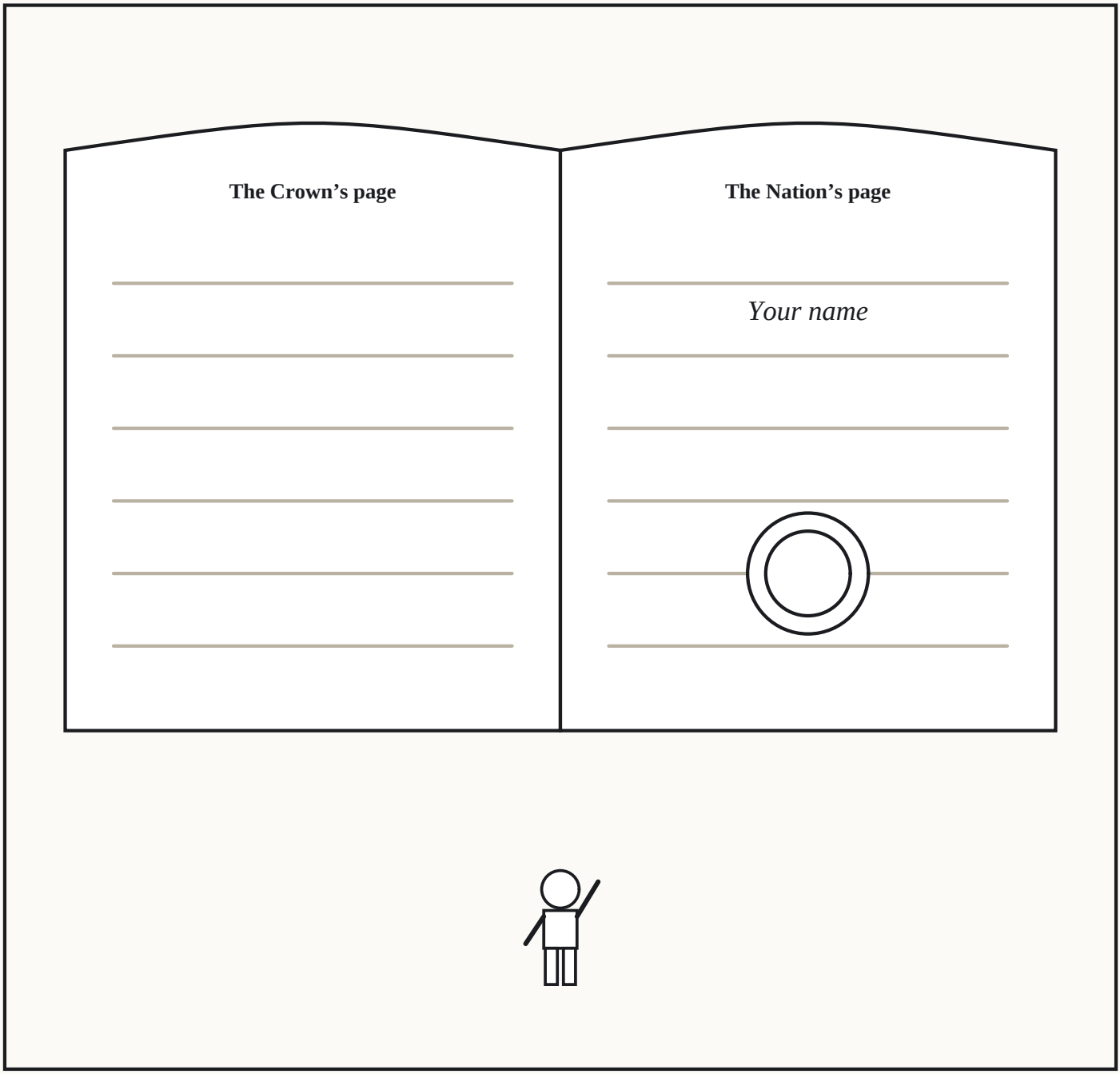
JUNIOR · AGES 5 TO 8

The Big Book: a Colouring Page

The King said: write down every family. The Register does it now.

Colour the picture. Colour the book any colours you like. Colour the seal on the Nation’s page **gold**. Write a name on the Nation’s page, and colour the person making a promise.



Grown-ups: the story, the activities and the teacher’s notes follow.

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JUNIOR · AGES 5 TO 8

The Big Book: a Colouring Page

Our story, to read aloud

Long ago, the King said: write down every family that stood with me.

Then the King said: each person must promise it is true, in front of a judge.

But no one wrote the Mohawk families in the big book. The page stayed empty.

Many years went by. Over two hundred years.

Now the Nation keeps its own big book, the Register.

Each person promises, and their name is written down at last.

Circle the right word

Circle the word that fits.

1. The King said: write down every ...	family · tree · song
2. Each person must promise in front of a ...	judge · cat · window
3. The Crown’s page stayed ...	empty · full · wet
4. The Nation’s book is called the ...	Register · Menu · Map

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The Big Book: a Colouring Page

Trace the words

Trace each word, then say it out loud.

BOOK

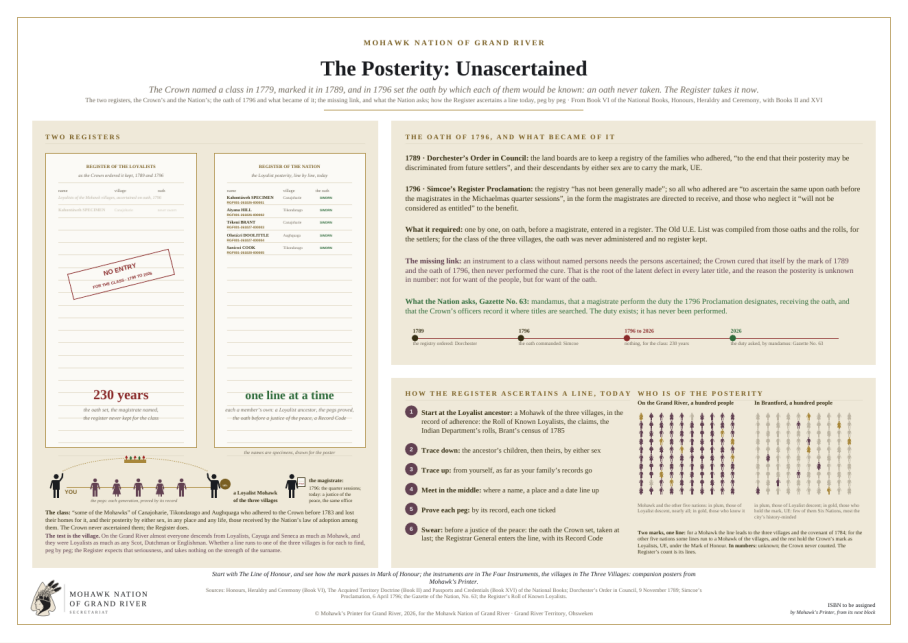
NAME

PROMISE

TRUE

Look at the poster

Find the two pages on the poster, one empty and one with a name.



MOHAWK NATION OF GRAND RIVER

The Posterity: Unascertained

The Crown named a class in 1779, marked it in 1789, and in 1796 set the oath by which each of them would be known: an oath never taken. The Register takes it now.

The two registers, the Crown's and the Nation's; the oath of 1796 and what became of it; the missing link, and what the Nation asks; how the Register ascertains a line today, peg by peg · From Book VI of the National Books, Honours, Heraldry and Ceremony, with Books II and XVI

TWO REGISTERS

REGISTER OF THE LOYALISTS
as the Crown ordered it kept, 1789 and 1796

NO ENTRY
FOR THE CLASS · 1779 TO 1926

230 years
the oath set, the magistrate named, the register never kept for the class

REGISTER OF THE NATION
the Loyalist posterity, line by line, today

one line at a time
each a member's own; a Loyalist ancestor, the pegs proved, the oath before a justice of the peace, a Record Code

the names are specimens, drawn for the poster

YOU

a Loyalist Mohawk of the three villages

the magistrate: 1796, the quarter sessions, today: a justice of the peace, the same office

The class: "some of the Mohawks" of Canajoharie, Tilondaroga and Aughquaga who adhered to the Crown before 1783 and lost their homes for it, and their posterity by either sex, in any place and any life, those received by the Nation's law of adoption among them. The Crown never ascertained them; the Register does.

The test is the village. On the Grand River almost everyone descends from Loyalists, Cayuga and Seneca as much as Mohawk, and they were Loyalists as much as any Scot, Dutchman or Englishman. Whether a line runs to one of the three villages is for each to find, peg by peg; the Register expects that seriousness, and takes nothing on the strength of the surname.

THE OATH OF 1796, AND WHAT BECAME OF IT

1789 · Dorchester's Order in Council: the land boards are to keep a registry of the families who adhered, "to the end that their posterity may be discriminated from future settlers", and their descendants by either sex are to carry the mark, UE.

1796 · Simcoe's Register Proclamation: the registry "has not been generally made"; so all who adhered are "to ascertain the same upon oath before the magistrates in the Michaelmas quarter sessions", in the form the magistrates are directed to receive, and those who neglect it "will not be considered as entitled" to the benefit.

What it required: one by one, on oath, before a magistrate, entered in a register. The Old U.E. List was compiled from those oaths and the rolls, for the settlers; for the class of the three villages, the oath was never administered and no register kept.

The missing link: an instrument to a class without named persons needs the persons ascertained; the Crown cured that itself by the mark of 1789 and the oath of 1796, then never performed the cure. That is the root of the latent defect in every later title, and the reason the posterity is unknown in number: not for want of the people, but for want of the oath.

What the Nation asks, Gazette No. 63: mandamus, that a magistrate perform the duty the 1796 Proclamation designates, receiving the oath, and that the Crown's officers record it where titles are searched. The duty exists; it has never been performed.

1789 · the registry ordered: Dorchester
1796 · the oath commanded: Simcoe
1796 to 2026 · nothing, for the class: 230 years
2026 · the duty asked, by mandamus: Gazette No. 63

HOW THE REGISTER ASCERTAINS A LINE, TODAY

1. **Start at the Loyalist ancestor:** a Mohawk of the three villages, in the record of adherence: the Roll of Known Loyalists, the claims, the Indian Department's rolls, Brant's census of 1785
2. **Trace down:** the ancestor's children, then theirs, by either sex
3. **Trace up:** from yourself, as far as your family's records go
4. **Meet in the middle:** where a name, a place and a date line up
5. **Prove each peg:** by its record, each one ticked
6. **Swear:** before a justice of the peace: the oath the Crown set, taken at last; the Registrar General enters the line, with its Record Code

WHO IS OF THE POSTERITY

On the Grand River, a hundred people

In Brantford, a hundred people

Mohawk and the other five nations: in plain, those of Loyalist descent, nearly all; in gold, those who know it

in plain, those of Loyalist descent; in gold, those who hold the mark, UE: few of them Six Nations, most the city's history-minded

Two marks, one line: for a Mohawk the line leads to the three villages and the covenant of 1784; for the other five nations some lines run to a Mohawk of the villages, and the rest hold the Crown's mark as Loyalists, UE, under the Mark of Honour. **In numbers:** unknown; the Crown never counted. The Register's count is its lines.

Start with The Line of Honour, and see how the mark passes in Mark of Honour; the instruments are in The Four Instruments, the villages in The Three Villages: companion posters from Mohawk's Printer.

Sources: Honours, Heraldry and Ceremony (Book VI), The Acquired Territory Doctrine (Book II) and Passports and Credentials (Book XVI) of the National Books; Dorchester's Order in Council, 9 November 1789; Simcoe's Proclamation, 6 April 1796; the Gazette of the Nation, No. 63; the Register's Roll of Known Loyalists.

MOHAWK NATION OF GRAND RIVER SECRETARIAT

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ISBN to be assigned
by Mohawk's Printer, from its own block

Tell a partner why it matters that your name is written down.

JUNIOR · AGES 5 TO 8

The Big Book: a Colouring Page

At home: a take-home activity

Take this sheet home and share the story with a grown-up.

What to do

- Tell a grown-up the story from this sheet, in your own words.
- Ask them: what has been passed down or promised in our family?
- Draw it, or write one word about it, in the space below.

What to bring back

- Your drawing or your word.
- One thing you learned from the grown-up.

> **For the grown-up at home.** This activity helps your child connect what we learned about *The Posterity* to your own family. There are no wrong answers, and nothing private needs to be shared: a story, a drawing or a single word is enough.

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JUNIOR · AGES 5 TO 8

The Big Book: a Colouring Page

For the teacher: standards met

Universal competencies	Observe and describe; Identify key facts and claims; Make connections, personal to community to larger systems. The same everywhere, whatever the curriculum.
Curriculum	Ontario Social Studies, Grade 3, Strand A, *Communities in Canada, 1780–1850* (revised 2023). Overall expectations A1 to A3.
Specific expectations	Teachers choose which specific expectations to assess. The sheet supports the overall expectations named above.
Historical thinking	Continuity and change: what was promised, and what was done.
Reading level	Flesch–Kincaid grade 3.2 (reading ease 89)
Plain language	Written to ISO 24495-1: short sentences, one idea each.
Time and materials	30 to 40 minutes. Crayons, with gold or yellow.
Accommodations	Read aloud; let students dictate a name for the page.

What to look for

	Beginning	Developing	Achieving
Tells the story	Names the book	Says the page stayed empty	Explains that the Register writes names now
Uses colour to show meaning	Colours freely	Colours the seal gold	Writes a name on the Nation’s page, and says why
Talks about it	Answers with help	Answers one question	Says why a name written down matters

Sources: Lord Dorchester’s Order in Council, 1789; Simcoe’s Proclamation, 1796; the Gazette of the Nation, No. 63. This sheet explains the Mohawk Nation of Grand River’s position beside others.

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