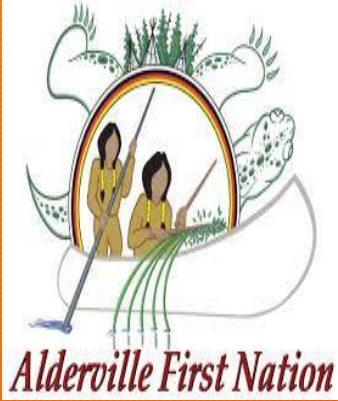


Retrieved from:
<https://labrc.com/first-nation/alderville/>



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<https://labrc.com/first-nation/beausoleil/>



Retrieved from:
<https://mishkodeh.org/community-investing-2-6m-to-upgrade-georgina-island-water-treatment-plant-1-35483372cache=tluektyk>



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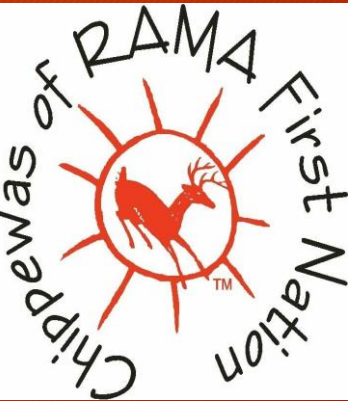
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<https://labrc.com/first-nation/hiawatha-fn/>



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Retrieved from: <https://labrc.com/first-nation/mnjikaning-chippewas-of-rama-fn/>



Homelands: Oshawa

Ontario, Canada

INDG 1001
By: Maylyn Hayes



Land Acknowledgment

- I want to acknowledge and express my gratitude to the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Anishinaabeg and the signatories of the Williams Treaties, for caring for the land that I live on, Oshawa. Many First Nations, Inuit, and Metis people still call Oshawa home, and I am grateful to be able to do the same. Land acknowledgements are vital for reconciliation because they provoke thought about the true history of colonialism, reveal specific locations' traditional territories, and express appreciation towards Indigenous peoples while hinting that change is needed, even still today.

Retrieved from: <https://newnuclear-darlington.weebly.com/aboriginal-consultation.html>



Retrieved from: <https://www.vecteezy.com/vector-art/29445463-location-vector-icon-sign-and-symbol-illustration-with-the-lettering-of-you-are-here-pointer-flat-vector-art-on-yellow-background>



Retrieved from: <https://www.airqualityontario.com/history/station.php?stationid=45026>

Meaning of “Oshawa”



- Anishinaabemowin (Ojibwe language)
- Oshawa = A Crossing Place
- “the point at the crossing of the stream where the canoe was exchanged for the trail”





1350-1450

Which Indigenous Nations Lived Here?

Iroquois

- Ancestral Wendat (aka Huron)

Where?

- Rouge River to Prince Edward County along Lake Ontario's Northern Shore

History Excavated



• MacLeod Site

- Rossland Rd and Thorton Rd
- 1967
- Local resident found broken pottery pieces in topsoil
- Ancestral Wendat village
 - Several longhouses
 - Surrounded by palisade
 - 18,000 artifacts (ceramics, lithic stone and bone)

• Grandview Site

- Taunton Road and West of Grandview Street North
- 1992-1993
- during a subdivision construction → salvage excavation
- Large Wendat Village remains
 - 12 longhouses
 - 11,000 artifacts

Sustaining Life

- Agriculture
- Wild roots and plants
- Hunting (deer)
- Fishing
- “Carrying Places”
 - Connects Lake Ontario to Lakes Scugog, Simcoe and Kawartha Lakes
 - Branches follow Harmony Creek and Oshawa Creek
 - Follows today’s Simcoe Street
- Canoe and portage
- Groups would gather at the Oshawa creek every spring/fall to fish (salmon)



Truth Revealed

- 1380
- Group of Iroquois from Duffins Creek area (Toronto) and Rouge River migrated East to Harmony Creek at the Grandview Site
- 1450 abandoned the Grandview Site → settled MacLeod Site
- (5.5 km West)
- At the end of the sixteenth century they migrated north into Huron-Wendat territory.
- The Mississaugas used the trail at some point after 1700 and it was in use in 1795



Treaties

- Johnson-Butler Treaty
 - 1788: crown representatives and certain Anishinaabe peoples
 - Where? North Shore of Lake Ontario from eastern Toronto to East of Bay of Quinte
 - “Gunshot Treaty” (distance gunshot could be heard)
- Williams Treaties
 - 1923: Signed by seven Anishinaabe First Nations and the Crown representatives
 - Treaty Commissioner A.S. Williams led Canada in addressing lands that had not been surrendered via treaty
 - Where? Williams Treaties covered the northern shore of Lake Ontario to Lake Nipissing

Indian Treaty



Articles of a Treaty

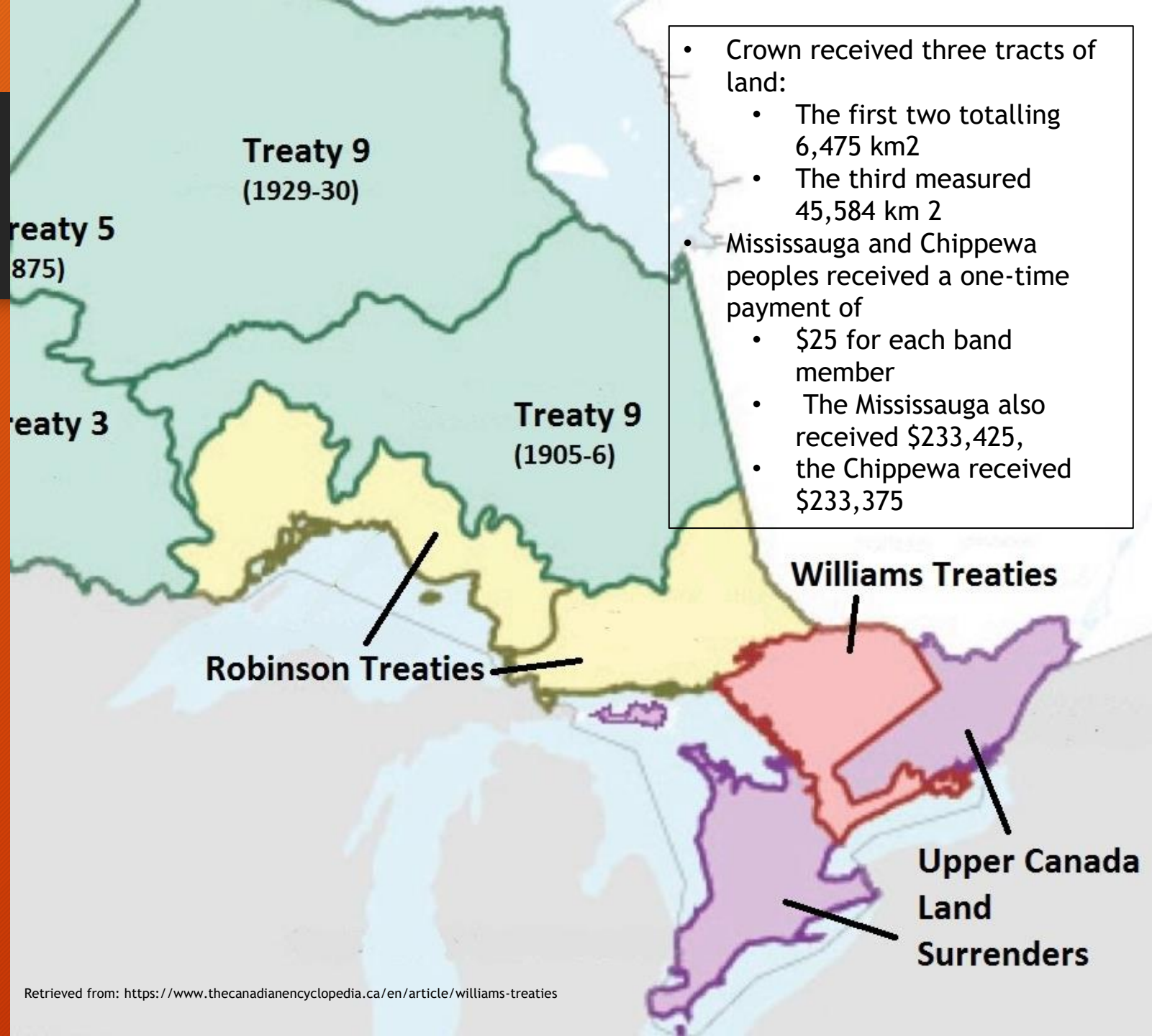
made and concluded on the Fifteenth day of November
in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Nine
Hundred and Twenty-three, Between His Most
Gracious Majesty, George the Fifth, of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King,
Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, by His
Commissioners, Angus Seymour Williams, of the City
of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, Barrister
at law, and Departmental Solicitor of the Department
of Indian Affairs: Robert Victor Sinclair, of the said
City of Ottawa, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Counsel
learned in the law, and Uriah McFadden of the City
of Sault Sainte Marie, in the said Province, Esquire,
one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law, the
said Angus Seymour Williams, Chairman of the
said Commission, representing the Dominion of
Canada, and the said Robert Victor Sinclair
and Uriah McFadden, representing the Province
of Ontario. Of the One Part, and the members of
the Mississauga Tribe, inhabiting, as members
of Bands thereof, reserves at

Johnson-Butler Purchase

- Land surrenders were “negotiated” by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs Sir John Johnson and his subordinate, Colonel John Butler, with the Indigenous representatives
- Two meetings held with Johnson and the Mississauga Chiefs
 - Bay of Quinte, attended by 626 people
 - York, attended by 391 people
- received £2,000 in ammunition, muskets and tobacco from Johnson
 - a reward for the Indigenous peoples’ services during the American Revolutionary War and their loyalty to Britain
 - Later reinterpreted as payment for the land
- Land surrenders were poorly documented
 - A blank deed was drawn up in 1787 to cover them, but important details, such as the Indigenous nations involved, terms of payment and boundaries of the territory in question were never inserted.
 - Required another 135 years to resolve, with the signing of the Williams Treaties in 1923

William's Treaties

- Transferred over 20,000 km² of land in south-central Ontario to the Crown;
- Anishinaabe First Nations interpretation:
 - Guaranteed their right to hunt and fish on the territory
 - Indigenous signatories received one-time cash payments
- Federal and Provincial Governments interpreted the treaty differently
- legal disputes and negotiations between the three parties about land rights



Controversial History



Artist: Jay Soule; Retrieved from: <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/canada/toronto/article-artist-jay-soule-uses-toronto-as-a-canvas-for-his-indigenous-art-and/>

- No negotiations preceded the signing of the Williams Treaties in 1923
- Chippewa and Mississauga peoples, who had no legal representation at the treaty talks
- Why the rush? Ontario was already using most of the territory in question
- The government aimed to extinguish the Chippewa and the Mississauga's title to the lands
- Money exchanged made up a fraction of their land's estimated value and was a one-time payment instead of an annual payment
- Surrendered hunting and fishing rights to off-reserve lands
- Historian Peggy J. Blair believes certain Indigenous rights from the written text of the Williams Treaties purposefully by the Ontario government to further white settlement

New Negotiations

- 2018
- The Williams Treaties First Nations and the Governments of Ontario and Canada came to a final agreement, settling litigation about land surrenders and related harvesting rights.
- The negotiated settlement agreement:
 - Recognition of pre-existing treaty harvesting rights for First Nations members in certain treaty areas
 - Financial compensation
 - \$666 million federal and \$444 million provincial payments
 - Federal and provincial apologies for the William Treaties' negative impacts on First Nations
 - Additional reserve lands each First Nation can acquire and apply to add up to 11,000 acres to their reserve land base

Who are the Williams Treaties First Nations?



Looking ahead...

Continue to work together as partners to:



**fully implement
the settlement**



**renew ongoing
treaty relationship**



**foster reconciliation
and understanding**



Oshawa Now

- 2016 Statistics Canada Census
 - 2.4% of Oshawa's population identified as "Aboriginal"
 - 35.2% (1,785 out of 8,965) had Registered or Treaty Indian status, defined by the Indian Act
- 2017
- "A Carrying Place" Exhibit in Oshawa Museum
 - Showcases objects recovered from the Grandview and MacLeod archeological sites and interprets the culture of the ancestral Wendat that lived in this area from 1380 - 1450 CE, and it examines the arrival and impact of European immigrants.
- June 2022
 - Oshawa City Council recognized and acknowledged the T.R.C.'s Calls to Action and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (U.N.D.R.I.P.).

Oshawa's Land Acknowledgement

"We recognize that Oshawa is steeped in rich Indigenous history and is now present-day home to many First Nations, Inuit and Métis people."

"As a municipality, we are crossing over. We are committed to understanding the truth of our shared history, acknowledging our role in addressing the negative impacts that colonization continues to have on Indigenous Peoples, developing reciprocal relationships, and taking meaningful action toward reconciliation."

We are all Treaty people."

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