MOHAWK NATION
OF GRAND RIVER
SECRETARIAT

BOOK IV OF THE REGISTER'S BOOKS

Recognition and Relations

How others come to rely on the Nation's documents, and how the Nation conducts and records its relations: recognition recorded, the diplomatic record, instruments and agreements, the Open Register Standard, and passports for the Nation's business.

One of the National Books of the Mohawk Nation of Grand River.

First edition · October 2026

Recognition and Relations

Book IV of the Register’s books

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SECTION 1

Recognition, recorded

What recognition means for the Nation, and why it is recorded, never assumed.

For partners, governments, institutions — and the officers who deal with them.

Its colour: **Plum**

RECOGNITION

The Nation records its own acts and issues its own documents. Whether another government, bank or institution relies on them is that other’s decision. The Nation claims nothing on anyone’s behalf: it records, openly, where its documents have been relied on and where they have not.

The Recognition Register (REC001)	How
A holder reports	A passport or card accepted, or refused, at a border, a bank, an office — where, when, by whom
The Diplomatic Register adds	Acknowledgements and replies from governments and institutions
Each entry	Its evidence attached: a stamp, a letter, a receipt
Before you go	Holders are advised to read the Register before travelling or presenting a document

RULE Mutual recognition is recorded, not assumed. A partner relies on a Nation document because it has checked it — never because it was told to.

SECTION 2

A history of the Nation’s diplomacy

From the Covenant Chain to 2026: the Mohawk and the Crown, dealing directly.

† To be verified by the Registrar General against the record before publication.

Its colour: **Plum**

HISTORY

The Mohawk have conducted their own relations with the Crown for more than three centuries — in council, in London, in writing, and in the courts of the world. The Nation's diplomacy today stands in that line: nation to Crown, the Mohawk and the King directly.

When	What happened	
From 1677	The Covenant Chain: the alliance between the Mohawk and the English Crown, renewed in council for a century; the Mohawk, keepers of its eastern door	†
1710	Four chiefs — three Mohawk and one Mahican — received by Queen Anne in London: the Mohawk dealing with the sovereign directly	
1755–1774	Sir William Johnson, the Crown's Superintendent of Indian Affairs, conducts the alliance from the Mohawk Valley; after the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the Covenant Chain renewed at the Treaty of Niagara of 1764	†
1775–1776	Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea) in London: received at court, he affirms the Mohawk alliance before the war	†
1779	The Haldimand Pledge: the Crown ratifies, in writing, its promise to restore "some of the Mohawks" of the three villages	
1783	The Treaty of Paris: the Mohawk homeland given to the United States without the Mohawk's consent or a word for them	
1784	The Haldimand Proclamation: the Grand River lands set apart, in fulfilment of the Pledge	
1785–1786	Brant's second journey to London, for the Crown to make good the Mohawk's losses	†
1789 and 1796	Dorchester's Mark of Honour; Simcoe's register and ascertainment on oath	
1821	28 September: Lord Bathurst's letter, acknowledging the Mohawk interest	
1860	The Prince of Wales received at the Grand River; no title given	
1869	Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, made a chief by the Mohawk (after Pauline Johnson's account): the reason the Nation deals with the Crown directly	
1909 and 1914	5 April 1909 and 11 May 1914: Frank Oliver in the House of Commons, on the Haldimand lands	
1922	6 March: in the UK Parliament, asked when and by whom the Haldimand Treaty had been denounced, Winston Churchill names no date, party or instrument — "entirely a matter for the Government and Parliament of Canada"	
1923–1924	Deskaheh carries an appeal of the Six Nations to the League of Nations in Geneva — part of the Grand River's diplomatic history; the Nation speaks only for itself	†
1945	13 August: External Affairs confirms no United Kingdom department is concerned with the Governor General's appointment	
1963–1964	The Mohawk case formally presented through the Department of Citizenship and Immigration: Secretary-General Melvin Hill, with Dr Omar Z. GHOBASHY of New York	
1966–1967	The case taken to the International Court of Justice — and blocked by a telegram of the Six Nations Confederacy	
1995	A memorandum agreement between the Six Nations Council and the Mohawk People, toward bringing genocide claims arising from the residential schools before the World Court; the international case never went ahead	
1996	3 October: the Grand River Notification Agreement, made without the Mohawk Nation	
2010	The Elected Council withdraws its support, as the Nation records it	
2011	A forensic investigation at the Mohawk Institute, under a mandate letter of Secretary-General Arnold R. DOUGLAS	

When	What happened
2014	The present Secretary-General’s commission
2024	Eleven directives of the Secretariat, each copied to the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario
2026	The Representation and Notice to His Majesty the King, served, published and received at Buckingham Palace; a Declaration of Non-Response recorded; the Recognition Register and the Open Register Standard

The Secretaries-General

Office held by	In the Nation’s diplomacy
Melvin HILL	Presented the Mohawk case in 1963–64, and took it to the International Court of Justice in 1966–67, with Dr Omar Z. GHOBASHY
Arnold R. DOUGLAS	Succeeded Melvin Hill; signed the Secretariat’s mandate for the forensic investigation at the Mohawk Institute, 2011
Benjamin DOOLITTLE UE	Under a commission of 2014: the directives of 2024; the Representation to the King, 2026; the Register’s diplomatic record

WHY Every era of this history turned on a record: a pledge in writing, a proclamation, a letter carried to London, a case filed in The Hague. The Register exists so that the Nation’s record is never again scattered, lost — as the survey of 1791 was — or left for others to keep.

SECTION 3

The Crown among the Mohawk

Visits, gifts, adoptions and names: diplomacy carried in silver, ceremony and presence.

Its colour: **Plum**

THE CROWN AND THE MOHAWK

Diplomacy is not only letters. Between the Crown and the Mohawk it has been carried for three centuries in gifts, in visits, in adoptions and in names — each an act on the record, as much as any treaty.

When	What	Its meaning	
1710	Four chiefs received by Queen Anne in London — the Silver Covenant Chain of Friendship made between the Crown and the Mohawk	The alliance, sovereign to nation	
1711–1712	Queen Anne’s Bible and silver communion service given for the Mohawk chapel, and — by the Nation’s record — a flag; after the Revolution, the silver divided between the Grand River and the Bay of Quinte	The Crown’s gifts, carried by the Loyalist Mohawk into exile	†
From 1785	His Majesty’s Chapel of the Mohawks: the Royal Arms at the Chapel, under royal patronage	The Crown’s own mark on a place of the covenant	
1860	The Prince of Wales (Albert Edward) received at the Grand River; he signs the Queen Anne Bible at the Mohawk Chapel	Received, and signs the Bible; no title given	
1869	Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, made a chief — Kavakoudge (also recorded as Karakonteh, Turtle clan); a fifty-first string added to the Circle Wampum; the maple crown set inside the Mohawk longhouse	An adoption: the reason the Nation deals with the Crown directly (after Pauline Johnson’s account)	
1874	Governor General Lord Dufferin at the Grand River: “never shall the word of Britain once pledged be broken” (recorded in Jasper T. Gilkison’s Narrative)	The Crown’s word, given in council	
1904	King Edward VII designates the Mohawk Chapel a Chapel Royal	The prince who signed the Bible, now King, names the Chapel his own	
1909	The future King George V receives an honorary chieftainship	Honoured, by name	
1913	The Duke of Connaught, now Governor General, sits in Council with his brother Chiefs; as Governor General he takes up the fifty-first title of the League, and the maple crown is affixed in the longhouse	The adopted chief, holding the Crown’s office, seated in the Mohawk’s council	
1919	At Victoria Park, before the Brant monument, the Prince of Wales (Edward) receives the name Da-yon-hem-seia, “Dawn of Day”, of the Turtle clan; he signs the Queen Anne Bible and plants a fir at Brant’s tomb; Queen Mary is named Ta-non-ronh-kiva by the Patriotic League; Chief John Buck condoles the Prince	A prince condoled and received into a clan; a Queen named	
1951	Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip at the Mohawk Chapel	The first of five visits	
1967	Queen Elizabeth II at the Mohawk Chapel, in Canada’s centennial year	The second	
27 Oct 1984	Queen Elizabeth II at the Mohawk Chapel: she unveils the federal plaque naming the Loyalist Mohawk	The third — two years after the Constitution Act, 1982	
2002	Queen Elizabeth II at the Mohawk Chapel	The fourth	
4 Jul 2010	Queen Elizabeth II presents two peals of silver handbells engraved “The Silver Chain of Friendship 1710–2010”, one for each of the two Chapels Royal of the Mohawks — at the Grand River and at Tyendinaga — by her own decision, as her Canadian Secretary recorded	The fifth: the covenant marked at three hundred years, on the day the Americans chose otherwise	

Adoption and names

The Nation’s law has always kept two forms apart. Customary adoption receives a person into the people, into a named clan, with a name: full standing, which the common law itself has recognised — Connolly v. Woolrich (1867) upheld a marriage under Indigenous custom in Confederation’s first year, and Casimel v. Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (1993) recognised customary adoption. Honorary adoption gives a name and an honour, without a clan: a mark of respect, never treated as the same. The tradition continues under the Nation’s present law, which treats reception into a Mohawk family or clan as a ground of citizenship equal to descent: since 2014, about forty people have been received this way, among them Tammy DUBOY.

Received into a named clan (customary)	Named, without a clan (honorary)
Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught — Mohawk Turtle, Karakonteh; the Prince of Wales (Edward) — Turtle, Da-yon-hem-seia; the Earl of Aberdeen — Seneca Turtle; Governor John Graves Simcoe — Deyonguhokrawen; two Dukes of Northumberland; Lieutenant-Colonel Jasper Gilkison — Wolf; Lewis Henry Morgan — Seneca Hawk; officers, clergy, and the wives and daughters of settler families — Bear, Wolf, Deer, Turtle and Beaver clans of several nations	Sir William Johnson; Sir John A. Macdonald; Alexander Graham Bell, an honorary chief for his work codifying the Mohawk language; the future King George V (an honorary chieftainship, 1909); Indian Affairs officials and others named in honour

WHY Across five decades the Crown’s princes and its sitting Governor General received titles under the Mohawk’s customary law, and sat in its council. The Crown cannot have joined that order in person, generation after generation, and now treat it as having no legal standing.

What these acts show

Act	What it shows
Gifts	The Crown giving to the Mohawk as a nation it is allied with — the Bible and the silver of 1712, the handbells of 2010, each naming its recipient
Visits	Five royal visits to the Mohawk Chapel in sixty years: the sovereign coming to the covenant partner, at the place of the covenant
Adoption and names	The Mohawk receiving a prince into the nation, with a name and a place — the relationship made personal, and so direct
Marks	The Royal Arms at the Chapel; a federal plaque naming the Loyalist Mohawk — the Crown’s own marks on the record, still standing

WHY These acts are the Crown’s own conduct. A critic may dismiss a letter; it is harder to dismiss a sovereign’s gift engraved with the dates of an alliance, presented in person, three hundred years after it began.

SECTION 4

Extending the rafters, and the Bible of the covenant

How the Mohawk took the Crown in, and how the Crown has signed its name in the Mohawk’s book.

Its colour: **Plum**

THE RAFTERS

Extending the rafters

When the Haudenosaunee take others into the longhouse, they say the rafters are extended to make room. Canada itself uses the image: a Government of Canada-funded exhibit of the Niagara Falls Museums is titled Extending the Rafters. The Mohawk extended the rafters to the Crown in person:

When	The rafters extended
1869	Prince Arthur received into the Mohawk Turtle clan as Karakonteh; a fifty-first string added to the Circle Wampum to hold his seat
1911–1916	As Governor General, the royal Mohawk chief took up the fifty-first title of the League; the maple crown affixed in the longhouse, and added to thereafter
October 1919	Chief John Buck condoled Prince Edward, Prince of Wales, at his adoption as Da-yon-hem-seia, “Dawn of Day”, of the Turtle clan

The Queen Anne Bible

Queen Anne’s Bible, given in 1711–1712 for the Mohawk chapel at Fort Hunter and carried to the Grand River after the Revolution, has received the signatures of the Crown and its representatives for more than a century and a half. Each is the Crown setting its own name in the Mohawk’s book of the covenant. The most complete record remains the volume itself, at His Majesty’s Royal Chapel of the Mohawks.

Signed	By
14 Sep 1860	Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII)
1 Oct 1869	Prince Arthur (later Duke of Connaught)
1874	Sir John A. Macdonald; Lord Dufferin, Governor General
14 Oct 1901	Prince George (later King George V) and Princess Victoria Mary (later Queen Mary)
9 May 1914	Princess Patricia (later Lady Patricia Ramsay)
Oct 1919	Edward, Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII)
1939	King George VI
8 Aug 1951	Princess Margaret (as shown in Canada’s own exhibit, Extending the Rafters)
1951 onward	Queen Elizabeth II — as Princess Elizabeth in 1951; as Queen in 1959, 1984 and other years: up to six times, by the Chapel’s account, not every entry dated
—	Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh; Prince Charles (later King Charles III)
—	Several Archbishops of Canterbury
Oct 2019	The Most Rev. Linda Nicholls, Primate of the Anglican Church of Canada
—	Governors General: the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Stanley of Preston, the Earl of Minto, Earl Grey, the Duke of Devonshire, and others
—	Lieutenant Governors of Ontario: David Onley; Elizabeth Dowdeswell (2015)

WATCH FOR Sources give different years. Canada’s exhibit gives the Bible as 1714 and the Chapel as built in 1784; the Nation’s record gives 1711–1712 for the gift. The Queen’s 1984 signature is given as 1 October in one account; her visit of that year, with the plaque, as 27 October — to be settled from the Bible itself.

SECTION 5

The register of adoptions

Those the Mohawk and the other nations have received, by name.

Its colour: **Plum**

THE REGISTER

Each person below was received by the Mohawk or another of the nations — into a clan by customary adoption, adopted and named, given a name, or honoured with a name alone. The names are given as recorded; where a meaning was recorded, it is given too.

Person	Name given	Its meaning	Clan and nation	Received
His Majesty King George	Onontehah		—	Named
Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn	Karakonteh	“Dawn of Day” (see note)	Mohawk Turtle	Adopted into a clan
The Earl of Aberdeen	Deorounyathe		Seneca Turtle	Adopted into a clan
Lewis Henry Morgan	Tayadawahkugh		Seneca Hawk	Adopted into a clan
Johnny Cash	DaGynDaGeah	“He is Coming with the Song”	—	Adopted and named
June Carter Cash	GaGeCheWeeh	“Carrying Flowers”; given a beaded headdress and a wolf necklace	—	Named
Allen Cleghorn	Karihowane (or Kariwiho)		Bear	Adopted into a clan
Major Hayter Reed	Dakarihhontye	“Flying Messenger”	—	Named
Robert William Barker	Karihontyeh		Bear	Adopted into a clan
Absalom Dingman	—		—	Adopted and named
The Rev. Robert James Robert	Deyonronhyateh		Bear	Adopted into a clan
Duncan Milligan	Sakoyanehhawe		Deer	Adopted into a clan
The Rev. Robert Cameron	Dehorihwatheh		Wolf	Adopted into a clan
Captain Edwin Duncan Cameron	Dehaswatdatwa		Cayuga Bear	Adopted into a clan
Captain William Hamilton Merritt	Roronoungowane		Cayuga Turtle	Adopted into a clan
Sir William Johnson	Warraghiyagey		—	Honorary
Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland	Thorigowegeri	“The evergreen brake”	—	Named
Hugh, third Duke of Northumberland	Deyonhighkon	“One whose door is always open”	—	Named
Colonel John Graves Simcoe	Deyonguhokrawen		—	Named
Colonel James Fitzgibbon	Thoriewayarie	For his part in the War of 1812	—	Named
Sir John Alexander Macdonald	—		—	Named

Person	Name given	Its meaning	Clan and nation	Received
Lieutenant-Colonel Jasper Tough Gilkison	Sojijowaneh		Wolf	Adopted into a clan
The Hon. Walter Humphries Montague	Warraghiyagey (see note)		—	Honorary
William Wilson	Rahriwanonneh		—	Honorary
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Davis	Rahnerehawe		—	Honorary
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lottridge Nelles	Kahnedogonah		Oneida Wolf	Adopted into a clan
Major William George Mutton	Rohehhon		Mohawk	Adopted and named
Charles Bernhard Heyd	Tayendanehgeh		—	Honorary
Levi Secord	Kyehonhanoronh		Bear	Adopted into a clan
H. R. Frank	—		—	Adopted and named
Archdeacon Abram Nelles	Shadekareenhes	“Two trees of equal height”	—	Named
Margaret Priscilla Cameron	Konwahendeks		Cayuga Bear	Adopted into a clan
Clara Alberta Cameron	Kaihwenhawa		Onondaga Beaver	Adopted into a clan
Mrs Converse	Yearihwanonneh		Snipe	Adopted into a clan
Mary Emily Rose Holden	Karihwenthawi		Onondaga Beaver	Adopted into a clan
Maria Martha Chadwick	Katighjonhawe		Mohawk Deer	Adopted into a clan
Maggie Merritt	Kanoronhkwa		Cayuga Bear	Adopted into a clan
Catharine Nina Merritt	Kariwenahwe		Onondaga	Adopted by the nation
Major Edward Marion Chadwick	Shagotyohgwisaks (also recorded as Thagoyohgwisaks)	Made an honourable chief	Mohawk Turtle	Adopted into a clan

Received	How many in this register
Adopted into a clan	20
Named	9
Honorary	5
Adopted and named	4
Adopted by the nation	1

WATCH FOR Two entries to settle against the sources: “Dawn of Day” is given here as the meaning of Karakonteh, and elsewhere in the record as Da-yon-hem-seia, the name of the Prince of Wales in 1919; and Warraghiyagey is given both for Sir William Johnson, whose name it is widely recorded to be, and for Walter Humphries Montague.

SECTION 6

Customary law in the common law

The second obligation: a body of law the Crown’s own agents entered, which the common law has always recognised.

Subject to review by the Attorney General before publication.

Its colour: **Plum**

THE SECOND OBLIGATION

The Nation’s first case rests on the Crown’s own instruments: the Proclamation, section 109, and the duty to observe. There is a second, independent of the first. The common law has long recognised that a community’s customary law can bind — and binds the Crown’s agents who enter it — so far as it is not inconsistent with the Crown’s sovereignty.

The doctrine, and its authorities

Authority	What it holds
Connolly v. Woolrich (1867), 17 R.J.R.Q. 75; 11 L.C. Jur. 197 (Que. Sup. Ct.)	A marriage under Cree custom upheld — in Confederation’s first year
Casimel v. Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (1993), 82 B.C.L.R. (2d) 387 (C.A.)	An adoption under Indigenous custom recognised at common law
Mercer v. Denne, and the English customary-rights cases	Custom, proven, binds as law within the common law itself
Richard Dale Pesklevits, Customary Law, the Crown and the Common Law: Ancient Legal Islands in the Post-Colonial Stream (LL.M. thesis, University of British Columbia, 2002)	The synthesis: customary law received into the common law, binding the Crown’s agents except where inconsistent with Crown sovereignty

RULE The limit is the Nation’s own: it invokes customary law not to displace the Crown’s sovereignty, but to hold the Crown, within that sovereignty, to the terms its own agents accepted.

Why this is a different road

Customary law	Aboriginal law under section 35
Extinguished only by express statute	Tested by its own, different, extinguishment rules
Binds those who entered it — the Crown’s agents included	Engaged through the duty to consult
Not caught by Isaac v. Davey (1977)	Isaac v. Davey turned on the structure of the council, not on customary law received by the Crown’s agents
Not answered by denying a duty to consult	A denied duty to consult is the usual answer

Reception, in the actors’ own words

Who	What they did
The Crown’s princes, and a Governor General	Received under Mohawk customary law — by adoption, by name, and by a seat in council (this book, above)
Queen Elizabeth II, 2010	Two peals of handbells for the Chapels Royal, engraved for the Silver Chain of Friendship, 1710–2010
The City of Brantford	Received the Covenant Chain belt in council (Mayor Friel, 26 March 1998); connected it with the Mohawk Street lease; heard it read again in council (Mayor Hancock, 21 June 2005)

The City now describes the belt it shows as a replica, kept for education. That does not undo what the record shows the City did in council: receive the belt, connect it to a lease of land, and take part in its re-reading. The claim drawn from it is bounded — a Crown municipal body, within the Tract, receiving the custom and so bound by it — and goes no further.

WHY Two independent roads to the same place are stronger than one. The first is the Crown’s own law; the second is the custom the Crown’s own agents entered. Neither depends on the other.

SECTION 7

How the system works

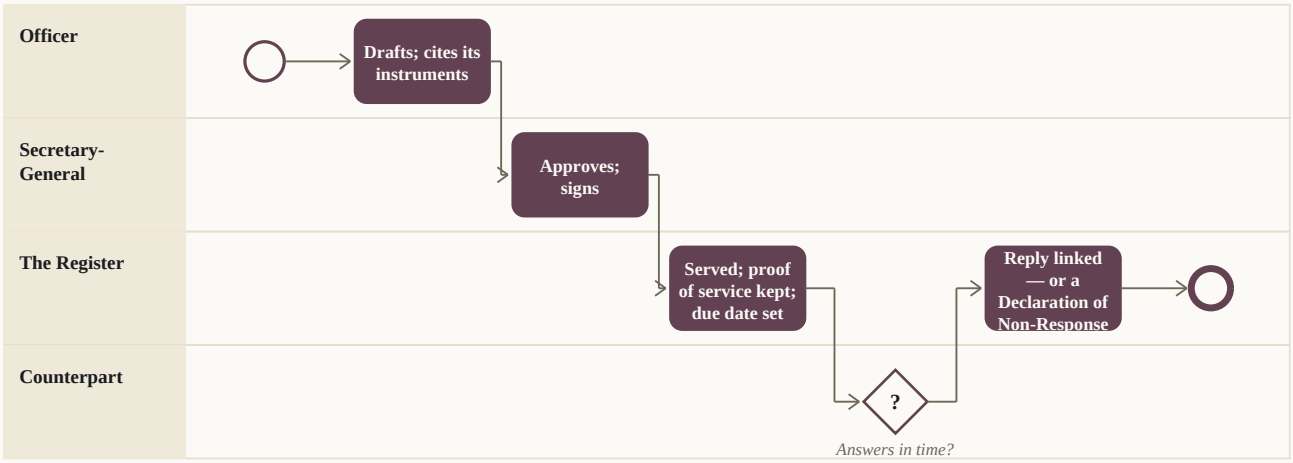
Each exchange, from drafting to its answer — or its silence — recorded in full.

Its colour: **Plum**

THE SYSTEM

An exchange’s record	What it holds
Its Record Code	Official correspondence (COR001) or a correspondence record (CORR01), like every record of the Nation
Its direction	Out — transmitted, dispatched or served; or in — a reply
Its counterpart	The person or office, rolled up to their body or department, so a government’s whole record shows together
In reply to	A reply is linked to what it answers, so days to an answer are measured, not guessed
Its proof of service	The registered-mail number, the stamped receipt, the press of record’s tear sheet — each fingerprinted
Its standing	Awaiting, answered, past due, no response, refused
Public or not	Only what the Secretariat marks public goes into the public Record of Correspondence

How to read the diagram: each row is one party. Follow an item from the officer who drafts it, through the Secretary-General who signs it and the Register that serves it, to the counterpart — and, where no answer comes in time, back to the Register.



A worked example: the Representation to the King

Step	The record
Served	1 April 2026, by registered mail (Canada Post RN7380825955CA); notice to the Privy Council Office and the Governor General
Published	In full, the same day, in the Two Row Times — the press of record — in print and online; a copy of the publication enclosed with the letter to the King
Received	15 April 2026: stamped by the Court Post Office, Buckingham Palace — 14 days after service; the stamped receipt kept
Answered	A compliments card on Buckingham Palace letterhead — “With compliments” — kept on the record
Standing	Received and acknowledged

Other kinds of exchange the record keeps

Kind	For example
Notice to many	A notice sent at once to the clerks of some two hundred Ontario municipalities
A development series	Letters on a development within the Tract, and the replies

Kind	For example
Proceedings	Exhibits entered in a court, recorded as exchanges
Questions of law	Constitutional questions put to ministries — and, when unanswered, the Declaration of Non-Response

SECTION 8

The record of correspondence, 2007–2026

Ministers, Attorneys General, courts, police, fire, mayors, municipalities and others — what the Nation sent, and what became of it.

Its colour: **Plum**

THE RECORD

Every exchange below is in the Nation’s External Correspondence Record (Gazette 30, GZT001-050300-000031) or the Register’s diplomatic record, with its letter, its proof of service and its reply where there is one. Entries are listed by counterpart. “On notice” means the counterpart was served or copied, and so cannot say it did not know.

WATCH FOR Some entries concern proceedings still before the courts. The Attorney General decides, before publication, which are published now and which wait until those proceedings close.

Heads of state and the world

When	To	What	What became of it
9 Nov 2024	The heads of state and government of the world	The compound directive on the Assertion of Sovereignty and Diplomatic Relations, and the Establishment of Mohawk Agencies and Appointments (MAA): the Nation’s standing, a Sovereign Diplomatic Fund, and a framework for embassies; with it, the Notice of Sovereign Immunity (GZT001-050300-000033) and the Diplomatic Fund (GZT001-050300-000034)	Sent by email; entered in the Gazette (G49)

The Crown and the vice-regal offices

When	To	What	What became of it
22 Oct 2024	Governor General Mary Simon; Lieutenant Governor Edith Dumont	Copied on the Birth and Heritage directive	On notice
6 Dec 2024	The Governor General’s and the Lieutenant Governor’s offices	The Chapel of the Mohawks reclamation directive	On notice
2024	The Governor General; the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario	Copied on each of the eleven directives of the Secretariat	On notice
1 Apr 2026	His Majesty the King; the Privy Council Office; the Governor General	The Representation and Notice to His Majesty, by registered mail, with a copy of its publication enclosed; published in full the same day in the Two Row Times, in print and online	Received and stamped, Buckingham Palace, 15 Apr 2026; answered with a compliments card on Buckingham Palace letterhead — “With compliments”
2026	The outgoing and the incoming Governor General	Letters on her departure, and on appointment	Recorded

Federal ministers and Members of Parliament

When	To	What	What became of it
2023	MP Leslyn Lewis	A meeting on the Drivers Program and the Housing Initiative, reported with a photograph in the Two Row Times	Engaged
2023	Members of Parliament	A broadcast to MPs	Recorded
—	MP Matthew Green; the House of Commons	E-petition e-3740, with the Registrar General: the defamation of the Loyalist Mohawk	Recorded
Apr 2021	Ministers Carolyn Bennett and Harjit Sajjan	The Nation’s standing and the Haldimand interest	Redirected: the reply named the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council and the Six Nations Council as the parties to engage
2017	Minister of National Revenue Diane Lebouthillier	Taxation within the Tract	Redirected; unanswered
2020	Attorney General of Canada David Lametti	Municipal councils as trustees de son tort of the Mohawk interest	Redirected to Crown-Indigenous Relations; challenged in writing; unanswered
22 Oct 2024	Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations Gary Anandasangaree; Prime Minister Justin Trudeau	The Birth and Heritage directive, by cover letter	On notice
6 Dec 2024	The Prime Minister; the Attorney General of Canada; the Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations	The Chapel of the Mohawks reclamation directive	On notice
12 Nov 2024	Attorney General of Canada Arif Virani	The Nation’s Great Charter, Declaration of Independence and Constitution, with the Pledge and the Proclamation; acknowledgment sought	Recorded

Offers of peace

When	To	What	What became of it
28 May 2026	The Attorneys General of Ontario and of Canada; filed with the Ontario Court of Justice	The Formal Offer of Peace and Proposal for Nation-to-Nation Dialogue (GZT001-260528-000072): acknowledgment of the Proclamation as a live instrument, consultation on provincial law within the Tract, a Nation-to-Nation dialogue, and engagement with the Secretariat itself	No answer within its fourteen days
28 May 2026	The same	The Notice of Ceremonial Invitation to the Pipe (GZT001-260528-000073): the customary Mohawk opening of a dialogue between nations	No answer within its fourteen days
11 Jun 2026	The Crown	The Open Memorandum, the Offer of Peace and the Offer to Smoke the Pipe, transmitted together (Gazette 74)	Not reciprocated

Federal departments and agencies

When	To	What	What became of it
Jun 2021	The Chief Statistician of Canada	Census collection within the Tract, citing Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	Acknowledged the same evening; answered 21 Jun 2021 by Geoff Bowlby, Director General, Census of Population — addressed to “Secretary General Doolittle”, of “the Mohawk residents you represent”; collection to halt where residents object
23 Dec 2020	The Commissioner for Canada, International Boundary Commission	Whether the international boundary took the Haldimand Proclamation into account, and under what Acts the office acts	Answered 14 May 2021 by Mathieu Fortin, Surveyor General Branch, Natural Resources Canada: the Tract lies wholly within Canada; the Commission has no jurisdiction over it
2024	Jean Gagnon, International Boundary Commissioner and Surveyor General of Canada	The Haldimand Proclamation and the boundary treaties	Confirmed: the Proclamation was not part of the 1908 treaty considerations
14 Jun 2024	Minister of National Defence Bill Blair	Three concerns, including the oath of allegiance	Redirected 5 Jul 2024 to Crown-Indigenous Relations (Taylor Paxton); the Secretary-General’s written objection, 6 Jul; acknowledged 28 Aug (Jonathon Salinas); followed up 4 Oct; no substantive answer
Aug 2021	Rogers: Connected for Success	An application for the Nation’s residents	Answered: a call offered

Ontario ministers and Attorneys General

When	To	What	What became of it
5 Sep 2023	Minister of Transportation Caroline Mulroney	The Nation’s Drivers Program	Answered 11 Jan 2024: the Ministry offered its Indigenous Transportation Initiatives Fund, and raised no objection
2017–2022	The Director of Titles, copied on each	Seven Notices of Interest on title within the Tract	No mechanism allowed any to be actioned
2020	The Attorney General of Ontario; the Lieutenant Governor’s office	What lands have been set apart for the Loyalist Mohawks	Unanswered; forwarded Oct 2023 to Kelly Daniels, OPP Indigenous Policing Bureau
Jan 2021	Director of Titles Jeffrey Lem, Ministry of Government and Consumer Services	“What date did your office take jurisdiction on the Haldimand Tract?”	“Not in a position to provide legal advice”; the question unanswered
2021	Minister of Finance Peter Bethlenfalvy	By what treaty or warrant lands within the Tract are assessed and taxed	No response; shown unopened
2021	Minister of Indigenous Affairs Greg Rickford	On what date the Tract became part of Ontario	No response
22 Oct 2024	Attorney General of Ontario Doug Downey; the Ministry of Indigenous Affairs	Copied on the Birth and Heritage directive	On notice
12 Nov 2024	Attorney General of Ontario Doug Downey	The Nation’s foundational documents; acknowledgment sought	Recorded
23 Dec 2025 and 1 Apr 2026	Dan Petoran, Director, Land Registry Services Branch, ServiceOntario	The Notice of Interest, and the Haldimand interest	Answered: no mechanism exists to record the interest; registration refused; its validity not denied
12–13 Apr 2026	Director Petoran; Director of Titles Rebecca Hockridge; Minister Stephen Crawford	Five constitutional questions, the deadline 4 May 2026	Unanswered: Declaration of Non-Response, 4 May 2026 (DNR001-260504-000001)
19 Apr 2026	The Ontario respondents	The Notice of Constitutional Encumbrance (G65), by registered mail RN922076252CA; the Demand of the Attorney General (G66)	Served; thirty days to answer, to 19 May 2026

The courts

When	To	What	What became of it
8 Mar 2023	Ontario Superior Court of Justice, Davey v. Hill	A letter of the Secretary-General entered by counsel as Exhibit No. 2	In the court’s record
12 Nov 2024	Chief Justice of Canada Richard Wagner; Chief Justice of Ontario Michael H. Tulloch	Formal notice of the Nation’s legal framework and jurisdiction, with its foundational documents	Recorded
2026	The Justices of the Peace Review Council	A formal complaint, with a schedule of judicial errors	Filed
2026	The Ontario Court of Justice, Brantford	A Request for Written Reasons; the Reply to the Crown’s submissions, 25 June 2026	Filed
2026	The Divisional Court	An application for judicial review	Filed
1 Nov and 16 Dec 2024	The Provincial Offences Court, Brantford; the Ministry of Transportation; the Mayor’s Office	Certificates of Determination of Location and Jurisdiction, asking that proceedings wait on review under the Nation’s law	Recorded

Police and fire

When	To	What	What became of it
2018	The Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police	A letter from the Secretary-General	Answered: a mailed letter of thanks from the Commissioner’s office
5 Sep 2023	OPP Deputy Commissioner Rohan Thompson; copies to Solicitor General Michael Kerzner, the Attorney General, and Chief Mark Hill	The Nation’s driving and housing rights on the acquired territory, under the Haldimand Proclamation	On notice — more than two years before any enforcement
May 2024	Police Chief Davis; the Fire Chief	Meetings, and the Nation’s Plan of Action — reported in the Two Row Times, 22 May 2024	Engaged
Oct 2023	Kelly Daniels, OPP Indigenous Policing Bureau	The unanswered question of 2020: what lands were set apart for the Loyalist Mohawks	Recorded
23–24 Mar 2026	Brantford Police Service	The Registrar General’s letter on the seized Nation vehicle registry identifiers; Sgt Kevin Cabral’s written reply	Answered: the identifiers confirmed not Ministry of Transportation property
Apr 2026	Chief of Police Jason Saunders; copies to the Police Services Board, the Ministry of Transportation and the Solicitor General	The Attorney General’s First and Second Formal Demands for their return	Awaiting
Apr 2026	The Crown Attorney	The Notice of Jurisdictional Position	Served
27 Apr 2026	The clerk, Provincial Offences Court, Brantford	The Rules of Engagement (G69); the Notice of Customary Protocol Deficiency (G70)	Delivered by hand

Mayors and municipalities

When	To	What	What became of it
May 2013 – Feb 2014	Brantford City Council	The tax sale of 110 Gilkison Street; a petition to seek the Minister of Finance's direction on its tax status	Council voted to abandon the petition (Brantford Expositor, 19 Feb 2014); the sale proceeded
2012–2014	Brantford City Hall: every councillor	An open letter, through the Two Row Times	No substantive response
9 Jan 2015	The trustee, Grand Erie District School Board	The sale of the former Victoria School, Richmond Street, Brantford	Recorded
2017	The City of Brantford and its council	The taxation and forced sale of a property on Spring Street, within the Tract	Recorded
Dec 2019	The land registry and municipal offices	The root Notice of Interest	Recorded
17 Dec 2020	Mayor Kevin Davis; David Bailey, County of Brant; Chief Mark Hill	The Nation's legal interest, in fourteen points	Opened a year after sending
5 May 2022	The clerks of about two hundred Ontario municipalities	BlueBelt + Grand River: the Haldimand Tract Land Trust Conservancy	Receipt confirmed across Ontario; Wainfleet (file C-2022-104) and Clarington placed it before their councils
2018	Mayor Kevin Davis	Asked the Secretary-General to prove he is Mohawk	The question answered by the Nation's Register of descent
18 May 2022	Jan Vanderstelt, City of Brantford	Who has consented to the occupation of Mohawk lands	Recorded
—	The City Solicitor, Brantford	Oak Park Cemetery	Recorded
15 Apr 2020	Arrowdale	Correspondence on land within the Tract	Recorded
May 2022	Panattoni, the developer; copied to the Director of Titles	A Notice of Interest on its tract	Recorded
—	Mayors Kevin Davis and David Bailey; Ministers Paul Calandra and Gary Anandasangaree; the Six Nations Council	The Nation's objection to development on the Panattoni tract	Served
—	The City of Brantford's building department	A Notice of Interest, delivered by hand	Stamped copy kept

Six Nations bodies and their counsel

When	To	What	What became of it
2007	—	A notice against false representation of the Nation	Recorded
c. 2021	The Six Nations Elders Council	The Secretary-General received as an invited guest, on land matters	Recorded in the Council's report
15 May – 6 Jul 2022	The whole Six Nations elected council	The natural capacity of a band council; who is Mohawk posterity	Answered the same day by Councillor Helen Miller, who had asked in 2007 whether people are "real Mohawks (maternal line) or INAC Mohawks (paternal line)", and agreed the question remains unresolved
9 Jun 2022	The whole Six Nations elected council	The Grand Back studies: legal posterity, and land acknowledgments	Delivered and opened
11 Jul 2022	From the Six Nations of the Grand River, to municipalities	A letter claiming to be the sole party for Tract matters	Received by municipalities; answered by the Nation's record
27 Sep 2022	—	The Secretariat's rejection of another body's claimed standing	Recorded (GZT001-050400-000054)
Oct 2023	The Six Nations elected council	The Comprehensive Objection: a hundred years of substituted representation	Recorded
19 Nov 2023	—	The Observance Letter	Recorded
11 Sep 2024	—	The Differentiation Notice	Recorded
4 Oct 2024	The Six Nations Band, through its counsel at JFK Law and Blake, Cassels & Graydon, at partner level	A letter to the Band on the 1996 Six Nations litigation	Receipt confirmed by two partners
Aug 2026	The Six Nations elected council	A reply to its engagement on its Haldimand Tract litigation, before the Phase 1 trial set for 5 October 2026: the Nation's distinct interest, which no compensation can settle	Recorded
20 Aug 2026	The Six Nations Band	A letter on the Birkett Lane lands	Recorded
22 Oct and 6 Dec 2024	Counsel R. Janes and Max Shapiro; Chief Councillor Sherri-Lyn Hill-Pierce	Copied on the two directives	On notice

Companies

When	To	What	What became of it
—	Canadian Tire, and developers of its lot	Notice, and a series of cease-and-desist letters	Answered by treating the matter as one for the Six Nations and the Crown
Oct 2023 – Nov 2024	Costco Canada: its senior vice-president and staff	A warehouse on the Tract at Brantford; escalated to MP Gary Anand and the Attorney General of Ontario	Recorded

SECTION 9

What the record shows

The patterns across nearly twenty years of correspondence.

Its colour: **Plum**

PATTERNS

Pattern	What it is	Where
Acquiescence	A government treating a Nation programme as legitimate — even offering to fund it — rather than objecting	The Ministry of Transportation’s answer of 11 January 2024
Redirection	Letters to ministers with authority to act, routed away to Indigenous Affairs or to the Six Nations, so the substance is never answered	Ministers Bennett and Sajjan, 2021; National Defence to Crown-Indigenous Relations, 2024
Notice	Governments, courts and counsel served or copied, so none can say it did not know	The directives of 2024; the Representation of 2026
Receipt confirmed	Delivery shown by registered mail, stamps, and replies	Buckingham Palace, 2026; the municipal clerks, 2022
Engagement	Meetings and replies at every level, from a fire hall to Parliament	The Chief of Police and Fire Chief; MP Lewis
Peace offered	A formal offer of peace, and the customary invitation to the pipe, made to the Crown and left unanswered	Gazettes 72, 73 and 74, 2026
Office recognised	A federal official addressing the Secretary-General by title, and the Nation’s residents as his constituency	Statistics Canada, 21 June 2021
Jurisdiction disclaimed	Officials saying the Tract, or the question, is not theirs	The Boundary Commission, 2021; the Director of Titles, 2021
Silence	Questions left unanswered past their time, and recorded so	The Finance and Indigenous Affairs ministers, 2021; the Declaration of Non-Response, 4 May 2026

WHY Taken together, the record answers the question every critic asks — “have you tried talking to them?” Yes: for nearly twenty years, at every level, in writing, with proof. What became of each attempt is on the record.

SECTION 10

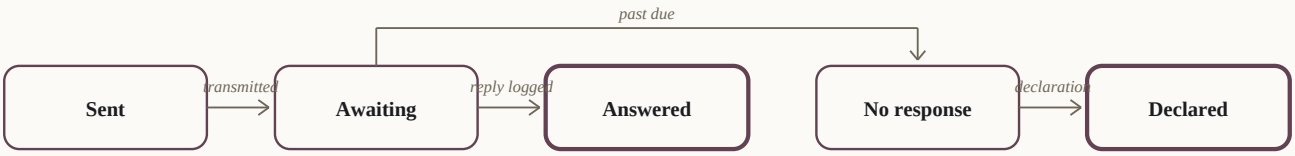
The diplomatic record

Everything the Nation sends, serves and receives — and what became of it.

Its colour: **Plum**

CORRESPONDENCE

How to read the diagram: each box is a state an item of correspondence can be in, and each arrow a step — from sent, to awaiting a reply, to answered, or past due and declared unanswered.



For each counterpart	The Register shows
Every item	Transmitted, dispatched or served — and when
Its fate	Answered; awaiting, and how long past due; no response; refused
Average days to an answer	From each reply logged against what it answers
The timeline	Every exchange, in order
In public	The Record of Correspondence, built only from items marked public

When questions go unanswered

When questions put to a government go unanswered past their time, the Nation records it — by a Declaration of Non-Response. On 4 May 2026, after five constitutional questions to three ministry recipients expired unanswered, the Secretariat made one (DNR001-260504-000001). An unanswered question is evidence too.

The Crown

Date	Exchange
2024	The Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario copied on each of the Secretariat’s eleven directives
1 April 2026	The Representation and Notice to His Majesty the King served; published in the Two Row Times
15 April 2026	Received and stamped by the Court Post Office, Buckingham Palace

SECTION 11

Protocol and conduct

How the Nation writes to others, and what it expects in return.

Proposed: for the Nation to adopt by its Gazette.

Its colour: **Plum**

PROTOCOL

Rule	Exactly
Who signs	The Secretary-General for the Nation; an officer only within their office’s mandate
Who is copied	On matters touching the Crown, the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario
Forms of address	Each counterpart addressed by their proper title; the Nation’s officers by theirs, with post-nominals where held
The instruments cited	Every act of diplomacy cites the instruments it rests on, by Record Code
Time to answer	An answer expected within 60 days; past due after that, and recorded so
Silence	After a further 30 days, a Declaration of Non-Response may be made — recording what was asked, of whom, and when
Courtesy	Every reply acknowledged; every refusal answered with reasons asked for
Publication	In the press of record, where the public should know

SECTION 12

Instruments and agreements

The Crown’s instruments to the Mohawk, and the Nation’s agreements with others.

Its colour: **Plum**

INSTRUMENTS

Kind	Kept as
The Crown’s instruments to the Mohawk	The treaty and instrument library, each with its source and certified extract
Agreements with other peoples or governments	Treaties and instruments (TRE001), entered in the Gazette
Agreements with partners	Contracts of the Nation (Book XXI): read, signed and carried out openly
Exchanges of records	By the NIEM standard, signed, need-to-know enforced (Book XXII)

SECTION 13

The Open Register Standard

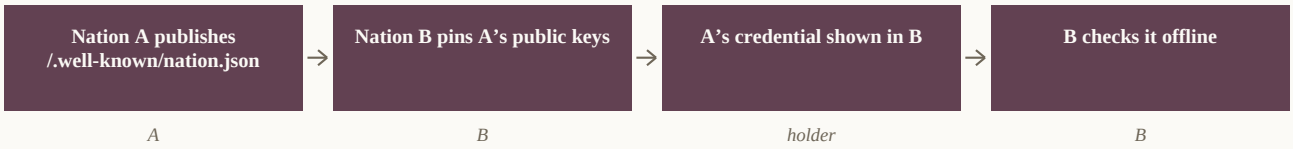
How one Mohawk community’s Register can check another’s — offline, with no one in the middle.

Its colour: **Plum**

OPEN STANDARD

The Nation publishes its Register’s way of working as an open standard for Mohawk communities. Each community stands on its own footing and speaks for itself; the standard assumes no community’s footing for another, and is not the Confederacy’s. A community adopting it sets out its own profile: its name, issuer code, founding instruments, territory, language, citizenship basis, and relationship to the Crown.

How to read the diagram: follow the four steps left to right — one nation publishes its profile and keys; another pins those keys; a credential from the first is shown in the second; and the second checks it, offline.



Each adopting nation publishes	For
Its profile	Who it is, and on what footing
Its public keys	So others can check its signatures
Its verify address	So others can ask its Register
The credential kinds it issues	So others know what to expect

The standard is published with JSON schemas under an open licence.

SECTION 14

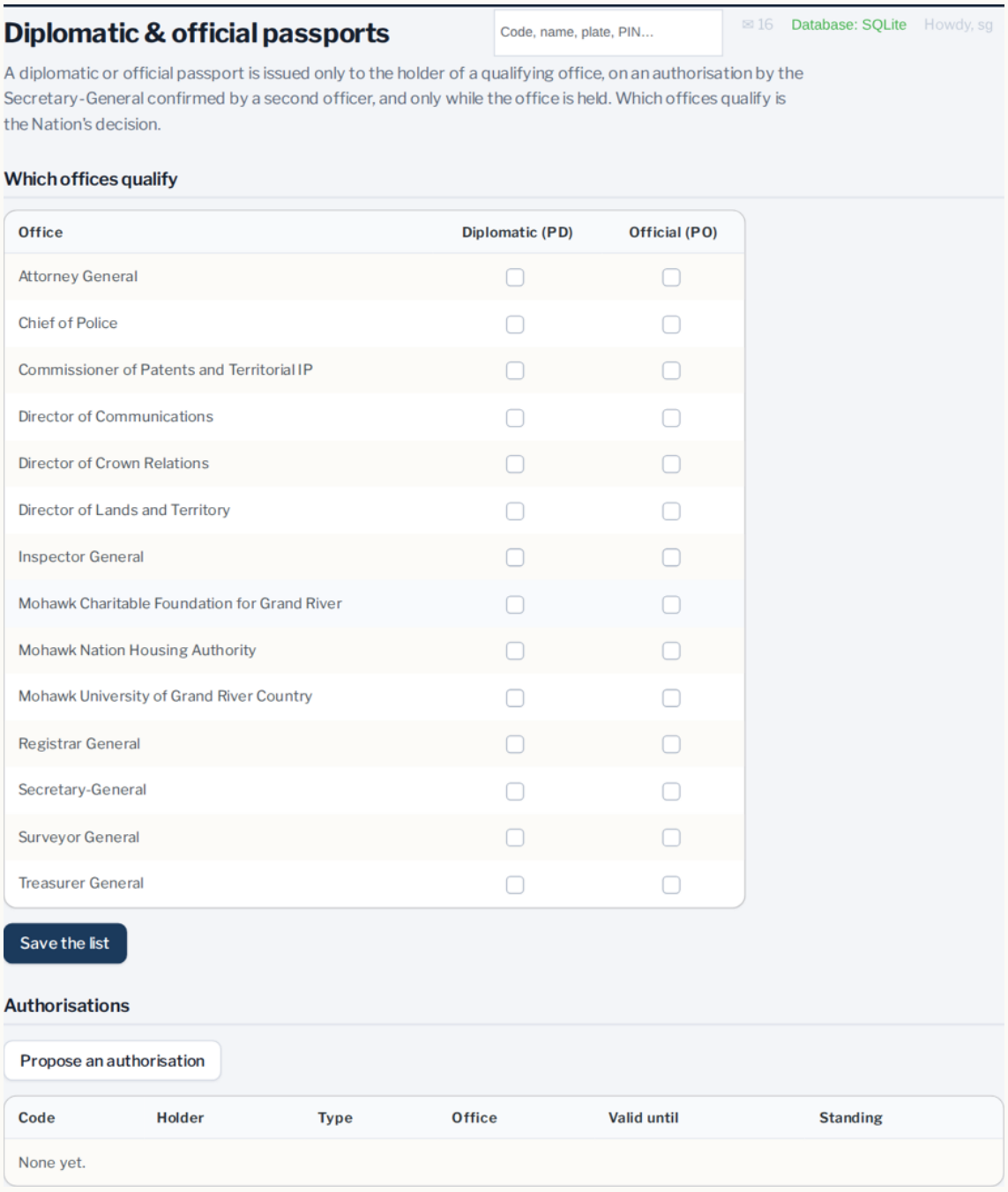
Passports for the Nation’s business

Diplomatic and official passports, and the issuing code.

Its colour: **Plum**

PASSPORTS

The specimens below show the two passports the Nation issues for its own business: the diplomatic passport, for those who represent the Nation abroad, and the official passport, for officers travelling on its business.



The Nation’s diplomatic and official passports, for officers travelling on the Nation’s business. Specimens.

Issuing code	GRT, for Grand River Territory; designation by ICAO requested
Signing	Country Signing CA and Document Signer, after ICAO Document 9303; the Country Signing CA to be published for others to rely on
Who holds them	Officers on the Nation’s business, for the term of that business — returned at its end

SECTION 15

How we compare

The benchmarks, the standards, and an expert’s questions.

Its colour: **Plum**

BENCHMARKS

How we compare

Benchmark	What they do	What the Nation does
The Sovereign Military Order of Malta	Relations with many states, its own passports, without a state's territory	Its own documents and relations, within its own order
ICAO's Public Key Directory	Issuers publish signing keys so every border can check every passport	Keys published; the Country Signing CA to be lodged when ICAO opens the directory to the Nation
The EU's mutual recognition (eIDAS)	Each state's electronic identities checked by every other, by published keys	The Open Register Standard: peers pin each other's keys
The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961)	How states conduct their relations and correspondence	A full, public record of every exchange

The standards

Standard	For
UNDRIP, Articles 36 and 37	Contacts across borders; treaties observed
ICAO Document 9303	Passports, and their signing keys
NIEM	Exchanging records
JSON Schema; RFC 8615 (/.well-known/)	The Open Register Standard

Questions an expert or critic would ask

Does the Nation claim to be recognised as a state?
No. It records its acts, issues its documents and deals with the Crown directly; whether others rely on them is theirs to decide, and the Register records what they decide.

What if a border refuses a Nation passport?
The holder reports it; it is recorded in the Recognition Register; holders are told before they travel.

Why publish the questions governments did not answer?
Because silence is part of the record. A Declaration of Non-Response shows what was asked, of whom, and when.

Is the Open Register Standard a Confederacy project?
No. It is the Nation's own, offered to any Mohawk community; each stands on its own footing and speaks for itself.