

A house, believed to be that of Bonnie Bressette's father Bruce George, being moved from Stoney Point to Kettle Point in 1942. Stoney Point became the army camp after the land was seized under the *War Measures Act*.



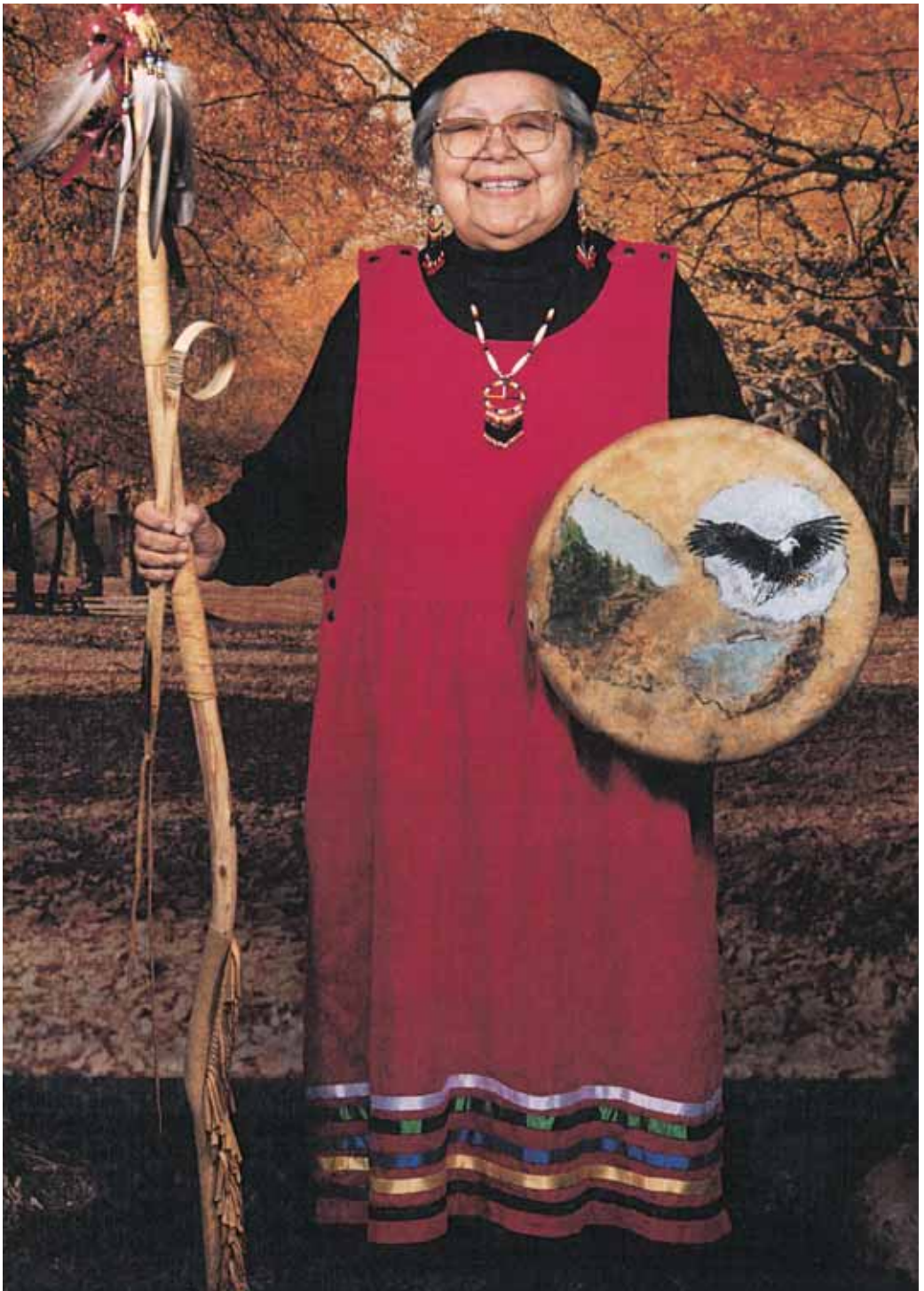
Stoney Point School (approx. 1910) The teacher is Miss Weaver from Sarnia.
Top row, left to right: Annie (Henry) Elijah, Mabel Johnson, John Johnson, Julia White, Frances Fanny White, Wellington Elijah.
Bottom row, left to right: Alma Wilde, Cecilia Wilde, Bessie Henry, Betsy White, Violet Johnson, Rosie Henry, Pearl Johnson. *Left corner:* Sarah George and Sheldon Cloud.



Clifford George and his grandmother, Hanna Bressette. The photo was taken just after he returned from overseas (1945).
Inset: Clifford George.



Kenneth George, Clifford's brother who also served in the army in World War II.



Christina Melva George, Marcia Simon's mother, wearing a red jumper with the four sacred colours embroidered on the hem. She is carrying a hand drum used for singing and a staff.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 14th day of APRIL, 1942.

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS the Minister of National Defence states that the Quartermaster-General has reported,

That it is necessary to provide an advanced training centre in Military District No. 1;

That a suitable site has been located comprising approximately 2240 acres on the Stony Point Indian Reserve lying between the Blue-water Highway and Lake Huron, Ontario;

That negotiations towards the acquisition of this site were entered into by the Real Estate Advisor of the Department of National Defence and the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources acting on behalf of the Indian Band on the Reserve in question;

That it was considered that the sum of \$50,000 would, in the circumstances, be fair and reasonable compensation, which sum would include the cost of moving the Indian families, their buildings, chattels, etc., off the Reserve, together with the further condition that, if, subsequent to the termination of the war, the property was not required by the Department of National Defence, negotiations would then be entered into to transfer the same back to the Indians at a reasonable price to be determined by mutual agreement;

That, pursuant to the provisions of the Indian Act, these proposals were laid before a meeting of the Indian band in question convened for that purpose, but the said band rejected the same by a vote of 59 against and 13 in favour of said proposals and it does not appear likely that the acquisition of the property in question can be effected by way of negotiation;

The Honourable
The Minister of Mines and
Resources.

That/

That, as the establishment of an advanced training centre in the locality in question is a matter of military expediency and as the site in question is the only one suitable for that purpose, it is in the public interest and for the efficient prosecution of the war desirable that the lands in question be acquired and to enable this to be done it is necessary that the provisions of the War Measures Act be invoked and the Quartermaster-General and the Acting Deputy Minister (Army) have recommended accordingly;

That funds will be provided in the vote for War Appropriation 1942-43;

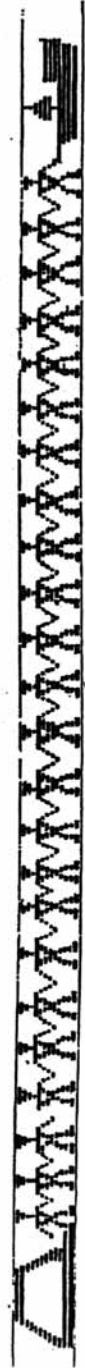
NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other act, law or regulation, is pleased to order and doth hereby order that an area comprising approximately 2340 acres on the Stony Point Indian Reserve lying between the Bluewater Highway and Lake Huron, Ontario, be appropriated for use by the Department of National Defence.

His Excellency in Council, on the same recommendation, is further pleased, hereby, to authorize the Real Estate Adviser, Department of National Defence, to continue negotiations with the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources respecting the compensation to be payable to the Indians on the said Reserve who, on the appropriation thereof, will be required to vacate, the maximum amount involved, including the cost of removal, not to exceed \$50,000, and, in the event of it not being possible to reach an agreement in respect of the amount of compensation to be paid, the amount so payable then to be determined by the Exchequer Court in the manner provided under the said War Measures Act.

Sgd. A. D. P. Heaney,

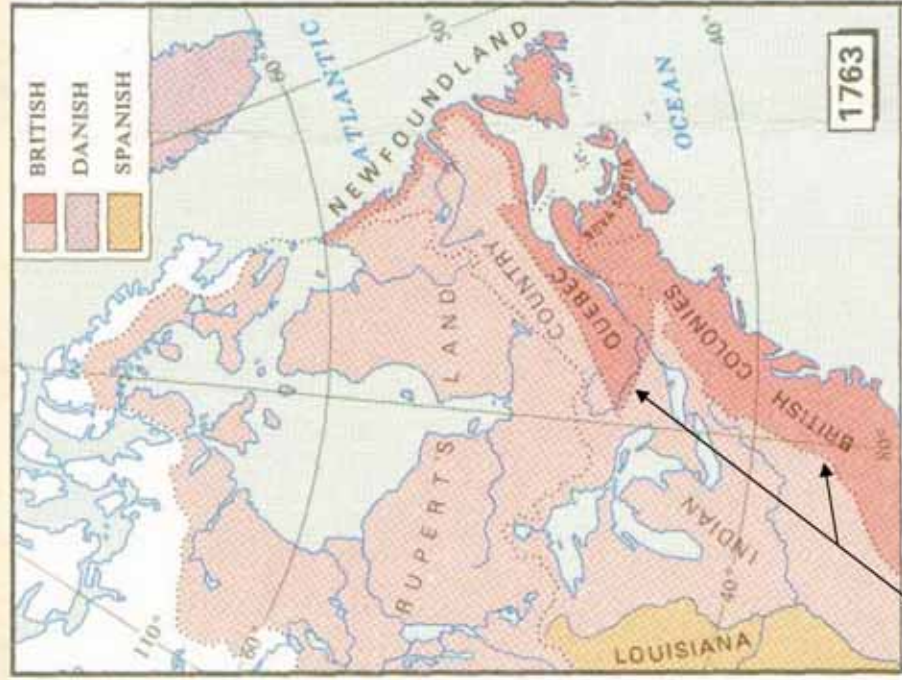
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Treaty of Niagara, 1764



The two wampum belts offered by the British to consummate its alliance with the Anishnabek people.

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.

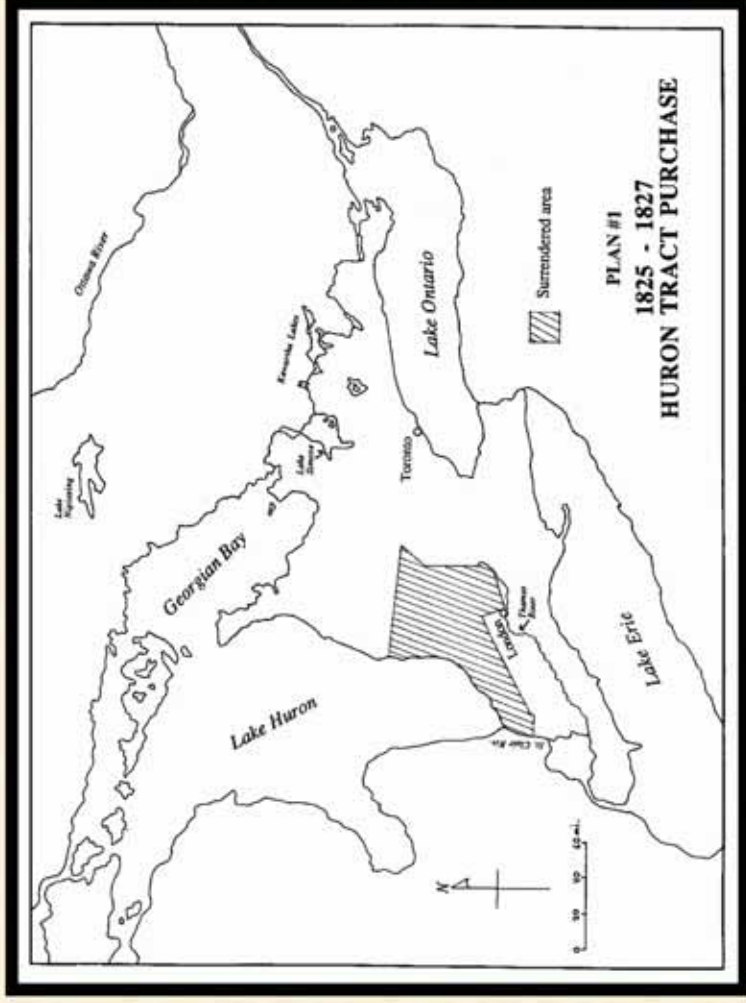


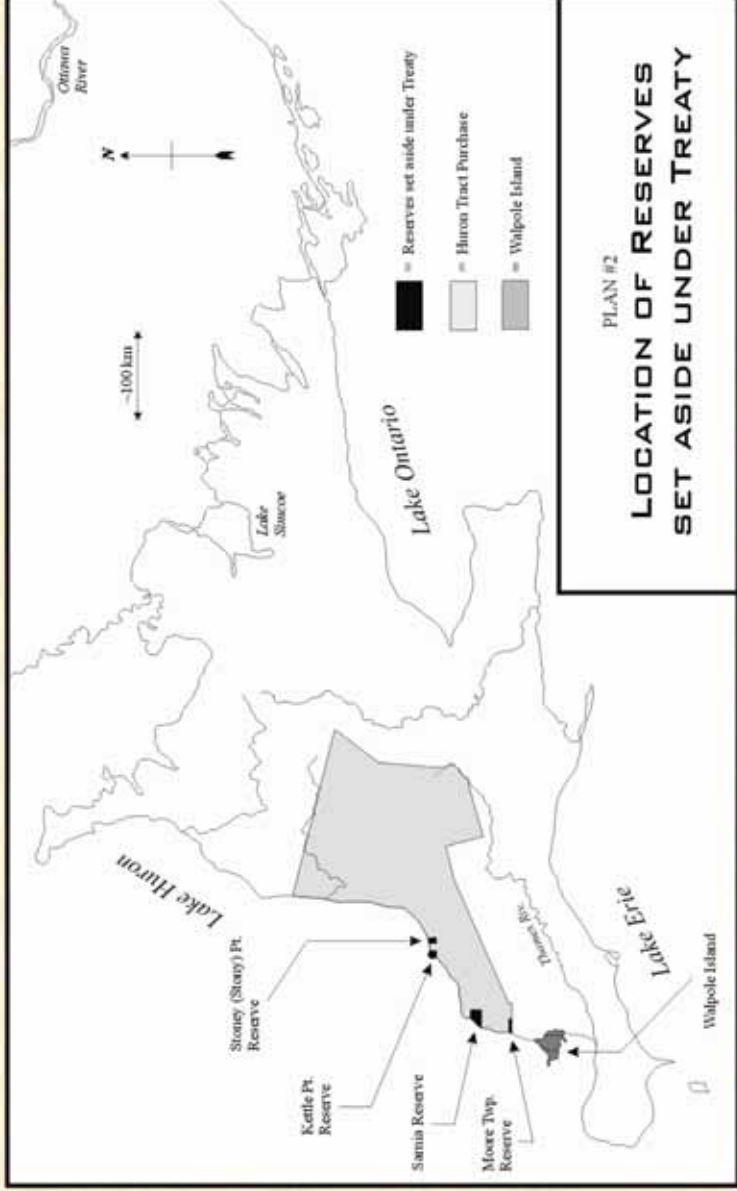
"Territorial Evolution of Canada",
Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1969

Proclamation Line

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)



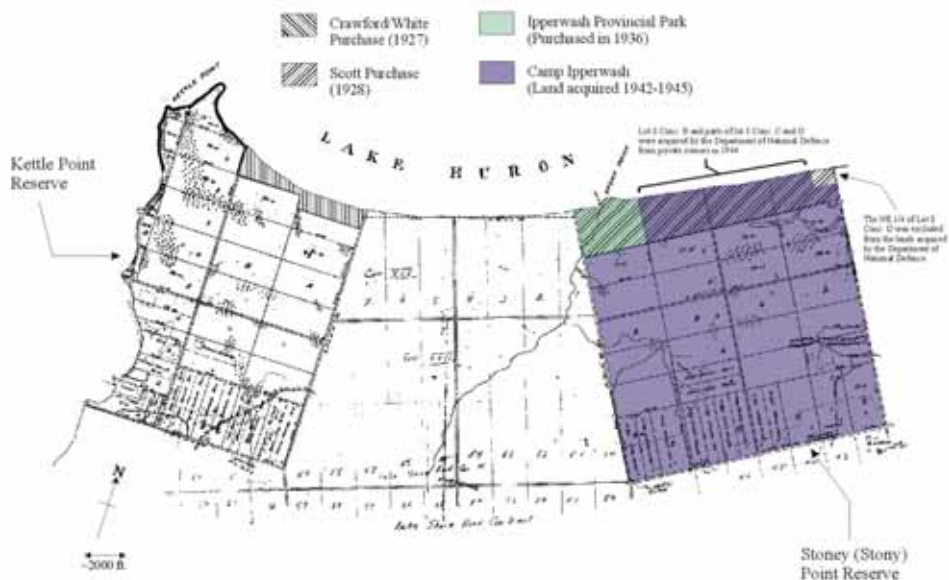


The Chiefs selected four tracts of land to be reserved for their exclusive use:

- Upper Reserve on the St. Clair River (Samia) 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

**PLAN #3 SURRENDERS FROM THE
KETTLE AND STONEY POINT RESERVES**

PLAN #3
**SURRENDERS FROM THE
KETTLE AND STONEY POINT RESERVES**



Modified from W. S. Davidson's 1900 plan of survey (CLSR #T-290)

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 STONEY 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.

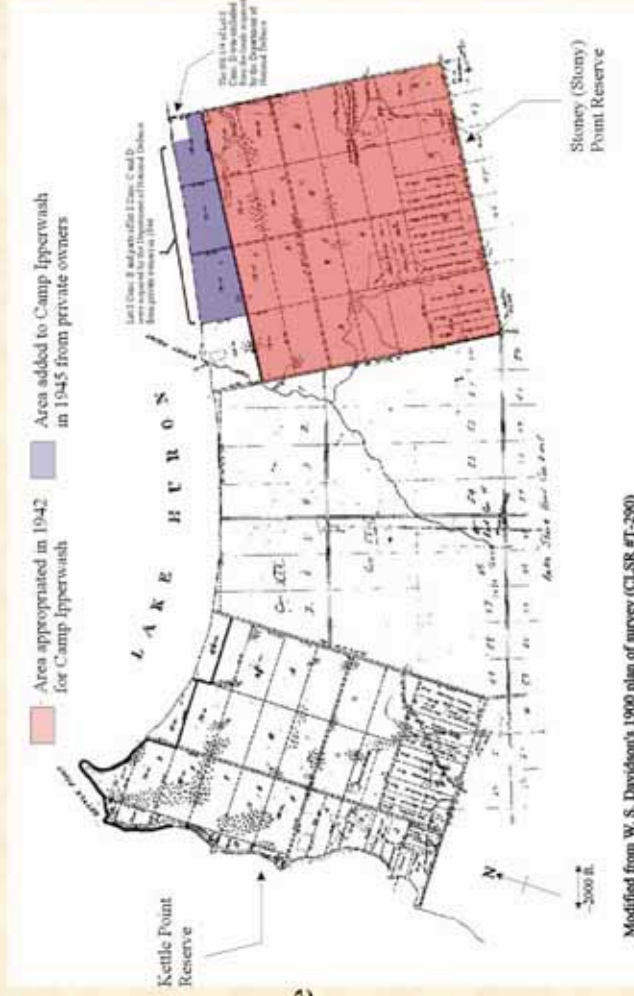
AREA PURCHASED FOR IPPERWASH PROVINCIAL PARK IN 1932



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

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.