

Mural painting by Brandon Lazore of Haudenosaunee Wampum Belts. These belts are living documents and agreements made by the Haudenosaunee Peoples, and include Two Row Wampum, Dish with One Spoon, the Hiawatha Belt, and the Haudenosaunee and Ojibway Friendship Belt.

## WOODLAND CULTURAL CENTRE MUSEUM AND GALLERY SELF-GUIDED TOUR



W O O D L A N D  
CULTURAL CENTRE

**SHE:KON**  
**WELCOME TO THE WOODLAND CULTURAL CENTRE MUSEUM**

Allow 45 minutes to 1 hour minimum





## Section 1 A Prehistoric Neutral Village

An introduction to an Historic Attawandaron (Neutral) Village. A day in the life of the Neutral people, a matrilineal society living in longhouses, before pre-contact. Tools and jewellery, hunting and gathering equipment made from stone, wood, shell and animal bone dating from the Woodland Period 1000 BCE to 1500 CE.

## Section 2 Contact: History Begins

First European recorded history in 1626 and the New World. Father Joseph de la Roche Daillon, a Recollect priest, duty was to convert the Indigenous people to Catholicism.

## Section 3 Two Worlds Collide: The Fur Trade

The arrival of European people began the development of the fur trade. From beaver pelts and other trade items, manufactured goods were traded with glass beads, metal tools, copper pots and decorative items.



## Section 4 Wampum and Wampum Belts

Agreements and events of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Century between European and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy were established. Rules and regulations governing the social and political relationship were documented within a system known as wampum; beads made from the quahog shell.



## Section 5 Gifts of the Forest

Local raw materials readily available from the Carolinian forest for tools, musical instruments, sporting equipment and other necessities such as canoes, bowls, spoons, baskets. The forest also provided for the creation of spiritual items such as masks for healing ceremonies.

## Section 6 The American Revolution and Iroquois Dispersal

The battle between the British and the American colonists divide the Confederacy which led to an invasive form of colonization that removed Indigenous peoples from traditional territories. The Haldimand Deed ceded six miles of land on either side of the Grand River from its mouth to its source to the Confederacy under the guidance of Joseph Brant.



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## Section 7 The Mohawk Institute

Founded in 1828, the boarding/residential school is considered to be the first residential school operated in Canada. Students were not allowed to speak their language and endured harsh treatment. It closed in 1970 and is currently being restored through the Save the Evidence campaign in consultation with the Survivors.



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## Section 8 The Longhouse

Contemporary longhouses are a gathering place for ceremonies, socialization or political meetings. Built facing east to west the family clans are inherited through the maternal lineage. The nine clans; turtle, eel, beaver, wolf, bear, deer, hawk, heron and snipe are recognized in the Haudenosaunee culture.

## Section 9 The Nineteenth Century

Christianity caused cultural change, the Canadian government ceased to recognize the Confederacy's traditional government and imposed of an elected system. During this time, many Ogwehonweh individuals achieved celebrity status, such as James Beaver, Pauline Johnson, Isaac Bearfoot and Tom Longboat to name a few. The service of war veterans during WWI, WWII and the Korean War significantly affected daily lives and community.



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## Section 10 The Twentieth Century

Celebrated among the many achievements of individuals, tribute to the Ogwehonweh Ironworkers, multi-disciplinary artists and sports icons of today pay tribute to the accomplishments and resilience of the Haudenosaunee.

## Section A, B and C Temporary Galleries

The Stan Hill Gallery, Tom Hill Gallery and Judy Harris Gallery exhibit both historical and contemporary works of art on a three-month rotating basis. See the website for current exhibitions.





# WOODLAND CULTURAL CENTRE

**The Woodland Cultural Centre serves to preserve and promote Indigenous history, art, language and culture. Thank you for visiting and learning with us as we bring the story of the Haudenosaunee people of the Eastern Woodlands to life through innovative exhibitions and programs.**

**Check the Online Calendar for all of our exciting events, exhibits and workshops.**

## COVID HOURS OF OPERATION:

SUNDAY & MONDAY CLOSED  
TUESDAY – FRIDAY 10:00AM - 3:00PM  
SATURDAY 10:00AM - 4:00PM

Closed Statutory Holidays, Monday after Canada Day, National Indigenous People's Day, Christmas Break and Snow Days as determined

## MUSEUM ADMISSION

ADULTS: \$7.00  
SENIORS (65+) AND STUDENTS (5 – 18): \$5.00  
CHILDREN (4 & UNDER): FREE

All support community members receive FREE admission to the museum:  
Six Nations of the Grand River, Tyendinaga & Wahta Mohawks

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THANK YOU TO OUR PARTNERS:

