

**The Chippewas of Saugeen First Nation, et al v The Attorney General of Canada, et al
Defendants (Court File No.: 94-CQ-50872 CM)**

**Chippewas of Nawash First Nation and Saugeen First Nation v Attorney General of
Canada, et al (Court File No.: 03-CV-261134CM1)**

APPENDIX B

PLAINTIFF'S TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Date	Event	Reference <i>para(s) in final argument</i>
≈ 12,000 years ago	The earliest signs of human presence on SONTL	443
9,100 years ago	Breach of the Nadoway-Gros Cap Barrier.	420
3,000 to 10,000 years ago	The earliest Odawa markers present on SONTL.	441 and 446
1500s	First known Petun presence in (the eastern part of) SONTL, near what is now Collingwood.	447
1615	Champlain is first European known to have entered Georgian Bay; he was met by 300 Anishinaabe warriors, who he named “cheveux relevées” because of their hairstyle.	466
1616	Champlain sees some of the same Anishinaabe warriors in a village on SONTL.	469
1648	Start of the Haudenosaunee Wars - Petun and Huron-Wendat are dispersed from Georgian Bay. SON becomes involved in the conflict when they come to the aid of their Huron-Wendat allies.	474 and 475(a)
1701	End of the Haudenosaunee Wars - the Haudenosaunee are pushed out of the Upper Great Lakes region by the Anishinaabek and their allies. The Haudenosaunee retreat to south of Great Lakes/St Lawrence River and Anishinaabek are present in the Upper Great Lakes region, including SONTL.	475(d) and 476
1701	Great Peace of Montreal, formally ending the Haudenosaunee Wars.	475(d)
1756-1763	Seven Years' War between British and French. At the beginning of the War, most Anishinaabek allied with the French. However, after suffering military losses, the British made an effort to win the allegiance, or at least neutrality, of Indigenous Nations. As a result, by the end of the War, most Anishinaabek were neutral.	492 to 494 [see also Exhibit 3925, p. 2]
1760	End of French-British conflict in North America; British occupy several former French forts, including at Detroit.	497

Date	Event	Reference <i>para(s) in final argument</i>
1761	Treaty reached between some Anishinaabe Nations and the British at Detroit.	507 and 508
1763	Treaty of Paris, formally ending British-French Seven Years War. Assertion of British sovereignty over SONTL (and other territory).	497 and 513
1763	British in military conflict in the Great Lakes with Indigenous alliance led by Odawa Chief Pontiac (referred to in argument as “Pontiac’s War”). Over the course of the war, the British lost control of nine of their 12 fort, and two others, Forts Pitt and Detroit, were subject to prolonged sieges.	519 and 548
1763	Royal Proclamation – SONTL are within the “Territories reserved as aforesaid for the Use of the said Indians.”	569
1764	Treaty of Niagara - About 2000 Indigenous persons from about 19 Indigenous Nations, and the British, were present. This marks the end of the military conflict between the British and the Upper Great Lakes Anishinaabek.	577 and 580
1774	Quebec Act - SONTL included in the boundaries of the Province of Quebec.	868
1788	First British survey of Georgian Bay done by Captain Gother Mann.	622
1791	Province of Quebec split into Upper Canada and Lower Canada. SONTL included in the boundaries of Upper Canada.	869
1812	War of 1812-1814; most Anishinaabek allied with the British to fight the United States.	623 to 625
1820s	First maps of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay of sufficient quality to be used for navigation produced by Lieutenant Henry Bayfield.	622
1832	SON grants a licence to Alexander McGregor to occupy an island called McGregor’s Fishing Island for fishing purposes.	630(a)
1834	SON leases the Fishing Islands to the Huron Fishing Company.	630(b)
August 9, 1836	Treaty 45½ is concluded with SON during the distribution of presents at Manitoulin Island.	656
1840	Union Act - Upper and Lower Canada are merged into the United Province of Canada, with SONTL within the boundaries of what was called Canada West.	870
1847	Declaration by Her Majesty in favour of SON respecting the Peninsula and islands within seven miles of its shore.	271
1849	87 soldiers are dispatched to Mica Bay to put down Indigenous resistance to a mining project.	770(a)

Date		Event	Reference <i>para(s) in final argument</i>
1850		An Act for the Protection of the Indians in Upper Canada from Imposition and the Property Occupied or Enjoyed by them from Trespass and Injury is passed by the Province of Canada.	693(b)
1851		By proclamation, the 1850 Act for the Protection of the Indians in Upper Canada from Imposition and the Property Occupied or Enjoyed by them from Trespass and Injury is extended to apply to the reserve on the Peninsula and offshore islands.	693(b)
1851		Treaty No. 67 effects a surrender of a half-mile strip of land along the southern boundary of the Peninsula reserve.	788 and 790
1852-1853		T.G. Anderson and others make several more requests to SON for surrenders of portions of the Peninsula. Each time, SON refuses.	797
1854	June 19	Laurence Oliphant appointed as Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.	816
1854	June 22	T.G. Anderson writes to Laurence Oliphant about the project to seek a surrender of the Peninsula noting he has “repeatedly endeavoured to effect this desirable object without success.”	797(h)
1854	June 28	Laurence Oliphant responds to T.G. Anderson, indicating the Governor General has agreed with Anderson’s plan to seek a surrender of the entire Peninsula.	797(h)
1854	July 5	J.W. Keating met with a joint council meeting of Saugeen and Owen’s Sound Indians to propose the surrender of 50 miles square north of the Saugeen River for the sole purpose of the land being sold to a group of businessmen of whom Keating was one.	797(i), Appendix E, Tab 53, para. 19
1854	July 10	Owen Sound and Saugeen Joint Council reject Keating’s proposal.	797(i) [see also Exhibit 2096]
1854	August 2	T.G. Anderson met with SON in Owen Sound. He sought a surrender of the vast majority of the Peninsula. SON refused. T.G. Anderson then threatened that if SON did not surrender their lands, the government would not take the trouble to help them and would take their lands without their consent. He also threatened that if SON did not agree, white settlers would take their land in any event.	799, 800, 807 and 809

Date	Event	Reference <i>para(s) in final argument</i>
	In response to this threat, SON offered to surrender an “inland wedge” of approximately 60,000 acres in the southern portion of the Peninsula.	
1854	August 2 Land Surveyor Charles Rankin writes to T.G. Anderson about SON’s proposal to surrender an inland wedge of approximately 60,000 acres. He notes that the northern portion of the Peninsula “probably contains but little that can be cultivated, being believed to be very rocky”.	837
1854	August 16 Anderson provided a report to Superintendent General of Indian Affairs Laurence Oliphant of the events at the council meeting of August 2. He recommended taking a surrender of the vast majority of the Peninsula without SON’s consent.	810
1854	September 24 Laurence Oliphant left Quebec City to travel to Saugeen to negotiate a surrender.	824(a)
1854	October 12 Laurence Oliphant arrived at Saugeen. The Chiefs of the Saugeen band were not present at Saugeen on Oliphant’s arrival. Oliphant sent messengers to them. Similarly Oliphant sent messengers to the Chiefs of the Nawash and Colpoys Bay bands.	824(b)
1854	October 13 The Chiefs of the Saugeen band returned to their village on the afternoon of October 13, 1854. Oliphant immediately met with Chief Alexander Madwayosh to discuss Oliphant’s proposal for a surrender. Shortly after Oliphant’s meeting with Chief Madwayosh, the Chiefs of the Nawash band arrived at Saugeen. Anxious to allow them not to consult amongst themselves, Oliphant called a council meeting at the Methodist church in Saugeen at 7 p.m. Oliphant presented his proposal and debated it with Chief Madwayosh. He “represents [to SON] the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility” of preventing the encroachment of squatters on their reserves. Oliphant left the treaty council for one hour. When he returned, the Saugeen Ojibway accepted the surrender in principle. Discussion continued on terms. Oliphant drew out the terms, and read it out to those present.	824(c)-(e)
1854	October 14 Treaty 72 was signed at 1 a.m.	824(f)

Date		Event	Reference <i>para(s) in final argument</i>
1854	October 14	Oliphant issued a notice that no squatters will be allowed upon the land recently surrendered to the Crown by Treaty 72 and directs that the land be surveyed without delay. He wrote to Sheriff Snider (also written as Schneider or Schneiber) seeking his assistance in keeping squatters off the Peninsula.	824(g) [see also Exhibit 2175, p.15]
1854	November 3	Oliphant reported to Governor General Lord Elgin on the treaty negotiations and his plan to use the proceeds of the sale of the Peninsula to fund the Indian Department.	818 and 819
1854 and on		Lands in the Treaty 72 area were surveyed. Most of the lands surveyed were sold to private persons. However, by 1870, almost half the surrendered lands remained unsold.	839 and 874
1855		Lord Bury offers military assistance to the surveyors who were surveying the newly surrendered Peninsula that were facing resistance by SON.	770(b)
1860		An Act Respecting the Management of Indian Lands and Property results in the administration of Indian Affairs in the Province of Canada being fully devolved from Imperial control to provincial control.	871
1867		Confederation - SONTL included in the boundaries of the Province of Ontario.	872