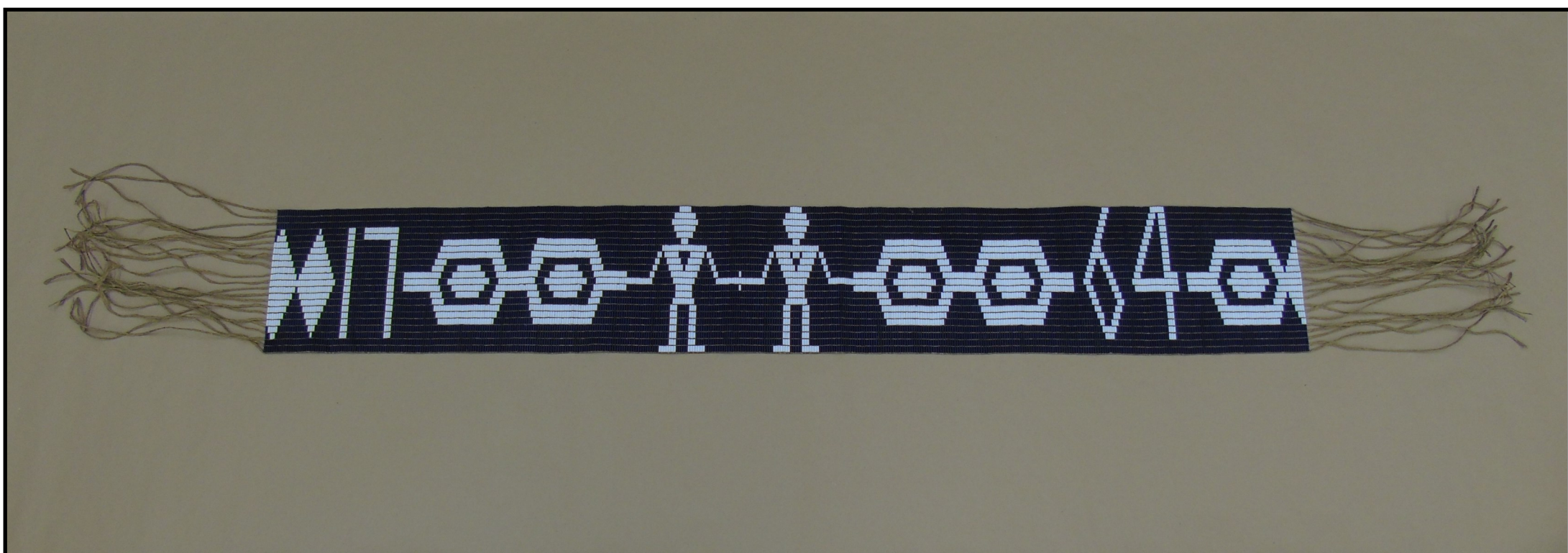




# Mississaugas of the Credit Timeline

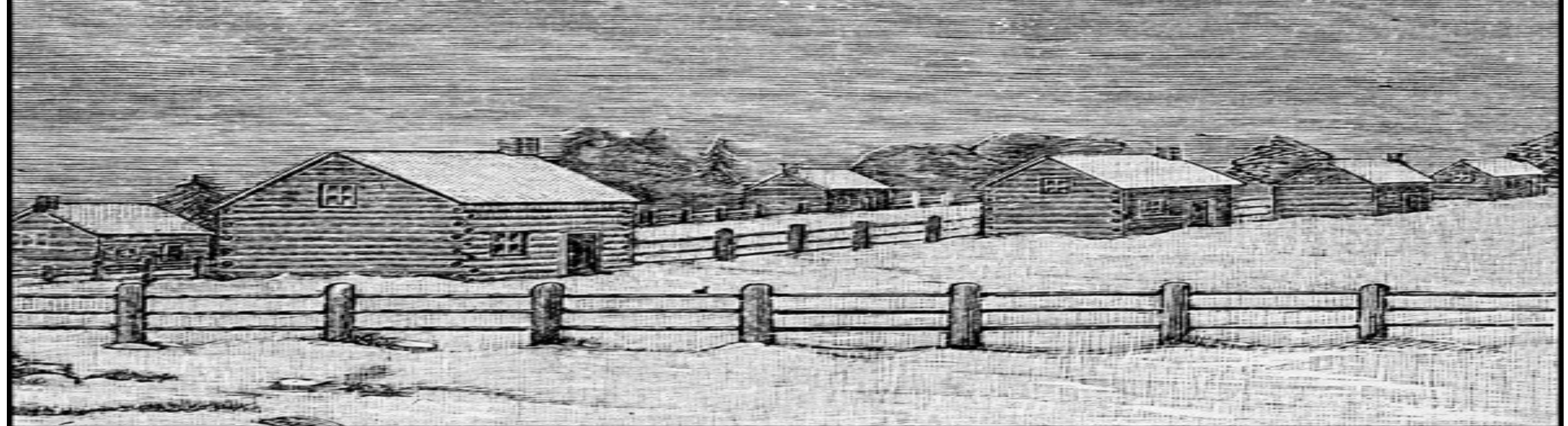
- abt. 900-1400** **Migration of the Anishinaabe**  
Oral tradition tells of MNCFN ancestors' migration from the east coast of Canada, down the St. Lawrence River Valley, and eventually to the lands north of Lake Superior. In a journey spanning some 500 years the founding peoples of the Three Fires Confederacy—the Ojibway, the Pottawatomi, and the Odawa Nations, stopped for extended periods near Montreal, Niagara Falls, the Detroit River, Manitoulin Island, and Spirit Island (Duluth, MN) before ending their journey at Madeline Island in Lake Superior.
- abt. 1634** **Mississaugi River Location**  
MNCFN ancestors, part of the Ojibway Nation, settled along the north shore of Lake Superior and the area around Georgian Bay. When the French encountered the people living at the mouth of the Mississaugi River they became known as the Mississaugas.
- abt. 1700** **The Mississaugas' Ascendancy in Southern Ontario**  
The Mississaugas and their allies drove the Iroquois from Southern Ontario and MNCFN ancestors occupy, control and exercise stewardship over 3.9 million acres of land in Southern Ontario.
- abt. 1720** **Credit River Trade Established**  
The French establish trade with the Mississaugas at the Missinihi (Trusting Creek). Later renamed the Credit River, the location was the principle home of MNCFN ancestors.
- 1763** **Royal Proclamation of 1763**  
The Crown recognized the "ownership" and sovereignty of First Nations over their lands and stated that First Nations' lands could only be purchased by the Crown.
- 1764** **Treaty of Niagara**  
The Crown met with 24 First Nations, including the Mississaugas, at Fort Niagara for the First Nations' ratification of the Royal Proclamation of 1763.
- 1781** **The Mississaugas Treaty at Niagara**  
9 May: Land four miles deep the length of the Niagara River was ceded to the Crown.
- 1784** **Between the Lakes Treaty and The Haldimand Proclamation**  
2 May: Initially negotiated in 1784, the Between the Lakes Treaty ceded 3,000,000 acres of land to the Crown between Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron. 25 Oct: The Haldimand Proclamation grants the Six Nations land six miles deep on both sides of the Grand River from its mouth to its head.
- 1787** **The Toronto Purchase**  
23 Sep: No clear land boundaries were agreed upon between the Mississaugas and the Crown; no valid deed was completed for the transaction.
- 1792** **Between the Lakes Treaty, No.3**  
7 Dec: After adjustments were made to the northern boundaries of the Between the Lakes Treaty, the agreement was confirmed as Treaty No. 3.
- 1794** **Toronto Purchase- Invalid**  
The Crown recognized the invalidity of the Toronto Purchase and set the "agreement" aside.
- 1795** **Brant Tract Treaty (provisional)**  
24 Oct: An agreement was reached to cede 3450 acres of land, at present day Burlington, to the Crown for the use of Capt. Joseph Brant in recognition of his service during the American Revolution.
- 1797** **Brant Tract Treaty, No. 8**  
21 Aug: The Brant Tract agreement is ratified as Treaty No. 8
- 1805** **The Toronto Purchase Treaty**  
1 Aug: In response to the invalid Toronto Purchase of 1787, the Crown renegotiated the treaty and purchased 250,880 acres of land for the sum of 10 shillings. The Mississaugas reserved for themselves the exclusive right to fish on Etobicoke Creek.  
**Head of the Lake Treaty (provisional)**  
2 Aug: An agreement was reached when the Crown purchased lands between the Brant Tract and the Toronto Purchase extending six miles deep from the Lake Ontario shoreline. The Mississaugas received £1000 in trade goods and reserved the sole right of fisheries at 12 and 16 Mile Creeks and the Credit River—each with their respective flats.
- 1806** **Head of the Lake Treaty, No. 14**  
5 Sep: The Head of Lake agreement was confirmed with the signing of Treaty 14.  
**War of 1812-1815**  
Mississaugas of the Credit warriors were present at the fall of Detroit and the Battles of Queenston Heights, York, Stoney Creek and Lundy's Lane.
- 1818** **The Ajetance Treaty No. 19**  
28 Oct: The Crown purchased 648,000 acres of land for goods worth £522.10 paid annually.
- 1820** **Treaty No. 22**  
28 Feb: Reserves at 12 and 16 Mile Creeks along with the northern and southern portions of the Credit River Reserve were ceded to the Crown with the proceeds of sale dedicated to education and religious instruction. 200 acres of land were reserved for a Mississauga village site.  
**Treaty No. 23**  
28 Feb: The central portion of the Credit River Reserve, along with its woods and waters, were ceded to the Crown for £50.
- 1826** **The Credit Mission Village Established**  
On the west side of the Credit River a thriving Methodist mission village was established by Rev. Peter Jones and MNCFN ancestors.
- 1847** **"New Credit" Established**  
Unable to obtain title to their lands and encroached upon by settlers, MNCFN ancestors removed themselves from the Credit River Mission, and at the invitation of the Six Nations of the Grand River, established "New Credit" in Tuscarora Twp., Brant County, and Oneida Twp., Haldimand County.
- 1852** **Dedication of the New Credit Mission Church**  
27 Jun: Part of the Methodist Church, the Mission Church became part of the United Church of Canada in 1925.
- 1882** **Official Opening of the Council House**  
12 Sep: the Council House was the seat of government for New Credit and home to Chief and Council until 1988. The building has also served as a school, community centre, public library, and home to band administrative offices.
- 1903** **New Credit Reserve Lands Purchased**  
The Mississaugas of the Credit paid \$10,000 to the Six Nations in order to purchase their reserve lands in Oneida and Tuscarora Townships.  
**World War One 1914-1918**  
Thirty-two band members enlist for service during the war with four dying in service.  
**World War Two 1939-1945**  
Thirty-one band members enlist for service during the war with five dying in service.
- 1986** **Railway Claim Settlement**  
27 Mar: The Crown paid \$289,800 in compensation for the loss of use of reserve lands located in Oneida Twp. when they were utilized for railway purposes.  
**Toronto Purchase Claim**  
The MNCFN filed a claim against the Gov't of Canada alleging it had taken more land than bargained for in the Toronto Purchase of 1787 and that a fair sum had not been paid for the lands acquired in the 1805 agreement.
- 1987** **1<sup>st</sup> Annual Three Fires Homecoming Pow Wow and Traditional Gathering**  
This annual event celebrates the culture and traditions of the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation. The first powwow was held adjacent to the administration building, but has since been held in the grove.
- 1988** **Construction Completed of MNCFN Administrative Building**  
The Administration Building was built in order to house the MNCFN Council Chambers and band administrative offices.  
**Brant Tract Claim**  
The MNCFN launched a claim against the Government of Canada alleging the Crown paid less than agreed upon for the Brant Tract Purchase.
- 1993** **"Maamwi-gnawending" Opened**  
The "Caring Together" building opened to house the social and health service offices of the MNCFN.
- 1994** **"Ekwaamijigenang" Children's Centre Opened**  
"Our Children, Our Sacred Gifts" Children's Centre opened to provide community day care services for the pre-school children of New Credit.
- 1997** **Industrial Park and Commercial Plaza Built**  
Approximately 60 acres were designated for industrial and commercial development. Units in the commercial plaza are leased by both band and non-band member enterprises.  
**200 Acre Claim Settlement**  
26 Mar: Settled for the sum of \$12,848,134, the claim alleged an illegal disposition of 200 acres of land located near the Credit River.
- 1998** **Lloyd S. King Elementary School Opens**  
The latest of a succession of elementary schools that have served the New Credit community, the school is named after a local elder and educator.
- 2010** **Toronto Purchase and Brant Tract Claims Settlement**  
8 Oct: The Toronto Purchase Claim and the Brant Tract Claim were settled jointly for \$145 Million.
- 2013** **"Nimaawanji-idimin Kiinwi Maanjwegamik" Officially Opened**  
The Community Centre was constructed as a gathering place for band sponsored activities and other events held within the community.
- 2015** **Rouge Tract Claim**  
The Rouge Tract Claim was filed against the Governments of Ontario and Canada as the MNCFN asserted unextinguished Aboriginal title to the Rouge River Valley.  
**Pan American Games**  
The MNCFN was designated the host First Nation of the Pan Am Games held in Toronto.
- 2016** **Mississaugas of the Credit Water Claim**  
21 Sep: A claim was filed against the Governments of Ontario and Canada in which the MNCFN asserted unextinguished Aboriginal title to all water, lands under the water, and flood-plains in their Territory.  
**Signing of the Mississauga Accord**  
29 Oct: Alderville First Nation, Mississauga 8, Hiawatha First Nation, Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation and the Mississaugas of the Credit sign an accord signifying a new era of unity and cooperation among the Mississauga Nations.



Wampum Belt—Treaty of Niagara



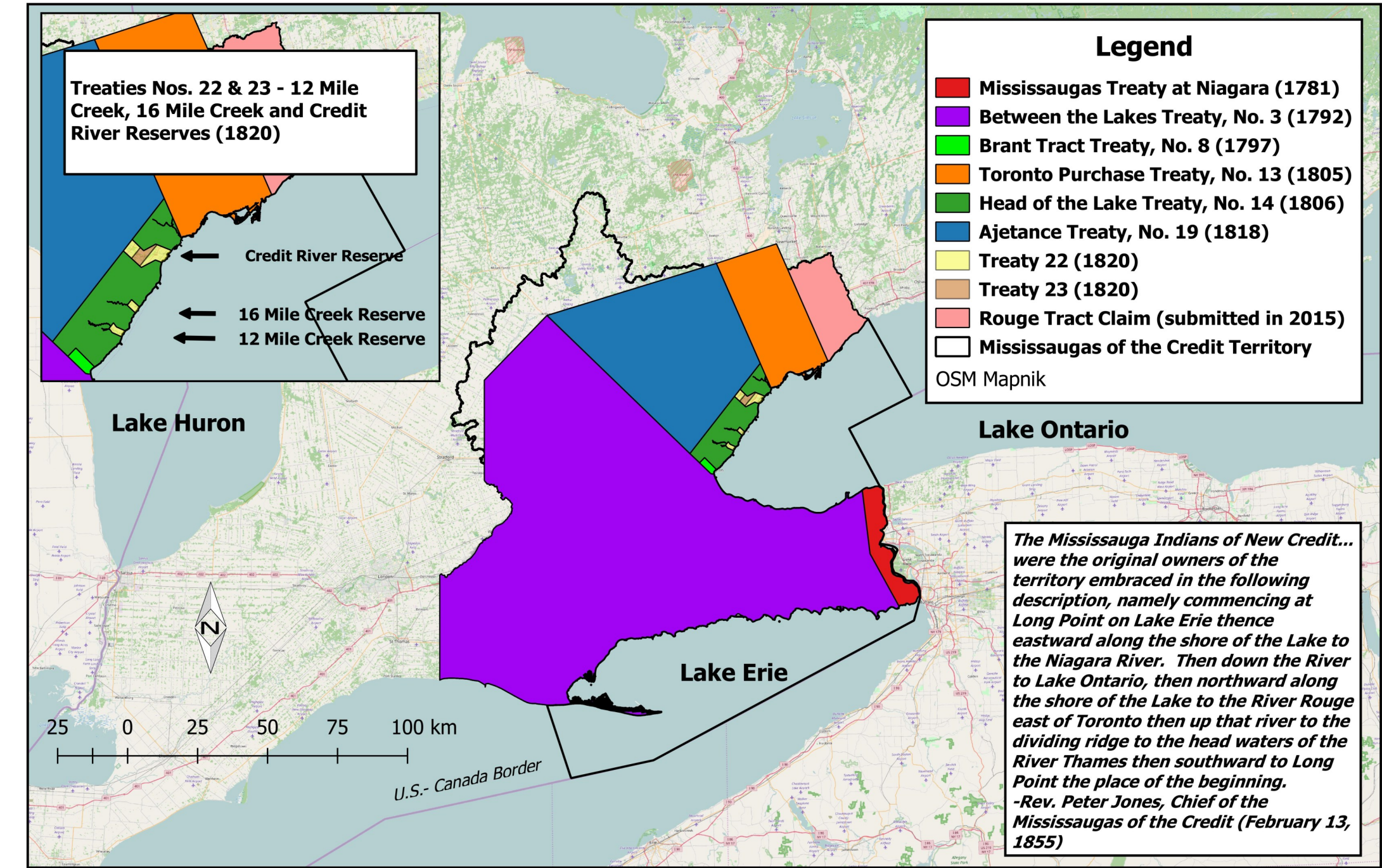
New Credit Council House



Credit River Mission Village 1826-1827



Daniel, Samuel, Peter, Wesley, Elias and Herbert Laforme joined the 114th Battalion "Brock's Rangers" in World War I.



Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation Treaties, 1781-1820 and Rouge Tract Claim, 2015