



U V B I O S A T O H A N G B O N ' S
I N D I G E N O U S L A N D S
A S S I G N M E N T

Peterborough & London, Ontario, Indigenous Territories

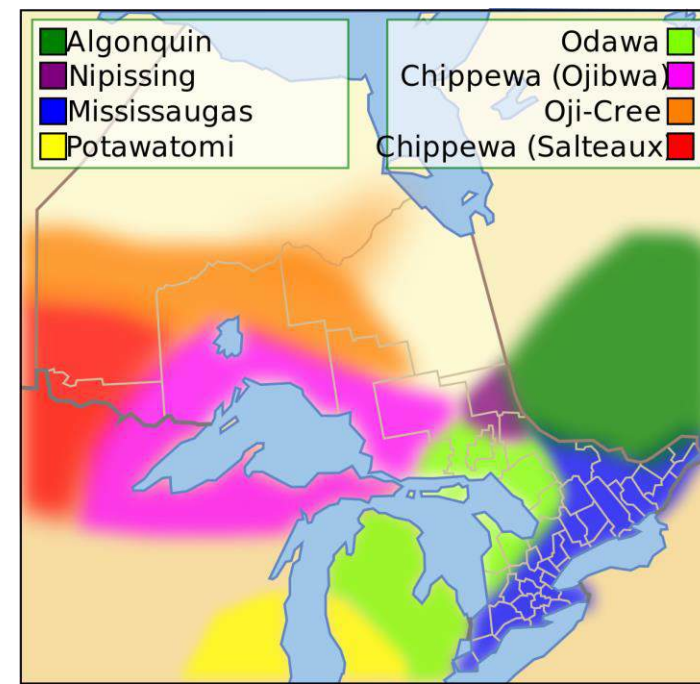


Peterborough, Ontario

You'll remember your first time!



Anishinaabeg Territory



- Peterborough is the native territory of **the Anishinaabeg**
- Comprised of the Ojibwa, Odawa, Potawatomi, Chippewa, Mississauga, Algonquin, and Delaware communities

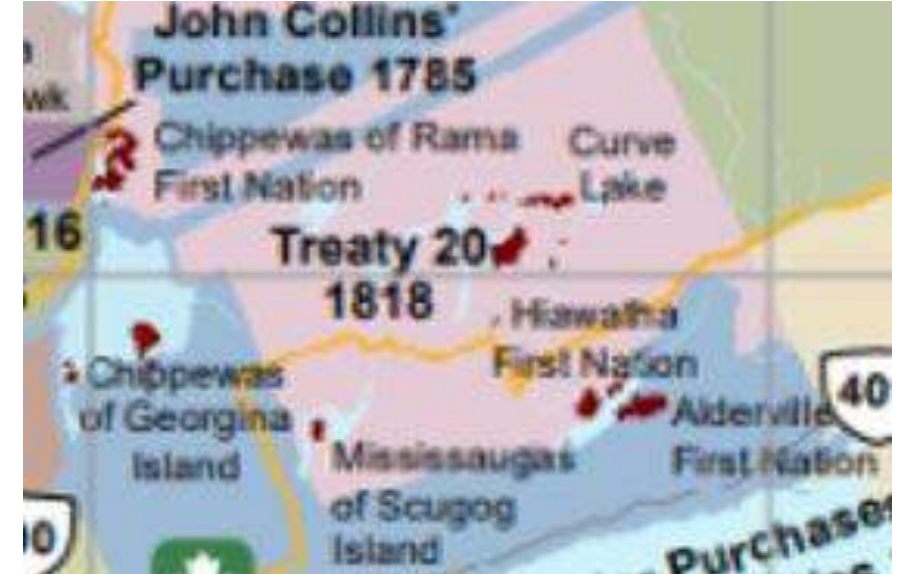


- Peterborough County is located on the **Treaty 20 Michi Saagiig** territory and in the traditional territory of the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Nations, known as the Williams Treaties First Nation
- Include: Alderville, Beausoleil, Curve Lake, Georgina Island, Hiawatha, Rama and Scugog Island First Nations



Treaty 20 cont'd

- Also known as the Rice Lake Purchase
- signed on November 5, 1818, by representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples.
- The last of three Upper Canadian treaties signed with Anishinaabe peoples in what is now central southern Ontario





London, Ontario

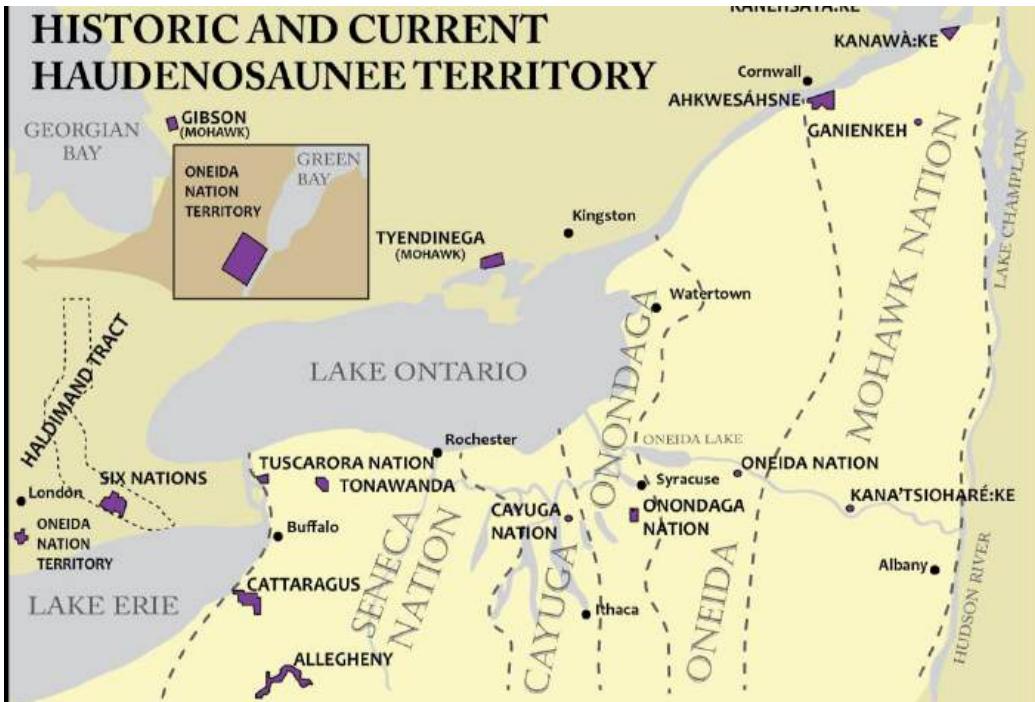




Indigenous Territories



- The city of London is situated on the traditional lands of the Anishinaabe, Haudenosaunee, Lūnaapéewak, Attawandaron, the Chonnonton and the Wendat.





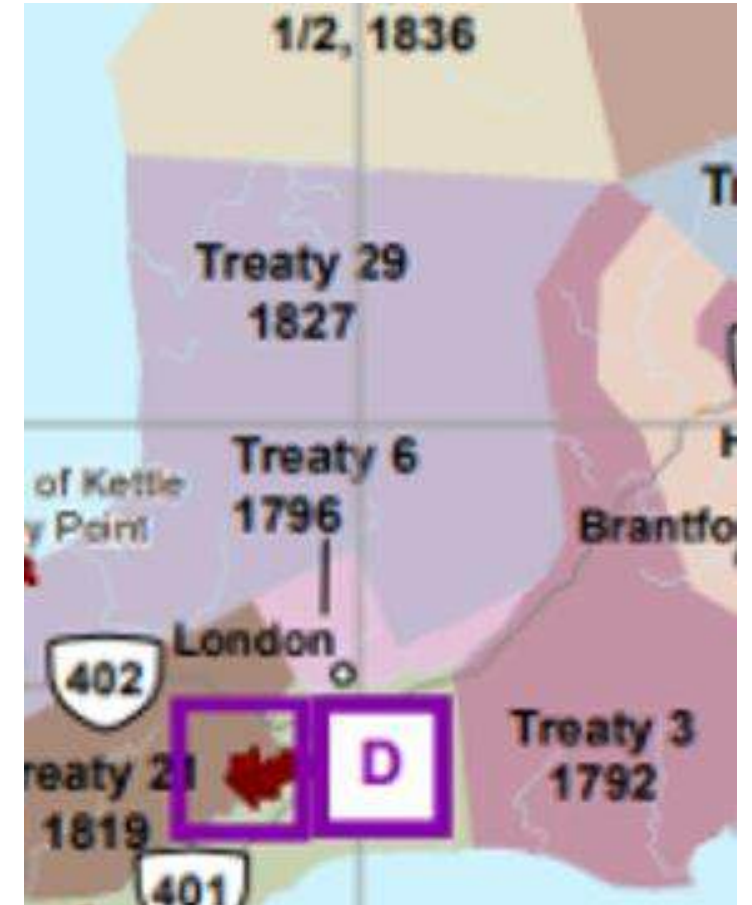
Treaties

All the treaties that are specific to London, ON are:

- The London Township Treaty of 1796(treaty 6)
- The Huron Tract Treaty of 1827(treaty 29)
- The McKee Treaty of 1790(treaty 2)
- The Two Row Wampum Belt Treaty of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy/Silver Covenant Chain
- The Dish with One Spoon Covenant Wampum of the Anishinaabe and Haudenosaunee.

Treaty 6

- Treaty 6, or the London Township Purchase, was signed on September 7, 1796, by representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples. The territory described in the written treaty is approximately 30 km².
- Some of the treaty payments included calico and serge cloths, cooking implements, rifles and flint, and vermilion.





Treaty 29

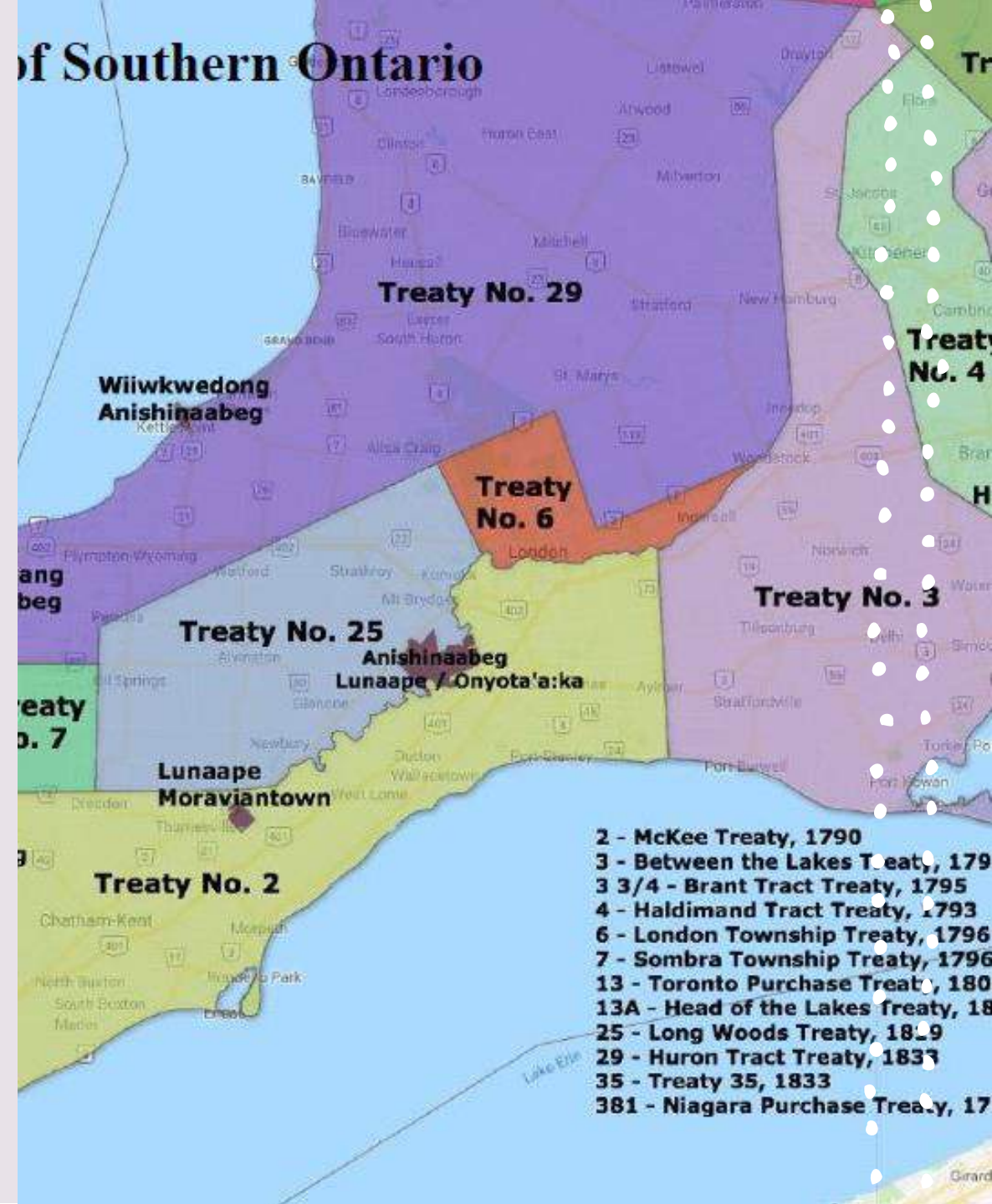


Treaty 29, or the Huron Tract Purchase, was signed on July 10, 1827, by representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples. The territory described in the written treaty covers approximately 2,200,000 acres.



Treaty 2

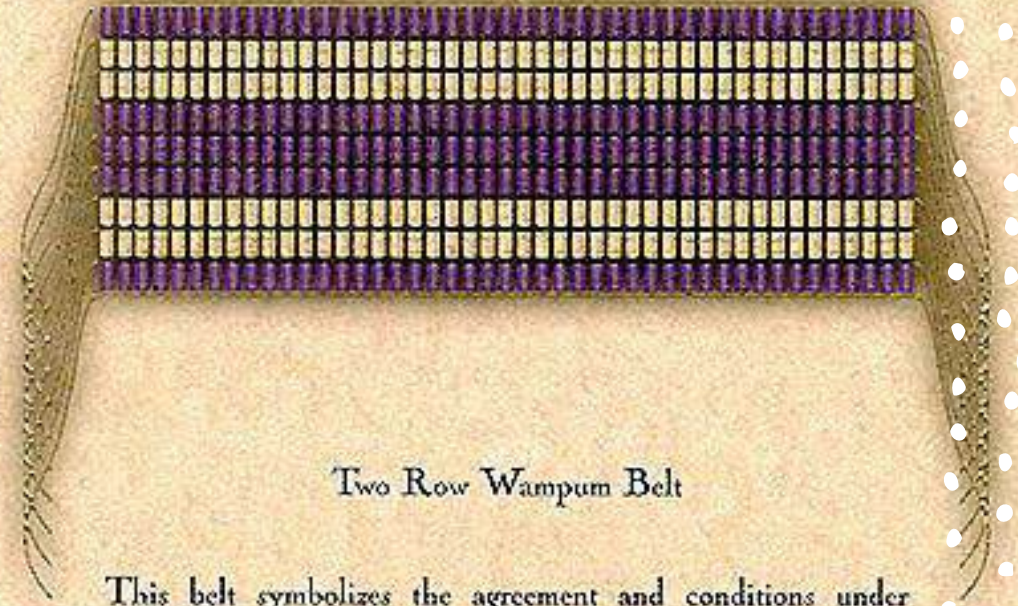
- Treaty 2, or the McKee Purchase, was signed on May 19, 1790, by representatives of the Crown and various First Nations. It is the southernmost Upper Canada treaty.
- There were over 50 signatories to this Treaty, including settlers and Indigenous leaders.
- The treaty payments included cloth and linen, tools for hunting and cooking, looking glasses, combs, ribbons and laced hats.





The Two Row Wampum Belt Treaty of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy/Silver Covenant Chain

- *The Two Row Wampum is one of the oldest treaty relationships between the Onkwehonweh (original people) of Turtle Island (North America) and European immigrants. The treaty was made in 1613 between the Dutch and the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois)*
- *as Dutch traders and settlers moved up the Hudson River into Kanien'kehá:ka (Mohawk) territory. The Dutch initially proposed a patriarchal relationship with themselves as fathers and the Haudenosaunee people as children*
- *"We will not be like Father and Son, but like Brothers. [Our treaties] symbolize two paths or two vessels, travelling down the same river together. One, a birchbark canoe, will be for the Indian People, their laws, their customs, and their ways. The other, a ship, will be for the white people and their laws, their customs, and their ways. We shall each travel the river together, side by side, but in our own boat. Neither of us will make compulsory laws nor interfere in the internal affairs of the other. Neither of us will try to steer the other's vessel." -Historian Ray Fadden*



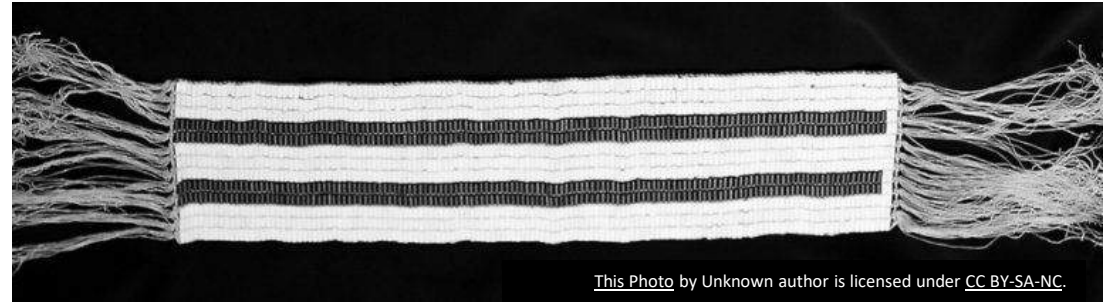
Two Row Wampum Belt

This belt symbolizes the agreement and conditions under which the Iroquois welcomed the white peoples to this land. "You say that you are our father and I am your son." We say, "We will not be like Father and Son, but like Brothers." This wampum belt confirms our words. These two rows will symbolize two paths or two vessels, traveling down the same river together. One, a birch bark canoe, will be for the Indian People, their laws, their customs and their ways. We shall each travel the river together, side by side, but in our own boat. Neither of us will make compulsory laws or interfere in the internal affairs of the other. Neither of us will try to steer the other's vessel.

The agreement has been kept by the Iroquois to this date.



The Two Row Wampum Belt Treaty of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy/Silver Covenant Chain



- The Haudenosaunee created a wampum belt out of purple and white quahog shells to commemorate the agreement.
- Three rows of white beads symbolizing peace, friendship, and respect separate the two purple rows.
- The two purple rows symbolize two paths or two vessels travelling down the same river. One row symbolizes the Haudenosaunee people with their law and customs, while the other row symbolizes European laws and customs.
- As nations move together side-by-side on the River of Life, they are to avoid overlapping or interfering with one another



The Dish with One Spoon Covenant Wampum of the Anishnaabek and Haudenosaunee.

A Dish With One Spoon, also known as One Dish One Spoon, is a law used by Indigenous peoples since at least 1142 AD to describe **an agreement for sharing hunting territory among two or more nations.**

The Dish With One Spoon is a treaty between the Anishinaabe, Mississaugas and Haudenosaunee that bound them to share the territory and protect the land.

Indigenous Nations and Peoples, Europeans and all newcomers have been invited into this treaty in the spirit of peace, friendship and respect.

People are all eating out of the single dish, representing, all hunting in the shared territory.



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