



Land Acknowledgments: Related Primitive Dataset to Study Defamation, Slander, Libel, and Tracing the Source of Origin

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grandback.org/land-acknowledgments



Land Acknowledgments (A Golden Thread): Related Primitive Dataset to Study Defamation, Slander, Libel, and Tracing the Source of Origin

- *"How devastating words can be when they are false, under the law a person who makes a false statement about someone else can be held responsible, that's because words matter" - Benjamin Chow (A.H. v J.D 2022)*
- *An Arizona priest who gave thousands of invalid baptisms by changing a single word The Catholic Diocese of Phoenix found that Rev. Andres Arango had been incorrectly saying "we baptize" instead of "I baptize." The error made thousands of baptisms and subsequent sacraments invalid. (<https://dphx.org/valid-baptisms>)*
- *"Land acknowledgment isn't symbolic, It is our true history." Governor-General of Canada Mary Jeannie May Simon CC CMM COM OQ CD FRCGS*

The '**Golden Thread**' is a metaphor for the decisions, data/analytical processes, technology, and human behavior that link strategy and results. Each bend, twist, and cut of the thread reduces the quality of the gold delivered at the end of the process. Golden thread (law), is a legal judgment famous for iterating the duty inherent on the Prosecution to prove the prisoner's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Beyond a reasonable doubt is a legal standard of proof required to validate a criminal conviction in most adversarial legal systems. This is widely known as the fundamental principle or "golden thread" of Canadian criminal law that is related to the burden of proof.

Land acknowledgments are attempts to recognize a place's traditional indigenous territories in an honest and historically accurate manner. They can be delivered verbally or visually: consider signage, formal statements, brief theatre presentations, or simple spoken-word greetings.

The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples issued its final report in 1996, outlining a 20-year plan to improve the lives of indigenous peoples in Canada, ending in 2016. The report made no bones about the fact that the Canadian government is an illegitimate form of government. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada began work in 2008 and released its final report in 2017.

Inspired by the 94 recommended calls to action contained in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, land acknowledgments are now viewed as a necessary first step toward honoring the original occupants of a place. They also help Canadians recognize and respect Indigenous peoples' inherent kinship beliefs when it comes to the land, especially since those memories have been bombarded and beliefs were harmfully restricted for so long.

Many organizations now call on employees to incorporate such statements not only at events but in email signatures, videos, syllabuses, and so on. Organizations provide resources to facilitate these efforts, including pronunciation guides and video examples.

Some land acknowledgments are constructed in collaboration with the displaced. However, historical and anthropological evidence shows that many contemporary land acknowledgments communicate false ideas about the history of dispossession and the current realities of colonization, both intentionally and unintentionally. These ideas have the potential to harm Indigenous peoples, as well as national and cultural resurgence.

Land acknowledgments that do address the underlying root of the trauma of “colonial domination”, “alien occupation”, “racist régimes”, “dispossession of land” and “deprivation of economic and social rights” might show a basic level of understanding, but the next level is a true unqualified apology. There is a possibility that an even greater trauma or serious issue can arise from getting it wrong today. What if these land acknowledgments do more harm than good? What if certain people are purposefully excluded? So far we are at the beginning of this self-regulated moral experiment, so time will tell.

Defamation is an area of law that provides a civil remedy when someone's words end up causing harm to your reputation or your livelihood. Libel is a written or published defamatory statement, while slander is defamation that is spoken by the defendant.

If defamation is repeated without privilege and without permission, the person who repeated the statement and caused the harm is liable.

To prove defamation, a plaintiff must show four things:

1. a false statement purporting to be fact, without justification, privilege, or other defense;
2. publication or communication of that statement to a third person; and
3. fault amounting to at least negligence; and
4. damages or serious financial loss

Generally, a harmful statement will not amount to libel or slander, if one of the following defences applies:

1. Made only to the person it is about; and
2. True statements; and
3. Absolute privilege applies to statements made in court or in parliament; and
4. Qualified privilege protects statements made non-maliciously and for well-meaning reasons; and
5. Fair comment; and
6. Responsible communication of matters of public interest.

Truth is an absolute defense to a defamation claim. Keep in mind that the truth may be difficult and expensive to prove. Can my opinion be defamatory? No — but merely labeling a statement as your "opinion" does not make it so. Courts look at whether a reasonable reader or listener could understand the statement as asserting a statement of verifiable fact. (A verifiable fact is one capable of being proven true or false.) Generally, anyone who repeats someone else's statements is just as responsible for their defamatory content as the original speaker—if they knew, or had reason to know, of the defamation.

Truth and Reconciliation in land acknowledgments can be a form of apology or confession, without accepting civil or criminal responsibility, in the case of the Mohawk Nation of Grand River and the Haldimand Tract lands, the almost total erasure of the Mohawk from the Land Acknowledgments renders any desired meaning (*vox et praeterea nihil*) void and without substance.

In the catholic canon, confession, also called reconciliation or penance, in the Judeo-Christian tradition, the acknowledgment of sinfulness in public or private, is regarded as necessary to obtain divine forgiveness. Not only is the process of reconciliation not well understood by non-Catholic people, but it seems part of a religious exercise, yet there are many who feel these reconciliatory acknowledgments as confession and proof of criminal guilt. A private confession or apology to a priest is different from a formal public apology to people you may have harmed, either directly or indirectly.

The difference between a confession and an apology is that confession is the open admittance of having done something while an apology is an expression of remorse or regret for having said or done something that harmed another.

There is a very long history of giving legal importance to apologies in the common law legal system. The act of criminal offenders apologizing to victims is often a significant factor in a judge's fashioning of an appropriate sentence, as it reflects an acceptance of responsibility as well as serves the objective of reintegration into society through public shaming. Civil lawsuits also pay attention to apologies in various circumstances. The law of defamation has always considered the presence of a pre-trial apology as affecting the extent of injury, and therefore the quantum of damages that may be awarded.

Achieving an apology from someone is often one of the remedies that a plaintiff may request. More recently, the inclusion of an apology has been viewed as a vital element in resolving interpersonal disputes through mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution in the civil context as well as in conjunction with circular sentencing in the criminal sphere. On the other hand, the common law-based legal system can also impose unattractive consequences upon the apologizer.

An apology that includes an acceptance of being the cause of injuries to others can be regarded as an acknowledgment of legal liability, whether as a confession to a crime or what can constitute a tort. Many insurance contracts contain clauses that void coverage whenever the insured admits liability.

Similarly, many professional associations will regard issuing an apology for wrongdoing as grounds for investigation and potential discipline. Courts are normally free to consider the terms of any apologies rendered and their legal ramifications.

Apology and Intent is a mental attitude with which an individual acts, and therefore it cannot ordinarily be directly proved but must be inferred from surrounding facts and circumstances. ... In Tort Law, intent plays a key role in determining the civil liability of persons who commit harm.

Land acknowledgments remind Canadians that we have been taught and perpetuate deadly untruths. Canada's long-standing official history and stories have been told as if the place was an empty land that John Cabot "discovered" and pioneers populated.

Land acknowledgments are crucial in sustaining awareness and remembrance, however, they require action and participation in order to fulfill a purpose. Each holds responsibility for participating in this process. By taking time to learn about the truths and histories, through self-reflection and building relationships with Indigenous communities.

Intentional or inadvertent historical negationism can implant false memories (*neurolinguistics programming or telepathy*) and can be used as a form of psychological warfare and mental abuse, in the Elements of Crimes article 6(b), mental abuse used to rewrite relationships to biohistory or cultural memories in whole or in part destroys the fabric of a people and their culture is a form of genocide. The study focused on researching the arbitrary interchange and conflation of the Grand River Mohawk with the Six Nations as a recognizable pattern of erasure and arbitrary denial of the Grand River Mohawks' right to exist. Arbitrarily interchanging nationalities creates systematic bias since the two measures estimate different quantities, and arbitrarily interchanging the literal with the symbolic destroys all certainty of interpretation. Because of the rapid development of land acknowledgments and arbitrary interchanging of national identities, the conditioning of a systematic prejudice is a clear possibility. The lack of consultation might be a factor, but it has been observed in this study that not only are the Six Nations of the Grand River Territory consulted to the exclusion of the proper Mohawk posterity, some

draft policies on land acknowledgment incorporate verifiable facts, as well as references to Mohawks in the correct historical context. However, In the final policy, the term "Mohawk" is changed to "Six Nations" in all cases.

A recent land acknowledgment that failed to mention Indigenous communities shows how they can become tools of "erasure," says an Anishinaabe writer and educator. "A lot of land acknowledgments are really about validating Canadian presence or settler presence, and ... ironically in some ways obscuring Indigenous power and politics," said Hayden King, executive director of The Yellowhead Institute at Ryerson University.

Land acknowledgment statements are also becoming a way to control legitimate debate and compel speech. When giving a talk at another university, Widdowson was told that, as a guest on Indigenous land, she could only say things their 'hosts' agreed with.

Whether someone agrees or disagrees with the statements or not, getting it right can have profound implications for reemerging nations, however, getting it wrong can have near-fatal consequences for the prospects of reemerging nations. The universal declaration on human rights, article 15 states in part that "Everyone has the right to a nationality. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality..." In his article "Canada's Impossible Acknowledgment," published a year ago in The New Yorker, journalist Stephen Marche remarks that the whole phenomenon of land acknowledgment has become "a kind of accidental pledge of allegiance for Canada."

This type of land recognition is integrally linked to people and national identity. The Land Acknowledgements have too often been limited by insular conceptions of national identity, culture, and history, which serve to erase or marginalize the voices and actual experiences of the Indigenous people who were forcefully dispossessed of their land and alienated from their inherent wealth to deprivation liberty by the premature assumption of jurisdiction and Canadian authorities misapplication Canadian law. In this study, every land acknowledgment contains the same inaccurate and unverifiable statements, the collection shows that on many social fronts the Mohawk are arbitrarily deprived of national identity, national influence (socio-economically), legal distinction, and prominence of offensive and defensive military alliance with the British Crown during the American Revolution.

Grand Back, a division of Mohawk University, conducted this study to support the restoration of the Haldimand Tract and to promote and protect Mohawk's national interests by publishing information based on qualitative research. The original search yielded forty (40) Haldimand Tract Land Acknowledgements. This research now includes 121. The word "promised" appears in 51 of the 121, and one of them mentions the Mohawk Nation. This equates to an overall accuracy rate of 0.83 percent. The accuracy rate drops to zero percent when the Royal Chapel of the Mohawks is excluded. We examined a variety of social, private, and public sectors in this study, including chapels, churches, universities, municipalities, school boards, public schools, hospitals, public offices, public spaces, businesses, individuals, and federal and provincial governments. The common thread: Six Nations Elected Council land claims overview compiled by Phil Monture, entitled, GLOBAL SOLUTIONS.

Our initial outreach involved emails and phone calls when an email could not be located. Our base question was, "Do you have an official land acknowledgment?" If we received a reply, a second question was asked, "How was the acknowledgment developed?" Upon completion of this study, we intend to contact each of the authors to inquire if they will consider verifying their statements and/or correcting them accordingly. Our robust web search focus keywords are "land acknowledgments," "territorial acknowledgments," "Haldimand proclamation," and "Haldimand tract." Proposed questions: Who instigated the process? Do you have an agenda with draft packages of the editing process? Was the initiative supplied with any grants, and if so, by whom? Can the facts be verified?

Four Corners of the Instrument and Legal Posterity, Who is technically named?

- **HALDIMAND PLEDGE OF 1779**, Ratified promise Mohawk of Canojaharie, Tikondarago, and Aughugo
- **HALDIMAND PROCLAMATION OF 1784**, Transaction closing promise to Mohawk posterity
- **DORCHESTER'S PROCLAMATION OF 1789**, Mark of Honour to discriminate posterity
- **SIMCOE PROCLAMATION OF 1796**, Heritage registry to ascertain standing in transaction

The Pledge of 1779 was the original intention, only three Mohawk villages were named, and the Six Nations were not included in this document, which leaves the Haldimand Proclamation of 1784 that established the Haldimand Tract. This transactional instrument does include the Five Nations, however, because they are noted as "such others" of the Five Nations they are named as third-party to the transaction.

The term "Such Other" or Stranger refers to a person who is not a party to a particular transaction. In *Kirk v. Morris*, 40 Ala. 225 (Ala. 1866), it was observed that the word "stranger" was substituted for the words "or some other person." However, both were intended to mean the same thing, namely, a person not a party to the suit, who acts for the benefit of the defendant in attachment.

Additionally, there is a little known flaw in the Haldimand Proclamation, it does not name anyone in a natural capacity to inherit the interest, this flaw was fixed by Lord Dorchester's Order-in-Council of 1789 to attach a mark of honor to posterity and the Simcoe Proclamation of 1796, wherein, descendants from the three mohawk villages could register their heritage to ascertain a true beneficiary connection to the ratified Haldimand pledge of 1779. From the Simcoe Proclamation of 1796 ... *"to the end that their posterity might be discriminated from (the then) future settlers in the parish registers and rolls of the militia of their respective district, and other public remembrances of the Province, as proper objects, by their persevering in the fidelity and conduct so honorable to their ancestors, for distinguished benefits and privileges;" but as such registry has not been generally made; and as it is still necessary to ascertain the persons and families upon the lands now about to be confirmed to them." To them (Canojaharie, Tikondarago, and Aughugo) and their posterity to enjoy forever.*

Lord Dorchester and the Mark of Honor: On November 9, 1789, in Council at Quebec City, particular recognition was given to the First Loyalists. The Dorchester Resolution, approved by Council, defined the UE Loyalists as those who had adhered to the Unity of Empire and joined the Royal Standard in America. In 1796 the Simcoe Proclamation issued the heritage registry for these first loyalists.

- Put a Mark of Honour upon the Families of the UE Loyalists; ...;
- Accompanying the resolution to be laid before King George III in London was the following:

N.B. Those Loyalists who have adhered to the Unity of the Empire, and joined the Royal Standard (in America) before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and all their children and their descendants by either sex, are to be distinguished by the following Capitals, affixed to their names: UE Alluding to their principle *The Unity of the Empire*. In the covering letter, Lord Dorchester explained: Care had been taken to reward the spirit of loyalty and industry, to extend and transmit it to future generations. Today, to ascertain descendants of those First Loyalists are entitled to use these initials. Very simply, the general guidelines are as follows:

- Either male or female, as of 19 April 1775, a resident of the American colonies, and joined the Royal Standard prior to the Treaty of Separation of 1783, or otherwise demonstrated loyalty to the Crown, and settled in territory remaining under the rule of the Crown; or ...;
- a member of the (descendants of Mohawk of Canojaharie, Tikondarago, and Aughugo) Six Nations of either the Grand River or the Bay of Quinte Reserve who is descended from *one whose migration was similar to that of other Loyalists.*

Example of Verifiable Facts within Land Acknowledgements

- Mohawk Chapel, built by the Crown in 1785, was given to those Mohawk Indians led by Joseph Brant who had supported the British during the American Revolution.
- To compensate for the loss the Mohawks were granted 760,000 acres on the Grand River complete with two mills, a school and chapel.
- It stands as a reminder of the important role played by the Loyalist Mohawks.

Example of Non-verifiable Facts within Land Acknowledgements

- This area is known as the Haldimand Tract, land promised to the Six Nations.
- The land granted in 1784 to the Six Nations.
- That we are on the Haldimand Tract, land promised to the Haudenosaunee people of Six Nations.
- Brantford is situated on the Haldimand Tract, land promised to Six Nations.
- The Haudenosaunee people have a *well-documented* claim to the 1784 Haldimand.
- Tract, a treaty between the Haudenosaunee and the British Crown.

Haldimand Tract Land Acknowledgements (121 count)

Chapel

His Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks (Plaque at Chapel)

“Originally called St. Paul's, this chapel was the first Protestant church in Upper Canada and is now the oldest surviving church in Ontario. Built by the Crown in 1785, it was given to those Mohawk Indians led by Joseph Brant who had supported the British during the American Revolution. Their choice cost them their land in New York. To compensate for the loss, the Mohawks were granted 760,000 acres on the Grand River, complete with two mills, a school and chapel. Although the church has undergone many alterations, it stands as a reminder of the important role played by the Loyalist Mohawks in the early settlement of Ontario.”

- Compare this Plaque with all collected Lands Acknowledgments. Although not a Land Acknowledgement inspired by the TRC, the acknowledgment shows a more truthful statement and verifiable fact, how does this statement reconcile with the ones below?

Churches

Erb Street Mennonite Church

We acknowledge that Erb Street Mennonite Church meets on the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishnaabeg, and Haudenosaunee peoples who continue to have an unresolved interest in the lands within six miles of the Grand River. This area is known as the Haldimand Tract, land promised to the Six Nations that includes our church building at 131 Erb Street West, our cemetery at 407 Erb Street West, and land we lease[d] to Shalom Counselling at 9 Avondale Avenue South. We continue to work and pray for justice and reconciliation.

- <https://erbstchurch.ca/who-we-are/land-acknowledgement>

Knox Waterloo Presbyterian Church

Knox is on the Haldimand Tract – six miles of land on either side of the entire length of the Grand River – which was given by the British to the Six Nations as compensation for their role in the American Revolutionary War of

Independence and for the loss of their traditional territory. Of the original 950,000 acres, only 46,000 acres (less than 5%) remains Six Nations land today.

- https://knoxwaterloo.ca/home/?page_id=8864

Danforth Mennonite Church

There is an opportunity to listen and learn about the dispute that is nearest to us – the proposed housing development near Caledonia, Ontario on land that is part of the original Haldimand Tract – six miles on both sides of the Grand River from source to mouth – given to the Six Nations by the British in the Haldimand Proclamation/Treaty of 1784 as reward for allying themselves with the British in the Revolutionary war.

- <https://danforthmennonitechurch.ca/sunday-november-15-2020-bulletin/>

Glen Morris United Church

Our small stone church was built on the Haldimand Tract, the land promised to Six Nations, which includes six miles on each side of the Grand River. We are committed to forming alliances and solidarity with Indigenous peoples in our collective *commitment to make the promise and the challenge of Truth and Reconciliation* real in our community.

- <https://www.glenmorrisunited.ca/discover-us/pages/land-acknowledgement>

St. Georges of Forest Hill Anglican Church

We acknowledge that we gather on the traditional territory of the Neutral, the Anishinaabe, and the Haudenosaunee peoples. St George's of Forest Hill Anglican Church is situated on the Haldimand Tract, the land promised to the Six Nations that includes six miles on each side of the Grand River. (Facebook only, 5 images)

- <https://www.facebook.com/StGeorgesForestHill/photos/a.447167345327038/5055350721175321>

Knox Waterloo Presbyterian Church

Knox is on the Haldimand Tract – six miles of land on either side of the entire length of the Grand River – which was given by the British to the Six Nations as compensation for their role in the American Revolutionary War of Independence and for the loss of their traditional territory. Of the original 950,000 acres, only 46,000 acres (less than 5%) remains Six Nations land today.

- https://knoxwaterloo.ca/home/?page_id=8864

Trinity Church, Cambridge

We would like to acknowledge that we are on the traditional territory of the Attawandaron (Neutral), Anishinaabe, and Haudenosaunee peoples. Trinity is situated on the Haldimand Tract, land promised to Six Nations, which includes six miles on each side of the Grand River.

- <https://www.trinityanglican.on.ca/contact>

Universities

“It is precisely because education was the primary tool of oppression of Aboriginal people, and miseducation of all Canadians, that we have concluded that education holds the key to reconciliation.” — Justice Murray Sinclair
Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada

Conestoga College (Kitchener)

We [I] would like to acknowledge that we are on the Haldimand Tract, land promised to the Haudenosaunee people of Six Nations, which includes six miles on each side of the Grand River. This territory is the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishnaabeg, and Haudenosaunee Peoples.

Mohawk College

Land Acknowledgement: Mohawk College derives its name from the Mohawk Nation, one of the Six Nations of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy. The Confederacy marks a union of peace and friendship, and Mohawk College honours that union by recognizing the Six Nations of the Grand River and the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation.

- <https://www.mohawkcollege.ca/open-house-at-mohawk/explore/about-mohawk>

Keystone Academic Solutions

Perimeter Institute is located on the Haldimand Tract, which, after the American Revolutionary War of Independence was granted to the Six Nations of the Grand River and Mississauga's of the Credit First Nation by the British as compensation for their role in the war and for the loss of their traditional lands in Upstate New York. Of the 950,000 acres granted to the Haudenosaunee, less than 5% remain Six Nations' land and 6,100 acres remain Mississauga's of the Credit land.

- <https://www.bachelorstudies.nz/universities/Canada/Perimeter-Institute>

St. Jerome University (BOARD OF GOVERNORS)

M. Cullen provided an acknowledgement that the land on which the University resides and does business is located on the traditional territory of the Attawandaron (Neutral), Anishnaabeg, and Haudenosaunee peoples. The University campus is situated on the Haldimand Tract, land promised to Six Nations, which includes six miles on each side of the Grand River.

- https://www.sju.ca/sites/default/files/upload_file/BOG_O.%20MINUTES_June%2010%2C%202021%20-%20APPROVED.pdf

University of Guelph (School of Environmental Sciences)

We respectfully acknowledge that the School of Environmental Sciences, University of Guelph, is situated on the treaty lands and territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit. We likewise acknowledge that the University of Guelph Ridgetown campus is situated on the treaty lands of the Odawa, Potawatami, and Ojibwe Peoples, and neighboring the Delaware Nation at Moraviantown. Additionally, various Guelph research stations, including the Elora Research Station, are situated within the Haldimand Tract, originally deeded to the Six Nations of the Grand River. We uphold the significance of the Dish with One Spoon Wampum and the continuing relationship our Indigenous neighbors have with this land.

This Land Acknowledgement is a living document that was last revised August 25, 2021. We welcome open discussion around our commitment to meaningful reconciliation and acknowledge that we are at the beginning of this challenging but essential journey.

- <https://ses.uoguelph.ca/ses-land-acknowledgement>

Conrad Grebel University College

"Conrad Grebel University College is situated on the traditional territory of the Attawandaron (Neutral), Anishinaabeg and Haudenosaunee peoples. The College, and the University of Waterloo, was built on the Haldimand Tract, the land granted in 1784 to the Six Nations that includes 10 kilometres on each side of the Grand River from its source in Dundalk to its mouth at Lake Erie."

- <https://uwaterloo.ca/grebel/about-grebel/land-acknowledgement>

McMaster (Hamilton, ON)

We [I] would like to begin by acknowledging that the land on which we gather is the traditional territory of the Haudenosaunee and Anishnaabeg. This territory is covered by the Upper Canada Treaties and directly adjacent to Haldiman[d] Treaty territory.

- <https://www.caut.ca/sites/default/files/caut-guide-to-acknowledging-first-peoples-and-traditional-territory-2017-09.pdf>

Nipissing University (Brantford)

We [I] would like to acknowledge that we are on the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishnaabeg, and Haudenosaunee Peoples. Brantford is situated on the Haldimand Tract, land promised to Six Nations, which includes six miles on each side of the Grand River.

- <https://www.caut.ca/sites/default/files/caut-guide-to-acknowledging-first-peoples-and-traditional-territory-2017-09.pdf>

Laurier University

"We would like to acknowledge that Wilfrid Laurier University and its campuses are located on the Haldimand tract, traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishnaabe and Haudenosaunee peoples. This land is part of the Dish with One Spoon Treaty between the Haudenosaunee and Anishnaabe peoples and symbolizes the agreement to share, protect our resources and not to engage in conflict. From the Haldimand Treaty of Oct. 25, 1784 this territory is described as: *"six miles deep from each side of the river (Grand River) beginning at Lake Erie and extending in the proportion to the Head of said river, which them and their posterity are to enjoy forever."* The treaty was signed by the British with their allies, the Six Nations, after the American Revolution. Despite being the largest reserve demographically in Canada, those nations now reside on less than five per cent of this original territory after losing much of the territory to settlement of newcomers."

- <https://www.wlu.ca/about/discover-laurier/sustainability/action-plan/land-acknowledgement.html>

Excerpt from Wilfrid Laurier University Land Acknowledgement

We would like to acknowledge that Wilfrid Laurier University and its campuses are located on the Haldimand tract, traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishnaabe (Anish-nah-bay) and Haudenosaunee peoples.... These nations now reside on less than five per cent of this original territory after losing much of the territory to settlement of newcomers. Today, this gathering place is home to many First Nations, Métis and Indigenous peoples from across Turtle Island. Acknowledging them reminds us of our important connection to this land

where we live, learn and work. We recognize, honour and respect these nations as the traditional stewards of the lands and water on which Laurier is now present.

Wilfrid Laurier University (Kitchener-Waterloo)

We would like to acknowledge that we are on the Haldimand Tract, traditional territory of the Attawandaron (Neutral), Anishnaabeg, and Haudenosaunee peoples.

- <https://inclusive.princeton.edu/initiatives/building-community/native-american-indigenous-inclusion/land-acknowledgements>

St. Jerome's University (Waterloo)

We [I] would like to acknowledge that we are on the Haldimand Tract, land promised to the Haudenosaunee people of Six Nations, which includes six miles on each side of the Grand River. This territory is the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishnaabeg, and Haudenosaunee Peoples.

- <https://www.caut.ca/sites/default/files/caut-guide-to-acknowledging-first-peoples-and-traditional-territory-2017-09.pdf>

Renison University College Land Acknowledgement

With gratitude, we acknowledge that Renison University College is located on the traditional territory of the Attawandaron (also known as Neutral), Anishinaabe, and Haudenosaunee peoples, which is situated on the Haldimand Tract, the land promised to the Six Nations that includes ten kilometres on each side of the Grand River.

- https://uwaterloo.ca/social-development-studies/sites/ca.social-development-studies/files/uploads/files/sds_240r_001.pdf

Ryerson University

“When a group of Mississauga were forced from their village on the banks of the Credit River, they purchased reserve land from the Haudenosaunee at the Six Nations of the grand River community, which had been created in 1784 under the Haldimand Treaty, and settled there, naming themselves “the Mississauga of the New Credit”...”

University of Waterloo

We [I] would like to acknowledge that we are on the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishnaabeg, and Haudenosaunee Peoples. The University of Waterloo is situated on the Haldimand Tract, land promised to Six Nations, which includes six miles on each side of the Grand River.

On 25 October 1784, Sir Frederick Haldimand, the governor of Québec, signed a decree that granted a tract of land to the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois), also known as the Six Nations, for their alliance with British forces during the American Revolution (1775-83). The Haldimand Tract extends by 10 kilometers on both sides of the Grand River, from its source in Dundalk Township to its mouth at Lake Erie. Originally, 950,000 acres was designated for the Haldimand Tract, today approximately 48,000 acres remain. *Read more about the history and ongoing negotiations: Six Nations Lands and Resources.*

- <https://uwaterloo.ca/arts/about/about-territorial-acknowledgement>

We acknowledge that the University of Waterloo is located on the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishnaabeg, and Haudenosaunee people. The University of Waterloo is situated on the Haldimand Tract, the

land promised to the Six Nations that includes ten kilometres on each side of the Grand River. (visual, on youtube 143,107 views since Oct 1, 2020, today's date, May 1, 2021)

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3NN-R2zMg0s&t=306s>

University of Waterloo

The University of Waterloo is situated on Block 2 of the Haldimand Tract, a 950,000 acre section of land that runs six miles on either side of the Grand River from its start at Lake Erie north to the small community of Badjeros, Ontario. The land was originally granted to Six Nations in 1784 in recompense for being driven from their home lands during the American Revolution. Six Nations had supported the British during the war, and their lands originally in what is now upstate New York were attacked by the Americans.

- <https://uwaterloo.ca/library/special-collections-archives/blog/post/we-are-all-treaty-people>

University of Waterloo Student Association

land acknowledgement, Imprint acknowledges that the university of waterloo is situated on the traditional territories of the attawandaron (neutral), anishnaabeg, and haudenosaunee peoples. The University of Waterloo is situated on the Haldimand tract, land promised to six nations, which includes six miles on each side of the grand river. Therefore, Imprint recognizes and respects this land that it is situated upon. uw indigenous student association

- <http://uwimprint.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/November42020-Imprint.pdf> archived: <https://web.archive.org/web/20211102003150/http://uwimprint.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/November42020-Imprint.pdf>

Waterloo Undergraduate Student Association, University of Waterloo

Pursuant to Federation Policy 50, Indigenous Engagement and Inclusivity, the Federation's Board of Directors acknowledge: The University of Waterloo is on the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishnaabeg, and Haudenosaunee peoples. The University of Waterloo is situated on the Haldimand Tract, land promised to the Six Nations, which includes six miles on each side of the Grand River.

- https://web.archive.org/web/20220516194131/https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cach e%3A6PyUn6jS0IEJ%3Ahttps%3A%2F%2Fwusa.ca%2Fsites%2Fca.waterloo-undergraduate-student-a ssociation%2Ffiles%2Fuploads%2Ffiles%2Fapril_12_2019_agenda.pdf+%&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=ca

Faculty Of Social Work, University of Waterloo

We respectfully acknowledge that Wilfrid Laurier University and its campuses are located on the Haldimand tract, traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishnaabe (Anish-nah-bay) and Haudenosaunee (Hoe-den-noshow-nee) peoples. We would like to take a moment to acknowledge the importance of the lands, which we each call home. We acknowledge the importance of the lands where we live, learn, and work, to reaffirm our commitment and responsibility in improving relationships between nations.

- <https://www.wlu.ca/academics/faculties/faculty-of-social-work/assets/documents/fsw-viewbook.pdf>

University of Waterloo, Muslim Students' Association

The Muslim Students' Association at the University of Waterloo acknowledges that we are on the traditional territory of the Attawandaron (Neutral), Anishnaabeg, and Haudenosaunee peoples. The University of Waterloo is situated on the Haldimand Tract, land promised to Six Nations, which includes six miles on each side of the Grand River.

- <https://uwmsa.com/about/land-acknowledgement>

Student Life Centre (University of Waterloo)

A land acknowledgement plaque was unveiled at the Student Life Centre (SLC) on June 30, 2017. Members of Feds, the Waterloo Aboriginal Education Centre (WAEC), Aboriginal Students Association (ASA), the University of Waterloo, local politicians and students came together to mark the occasion with a Land Acknowledgement *Ceremony*. {Plaque reads in part, The University of Waterloo is situated on the Haldimand Tract, the land promised to the Six Nations that includes six miles on each side of the Grand River. [...] } “It starts with recognizing and remembering how as an institution we have implicitly or explicitly supported systems that contributed to the historical and systematic oppression of indigenous people,” Keedwell said the land acknowledgement plaque is a helpful learning tool for those living, working, and learning on campus to remember and acknowledge the history of the territory on which the SLC sits.

- <https://wusa.ca/news-updates/towards-reconciliation-and-acknowledgement>

Department of Geography & Environmental Management Faculty of Environment, University of Waterloo

We would like to acknowledge, with gratitude, that the University of Waterloo is on the traditional territory of the Attawandaron (Neutral), Anishnaabeg, and Haudenosaunee peoples. The University of Waterloo is situated on the Haldimand Tract, land six miles on each side of the Grand River granted in legally binding treaty to the Haudenosaunee of Six Nations by the Haldimand Treaty of 1784.

- https://uwaterloo.ca/scholar/sites/ca.scholar/files/sdscott/files/geog_426_syllabus_spring_2021.docx
- Dr Steffanie Scott, Course Instructor

Department of Economics, University of Waterloo, Course syllabus template

We acknowledge that we live and work within the Haldimand Tract, land that was granted to the Haudenosaunee of the Six Nations of the Grand River, and within the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishinaabe, and Haudenosaunee peoples.

- https://uwaterloo.ca/economics/sites/ca.economics/files/uploads/files/econ_393_-_section_041_-_spr_2021.pdf

Department of Human Neuropsychology, University of Waterloo

We acknowledge that we are living and working on the traditional territory of the Attawandaron (also known as Neutral), Anishinaabe and Haudenosaunee peoples. The University of Waterloo is situated on the Haldimand Tract, the land promised to the Six Nations that includes ten kilometres on each side of the Grand River.

- https://uwaterloo.ca/psychology/sites/ca.psychology/files/uploads/files/307_course_outline_fall_2020_online.doc

Department of Psychology Psych, University of Waterloo

We acknowledge that we are living and working on the traditional territory of the Attawandaron (also known as Neutral), Anishinaabe and Haudenosaunee peoples. The University of Waterloo is situated on the Haldimand Tract, the land promised to the Six Nations that includes ten kilometres on each side of the Grand River. For more information about the purpose of territorial acknowledgements, please see the CAUT Guide to Acknowledging Traditional Territory.

- https://uwaterloo.ca/psychology/sites/ca.psychology/files/uploads/files/391_syllabus_f2020.doc

City of Waterloo (Municipal Heritage Committee Meeting)

Land Acknowledgement Michelle reminded the Committee that it passed a resolution at a meeting several months ago to recommend that Council deliver a land acknowledgement at the beginning of Council meetings. Since that meeting, a land acknowledgement was developed by senior staff in coordination with other area municipalities and the Region. *The proposed acknowledgement was presented to the Committee, some of whom raised questions about the omission of a reference to the Haldimand Tract and who questioned whether there was consultation with specific indigenous groups who would have an interest in the acknowledgement, such as the Six Nations.* Staff agreed to inquire about who was consulted in the development of the land acknowledgement and report back to the Committee.

ACTION ITEM: Staff will do more research into how the City's land acknowledgement was developed. Staff will circulate David's latest email and primer that was provided by Rob. Michelle will get in contact with the staff liaisons from the other committees of Council to discuss where they are at in the process of developing a land acknowledgement.

- <https://events.waterloo.ca/meetings/Detail/2019-09-19-1200-Municipal-Heritage-Committee/c24d1422-45b2-4c60-a3cd-aaea00bfc409>

Office of Aboriginal Initiatives, Wilfrid Laurier University

Kitchener-Waterloo is located on the Haldimand Tract, which, on October 25, 1784, after the American Revolutionary War of Independence, was given to the Six Nations of the Grand River by the British as compensation for their role in the war and for the loss of their traditional lands in Upstate New York (www.sixnations.ca). Of the 950,000 acres given to the Haudenosaunee (six miles on either side of the Grand River, all the way along its length), only 46,000 acres (less than 5 per cent) remains Six Nations land (www.sixnations.ca). It is important to note that Wilfrid Laurier University's Waterloo and Brantford campuses are both located on the Haldimand Tract.

- <https://healthsci.mcmaster.ca/docs/librariesprovider59/allyship/indigenous-allyship-an-overview.pdf>

Advanced Manufacturing Consortium

We acknowledge that the University of Waterloo is located on the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishinaabeg and Haudenosaunee people. The University of Waterloo is situated on the Haldimand Tract, the land promised to the Six Nations that includes ten kilometers on each side of the Grand River.

Ontario's AMC is a partnership between McMaster University, the University of Waterloo and Western University that makes it easier for industry to access technical expertise and world-class capabilities. With one call or click, you can reach an advanced manufacturing expert who can assess your needs and connect you to the right support.

- <https://www.amconsortiumontario.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/AMC-Industry-day-welcoming-remarks-November-27-2019.pdf>

Marking the 236th anniversary of the Haldimand Treaty

October 25 marks the 236th anniversary of the Haldimand Proclamation (1784). This treaty promised land to the Haudenosaunee of the Six Nations of the Grand River in recognition of their service to the British Crown and the loss of their land in the American Revolutionary War. By 1798, non-Six Nations settlers moved onto the Haldimand Tract, violating the treaty after only fourteen years. (whole article void of mohawk reference)

- <https://fauw.blog/2020/10/23/marking-the-236th-anniversary-of-the-haldimand-treaty/>

First Nation-Municipal Relationships

The authors would like to acknowledge that, during their work at the University of Waterloo, they have lived on the lands of the Neutral, Anishinaabeg, and Haudenosaunee peoples. The University of Waterloo is also situated on the Haldimand Tract, land promised to the Six Nations, which includes six miles on each side of the Grand River.

- <https://ehq-production-canada.s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com/9661469752bc6a3c687be0a748b526d6f440b173>

L. Creighton Avery, McMaster University, Department of Anthropology

I acknowledge that McMaster University is located on the traditional territories of the Mississauga and Haudenosaunee nations, within the lands protected by the “Dish with One Spoon” Wampum agreement. In this agreement, the dish represents the land, and the spoon represents the people, who are to take only what they need, and protect the land for future generations. Additionally, I am currently residing in traditional territories of the Haudenosaunee, Anishnawbe, and Neutral Peoples, in the land known as the Haldimand Tract. This land was given in compensation to the Six Nations of the Grand River and Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation in 1784, but today only 5% of that land remains under their protection. I encourage you to learn more about the lands you inhabit. If you’re in Canada, you can start by visiting Native-Land (<https://native-land.ca/>) or Whose Land (<https://www.whose.land/en/>).

- <https://creightonavery.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/3FA3-Syllabus-Spring-2022-Avery.pdf>

Municipalities

Region of Waterloo *

Waterloo Region, including the three cities and four townships, is located on the traditional territories of the Neutral (Attawandaron), Anishnaabe and Haudenosaunee peoples. Waterloo Region is part of The Haldimand Tract, which encompasses six miles on either side of the Grand River from the mouth near Dundalk to where it empties into Lake Erie at Port Maitland also referred to as the One Dish/One Spoon Treaty territory.

Karen Redman Regional Chair, We have an official land acknowledgment but we ask that it be personalized and made meaningful by those who give it. My tenure as Regional Chair began with a smudging ceremony and a drum circle by the Mino Ode Kwewak M'Gamowak Good Hearted Women Singers. Our council is a Regional council. *There are seven area municipal councils-three and four townships-- as well.*

- <https://www.regionofwaterloo.ca/en/health-and-wellness/resources-for-first-nations-m-tis-and-inuit.aspx>
- The statement is without direct inference, no thread.

Region of Waterloo (Facebook)

The Haldimand Proclamation is a decree signed in 1784 that gifted a large plot of land to Six Nations Territory and Mississaugas of the Credit for their loyalty to the British Crown, their substantial losses and heroic sacrifices during the American Revolution.

This treaty allowed Indigenous people the right to land expanding 6 miles on either side of the Grand River - called the Haldimand Tract - which was approximately 950,000 acres.

Today, only 46,000 acres remain for the Haudenosaunee (leaving Six Nations in control of only 5% of their original territory), and 6,100 acres remain for Mississaugas of the Credit, with the remaining land transforming into various cities and small towns, including Kitchener, Waterloo, Cambridge, Brantford, Fergus and Elmira.

- <https://www.facebook.com/144624012257762/photos/a.162298170490346/3975341235852668>

City of Waterloo *

I (we) would like to begin by acknowledging that the land on which we gather today is the land traditionally used by the Haudenosaunee, Anishnaabe and Neutral People. I (we) also acknowledge the enduring presence and deep traditional knowledge and philosophies of the Indigenous People with whom we share this land today.

- This wording was adopted by Council in October 2019. Note that this wording is also used by the Region of Waterloo. On behalf of the Mayor and Council, thank you for reaching out to our office. We do have an official land acknowledgement. The statement is without direct inference, no thread.
- The word “law” is not included in this acknowledgement. The C.O.W. and W.R.D.S.B. (see School Boards) are identical beyond the removal of the word law.

City of Kitchener

This Heritage Impact Assessment acknowledges that the subject property located at 544-546 Lancaster Street West, City of Kitchener (formerly the Village of Bridgeport), is situated on part of the Haldimand Tract, which was promised to the peoples of the Six Nations on the Grand River and is located within the recognized territory of the Anishinaabe peoples (Attiwonderonk (Neutral), Haudenosaunee, and Anishinaabe). These lands are acknowledged as part of the following treaties:

- *Treaty 4, 'The Simcoe Patent', 1793; and*
- Haldimand Treaty, 1784

https://app2.kitchener.ca/AppDocs/OpenData/AMANDADataSets/634913_Heritage%20Impact%20Assessment.pdf

Shellard Neighbourhood Association (City of Brantford)

The Shellard Neighbourhood Association acknowledges that it operates on aboriginal land that has been inhabited by Indigenous peoples from the beginning. As settlers, we're grateful for the opportunity to meet here and we thank all the generations of people who have taken care of this land - for thousands of years. Long before today, as we gather here, there have been aboriginal peoples who have been the stewards of this place. In particular, we acknowledge that this is the traditional territory of the Haudenosaunee and Anishnaabeg. This territory is covered by the Upper Canada Treaties and directly adjacent to Haldimand Treaty territory. We recognize and deeply appreciate their historic connection to this place. We also recognize the contributions of Mo'is, Inuit, and other Indigenous peoples have made, both in shaping and strengthening this community, and our province and country. As settlers, this recognition of the contributions and historic importance of Indigenous peoples must also be clearly and overtly connected to our collective commitment to make the promise and the challenge of Truth and Reconciliation real in our communities, and to bring justice for murdered and missing indigenous peoples across our country.

School Boards

Waterloo Region District School Board *

We acknowledge that the land on which WRDSB sites are situated are the lands traditionally used by the Haudenosaunee, Anishinaabe, and Neutral People. We also acknowledge the enduring presence and deep

traditional knowledge, **laws**, and philosophies of the Indigenous Peoples with whom we share this land today. We are all treaty people with a responsibility to honour all our relations.

- <https://www.wrdsb.ca/about-the-wrdsb/indigenous-equity-and-human-rights-department/indigenous-education/territorial-acknowledgement>

Grand Erie District School Board

By recommendation, Since time immemorial, this land, historically known as the Beaver Bowl, was the traditional hunting grounds for many nations of Onkwehó:ni people, including the Rotinonhsyón:ni and Anishinaabewi. Today, a portion of that land, now known as the Haldimand Tract, is the home of Six Nations of the Grand River and Mississaugas of the Credit First Nations. We acknowledge the Haldimand Proclamation and we give thanks to the people for sharing these lands in order for us to continue our work here today.

- Will encourage schools to include the Land Acknowledge Statement and by playing a recording of the Thanksgiving Address in Mohawk or Cayuga in their opening exercises and at other events as deemed appropriate. Removed from the policy.
- Will support the development and implementation of learning resources that work to heighten the understanding of Six Nations of the Grand River and Mississaugas of the Credit and other indigenous nations' history, cultures and traditions.

By Policy, The Grand Erie District School Board acknowledges the sacred and traditional lands of the Haudenosaunee, Anishinaabe and all Indigenous Peoples of Turtle Island. We are committed to our responsibility to uphold the treaties of this land. We will continue to learn, unlearn, and centre the voices of Indigenous Peoples, and honour the earth, air and waters.

- https://granderie.ca/application/files/3116/3776/2878/2021_05_10_CW_Package.pdf

Toronto District School Board

Since July 19, Haudenosaunee Land Defenders have been peacefully reclaiming land along the Haldimand Tract, just south of Caledonia. The Haldimand Tract was land given to Six Nations, in 1784, for supporting the British during the American Revolution.

- <https://www.tdsb.on.ca/Portals/ward17/docs/Trustee%20David%20Smith's%20Fall%202021%20Newsletter.pdf>

Public Schools

Floradale Public School

In December 2018, the *students in Mr. Wilson's Grade 5 class* collaborated to interpret the WRDSB's Territory and Land acknowledgement *in order for it to resonate* with our Floradale Public School students: Here at Floradale Public School we want to thank the Haudenosaunee People for sharing this land. The land that was once promised to them in the Haldimand Proclamation. We will use this land to build a community of learners that will try to understand how the Indigenous Peoples continue to make our school and our country a better place to live and learn. (How do indigenous people make schools better?, LA Resonate, Reverb, (of a loud noise) be repeated several times as an echo)

- <https://flo.wrdsb.ca/indigenous-canadians> (Indigenous Canadians)

Lansdowne Children's Centre

As an expression of gratitude and appreciation to those whose territory we reside on, and to honour the Indigenous people who have lived here from time immemorial, we acknowledge that Lansdowne Children's Centre is on traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishnawbe and Haudenosaunee peoples, located on the Haldimand Tract, six miles either side of the Grand River along its length as given to the Six Nations of the Grand River and the Mississaugas of the Credit. We seek to understand our place within history and build mindfulness of our present solidarity with Indigenous partners through relationships in supporting families so their children reach their full potential.

- <https://www.lansdownecentre.ca>

Hospitals

Brantford General Hospital

Welcome to the Haldimand Treaty Lands, On behalf of Brant Community Healthcare System, staff and volunteers, we would like to acknowledge that the land on which we gather is situated upon traditional territories of the Erie, Neutral, Huron - Wyandot, the Haudenosaunee (ho-den-oh-sho-nee), and some of the Ojibwa Nation. The territory is mutually covered by the Dish With One Spoon Wampum Belt Covenant, an agreement between the Iroquois Confederacy, the Ojibway and other allied nations to peaceably share and care for the land and resources around the Great Lakes. Today, these remain the home to many Indigenous people from across Turtle Island and we are grateful to have the opportunity to work in the community of the Haldimand Treaty lands of the Six Nations of the Grand River. Author: Phil Monture 2010, 2015, 2020.

- Plaque, below a replica Two Row Wampum enframed, lower entrance to the Brantford General Hospital, Photo acquired.

The Ontario Public Service, The Ontario Curriculum Grades 9 to 12

Haldimand Tract. A tract of land reserved for Haudenosaunee through the Haldimand Proclamation of 1784, it consisted of ten kilometres of land on either side of the Grand River. Of the 950,000 acres originally set aside for the Haudenosaunee, only 48,000 remain under Haudenosaunee control.

- <https://assets-us-01.kc-usercontent.com/fbd574c4-da36-0066-a0c5-849ffb2de96e/e5733b4c-80ae-4988-8ab4-d29ae1cbaae2/First-nations-metis-inuit-studies-grades-9-12.pdf>

Public Offices

e-2984 (Indigenous affairs)

The Haudenosaunee people have a well-documented claim to the 1784 Haldimand Tract, a treaty between the Haudenosaunee and the British Crown on 950,000 acres of land, running six miles on each side of the Grand River, from its mouth to its source. (Initiated by David Pitawanakwat from Hamtramck)

- David Pitawanakwat, "I'm the president of the shkawbewisag law society at the University of Windsor. The petition was a collective effort between students and professors at UWindsors to compel a response from the House of Commons about what's happening at Land Back Lane. I submitted the petition on behalf of these students because they felt that was appropriate. We discovered that was premature and now we are in the process of having it withdrawn."
- <https://petitions.ourcommons.ca/en/Petition/Details?Petition=e-2984>

- Initiated by 1492 Windsor Law Coalition, David Pitawanakwat, University of Windsor Environmental Law Society.
- Matthew Green MP

e-3466 (Indigenous affairs)

The Iroquois Confederacy was founded August 18, 909, and has remained a governing body to the present day as the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council (HCCC); (Asked for sources, Mohawk University timeline is the actual source. Date removed in revision e-3740) ...Haldimand Tract that Governor Haldimand granted in 1784 for the Haudenosaunee and their progeny to enjoy forever thereby making the Haudenosaunee the true title holders of this land. Uphold the established Treaty relationship with the Haudenosaunee of the Grand River Territory; In 2006, the federal government acknowledged the HCCC as lead negotiators for Six Nations territory to resolve the Douglas Creek Estates land reclamation (known as Kanonhstaton), thus setting precedent for the current efforts at 1492 LandBack Lane;

- <https://petitions.ourcommons.ca/en/Petition/Details?Petition=e-3466>
- Matthew Green MP
- Initiated by Allyson Ion from Waterford, Ontario
- Petitioners use progeny and not posterity, I asked why but no meaningful reply.

e-3740 (Indigenous affairs)

The Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council (HCCC) has been a governing body of the Haudenosaunee people since time immemorial; (changed) Uphold the established Treaty relationship with the Haudenosaunee of the Grand River Territory; (Asked again, and alerted initiator to the concerns of misrepresenting treaty party interest. (Initiated by Allyson Ion from Waterford, Ontario)

- <https://petitions.ourcommons.ca/en/Petition/Details?Petition=e-3740>
- Initiated by Allyson Ion from Waterford, Ontario
- Matthew Green MP

Public Charitable Organizations

Hashtag Hope

The offices of Hashtag Hope are located on the Haldimand Tract, land that was granted to the Haudenosaunee of the Six Nations of the Grand River on October 25, 1784, and are within the traditional territory of the Anishinaabe, Haudenosaunee, and Neutral peoples.

- <https://hashtaghope.ca/pages/land-acknowledgement>

Lutherwood

“We acknowledge that we live and work on the traditional territory of the Attawandaron (Neutral), Anishnaabeg, and Haudenosaunee peoples. We are situated on the Haldimand Tract, the land promised to Six Nations, which includes six miles on each side of the Grand River. Our Guelph office is part of the Between the Lakes Purchase/Treaty. We are committed to forming alliances and solidarity with Indigenous peoples in our collective commitment to make the promise and the challenge of Truth and Reconciliation real in our communities.”

- <https://www.lutherwood.ca/about/land-acknowledgement>

The Ecological Farmers Association of Ontario (EFAO)

This territory is within the lands protected by the Dish With One Spoon wampum (1701) between the Anishinaabek and Haudenosaunee Confederacy. Guelph resides on the Between the Lakes Treaty No. 3 (originally signed in 1784 and clarified in 1792) between the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Crown and is directly adjacent to the Haldimand Tract (1784), a treaty between the Crown and the Six Nations of the Grand River, and EFAO's work ranges across at least 46 recognized treaties. This land continues to be home to diverse Indigenous peoples whom we recognize as contemporary stewards of the land and vital contributors of our society.

- 46 Recognized Treaties, which ones, and are they domestic or international kind.
- EFAO encourages all its members to learn the history of the land we are in relationship with by visiting: whose.land and native-land.ca.
- Adapted from, http://youngfarmers.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Racial_Equity_Toolkit.pdf (guide) and, <https://fairfieldcommunity.ca/about-us/territory-acknowledgement>
- <https://efao.ca/land-acknowledgement>

KDE HUB Mental Health Promotion for Children and Youth

Though the KDE Hub is housed in an online space, the Secretariat conducts most of its operations from Renison University College at the University of Waterloo in Waterloo, Ontario. We acknowledge our presence on the traditional territory of the Attawandaron (Neutral), Anishinaabeg and Haudenosaunee peoples. The University of Waterloo is situated on the Haldimand Tract, the land promised to the Six Nations that includes ten kilometers on each side of the Grand River.

- <https://kdehub.ca/acknowledgment>

Elementary Teachers' Federation of Ontario Waterloo Region (Victoria Cross)

In honour of our commitment to Truth and Reconciliation and to pave a new path built on peace and friendship, the Elementary Teachers' Federation of Ontario, Waterloo Region acknowledges that our local is situated on the Haldimand Tract.

This territory was promised to the Six Nations by way of the Haldimand Treaty of 1784, and is also the traditional territory of the Anishinaabe, Haudenosaunee, and Neutral Peoples. Today, it continues to be home to many Indigenous Peoples from across Turtle Island. We are grateful for the use of the land so we may continue our work today.

- <https://www.etfowr.ca/victoriacross>

Brantford Ecoist Society (Changed name to Brant County's Bring Back Nature Association Apr 5, 2022)

The Board of the Brantford Ecoist Society has adopted a Land Acknowledgment as follows. *This statement is to be read at the beginning of every meeting or event this group holds in the future.*

The Brantford Ecoist Society opens this (meeting or event) by acknowledging that it is taking place on land that is part of the Treaty Lands and Territory of the Mississaugas of The Credit, the Anishinaabe, and the Haudenosaunee. This (meeting or event) is taking place on land that was promised to Six Nations of the Grand under the Haldimand Tract. Adopted February 1, 2021"

- <https://www.facebook.com/groups/702004080605942/announcements>
- *Agreed to correct their acknowledgment., follow up.*

- April 5, 2022 the group changed its name, and doing a search they have removed posts relating to the land acknowledgement.

The Rare Charitable Research Reserve

The rare Charitable Research Reserve's headquarters and seven conservation lands comprise over 1,200 acres, mostly within the Haldimand Tract. Spanning six miles on either side of the Grand River, the Haldimand Tract is land granted to the Six Nations of the Grand River in 1784 to recognize their support for the British in the American Revolution. In Guelph/Wellington, rare also stewards lands at the border of the Upper Canada Treaty No. 3 from 1792 and Treaty 19 from 1818.

- <https://raresites.org/2021/04/land-acknowledgement/>

Earth Star Healing Collective

I want to acknowledge that Earth Star Healing Collective was created and currently exists on the Haldimand Tract, land that was granted to the Haudenosaunee of the Six Nations of the Grand River, and are within the territory of the Neutral, Anishinaabe, and Haudenosaunee peoples.

- <https://earthstarhealingcollective.com/pages/land-acknowledgement>

Brantford-Brant NDP

The Brantford-Brant NDP is the team of volunteers that represents the Federal and Provincial NDP in Brantford, Brant, New Credit, and Six Nations. We acknowledge that these are the traditional territory of the Anishnawbe, Haudenosaunee and Neutral peoples, and that we are part of upholding treaties on this land such as the two-row.

- More about why we acknowledge the land: <http://thebridgebrant.com/land-acknowledgement/>
- Paid for and authorized by the Financial Agent and Chief Financial Officer of Brantford-Brant's NDP
- <https://brantndp.com>

Public Spaces

Upintheair Theatre

Yard Dances for Joy and Healing by Ben Gorodetsky will take place in Waterloo, on the Haldimand Tract, land that was promised to the Haudenosaunee of the Six Nations of the Grand River, and are within the territory of the Neutral, Anishinaabe, and Haudenosaunee peoples.

- <https://www.upintheairtheatre.com/evolver-land-acknowledgement>

Individuals

Jorge Barrera

Six Nations members have taken another planned development in Caledonia today. This second development is also on the Haldimand Tract granted to Six Nations for allying w[ith] British during American Revolution. Credit: Brendan Sylvia, CBC News

- <https://twitter.com/JorgeBarrera/status/1314608959349813249>

Tommy Bourque

I acknowledge, with respect, that I am a settler-artist living and working in the city of Kitchener-Waterloo, which

is located on the Haldimand Tract, the land promised to the Six Nations of the Grand River that included six miles on each side of the Grand River. This land is the traditional territory of the Attawandaron (Neutral), Anishinaabeg, and Haudenosaunee peoples.

- https://web.archive.org/web/20220516214050/https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cach e%3Ark1XB_u6kdkJ%3Ahttps%3A%2F%2Ftommybourque.com%2Fterritorial-acknowledgement+&cd=31&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=ca

Terri Meyer Boake, Professor School of Architecture University of Waterloo

We acknowledge that the School of Architecture is located on the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishinaabeg and Haudenosaunee peoples. The University is situated on the Haldimand Tract, the land promised to the Six Nations that includes 10 kilometres on each side of the Grand River. (see references here: <https://uwaterloo.ca/engineering/about/territorial-acknowledgement>)

- http://www.tboake.com/172_fall20.html

Matthew Bailey-Dick Doctor of Philosophy

This research project was conducted on the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishnaabe, and Haudenosaunee peoples. This territory comprises the Haldimand Tract, the land promised to the Six Nations that includes six miles on each side of the Grand River.

- https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/bitstream/1807/91877/3/Bailey-Dick_Matthew_201811_PhD_thesis.pdf

Brian Doucet and Pierre Filion

Brian Doucet and Pierre Filion work at the University of Waterloo and reside in the City of Kitchener, which are situated on the Haldimand Tract, land that was promised to the Haudenosaunee of the Six Nations of the Grand River, and is within the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishinaabeg, and Haudenosaunee peoples.

- <https://books.google.ca/books?id=UHK5EAAAQBAJ>

Nathen Tidridge

The 1784 Haldimand Treaty unequivocally promised that a tract of land six miles deep on each side of the Grand River from the rivers mouth to its source was to be laid out for Six Nations and their posterity to enjoy forever. (repeater, rehoster of global solutions booklet, considered authority on loyalist history, granted fellowship UELAC)

- <https://www.tidridge.com/uploads/3/8/4/1/3841927/snglobalsolutions-web.pdf>

Kelly Greene | Johannes Zits (akimbo)

In her work, Greene makes specific references to the Haldimand Treaty granted to the people of Six Nations, as well as the Mohawk Institute Residential School, or “Mush Hole”, which her Grandmother attended in the 1920s. Greene’s ongoing concern towards increasingly pressing environmental issues has inspired work that represents Earth as Mother, honouring Haudenosaunee belief.

- <https://akimbo.ca/listings/kelly-greene-johannes-zits/>

Jack Woodward

Jack Woodward recognizes that Canadian courts have not provided consistent answers to the

question whether treaties with Aboriginal peoples transferred sovereignty: [T]he role treaties have played in making Indians subjects of the Crown is unclear. King J. of the Ontario High Court 10 said that, by the Haldimand Treaty, the Six Nations Indians became subjects of the Crown. On the other hand, Marceau J. of the Federal Court said that the Ojibway parties to the Robinson Treaty were already subjects of the Queen. Logan v Styers.

- https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/bitstream/1807/42823/1/Drake_Karen_A_201311_LLM_thesis.pdf
- https://books.google.ca/books?id=skI9AAAAYAAJ&pg=RA5-PA96&lpg=RA5-PA96&dq=%22subjects+of+the+Crown%22+six+nations&source=bl&ots=ZvZB13CZZi&sig=ACfU3U3sbE2_Juyj6i5DBw3xVYsNXJAIUQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjT_oWho8L3AhUOV80KHf0uCG0Q6AF6BQi_ARAD#v=onepage&q=%22subjects%20of%20the%20Crown%22%20six%20nations&f=false

Public Organizations

THE CANADIAN SOCIETY for Ecological Economics

Indigenous Peoples foster unique and enduring relationships with the land, since time immemorial. We acknowledge that we are hosting our conference on the traditional territories of the Attawandaron or Neutral, Anishinaabe, and Haudenosaunee peoples. We are also occupying land promised to the peoples of the Six Nations in the Haldimand Tract, six miles on either side of the Grand River.

- <http://waterloo2019.cansee.ca/wp-content/uploads/CANSEE2019-Program.pdf>

Protect the Tract

Affirmed October 25, 1784, the Haldimand Proclamation sets aside six miles on either side of the Grand River for the Haudenosaunee to enjoy forever. The Council of Chiefs of the Haudenosaunee, Grand River Territory, wish to affirm and clarify our land rights in the tract conferment by Governor Frederick Haldimand on October 25, 1784. Sir Frederick Haldimand granted to Six Nations and their descendants six miles deep from each side of the Grand River as compensation for nearly four million acres sacrificed by Six Nations in their alliance with the British during the American War of Independence.

The land where we have gathered today is within the Haldimand Tract. Affirmed in 1784, the Haldimand Proclamation reserves six miles on either side of the Grand River for the use and enjoyment of the Six Nations and their descendants forever.

- <https://www.protectthetract.com>
- <https://twitter.com/ProtectTheTract/status/1400793639559835649> RT e-3466 (Indigenous affairs)
- <https://www.protectthetract.com/land-acknowledgement>

Grand River Conservation Authority

O:se Kenhionhata:tie Land Back Camp, In June 2020, members of the local Indigenous community gathered on lands within Victoria Park, in the City of Kitchener. In October 2020, members of the O:se Kenhionhata:tie Land Back Camp relocated to Waterloo Park, in the City of Waterloo, before retiring the camp in December 2020. The gatherings were peaceful and focused on solidarity and celebration, and to advance reconciliation actions within the Region of Waterloo.

- <https://www.grandriver.ca/en/outdoor-recreation/o-se-kenhionhata-tie-land-back-camp.aspx>
- GRCA, placed signs for the Camp, *actions as acknowledgment*, however L.A. is forthcoming.

The Hills

We also acknowledge that various municipalities within the County of Dufferin reside within the treaty (6) lands named under the Haldimand Deed (7) of 1784 and two of the Williams Treaties of 1818: Treaty 18: the Nottawasaga Purchase (8), and Treaty 19: The Ajetance Treaty (9).

7. Hoping to protect their homelands from encroachment by settlers, most Haudenosaunee nations supported the British during the American Revolution. When defeated, the British purchased 950,000 acres from the Mississaugas in present-day southern Ontario. The Haldimand Deed (1784) granted this land to the Haudenosaunee, who had little choice but to accept. The Haldimand Tract extended six miles on each side of the Grand River from Lake Erie to the river's source near Dundalk. But at the time, the British didn't know the location of the source. Later, the British unilaterally excluded the northern reaches of the Grand, about 275,000 acres, much of it in Dufferin County. Today, a Six Nations land claim seeks compensation for this area.

- <https://www.inthehills.ca/2022/03/land-acknowledgments-decoded>

Brant SPCA

The Brant County SPCA is located within the Haldimand Tract, traditional territory and land promised to the Anishnaabe, Haudenosaunee, and Attawandaron peoples. It is covered by Upper Canada Treaties and the "Dish with One Spoon" Wampum Agreement, an agreement between the Anishinaabe, Mississaugas, and Haudenosaunee nations to peaceably share and care for this land we all live on.

- <https://www.brantcountyspca.com/land-acknowledgment>

Rotary District 7080

These lands and territories are covered by various Upper Canada Treaties and the Haldimand Treaty. The main one is Treaty 19. Each of these treaties were signed with the Mississaugas of the Credit.

- <https://rotary7080.org/page/circle-community-indigenous-resource-committee-for-learning-amp-education-%E2%80%93-7080-circle>

Grand Valley public library policy respect and acknowledgement declaration

We [I] would like to acknowledge that we are on the Haldimand Tract, land promised to the Haudenosaunee (HOE day na shun ay) people of Six Nations, which includes six miles on each side of the Grand River. This territory is the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishnaabeg (On ish KNOB eck), and Haudenosaunee (HOE day na shun ay) Peoples.

- <https://www.townofgrandvalley.ca/en/resourcesGeneral/library/policies2019/Respect-and-Acknowledgment-Declaration.pdf>

Trinity Village

We would like to acknowledge that we are on the traditional territory of the Haudenosaunee, Anishnaabeg, and Neutral Peoples. Trinity Village is situated on the Haldimand Tract, the land promised to the Six Nations, which includes six miles on each side of the Grand River.

- <https://www.trinityvillage.com/userContent/documents/Town%20Hall%20Information/Virtual%20Town%20Hall%20Minutes%2003%202021.pdf>

Private Business'

Elementary Teachers' Federation of Ontario Waterloo Region

In honour of our commitment to Truth and Reconciliation and to pave a new path built on peace and friendship, the Elementary Teachers' Federation of Ontario, Waterloo Region acknowledges that our local is situated on the Haldimand Tract. This territory was promised to the Six Nations by way of the Haldimand Treaty of 1784, and is also the traditional territory of the Anishinaabe, Haudenosaunee, and Neutral Peoples. Today, it continues to be home to many Indigenous Peoples from across Turtle Island. We are grateful for the use of the land so we may continue our work today.

- https://www.etfowr.ca/territorial_acknowledgement?recruiter_id=6187

Communitech Hub

Communitech acknowledges that the Hub is situated on the Haldimand Tract, land that was granted to the Haudenosaunee of the Six Nations of the Grand River, and are within the territory of the Neutral, Anishinaabe, and Haudenosaunee peoples. We encourage you to learn about and acknowledge the traditional territory from which you participate.

- <https://www.communitech.ca/about-us/our-operation/our-spaces.html>

The Bridge

The City of Brantford and surrounding area is on the traditional territory of the Anishinaabe, the Haudenosaunee and the Attawandaron peoples. Our work, activism and analyses are not, and never will be, complete unless we acknowledge and remind ourselves and others, that colonization is not just "a thing of the past". We must acknowledge that Settlers have access to this land because of colonial violence. The Haldimand Treaty of 1784 guaranteed the exclusive use of 950, 000 acres along the Grand River for members of the Six Nations.

- <https://www.thebridgebrant.com/land-acknowledgement>

The Canadian Clay and Glass Gallery

We acknowledge that the Canadian Clay & Glass Gallery is located on the traditional territory of the Attawandaron, Anishinaabe and Haudenosaunee peoples. The Gallery is situated on the Haldimand Tract, land promised to Six Nations in 1784 that includes six miles on each side of the Grand River; yet, today, the Six Nations reside on less than five per cent of this unceded territory. Indigenous peoples have inhabited this land for thousands of years, and we respectfully share this territory in peace and friendship. We are grateful and we re-affirm our commitment to do the work, to unlearn and relearn, towards a true reconciliation.

- https://www.theclayandglass.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Craftivism_CCGG.pdf
- <https://www.theclayandglass.ca>

Martina Steiger

As a person, resident and business owner living in the Kitchener-Waterloo community, I wish to acknowledge that I am located on the traditional home of the Neutral, Anishnawbe, and Haudenosaunee peoples. My home and community are situated on the Haldimand Tract, six miles on either side of the Grand River, on territory that was promised to the peoples of the Six Nations. I am grateful for all the contributions of the Indigenous people that have shaped this community and for their continued care and connectedness to this land.

Overlap Associates

Overlap Associates acknowledges that much of our work takes place on the traditional territory of the Attawandaron (Neutral), Anishinaabeg and Haudenosaunee peoples. Our main office is situated on the Haldimand Tract, the land promised to Six Nations, which includes six miles on each side of the Grand River. We are grateful for the opportunity to live and work on this land.

- <https://overlapassociates.com/territorial-acknowledgement/>

IMPACT Theatre Festival, MT Space

I wish to acknowledge that this play was written on Six Nations Territory on the Haldimand Tract which takes in six miles on each side of the Grand River. I wish to thank the Six Nations from whose land I benefit, where I live, work and learn.

- https://mtspace.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/impact21_festival-programme_digital_v20-SEP_web-c.pdf

Sky-Fi

Sky-Fi wants to acknowledge that the land which we cover is on the traditional territory of many nations of Indigenous peoples, including the Six Nations of the Grand River and Mississaugas of the Credit Reserves. We further acknowledge that the land is covered by the Between the Lakes Purchase (Treaty 3) and the Crown Grant to the Six Nations or the Haldimand Tract (Treaty 4).

- <https://www.sky-fi.ca/policies>

Hespeler Road, Stefen Balakji, JO Li, Ben McKillop, & Bryan Wong for City of Cambridge

In completing a land use analysis on the Hespeler Road Corridor, it is important to acknowledge the rich history of the land the site is situated on. This is necessary to make re-visible the Indigenous peoples who have been absent from the Canadian consciousness for hundreds of years. Cambridge is situated on the Haldimand Tract, land that was promised to the Haudenosaunee of the Six Nations of the Grand River, and is within the territory of the Neutral, Anishinaabe, and Haudenosaunee peoples. As urban planning students, we have a responsibility to acknowledge the history of the lands we plan and design for, and this starts with recognizing the experiences of the First Nations, Inuit, and Metis peoples to inform the work we do.

- https://issuu.com/joekhli/docs/a1_land_use_compressed

Apothecary Bois

Apothecary Bois situated on the Haldimand Tract, which the British granted to the Six Nations in 1784 as compensation for their alliance during the American Revolution and for the loss of their traditional territory. This tract extends 10 km on each side of the Grand River from its source to Lake Erie, but of the original 950,000 acres, only 46,000 acres (4.8%) remains Six Nations land today.

- <https://apothecarybois.com/about/mystory>

Fat Sparrow Group

The Fat Sparrow Group acknowledges that our restaurants are situated on the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishinaabeg, and Haudenosaunee peoples. We are also on the Haldimand Tract Land that was promised to the peoples of the Six Nations in 1784. This included 10 kilometers on either side of the Grand River. We are grateful for the opportunity to live and work here and we thank all the generations of people who have taken

care of this land — for thousands of years. We would also like to acknowledge the contributions of the Metis, Inuit and other First Nations peoples who have been essential in shaping and strengthening this community. As settlers, this small acknowledgment is a first step in our commitment to bring [re]conciliation in our communities and we look forward to growing together.

- <https://fatsparrowgroup.com/pages/land-acknowledgement>
- <https://www.facebook.com/FatSparrowGroup/photos/a.1768505133441284/2736573496634438>

Play-A-Latte Cafe

Play-A-Latte Cafe is situated on the Haldimand Tract, land that was granted to the Haudenosaunee of the Six Nations of the Grand River, and are within the territory of the Neutral, Anishinaabe, and Haudenosaunee peoples.

- <https://playalattecafe.com>

48North Cannabis Corp

48North's Good House and Good Farm acknowledges and operates on the traditional territory of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy as determined by the Dish with One Spoon treaty and Haldimand Treaty. We respect the longstanding relationships with the local Indigenous community, the Six Nations of the Grand River.

- <https://48nrth.com/en/#contact>
- Sent letter to CEO, re Water access to the Grand River from MNGRC-SECGEN, CEO quit the project.
- No direct claim, conflation.

Buck Naked Soap Company Inc

We operate on the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishnaabeg, and Haudenosaunee Peoples. Cambridge is situated on the Haldimand Tract, land promised to Six Nations, which includes six miles on each side of the Grand River.

- <https://bucknakedsoapcompany.com>

Wellington Advertiser

This image shows a portion of the Haldimand Proclamation of 1784 depicting lands, granted to Six Nations of the Grand River, in what later became Upper Canada and the province of Ontario. Plots three and four depict modern-day Fergus and Elora. This pictured survey of the lands was completed in 1821 by Upper Canada surveyor Thomas Ridout and is thus known as the "Ridout Survey." The original survey occurred in 1791 to define the area, but records of it were lost. (Image in the public domain)

- <https://www.wellingtonadvertiser.com/county-not-ready-to-add-land-acknowledgement-at-every-meeting>

Wilton Consulting Group

As settlers, we're grateful for the opportunity to work with communities and in the agriculture and agri-food sector and we thank all the generations of people who have taken care of this land - for thousands of years. Our office is located in Fergus, Ontario and resides on the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishinaabeg and Haudenosaunee peoples. Fergus is on the Haldimand Tract, the land promised to the Six Nations that includes ten kilometres on each side of the Grand River. Today, many First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples live and work in Wellington County.

- <https://www.wiltongroup.ca/land-acknowledgement>

Carizon (Land Acknowledgement & Equity Statement)

THE LAND THAT ENABLES OUR WORK: Carizon Family and Community Services acknowledges that our work takes place on the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishnaabe, and Haudenosaunee peoples. Our offices are situated on the Haldimand Tract which includes six miles on each side of the Grand River. We recognize that 950,000 acres of this land was promised by Treaty in 1784 to Six Nations, and we acknowledge that only 48,000 acres is in the rightful care of Six Nations. We endeavour to be accountable to this reality in ways that go beyond an apology or acknowledgement. We strive to continue to learn the truth, support calls to action, and aim to be aware of the intricate and complicated ways that we are connected to all living beings as well as to the land. We promise to do our part to protect this land and learn the impacts on our Indigenous community members as we continue to walk the path of reconciliation.

- <https://www.carizon.ca/land-acknowledgement-equity-statement>

Projectit Performance Solutions Inc.

The offices of Projectit Performance Solutions Inc. are located on the traditional territory of the Haudenosaunee, Anishinaabeg and Attawandaron (Neutral) peoples on block 2 of the Haldimand Tract. The land granted in 1784 to the Six Nations includes 10 kilometres on each side of the Grand River from its source in Dundalk to its mouth at Lake Erie.

- <https://www.projectit.ca/land-acknowledgment>

Traverse Independence

We acknowledge that we are located on the Haldimand Tract, traditional and unceded territory of the Anishnaabe, Haudenosaunee and Neutral Peoples. It encompasses 980,000 acres of land that was given to the Six Nations in 1784, 10 kilometers on each side of the Grand River.

- <https://www.traverseindependence.ca/en/about-us/land-acknowledgment.aspx>

Queen Street Yoga

As a business and as people living in the Kitchener-Waterloo community, we acknowledge that we are on the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishnaabe, and Haudenosaunee peoples. Queen Street Yoga is situated on the Haldimand Tract, the land promised to the Six Nations that includes six miles on each side of the Grand River.

- <https://queenstreetyoga.com/about/land>

The Branches

The Branches is located on Indigenous territory, the original caretakers of which are the Neutral, Anishinaabe, and Haudenosaunee peoples. The Branches is situated on the Haldimand Tract, the land promised to the Six Nations that includes six miles on each side of the Grand River. We offer our respect, recognition, and thanks for the opportunity to live, work and practice on this land today.

- <https://thebranchesyoga.com/about-us/land>

Rising Moon Gallery

Chris and Andrea would like to gratefully acknowledge that they live and work on the traditional territory of the Attawandaron (Neutral), Anishnaabeg, and Haudenosaunee peoples. Rising Moon Gallery and Torchlight Tattoo

are situated on the Haldimand Tract, land promised to the Six Nations, which includes six miles on either side of the Grand River.

- <https://www.rising-moon-gallery.com/land-acknowledgement.html>

Pat the Dog Theatre Creation

Kitchener – Waterloo: Pat the Dog Theatre Creation acknowledges that we are located on the Haldimand Tract, land promised to Six Nations, which included six miles on each side of the Grand River. We are on the traditional territory of the Attawandaron (Neutral Confederacy), Anishinaabeg and Haudenosaunee peoples.

- <https://patthedog.org/contact>

Engage Economies of Change

Indigenous Peoples foster unique and enduring relationships with territories in which we reside, since time immemorial. We acknowledge that will be gathering and hosting our conference on the traditional territories of the Attawandaron or Neutral, Anishinaabe, and Haudenosaunee peoples. We are also occupying land promised to the peoples of the Six Nations in the Haldimand Tract, six miles on either side of the Grand River.

- <https://waterloo2019.cansee.ca/land-acknowledgement-we-are-here>

Carla Beharry Consulting

Kitchener-Waterloo is located on the Haldimand Tract, which, on October 25, 1784, after the American Revolutionary War of Independence, was given to the Six Nations of the Grand River and Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation by the British as compensation for their role in the war and for the loss of their traditional lands in Upstate New York.

- <https://www.infiniteoceans.com/land-acknowledgement>

Upintheair Theatre

Yard Dances for Joy and Healing by Ben Gorodetsky will take place in Waterloo, on the Haldimand Tract, land that was promised to the Haudenosaunee of the Six Nations of the Grand River, and are within the territory of the Neutral, Anishinaabe, and Haudenosaunee peoples.

- <https://www.upintheairtheatre.com/evolver-land-acknowledgement>

Ciarán Myers

The event and the education we received are both richer than can be stated here. I think the scholarly writing on our exploration and performance is still forthcoming. The Haldimand Tract runs 6 miles (roughly 10 kilometers) on either side of the Grand River. It was assigned to the Six Nations by the Crown in October 1784 as thanks for participating in the American War of Independence, a recompense for territory lost south of the Canadian border. It is Native Land and there is a paper trail to prove legal ownership.

- <http://ciaranmyers.weebly.com/blog/land-acknowledgement>

Van Waffle

My home in Waterloo is situated on the Haldimand Tract, land that was granted to the Haudenosaunee of the Six Nations of the Grand River. It was traditionally used by the Neutral, Anishinaabe, and Haudenosaunee people.

- <https://www.vanwaffle.com/land-acknowledgement/>

ArtsBuild Ontario

ArtsBuild Ontario acknowledges that our office is located in the 44 Gaukel Creative Workspace, which is in a settler facility built on the traditional territory of the Attawonderonk, Anishinaabek, and Haudenosaunee peoples. 44 Gaukel is located in what is now Kitchener, Ontario, which is situated on the Haldimand Tract, land promised to Six Nations, and includes six miles on each side of the Grand River from the source of its mouth.

- <https://www.artsbuildontario.ca/about/what-we-do/>

Julie Witmer Custom Map Design

We live on the traditional lands of the Neutral, Anishnaabe, and Haudenosaunee People. A small portion of the land, 6 miles on each side of the Grand River, was returned to the Haudenosaunee Confederacy in the Haldimand Treaty of 1784. This territory is unceded.

- <https://juliewitmermaps.com/blogs/musings/mapping-projects-with-city-of-brantford>

Federal Agencies and Provincial Creatures

Six Nation Elected Band Council

I would like to acknowledge that the land on which we gather is situated upon traditional territories of the Erie, Neutral, Huron - Wyandot, the Haudenosaunee (ho-den-oh-sho-nee), and later the Mississauga of the New Credit First Nations. The territory is mutually covered by the Dish With One Spoon Wampum Belt Covenant, an agreement between the Iroquois Confederacy and the Ojibway and other allied nations to peaceably share and care for the resources around the Great Lakes. Today, this is still the home to many Indigenous people from across Turtle Island and we are grateful to have the opportunity to respectfully work in the community and share their territory.”

- “...the Land Acknowledgement Protocol that the Lands and Resources Department (of Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council) uses when we meet with Proponents and government officials at the municipal, provincial and federal level, which you will find attached.” - Lonny Bomberry via Six Nations Band Council
- https://docs2.cer-rec.gc.ca/ll-eng/llisapi.dll/fetch/2000/90464/90552/92263/2671190/2882977/2908611/3066090/A79979-3_Schedule_A_-_Six_Nations_of_the_Grand_River_Amended_Statement_of_Claim_d..._-_A5F9R3.pdf?nodeid=3065921&vernum=-2 HP accepted by Six Nations.
- http://287gn72iptha3xmrq4d3hts-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/pdfs/pdf/GREP_Consultation-Report.pdf

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation

The Six Nations of the Grand Reserve is located within the bounds of the Between the Lakes Treaty, No. 3, established between the Crown and Mississaugas of the Credit in 1784 and ratified in 1792. The Treaty allowed the Crown to grant the Six nations as parcel of land known as the Haldimand Tract in 1784. The Six Nations of the Grand hold no treaties recognized by the Crown.

- <http://mncfn.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/MCFN-Land-Acknowledgement-Guidelines-September-10-2020.pdf>
- See summary in Global Solutions booklet, six nations claims “we have pre-confederation treaties with the crown”

Mississaugas of the Credit ceded to the Crown approximately 3 000 000 acres of land located between Lakes Huron, Ontario, and Erie. Of the land ceded, some 550 000 acres were granted to the Six Nations in the Haldimand Proclamation of October 25, 1784.

- <http://mncfn.ca/treaty3>

City of Brantford

The council has placed the land acknowledgements on the council agenda, the city has published a First Nations Policy, because of the nature of this Policy there could be potential issues.

- <https://web.archive.org/web/20160325041347/http://brantford.ca/support/Pages/FirstNationsPolicy.aspx>

Societies

United Empire Loyalists Association

Haldimand Tract Land Acknowledgement, I would like to acknowledge that the land on which we gather is situated upon traditional territories of the Erie, Neutral, Huron - Wyandot, the Haudenosaunee (ho-den-oh-sho-nee), and later some of the Ojibewa Nation from the north. The territory is mutually covered by the Dish With One Spoon Wampum Belt Covenant, an agreement between the Iroquois Confederacy, the Ojibway and other allied nations to peaceably share and care for the land and resources around the Great Lakes. Today, these remain the home to many Indigenous people from across Turtle Island as well as many non- Indigenous people that work and share the wealth of the Haldimand Treaty lands of the Six Nations of the Grand River.

- “*This is the acknowledgement given to me by Phil Monture [Global Solution Booklet] several years ago and I have used it to open meetings since.*” (Bev Balch UE, President of the UELAC, Grand River Branch)
- Haldimand Tract Land Acknowledgement The President, Beverley Balch UE, [Grand River Branch], acknowledged the territory where the meeting is held. (from, *Association Meeting Minutes*)
- Condition of Correction by Bev Balch, Phil Monture must approve any changes to the land acknowledgment. (Phil Monture, lead researcher for Global Solution Booklet)

Goodwill Industries

Land Acknowledgement for Kitchener-Waterloo: We acknowledge that we are on the Haldimand Tract, land promised to the Haudenosaunee of Six Nations, which includes six miles on each side of the Grand River. This territory is the traditional territory of the Neutral, Anishnaabeg, and Haudenosaunee.

- <https://web.archive.org/web/20210625145412/https://goodwillindustries.ca/land-acknowledgement/>

The Kitchener Waterloo Humane Society

The Kitchener Centre is located on the Haldimand Tract. After the American Revolution, the tract was granted by the British to the Six Nations of the Grand River and the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation as compensation for their role in the war and for the loss of their traditional lands in upstate New York. Of the 950,000 acres granted to the Haudenosaunee, less than 5 percent remains Six Nations land. Only 6,100 acres remain Mississaugas of the Credit land. We thank the Anishinaabe, Haudenosaunee, and Neutral peoples for hosting us on their land.

- <https://kwsphumane.ca/land-acknowledgement>