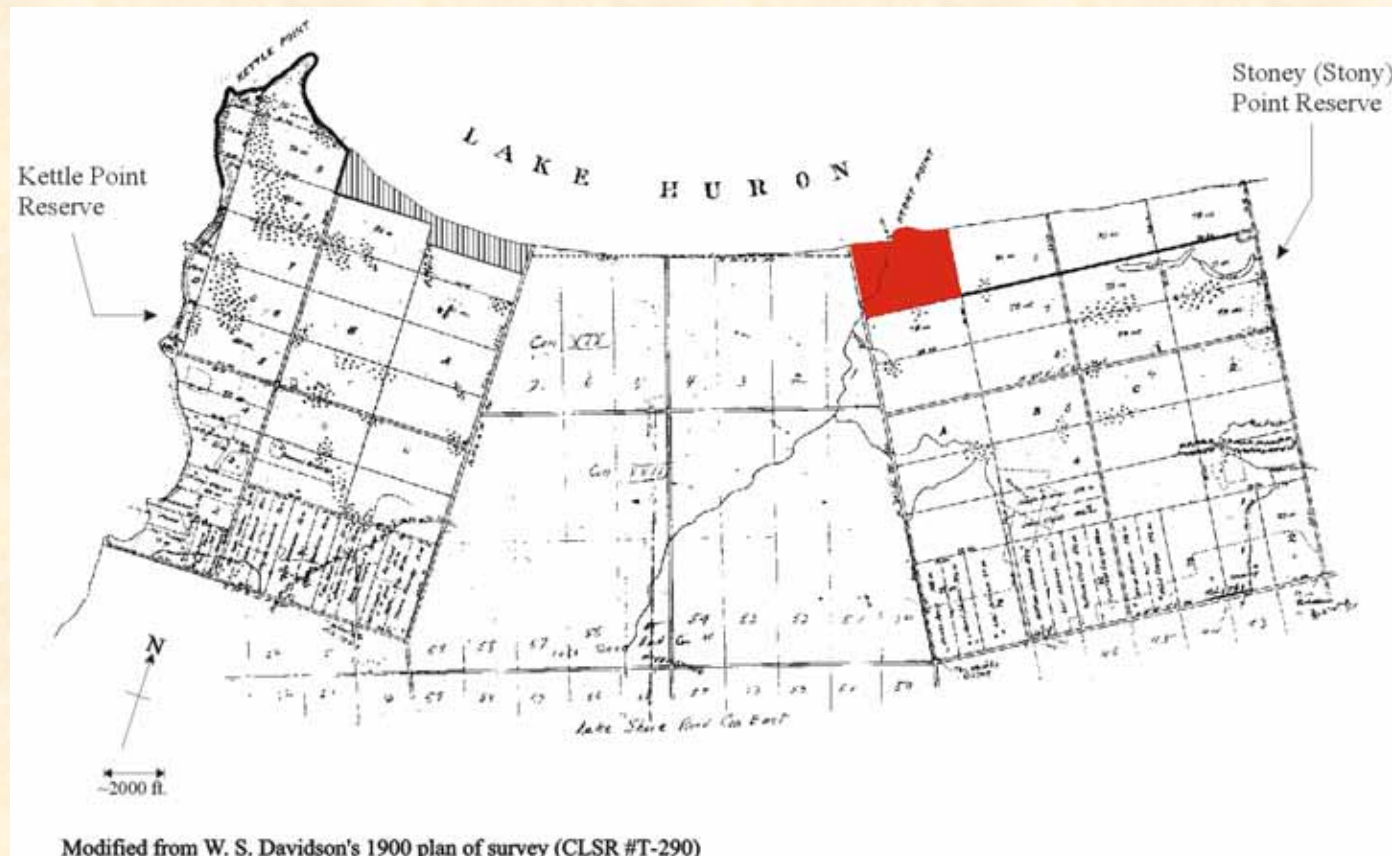
1928 SCOTT PURCHASE FROM THE STONY POINT RESERVE

- In 1928 the entire beach-front of the Stony Point Reserve was surrendered for sale. Men from both Kettle and Stony Point voted on the surrender and 377 acres were sold at \$35 per acre. This represented about 14% of the land base at Stony Point.



- This surrender became the subject of a land claim against Canada in 1996. It is currently being reviewed.

AREA PURCHASED FOR IPPERWASH PROVINCIAL PARK IN 1932



- The Province of Ontario purchased a portion of the surrendered Stony Point beach front and established Ipperwash Provincial Park in 1932.

Burial Ground Ipperwash Provincial Park

- In 1937 the Chief and Council notified park authorities of a burial ground in the park. The Council and Indian Affairs asked that the burial site be protected. There is no evidence that this was done.

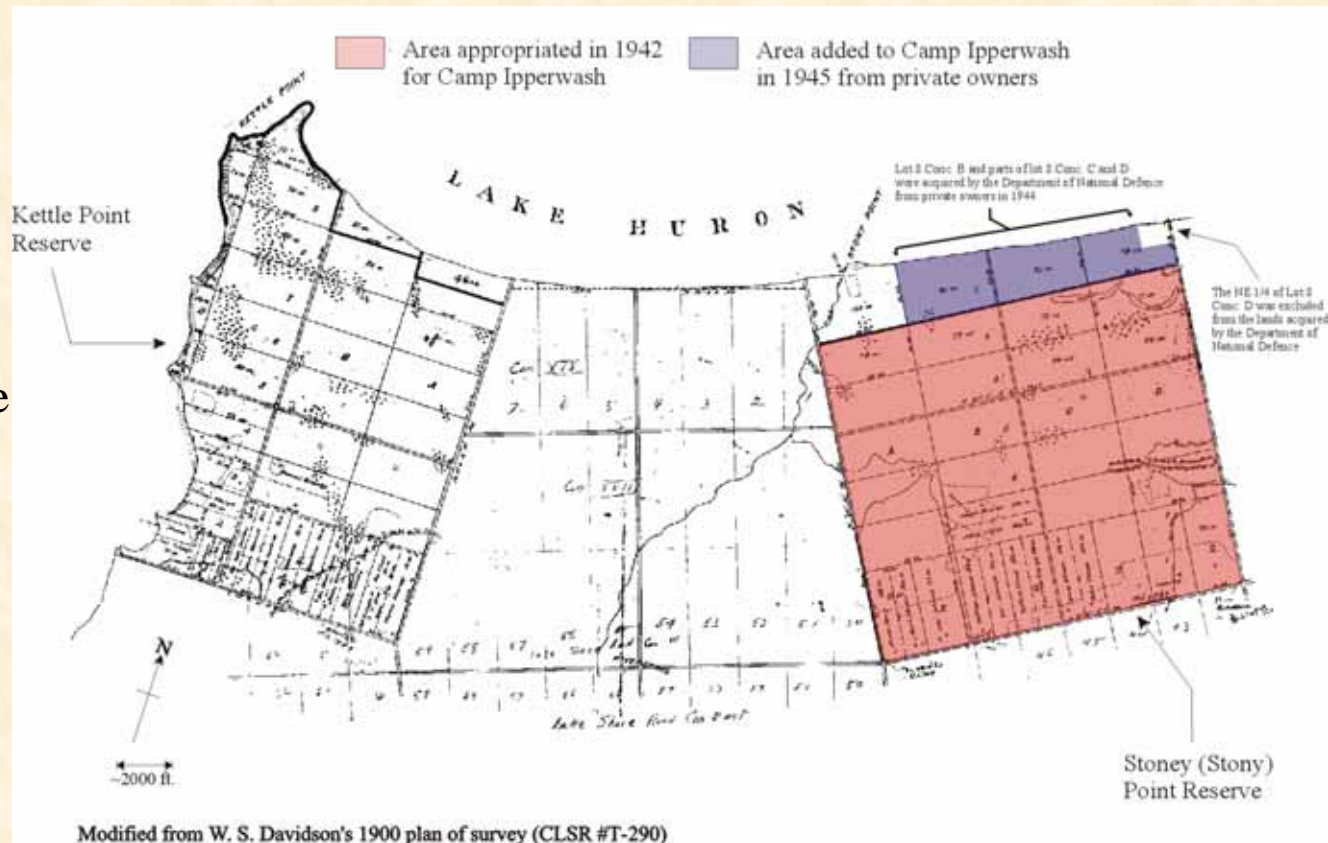
Moved by Wellington E. Lijah and sec by Caleb Shawbence That we ask the Dept. of Indian aff to request the provincial Govt to preserve these Indian burial grounds on the Government Park at Ipperwash Beach and have their Engineer mark out and fence off the grounds so that they will be protected. Carried

Extract from Band Council Resolution, August 12, 1937, INAC Toronto Wells Files

- In the 1950s human remains were found in the park. It is likely that this was a late 19th century or early 20th century burial of an Aboriginal child.

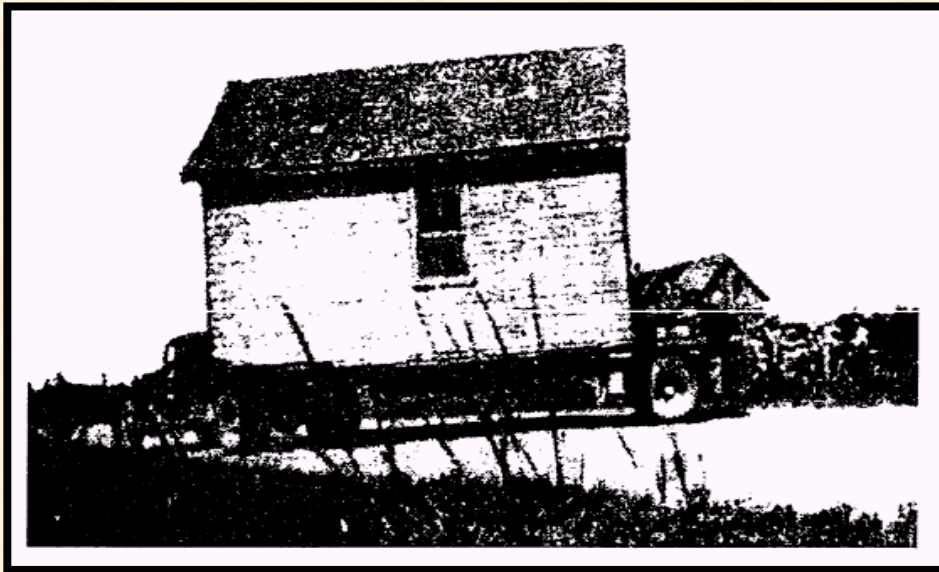
ACQUISITION OF CAMP IPPERWASH 1942 - 1945

- During World War II the Department of National Defence wanted Stony Point Reserve for a military training camp. They began investigating the site in February 1942.
- In April the Indian Agent tried to get a voluntary surrender. The Kettle and Stony Point Band refused.



- DND acquired the reserve under the *War Measures Act*. The appropriation was authorized by Order in Council. The military camp was named Camp Ipperwash.

THE APPROPRIATION OF CAMP IPPERWASH

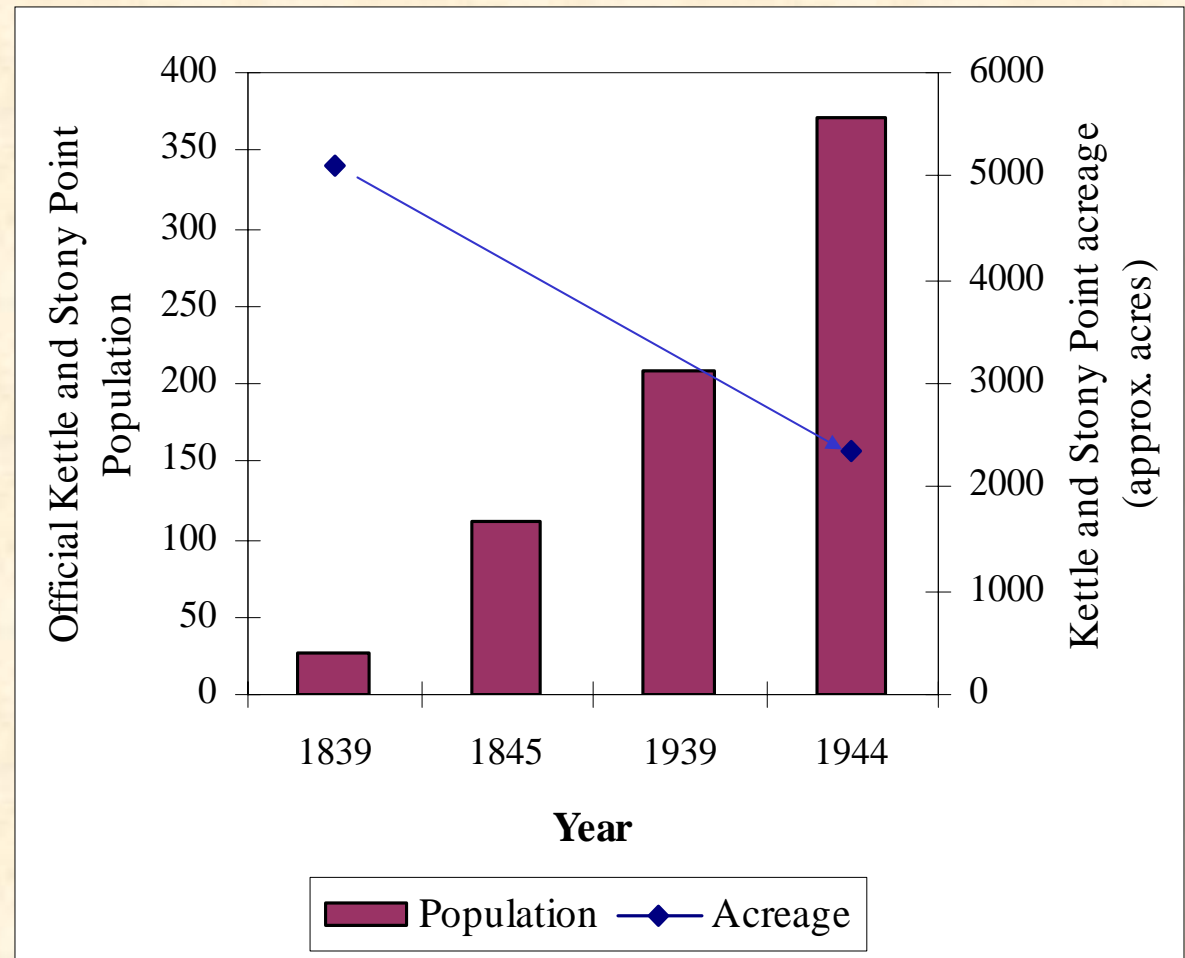


Helen Roos, p. 142

- By July 1942, 16 Stony Point families had been moved to Kettle Point.
- Stony Point residents were compensated for improvements and had their moving expenses covered. DND paid \$15 per acre for the land.

THE APPROPRIATION OF CAMP IPPERWASH (Cont.)

Most of the families had lived on 40-acre parcels at Stony Point. Their houses were set up on small allotments of a few acres at Kettle Point.

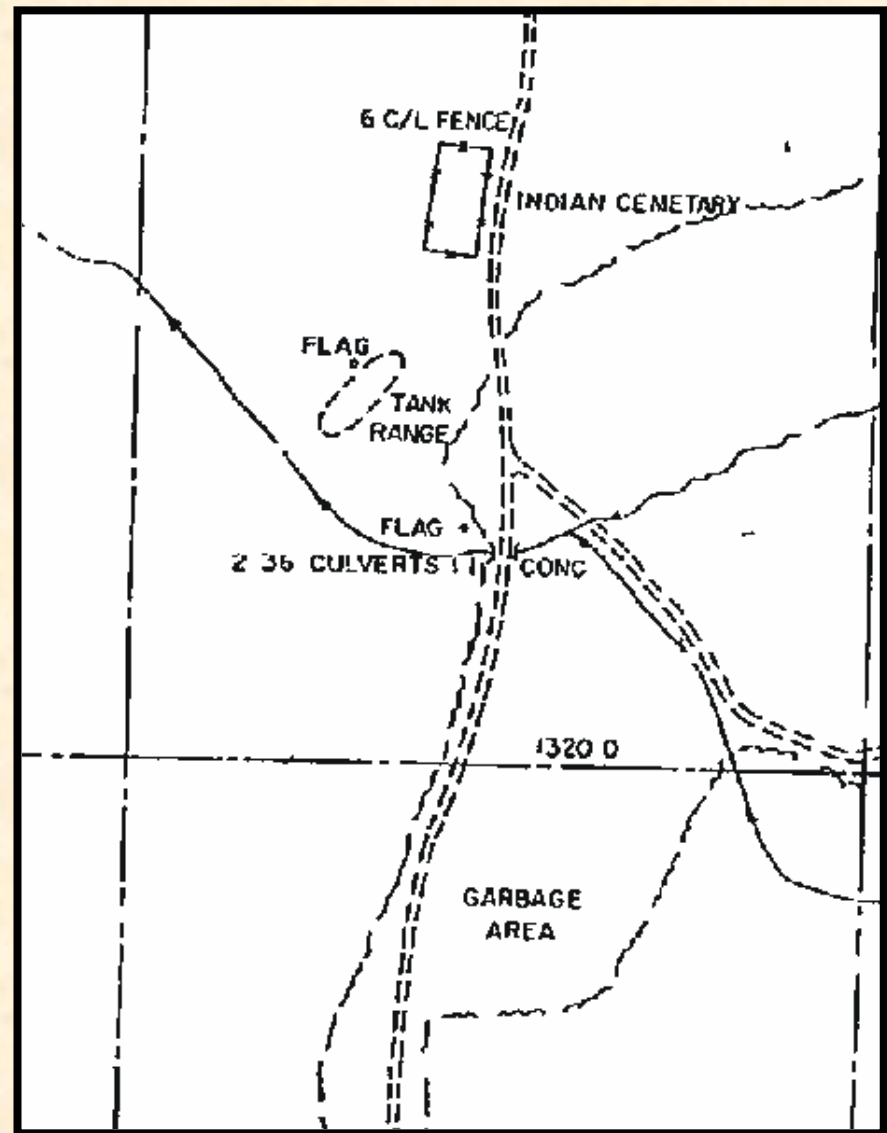


Stony Point Cemetery

After the War returning soldiers were shocked to see their community destroyed and were alarmed that the Stony Point cemetery at Camp Ipperwash had been damaged.

Indian Affairs and National Health and Welfare pressured DND. A fence was erected around the cemetery.

Families originally from Stony Point finally got permission to resume using the old cemetery in 1990.



Department of National Defence, "Camp Ipperwash Site Plan, Site Record Drawing", October 1, 1964.

ATTEMPTS AT THE RETURN OF CAMP IPPERWASH

...
They have waited patiently for action. There are signs, however, that they will soon run out of patience. There is bound to be adverse publicity about our seeming apathy and reluctance to make a just settlement. They may well resort to the same tactics as those employed by the St. Regis Indians at Loon and Stanley Islands in 1970 - to occupy the lands they consider to be theirs.

...
I feel very deeply that somehow we must find a solution to this problem. If the Kettle Point Indians are not to have the Camp Ipperwash lands returned to them, then it seems to me there is a moral responsibility on the Government's part to acquire an equivalent amount of land and sell it to them "at a price to be mutually agreed upon".

I would be grateful if you would study this whole matter personally, and then perhaps we could meet to discuss possible solutions.

Yours sincerely,

JEAN CHRÉTIEN
MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Jean Chrétien.

MACLEOD/BLANCHARD/cl
December 8, 1972.

Jean Chrétien to James Richardson, Minister of National Defence, December 8, 1972.

- Shortly after the war DND indicated that they were willing to return the Stony Point Reserve and lease back any areas they still required. The offer was withdrawn.
- Stony Point families believed that the reserve would be returned to them but DND resolved to keep the camp.
- In 1972 the Minister of Indian Affairs stated that the people had a legitimate grievance and were becoming impatient. He feared that failure to return the camp would result in civil disobedience.

EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE SETTLEMENT OF GRIEVANCES

- Legal action has been initiated regarding the 1942 taking of the Stony Point Reserve.
- The Chippewas of Kettle and Stoney Point have filed land claims regarding the 1927 and 1928 surrenders.
- Division within the community has complicated attempts to reach a resolution. Some descendants of the Stony Point group assert that they are, and always have been, a separate and distinct group.

OCCUPATION OF CAMP IPPERWASH AND IPPERWASH PROVINCIAL PARK

Some Stony Point descendants occupied Camp Ipperwash in 1993 and moved into Ipperwash Park in September 1995. Protester Dudley George was shot in a confrontation with the O.P.P. on the night of September 6, 1995.



Ippeewash: General Historical Background

Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc.