UCN Traditional Territory Statement

Background:

First Nations have been living and working on the lands of what is known today as Canada since time immemorial and comprise many individual societies with their own heritages, languages, cultures, spiritual beliefs and contemporary issues. Acknowledging their traditional territory is a way of honouring and showing respect.

Numbered Treaties

Both First Nations and the Crown had a history of treaty making prior to first contact. First Nations and Europeans continued the treaty making approach with each other in order to secure military and trade alliances through ‘Peace and Friendship’ treaties during the early colonial period and the fur trade. With the issuing of the Royal Proclamation of 1763 by King George III, official guidelines were established for the acquisition of First Nations' land whereby only the Crown could enter into treaty negotiations with First Nations.

After Confederation in 1867, the Dominion of Canada looked to the North-West Territories to expand and followed the precedent that had been set for treaty making. Between 1871 and 1921, eleven Numbered Treaties were negotiated covering the territories from present-day Ontario to Alberta and portions of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. Treaties Number 1 through 5 encompass the majority of Manitoba.

Treaty territory is as it sounds: lands that have been defined through treaty negotiations.

Manitoba Treaties

- Treaty No. 1 was negotiated and entered into on August 1871 at Lower Fort Garry.
- Treaty No. 2 was negotiated and concluded on August 1871 at Manitoba House.
- Treaty No. 3 was negotiated and entered into on October 1873 the Northwest Angle of Lake of the Woods.
- Treaty No. 4 was negotiated and concluded in September 1874 at Fort Qu'appelle. First Nations within Manitoba entered into adhesions to Treaty No. 4 at Fort Ellice.
- Treaty No. 5 was negotiated and concluded on September 1875 at Beren's River, Norway House, and Grand Rapids. Adhesions to Treaty No. 5 were entered into throughout Manitoba's north.
- Treaty No. 6 was negotiated and concluded on August 1876 at Fort Carlton.
- Treaty No. 10 was negotiated and entered into on August 1906 at Canoe Lake.

Treaties No. 6 and No. 10 have no territories in Manitoba; however, four communities are signatory to those treaties. The First Nation communities that entered into Treaty No. 6 within Manitoba, are Mathias Colomb and Marcel Colomb. Treaty 10 covers the First Nation communities within Manitoba of Barren Lands and Northlands.
The Dakota people were not a part of the Numbered Treaties; however, they are recognized as having use and occupation of territories within Manitoba and have secured alliances and arrangements with the Crown and First Nations.

**UCN Campuses and Regional Centres:**

UCN’s campuses and Regional Centres are located on the traditional lands of the Cree, Dene, and Oji-Cree.

UCN’s campuses and Regional Centres are located on the following treaty territories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campus/Regional Centre</th>
<th>Treaty Territory</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Pas Campus</td>
<td>Treaty No. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson Campus</td>
<td>Treaty No. 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bunibonibee Cree Nation (Oxford House)</td>
<td>Treaty No. 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemawawin Cree Nation (Easterville)</td>
<td>Treaty No. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churchill</td>
<td>Treaty No. 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flin Flon</td>
<td>Treaty No. 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Misipawistik Cree Nation (Grand Rapids)</td>
<td>Treaty No. 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation (Nelson House)</td>
<td>Treaty No. 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway House Cree Nation</td>
<td>Treaty No. 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pimicikamak Cree Nation (Cross Lake)</td>
<td>Treaty No. 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Theresa Point First Nation</td>
<td>Treaty No. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tataskweyak Cree Nation (Split Lake)</td>
<td>Treaty No. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathias Colomb First Nation (Pukatawagan)</td>
<td>Signatory to Treaty No. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swan River</td>
<td>Treaty No. 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UCN Traditional Territory Acknowledgement:**

University College of the North acknowledges that its campuses in The Pas and Thompson are located in Treaty No. 5 territory; along with regional centres, these are the traditional territories for many Indigenous peoples whose relationship to the land creates a rich heritage for our northern learning community.

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University College of the North acknowledges that its Regional Centre in ______ is located in Treaty No. ____ territory; along with its main campuses in The Pas and Thompson, these are the traditional territories for many Indigenous peoples whose relationship to the land creates a rich heritage for our northern learning community.

**Sources:**
- Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada; http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/110010014174/1100100014179
- Working Effectively with Indigenous People; http://www.icin.ca/first-nation-protocol-on-traditional-territory
- Acknowledging Traditional Territory; http://www3.sd73.bc.ca/sites/default/files/users/spankewich/SD73%20Acknowledging%20Traditional%20Territory-1_0.pdf
- Treaty Relations Commission of Manitoba; www.trcm.ca
FIRST NATIONS AND TREATY AREAS IN MANITOBA

LEGEND
Non-Aboriginal Communities
First Nations Communities

Treaty 1 (1871)
Treaty 2 (1871)
Treaty 3 (1873)
Treaty 4 (1874)
Treaty 5 (1875)
Adhesion to Treaty 5

Explanatory Notes: The boundaries of the Treaty Areas on the map do not correspond in some cases with a Treaty that a First Nation signed. See below.

- Fisher River and Kinonjeositegon are located in Treaty 2 but are signatory to Treaty 5
- Gamblers, Pine Creek, Rolling River, Tootinowazibeeeng and Wawayseceppo are located in Treaty 2 but signed Treaty 4
- Marcel Colomb was formed from Mathias Colomb. Both are located in Treaty 5 adhesion, but signed Treaty 6
- Barren Lands and Northlands are located in Treaty 5 adhesion, but signed Treaty 10
- Peguis is located in Treaty 2 but signed Treaty 1
- The Dakota Nations (The Sioux), consisting of Birdtail Sioux, Sioux Valley, Canupawalapa, Dakota Tipi and Dakota Plains are not signatory to any Treaty with Canada

Note: Due to the scale of the map, Treaty boundaries are not exact and are for general information purposes only.