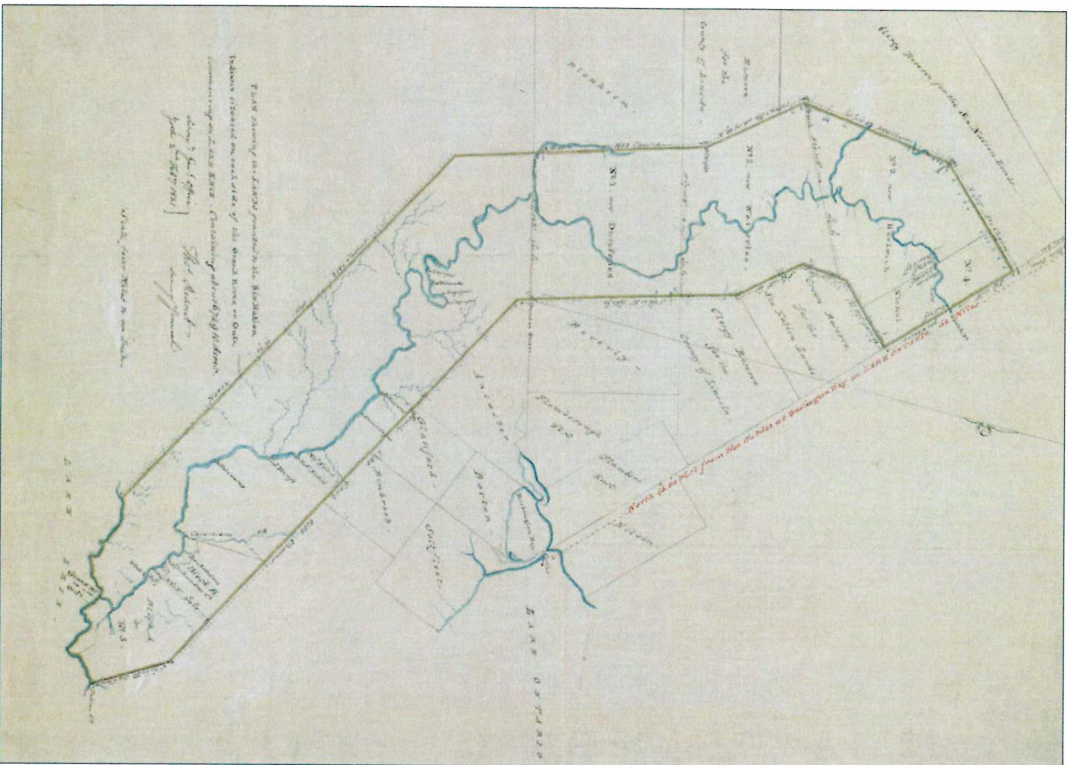


"Plan shewing the Lands granted to the Six Nation Indians, situated on each side of the Grand River, or Cuse, commencing on Lake Erie, containing about 674,910 Acres. Thos. Ridout Surveyor General, survey Gen. Office York 2nd February 1821." (Library and Archives Canada. MiKAN 4129506).



19 (Department of Indigenous and Northern Affairs 2016; Filice 2018; Surtees 1984). In order to clarify the boundaries of the tract, the Crown appointed surveyor Augustus Jones to complete a survey of the Haldimand Tract in 1791. In so doing, Jones redefined the borders of the Six Nations' land parcel. This included defining the northern limit of the Haldimand Tract as Jones Base line near the Town of Fergus in the Township of Centre Wellington. In addition, Jones established straight-lined boundaries, rather than sinuous boundaries following every curve in the river, which can still be seen in today's municipal boundaries. Six Nations and Joseph Brant were not in agreement with this new definition and petitioned the government for control over the tract. This eventually led to the 1793 Simcoe Patent which defined the rules of land ownership and leasing within the revised 30,000 acres of land provided to Six Nations. This 1793 patent did not address those lands northeast of the Jones Base line and continues to be a source of dispute between Six Nations and the Crown.

The difference between the original land grant of the Haldimand Proclamation and the Simcoe Patent was significant. Not only did the new territory remove the upper 275,000 acres of the tract north of Jones Baseline, Jones' redefinition of the boundaries along the portions of the Haldimand Tract within the Treaty 3 lands did not consistently provide 6 miles on either side of the Grand River. Six Nations of the Grand River contend that they were not involved in the renegotiation of this land and therefore the redefined territory is not consistent with the terms of the original land grant. In particular, it is the view of Six Nations of the Grand River that it was the responsibility of the Crown to provide the land that was agreed to in the Haldimand Proclamation (Six Nations of the Grand River 2019, 2020).

Following the establishment of the Haldimand Tract, Six Nations of the Grand River began to negotiate leases within the Haldimand Tract as a means of generating income for the community. In 1796, the Six Nations agreed to share 302,907 acres of land in North and South Dumfries, Waterloo, Woolwich,

Pikington, and Nichol townships. These transactions were made under the understanding that this would provide a continuous revenue stream for the Confederacy and that these represented long term leases rather than formal land sales (Six Nations of the Grand River 2019). The Crown was responsible for administering these funds which Six Nations of the Grand River argue they never received. Many of the leases were confirmed by the Crown in 1834-5, although unauthorized sales and squatting by settlers remained a significant issue (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005). In 1841, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Samuel P. Jarvis, informed the Six Nations of the Grand River that the only way to keep white intruders off their land would be for the Crown to manage these lands on behalf of the Nation, to be administered for their sole benefit. Under this plan, the Six Nations of the Grand River would retain lands that they actually occupied and a reserve of approximately 20,000 acres, near the present-day city of Brantford. This transfer of land to the Crown was made by the Six Nations in January 1841 (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005).

This history and those surrenders are still contested by the Confederacy and there are currently 29 specific land claims that have been filed by the Six Nations of the Grand River with the federal government in regard to lands within the Haldimand Tract (Johnston 1964; Lytwyn 2005; Six Nations of the Grand River 2019).

#### Ajeteance Purchase / Treaty 19 (1819)

The Ajeteance purchase, or Treaty 19, included 648,000 acres of land occupying portions of present-day Halton and Peel Regions as well as Dufferin and Wellington Counties. The treaty is surrounded by Treaty 3 (1784/1792) to the west, Treaty 14 (1806) to the south, Treaty 13 (1788/1805) to the east, and Treaty 18 (1818) to the north (Government of Canada 2016). This area was the last large tract of land ceded by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, following the settlement of the Head of the Lake purchase (Treaty 14) in 1806. By 1818, the Mississaugas were experiencing a rapid decline in population due to

