

Brant

READING ROOM
READING ROOM

BRANT

I. Joseph Thayendanega BRANT, b 1742, d 1795 Brantford ON; res: Six Nations Reserve Brantford ON.
m Margaret.
Issue: Isaac.

1.1. Isaac BRANT (Mohawk Indian), b 1762 Canajoharie NY, d 1795 Brant ON.
m Mary Hill ATHAHONDISON (Mohawk Indian), b c1769 Canajoharie NY, d c1825 Brant ON.
Issue: Ellen, Margaret, Isaac.

1.1.1. Joseph LOTTRIDGE (Mohawk Indian), d 1854.
m Burlington Beach ON, Ellen BRANT (Mohawk Indian), b 1793 Vicinity of Brantford Brant ON, d 16 Aug 1929 Grand River United Tuscarora Tp Brant ON.

Issue: Mary, Margaret, Esther, Catherine, Isaac. (all were known as surname Brant Lotteridge).

1.1.1.1. Rev. Thomas FUNN (Oneida Indian), b Apr (1847) Smoky Hollow Brant ON, d 1856 Tuscarora Tp Brant ON; res: Six Nations Reservation.
m Brant ON, Esther BRANT LOTTRIDGE (Mohawk Indian), b 20 Mar 1821 Brant ON, d 1898 Brant ON.
Issue: Ellen Brant, Elizabeth, Catherine, (four others, names unknown).

1.1.1.1.1. Father Unknown

Ellen Brant FUNN (Mohawk Indian), b 24 Aug 1848 Tuscarora Tp Brant ON, d 16 Aug 1929 Tuscarora Tp Brant ON.
Issue: John Brant and Juliano (children of first husband Dennes SERO) Alfred Saqoyadentha Brant (illegitimate son), Adeline, Edith and James (children of second husband Peter MARTIN).

1.1.1.1.1.1. Alfred Saqoyadentha Brant SERO (Mohawk Indian), b 15 Jul 1875 Tuscarora Tp Brant ON, d 28 Dec 1953 St. Paul's Tuscarora Tp Brant ON; res: Six Nations Reservation Brant ON.
m 31 Aug 1899 St. Thomas Hamilton ON, Elizabeth BOWNAS, b 5 Apr 1873 Witherslack West ENG, d 23 Nov 1963 St. Paul's Tuscarora Tp Brant ON.
Issue: Alfred Ernest, Fredericia Isabel, William James, Mary Ellen, John Henry, Harold Norman.

1.1.1.1.1.1.1. Arnold Cornelius MOSES (Deleware Indian), b 21 May 1896 Tuscarora Tp Brant ON, d 26 Aug 1951 Oshweken Brant ON; res: Six Nations Reservation.
m 10 Oct 1922 Tuscarora Tp Brant ON, Fredericia Isabel SERO, b 6 Jun 1900
Issue: Dorothy Elizabeth, Mary Margaret Isabel, Joyce Fredericia.

1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1. Dorothy Elizabeth MOSES, b 22 Feb 1924 Tuscarora Tp Brant ON.
m 16 Jul 1960 Detroit MI, Samuel Paul KELLY, b 13 Jun 1927 Pittsburg Alleghany PA.
Issue: April Elizabeth.
LWD.

~~Book~~
Queens

The Tale of The Two Silver Pistols by Jack Smith

Joseph Brant, at the behest of Sir Guy Carleton, Governor of Quebec Province (Canada) visited London, England in 1775. With Brant were John Deseronto, his friend Okranta and Colonel Guy Johnson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Quebec.

King George the Third, gave Joseph two audiences. The first, at Kew Gardens, where Brant was presented with a brace of pistols. Later, Brant and John Deseronto were each given a London rifle. Sailing home, their ship, "The Harriet," was attacked by a Yankee privateer off the New England coast.

Brant and Deseronto seized this opportunity to try out their new rifles. When the enemy appeared on deck, they picked off five of the Yankee pirates. The privateer then sailed away, leaving the "Harriet" to go into New York harbour.

Later, during the American Revolutionary War, Joseph Brant made a scouting expedition along the north shore of Lake Ontario, eastern Ontario and Niagara. He was accompanied by ~~young~~ ^{Peter} William Ruttan, a Loyalist, from Ramapo, New Jersey. Ruttan had joined the 3rd Battalion of the New Jersey Volunteers, a Loyalist troop in the British Army under General Howe.

For his great help on this trip, Brant presented ~~young~~ ^{Peter} William Ruttan with a brace of silver pistols (which are still in the Ruttan family). Some accounts say there was only one pistol. ^{Peter} William Ruttan migrated to Adolphustown in June, 1784 and one of his sons was named Joseph Brant Ruttan, after the famous Mohawk leader. Brant's ^{great} granddaughter recalled this episode in a letter to Allan Ruttan in 1951. She was named Mrs. Ethel Brant Monture, of Rochester, New York.

JSS (2000)

Source 1- Page 28 - in "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petre

2- "Part of the History of the Ruttan Family" by Henry Ruttan U.E.

3- "The Ruttan Family File" in the Burleigh Papers at Queen's University Archive

From a copy handed to Allan J. Ruttan by Mrs. Ethel Brant Monture of 1 Selden Street, Rochester New York. Jan 15/51, --direct decendant (great-great granddaughter) of celebrated Mohawk chieftain Joseph Brant. The town of Brantford is named after this chieftain.

From records from the Detroit U.S.A. Public Library as received from Lt.-Col. Henry A. Ruttan Fort Arthur Ontario.

The Ruttans originally came from the old sea-port town of Rochelle 93 miles north of Bourdeaux, France. The Ruttan family were Huguenots. The Ruttans fled with their families to England, then to Holland and in 1734 Abraham Ruttan, the 1st American ancestor, settled at a town named New Rochelle N.Y. He married Marie Petilion and they had three sons, William born 1757, Peter in 1759, respectively and Abraham.

Abraham never married. He settled upon Manhattan Island where he owned 100 acres.

PETER In 1778 Peter, accompanied by the Indian Chieftain Brant, came to Canada from New York upon a tour of observation. It was at this period that Brant, who belonged to the Loyalist Party made himself extremely useful; it being in the interest of the British Government to retain his confidence, he was subsequently employed in various ways. Brant and Peter were fast friends, so much indeed that Peter named his son Joseph Brant Ruttan. When they parted Brant presented Peter with a handsome brace of Pistols, which at his death came into the possession of his nephew, Sheriff Henry Ruttan. (Henry Ruttan, William's Son.)

Sons.
John,
Joseph Brant,
David,
Michael.

Brant also peeled from a birch tree a piece of bark, and on it he wrote his certificate of services rendered by Ruttan, which the latter presented to the proper authorities and was granted the tract of land at Adolphustown which terminates in Ruttans Point. Peter held a Captain's commission. He died in 1845...age 84 years.

It was in Sept. 1783 that Peter and William left New York for Canada.

William who had saved some money from the sale of a Captain's commission, despatched two men all the way to Albany, 200 miles for four bushels of Indian Corn. The journey was made during the winter and through wild forest without roads. The mission was executed in safety and upon this short allowance, with the milk from one cow, eight persons subsisted until the following harvest. (From Adolphustown, Ont to Albany, N.Y.)

RUTTAN

Sons.
~~RXXXX~~
Peter W.
Daniel
Abraham
Henry
Mathew
Jacob
Charles
Elizabeth (Benson)
(Thompson)
(son-Hugh T. Thompson) ~~born~~ born in Adolphustown.

R. Fulford Ruttan, professor of chemistry at McGill University has the old grandfather's clock which is claimed to be the first clock ever set going in Adolphustown. It is said the whole neighbourhood guided their household arrangements by his grandfather's dinner horn, which he took pains always to blow regularly at noon, well knowing that there was no other guide to ~~guide~~ determine the time. Williams son, Henry, was in the battle of Lundy's Lane in 1812--he was seriously wounded. He was made a Major in 1816, twice elected a member of the Legislative Assembly and in 1827 was appointed Sheriff for the Newcastle District. William's son Henry was the first white child

(Note. Henry, when brought home wounded from Lundy's Lane was taken directly ashore to his home, as the bateau came by the Bay route to Kingston.)

Source: "Ruttan Family File" in the Burleigh Papers at Queen's University Archives in Kingston, Ont.

Compiled by Jack Smith 2000

History of the ^{Isaac} Brant Family (Census of Tyendinaga) Page 1

The 1901 Census of Tyendinaga Township lists:-

① Isaac J. Brant (Head)	- Age 48	- Born 15/mar/1852	in Ont ^R	- Mahawk OB	- A/England	- Farmer	R
Melissa	" (wife)	" 49	" 15/July/1851	"	"	"	R
Salmon	" (son)	" 22	" 12/mar/1878	"	"	"	R
Elija	" (son)	" 16	" 7/Sept/1884	"	"	"	R
Colburn	" (son)	" 12	" 27/nov/1888	"	"	"	R
Caroline	" (daughter)	" 9	" 1/mar/1891	"	"	"	R
Osborn	" (son)	" 7	" 10/Dec/1892	"	"	"	R

The 1891 Census of Tyendinaga Township lists:-

① Isaac Brant	- Age 36	- Born in Ont	- Parents Born in Ont	- A/England	- Laborer	- married
Melissa	" " 35	"	"	"	"	"
Isaac	" " 15	"	"	"	"	"
John	" " 13	"	"	"	"	"
Abraham	" " 11	"	"	"	"	"
Salomon	" " 9	"	"	"	"	"
Ellen	" " 7	"	"	"	"	"
Sarah	" " 5	"	"	"	"	"
Elija	" " 3	"	"	"	"	"
Colburn	" " 1	"	"	"	"	"
* Matthew	" " 2	"	"	"	"	"

The 1881 - Census of Tyendinaga Township lists:-

① Isaac J. Brant	- Age 28	- Born in Ont	- A/England	- Canadian	- Farm Laborer	- married
Melissa	" - " 18	"	"	"	"	"
Isaac	" - " 8	"	"	"	"	"
Jayarua	" - " 6	"	"	"	"	"
Abram	" - " 4	"	"	"	"	"
Solomon	" - " 2	"	"	"	"	"

Compiled by Jack Smith 2000

History of the Brant Family

(Censuses of Tyendinaga)
Page 2

The 1871 - Census of Tyendinaga Township lists:-

① Isaac Brant - Age 19 - Born in Ontario - Ch of England - Indian - laborer - single

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The 1861 - Census of Tyendinaga Township lists:-

① Abraham Brant - Age 43 - Born in Ont. - Ch of Eng - Yeoman - married

Ellen " " 47 " " " single

Mary " " 17 " " " -

Joshua " " 15 " " " "

Thomas " " 11 " " " "

Isaac " " 8 " " " "

Ellen Jane " " 7 " " " "

Michael Brant " " 18 → Born in Madoc " " " "

Jacob Brant " " 20 " " " "

The 1851 - Census of Tyendinaga Township lists:-

~~① Peter P. Brant - Age 26~~

~~Regy P " " 25~~

~~Isaac " " 5~~

~~Hannah " " 3~~

The 1851 - Census of Tyendinaga Township lists:-

① Abram Brant - Age 36 - Born in Ont.

Mrs " " 37 " "

Michell " " 14 " "

Mary " " 8

Joshua " " 5

Susan " " 6

Thomas " " 2

#

#

#

61 1851
5 36
 15

Family Tree

1. Abraham Brant born c 1815
2. Isaac Brant " c 1852
3. Colborne Brant " 1888

(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
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History of the Brant Family
The 1871 - Index of Census

Census Page 3
 of
 Tyendinaga

for HASTINGS - PRINCE EDWARD

19

SURNAME	NAME1	NAME2	STRAY	SEX	AGE	BIRTHPL	RELIGION	ORIGIN	OCCUP	DIST	SUB_DIST	DIV	PAGE
BRANDEN	HENRY				43	GERMANY	LU	GERMAN	F	062	F	1	7
BRANDENBURG	AUGUSTUS				31	GERMANY	CE	GERMAN	LAB	060	B		53
BRANDON	THOMAS				65	IRELAND	WM	IRISH	F	061	C	1	47
BRANDON	WILLIAM				26	0	WM	IRISH	F	061	C	1	48
BRANSCOMB	ARTHUR				47	0	WM	ENGLISH	F	059	D	1	30
BRANSCOMB	HENRY				40	0	EM	ENGLISH	FARMER	059	F	1	64
BRANSCOMB	THOMAS				22	0	QU	ENGLISH	F	059	D	3	21
BRANSCOMB	WILLIAM				50	0	QU	ENGLISH	F	059	D	3	20
BRANSCOMB	WILLIAM				50	0	QU	ENGLISH	F	059	D	1	20
BRANSCOMBE	CONRAD				55	N BRUNSWICK	QU	SCOTCH	F	059	D	2	39
BRANSCOMBE	HENRY				32	0	WM	ENGLISH	DENTIST	059	E	1	12
BRANSCOMBE	JOHN				66	0	QU	ENGLISH	F	059	D	2	42
BRANSCOMBE	NATHAN				36	0	QU	GERMAN	F	059	D	3	36
BRANSCOMBE	NATHANIEL			1	36	0	QU	GERMAN	F	059	D	1	36
BRANSCOMBE	NATHANIEL				30	0	WM	GERMAN	LAB	059	D	2	66
BRANSCOMBE	REUBAN				39	0	QU	ENGLISH	F	059	D	2	42
BRANT	ABRAHAM				30	0	CE	INDIAN	LABOURER	061	B	1	137
BRANT	BRANT				31	0	CE	INDIAN	LABOURER	061	B	1	141
BRANT	CATHORINE		2	1	1	0	CE			061	B	1	D
BRANT	CHRISTEEN		1	1	16	ONT	CE	INDIAN		061	B	1	68
BRANT	CHRISTIAN		1		55	0	CE	INDIAN		061	B	1	140
BRANT	DAVID				24	ONT	CE	INDIAN	LABOURER	061	B	1	47
BRANT	HENERY				26	0	CE	INDIAN		061	B	1	124
BRANT	ISAAC				44	ONT	CE	INDIAN	LABOURER	061	B	1	46
BRANT	ISAAC		1		19	0	CE	INDIAN	LAB	061	B	1	151
BRANT	JACOB				35	ONT	CE	INDIAN	LABOURER	061	B	1	48
BRANT	JACOB				21	0	CE	INDIAN	FARMER	061	B	1	137
BRANT	JAMES				56	ONT	CE	INDIAN	FARMER	061	B	1	46
BRANT	JAMES				36	0	CE	INDIAN	FARMER	061	B	1	121
BRANT	JAMES		1		10	ONT	CE	INDIAN		061	B	1	55
BRANT	JOHN		1		19	0	CE	INDIAN	LAB	061	B	1	116
BRANT	JOHN		1		20	0	CE	INDIAN		061	B	1	141
BRANT	JOHN	H			59	0	CE	INDIAN	F	061	B	1	129
BRANT	JOSEPH				47	0	CE	INDIAN	F	061	B	1	106
BRANT	JOSHUA				25	0	CE	INDIAN	LABOURER	061	B	1	129
BRANT	MARGARET		1	1	60	0	CE	INDIAN		061	B	1	142
BRANT	MARY		1	1	72	US	WM	IRISH		060	C	3	4
BRANT	MARY			1	43	0	CE	SCOTCH		061	B	1	93
BRANT	MICHAEL				27	ONT	CE	INDIAN	LABOURER	061	B	1	60
BRANT	MILOW		1		10	0	CE	INDIAN		061	B	1	110
BRANT	PETER				27	ONT	CE	INDIAN	FARMER	061	B	1	46
BRANT	PETER				89	0	CE	INDIAN		061	B	1	93
BRANT	PETER				25	0	CE	INDIAN	LAB	061	B	1	148
BRANT	PETER				47	ONT	CE	INDIAN		061	B	1	71
BRANT	WILLIAM				40	ONT	CE	INDIAN	LABOURER	061	B	1	45
BRASON	JOSEPH				29	0	WM	ENGLISH	FARMER	059	F	2	51
BRATOU	CLARK		1		21	0	WM	ENGLISH	HARNESSMAKER	060	C	3	13
BRAUGH	ROBERT		1		28	QUEBEC	RC	FRENCH	LAB	061	B	1	107
BRAWNDRIC	JOHN				38	IRELAND	RC	IRISH	LAB	061	A	1	64
BROSHAW	PHEBE		1	1	15	0	WM	GERMAN		060	A	2	51
BREADY	RICHARD				50	IRELAND	BC	IRISH	F	061	C	3	65
BREACKENRIDGE	CHARLES				27	0	WM	IRISH	F	062	D	1	3
BREACKENRIDGE	JAMES				74	ONTARIO	CE	IRISH	SCHOOL TEACHER	062	C	2	57
BREACKENRIDGE	MARTHA		2	1	23	0	WM			062	D	1	D
BREACKILL	H	ROBERT			38	ENGLAND	CE	ENGLISH	BOOKKEEPER	060	C	1	51
BREACKINRIDGE	MARY			1	79	IRELAND	CE	IRISH		060	C	4	129
BREANEN	JOHN				36	IRELAND	RC	IRISH	FARMER	061	B	3	64
BREAUGH	JACOB				32	0	RC	FRENCH	TEAMSTER	061	B	1	76
BREAUGH	MICHAEL				29	0	RC	FRENCH	F	061	B	1	143
BRECKENRIDGE	EDWIN		1		25	0	WM	IRISH	LABOURER	059	G	2	31
BREEN	JOHANNA		1	1	21	IRELAND	RC	IRISH		062	G	1	8
BREEN	JOHN				44	IRELAND	RC	IRISH	LABOURER	060	A	1	77
BREEN	MICHAEL		2		11	ONT				060	A	1	D
BREEN	THOMAS		1		65	IRELAND	RC	IRISH	F	062	G	1	8
BREESO	JOHN				38	0	CE	ENGLISH	F	061	A	1	7
BREMIT	LISDORE				67	QUEBEC	RC	FRENCH	LAB	060	C	4	118
BRENAN	JAMES		1		55	SCOTLAND	RC	SCOTCH	WEAVER	061	B	3	65
BRENAN	MICHAEL				48	0	RC	IRISH	FARMER	061	B	3	2
BRENEN	MICHAEL				50	IRELAND	RC	IRISH	FARM LABOURER	060	A	1	82
BRENNAN	CATHERINE		1	1	48	IRELAND	RC	IRISH		060	C	2	22
BRENNAN	CATHERINE		1	1	50	IRELAND	RC	IRISH		060	C	4	73
BRENNAN	DANIEL				62	IRELAND	RC	IRISH	F	061	C	1	45
BRENNAN	DAVID				37	IRELAND	RC	IRISH		060	C	3	36
BRENNAN	DENIS				42	IRELAND	RC	IRISH	CARPENTER	062	A	1	27
BRENNAN	DENNIS				30	0	RC	IRISH	HOTELKEEPER	060	A	2	75
BRENNAN	JOHN				33	IRELAND	RC	IRISH	LAB	060	C	4	23
BRENNAN	JOHN		1		9	0	RC	IRISH		061	C	1	45
BRENNAN	JOHN				32	IRELAND	RC	IRISH	PRIEST	059	B		26
BRENNAN	JOSEPH				41	0	RC	IRISH	CHEESEMAKER	061	B	2	61
BRENNAN	MARY		1	1	26	0	RC	IRISH		060	C	1	97
BRENNAN	TIMOTHY		1		8	0	RC	IRISH		061	C	1	45

TOWNSHIP
 TYENDINAGA

Belleville
 - TYENDINAGA

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

#1929

prepared May 10 1998 by: (date)

NOV 03 1998

NAME L. Cheryl Carnrike
ADDRESS RR#1 Conseccon
Ont. KOK-170

BALDWIN(2) CONT.

Mrs. Cheryl Carnrike
RR#1
Conseccon, Ont.
KOK 170

C. Edward Baldwin

4 (Father of 2)
b June 4 1904
w unknown
d Sept 25 1971
w Picton Ont
m Oct 5 1927
w Picton, Ont

V. Everett Baldwin

2 (Father of 1)
b Jan 26 1931
w Hallowell Twp. Ont.
d
m Oct 21 1950
w Picton Ont

Aldora V. Brant

5 (Mother of 2)
b Oct 6 1910
w Hastings County Ont
d Dec 22 1983
w Kingston, Ont

L. Cheryl E. Baldwin

b Aug 10 1953
w Picton Ont
m June 5 1971
M. Doug Carnrike
(name of spouse)

George J. Bristow

6 (Father of 3) Sept 3 1910
b England
d Dec 6 1965
w Ameliasburg Twp. Ont
m Jan 21 1938
w Trenton. Ont

Lorna May Bristow

3 (Mother of 1)
b Sept 15 1930
w Stockdale Ont
d
w

Lily E. Hall

7 (Mother of 3)
b April 20 1915
w Stockdale Ont
d Dec 3 1986
w Belleville, Ont

Peter Edward Baldwin

8 (Father of 4)
b 1871a
w Richmond Twp Ont
d May 21 1951
w Belleville, Ont
m
w

Maudie May (Ladrie) Bcu

9 (Mother of 4)
b May 14 1881
w
d Mar 7 1910
w Deseronto

John A Brant

10 (Father of 5)
b Nov 29 1881
w
d Oct 22 1938
m
w

Bertha Lewis

11 (Mother of 5)
b July 30 1899
w
d Feb 16 1947
w

George Bristow

12 (Father of 6)
b England
d Oct 29 1912
w Mere, Wilts England
m
w

Harrnett (Sutter)

13 (Mother of 6)
b
w England
d April 1911
w Mere, Wilts, England

Fred Hall

14 (Father of 7)
b May 9 1884
w England
d Jan 23 1948
w Stockdale, Ont. Canada
m
w Stockdale Ont

Rosa Walt

15 (Mother of 7)
b Mar. 6 1889
w Limerick Twp. Ont
d May 11 1941
w Stockdale. Ont

b=date born
d=date died
m=date married
w=where

OTHER EARLIER SURNAMES IN MY PEDIGREE INCLUDE:

Lorely, Lewis Ladrie
Davidson Deline

Joseph Brant
THE CANADIANS

Page 1 of
(31 pages)

Joseph Brant

A. Roy Petrie



Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2008)
H

The Four Indian Kings Chapter 1

The story of Joseph Brant and the Iroquois people involves the histories of Britain and the United States as well as Canadian history. One event that had a great influence on Brant's life happened in England in 1710, more than thirty years before his birth.

After the deaths of King William and his wife Queen Mary — joint monarchs of England — Mary's sister Anne inherited the throne in 1702. She ruled until her death in 1714.

During her reign, wars over the succession to the Spanish throne raged on both sides of the Atlantic. In Europe, Holland and England were ranged against France and Spain; in North America, French and English met in bloody battles in what was called Queen Anne's War.

Indians fought on both sides of Queen Anne's War but the Iroquois from the Mohawk Valley were the chief supporters of the British. In order to strengthen this alliance, in 1710 four sachems, or chiefs, of the Five Nations Confederacy known as Iroquois paid a state visit to Queen Anne. The English called them "The Four Indian Kings."

"The Four Indian Kings" caused a sensation in London. They were all almost two metres tall, of imposing bearing and splendid physique. They were also impressively dressed. Because the court was still in mourning for Prince George of Denmark, the Queen's husband, the chiefs were fitted out with black breeches, vests and stockings, over which each wore a scarlet cloak trimmed with gold.

The lords and ladies vied with each other in entertaining the visitors. The chiefs visited the Tower of London and St. Paul's Cathedral. They also attended cockfights, bear fights and wrestling matches. They saw *Macbeth* at the Haymarket Theatre. But the huge audience was more

Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie

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4 The Four Kings



The Four Indian Kings

Source: - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie

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H

"Joseph Brant"

Page 4

The Four Kings 5

interested in the chiefs than the play and was not satisfied until the distinguished guests were given seats on the stage where they could not only see but be seen. At the end of the play, an actor recited a poem written in their honour.

London newspapers covered the visit of the Iroquois thoroughly. Joseph Addison devoted an entire issue of *The Spectator* to the Confederacy of the Five Nations. Richard Steele used his *Tatler* to point out the political significance of the visit. Queen Anne commissioned famous artists to paint their portraits which were to hang in Kensington Palace, her principal London home.

The highlight of their visit, however, was their formal reception by the Queen at the Court of St. James. They drove there in two golden coaches each drawn by six sleek black horses and were presented by the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Why is the English court called the Court of St. James?

The Mohawk sachem Gan Ah Joh Hore, an orator of some reputation, read the address which had been prepared on behalf of the Confederacy. This document emphasized the loyalty of the Five Nations, asked for more help to carry on the war, and for missionaries to be sent to the People of the Longhouse to teach them more about Christianity.

Queen Anne received these pledges of friendship with sincere pleasure and sent the chiefs' request for religious instruction to the Archbishop of Canterbury, president of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. She also promised to build a chapel in their territory in America and presented each of the four sachems with an individually inscribed Bible bound in rich red leather.

Her promise was fulfilled in 1711 when Queen Anne's Royal Chapel was built in the Mohawk Valley. The same year she instructed Robert Hunter, Governor of New York, to superintend the erection of Fort Hunter around the chapel. Finally, Queen Anne furnished the church richly. Her Majesty's coat-of-arms hung over the door and looked down on the reed organ. Her most precious gift, however, was a double set of communion silver, eight pieces in all, designed by colonial silversmiths. Each was engraved with the royal coat of arms and bore the inscription, *The gift of Her Majesty, Queen Anne.*

Source "Joseph Brant" by A. Ray Betrie

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
A

"Joseph Brant"

Page 5

6 The Four Kings

by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, Ireland,
and of her plantations in North America, Queen to Her
Indian Chapel of Mohawks.

One of the "Four Indian Kings" was the father of
Joseph Brant, who continued throughout his lifetime the
tradition of friendship between Britain and the Iroquois.



Portrait of Joseph Brant's
father, commissioned by
Queen Anne from the artist
Verelst

Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

Joseph Brant

Page 6

Hiawatha And Chapter 2 Deganawidah

The Iroquois are a proud and ancient people. It is thought that they were one group of a series of migrant Asian tribes which crossed into North America by the land bridge that existed thousands of years ago over the Bering Strait between Asia and Alaska.

The first Iroquois League was formed in the late sixteenth century and originated from a partnership between a Mohawk chief named Hiawatha and a prophet named Deganawidah, or "Double-Tongue" (a stutterer). This league — the Five Nations — consisted of five self-governing nations: the Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Onondagas. (In 1722, the Tuscaroras joined the league, which was then known as the Six Nations.)

Some records indicate an even earlier League, formed around 1400.

Unlike other Indian groups, who had aristocracies, in Iroquois society a warrior could become a war chief and even a sachem. The fireside, or family, was the basic unit and women held a unique and powerful place in all aspects of society. They took part in the choosing of chiefs, and had an important voice in councils.

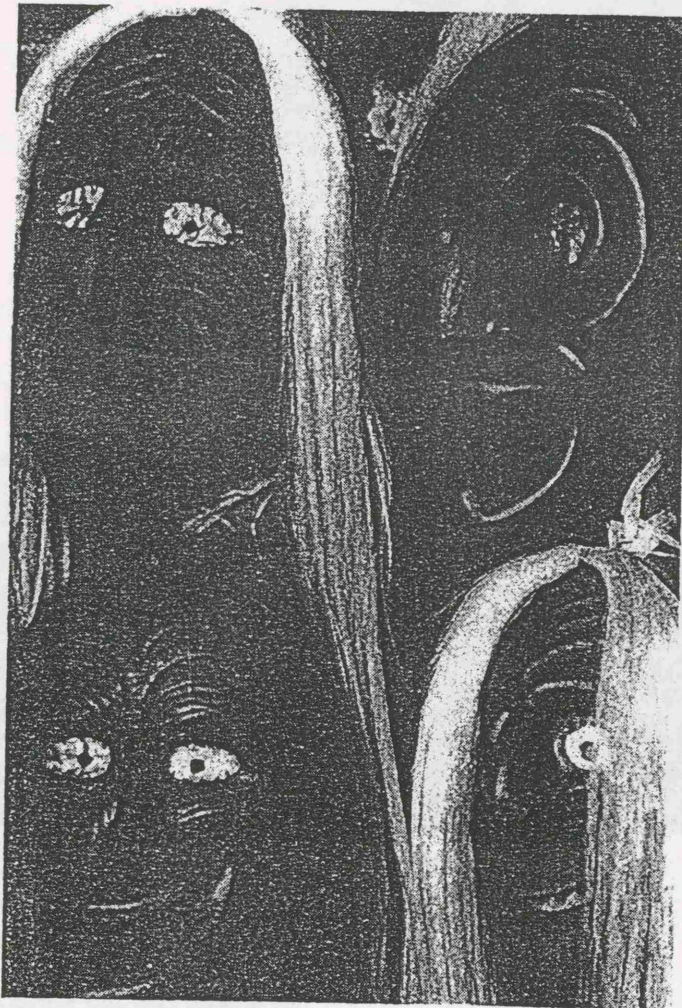
Religion played a central role in the life of every Iroquois and hence in the development of the Confederacy. It recognized both good and evil forces operating in all life, and even in inanimate objects. To help a person choose good over evil, each human being had an *orenda*, or soul. The individual *orenda* was weak but, when united with other *orendas* of the fireside and the clan, made the tribe strong and capable of acting righteously.

According to Iroquoian teaching, Teharonhiawagan, Master of Life and the first human on earth, had commanded all men to live righteously and at peace with one another but his wicked brother persuaded them to do wrong. Teharonhiawagan, however, promised that a leader would come to re-establish good. By the late

Source "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petre

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
H

8 Hiawatha and Deganawidah



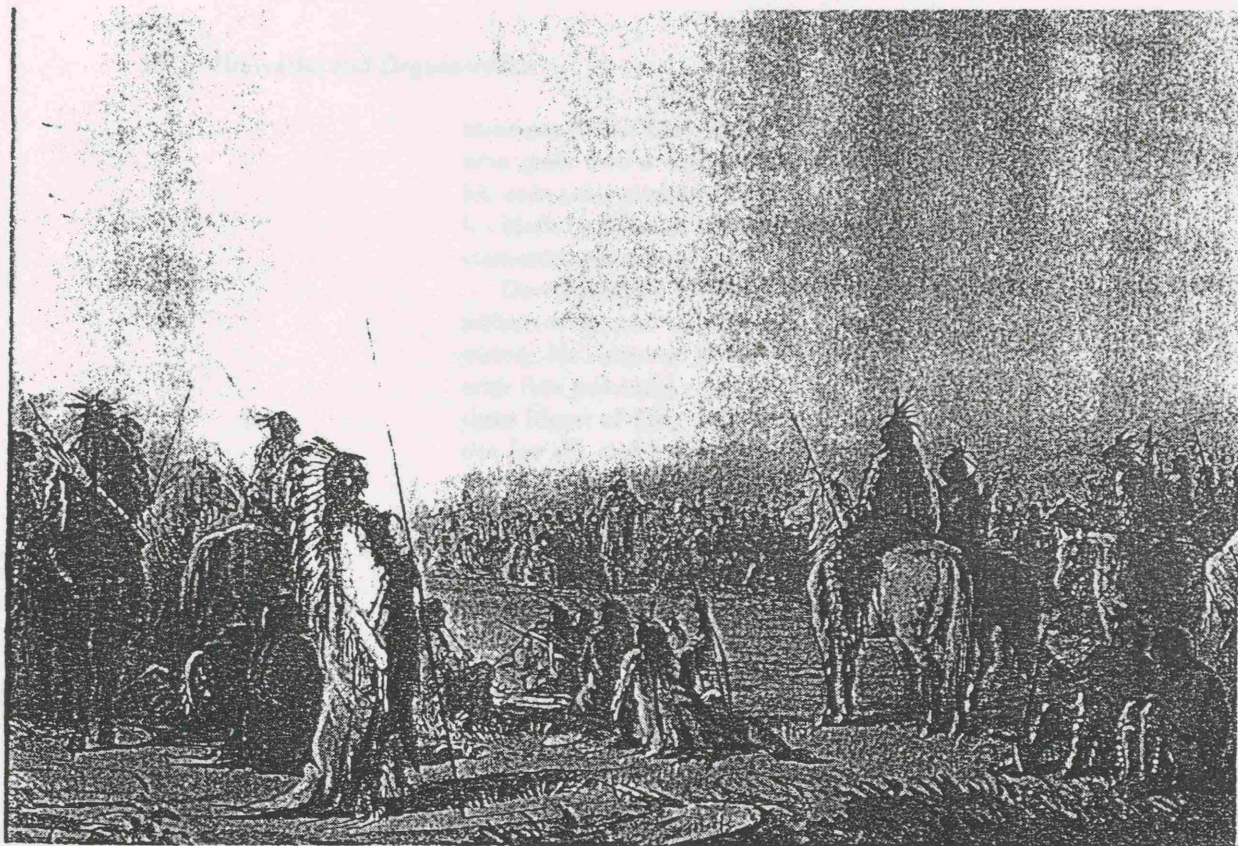
These masks were worn by members of the False Face Society. Find out more about the society and the part it played in Iroquois culture and religious practices.

sixteenth century the leader was long overdue. The Iroquois nations were disrupted by blood feuds and disputes over hunting and fishing rights.

Then the leader — Hiawatha — appeared and called a general council of all chiefs to end the bloodshed. His original plan for unification included not only the eventually established Six Nations but also the Hurons, Neutrals and the Susquehanna. While many agreed with his appeal for peace, he was opposed by a cunning Onandaga chief named Ototarho. Although Ototarho was a real human being, he is depicted in folklore as a

Source: "Joseph Brant" - by A. Roy Petrie

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)



An Indian council meeting

monster, the embodiment of evil, with a twisted body, the flippers of a turtle and hair of writhing snakes. He was said to have persecuted Hiawatha by killing all seven of Hiawatha's daughters by witchcraft. Hiawatha had to convert Ototarho to his cause but was unable to do so until he met a remarkable man who believed in his vision of peace and love. This man was Deganawidah.

Deganawidah was the son of an unmarried girl who, because of her disgrace, lived with her mother on the outskirts of a Huron village. One night mother and daughter both dreamed that this child would become a great thinker but that he was destined to contribute to the destruction of the Huron nation. Frightened by this prophecy, they tried to destroy the baby by pushing him through a hole they had cut in the ice on a stream. Miraculously he did not die, even though they made two

Source: "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie
(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

10 Hiawatha and Deganawidah

attempts to kill him. Reluctantly they raised the boy, who grew into a withdrawn, reflective man, rejected by his own tribe possibly because of the circumstances of his birth or because of his inability to speak without stammering severely.

Deganawidah, however, had a beautiful face which reflected the soul of a mystic. One day he, too, had a vision. He dreamed of an eagle straddling a strong tree with five powerful roots growing from soil rich with the three ideals of life: soundness of mind and conduct; justice for all; and military power for self-defence and the maintenance and increase of spiritual power. The five roots which fed on these principles were the five original Iroquois nations whose duty was to extend these truths to all humanity. The eagle was a lookout for enemies who might disturb the peace.

Deganawidah left his tribe and wandered south where he met Hiawatha. Hiawatha provided the voice and showed the statesmanship which Deganawidah's stammer had prevented him from expressing. Together they convinced the tribes and even won over Ototarho and the Onondagas.

Out of this understanding grew the Iroquois Confederacy. Its symbol was a tall pine tree, which they called the Tree of Peace. Fifty sachems of unblemished character were appointed for life; only misconduct could demote them. At least every five years, an Onondaga chief who always took the name Ototarho presided over a council of fourteen Onondagas, ten Cayugas, nine Mohawks, nine Oneidas, and eight Senecas to decide all matters concerning the Confederacy.

Other tribes, including the Hurons, decided not to join the Great Peace and after the deaths of Hiawatha and Deganawidah, the Iroquois began with religious fervour to try to convert their neighbours by force.

Source: - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie

(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

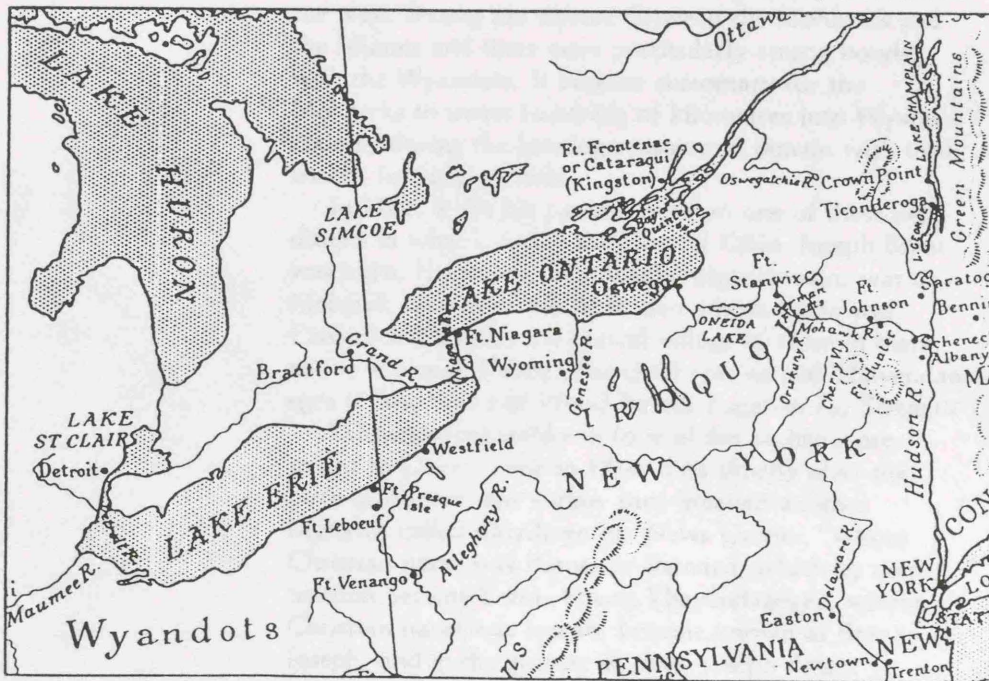
The Young Warrior Chapter 3

Before the British and the French came to North America, the Iroquois had explored and lived in most of Canada and a large part of the Eastern United States. Evidence of their presence remains in many place names; for instance, "Ontario" and "Canada" are both Iroquois words.

One of their ancestral homes was the Mohawk Valley. The Mohawk River is a tributary of the Hudson River and with its numerous branches provides an almost continuous waterway from Oswego on Lake Ontario to New York City and the Atlantic Ocean. The river flows through beautiful hilly and forested country which even today is serene and peaceful.

Find some other place names which originate from Indian words.

The lands of the Six Nations



Source :- "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie
(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
H

12 The Young Warrior

The Iroquois nations' first contacts with Europeans were not friendly ones. Samuel de Champlain made permanent enemies of the Iroquois by slaughtering them in battle in 1609. The French troops used muskets, which were unknown to the Indians at that time. Later, Louis XIV made matters worse by offering rewards to anyone who killed or captured an Iroquois. The French allied themselves with the Algonquins, however; colonists on both sides knew they needed the help of native people to find the inland routes along which the fur trade travelled.

When the English arrived, conquered the early Dutch settlers, and began spreading their settlements inland, they ran into opposition from the French. However, the English took advantage of the bad relations between the French and the Six Nations to ally themselves with the Iroquois. A treaty was signed at Albany in 1664. The struggle for control of the American interior was on: on one side, the Iroquois and the British; on the other, the French, the Algonquin, and the Huron, who were enemies of the Iroquois since they had rejected Hiawatha's invitation to join the Confederacy.

By this time, the Six Nations had penetrated far to the west. Strong ties existed between the Mohawks and the Miamis and there were particularly strong bonds with the Wyandots. It became customary for the Mohawks to travel hundreds of kilometres into Wyandot country during the hunting season and remain with their friends for long periods.

In 1742, while his parents were on one of these expeditions in what is today the State of Ohio, Joseph Brant was born. His father, Tehowaghwengarahkwin, was a Mohawk sachem of the Wolf clan whose home was Canajoharie Castle, the central village of three in their native Mohawk Valley. The child was named Thayendan-gea ("Two Sticks of Wood Bound Together for Strength").

Tehowaghwengarahkwin (one of the sachems presented to Queen Anne in 1710) died shortly after the birth of his son. His widow then married another Mohawk called Carrihago or "News Carrier," whose Christian name was Barnet or Bernard, which by contraction became Brant. Young Thayendan-gea, whose Christian name was Joseph, became known as Brant's Joseph, and in the process of time, Joseph Brant.

Source: - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petre

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
H

The Young Warrior 13

One of the major influences on Joseph Brant's future was a man named William Johnson. While Brant was growing up, Johnson was establishing himself as a central force in the Mohawk Valley.

William Johnson was born in Ireland in 1715. His uncle, Sir Peter Warren, an officer in the Royal Navy, purchased an extensive tract of land in the Mohawk Valley in 1735, and two years later sent his young nephew to the colony of New York to oversee the development of his holdings.

Sir Peter's estates, known as Warrenbush, lay south of the Mohawk River and just east of Schoharie Creek.



Sir William Johnson

Source "Joseph Brant" by Jack Smith 2000)
(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
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14 The Young Warrior

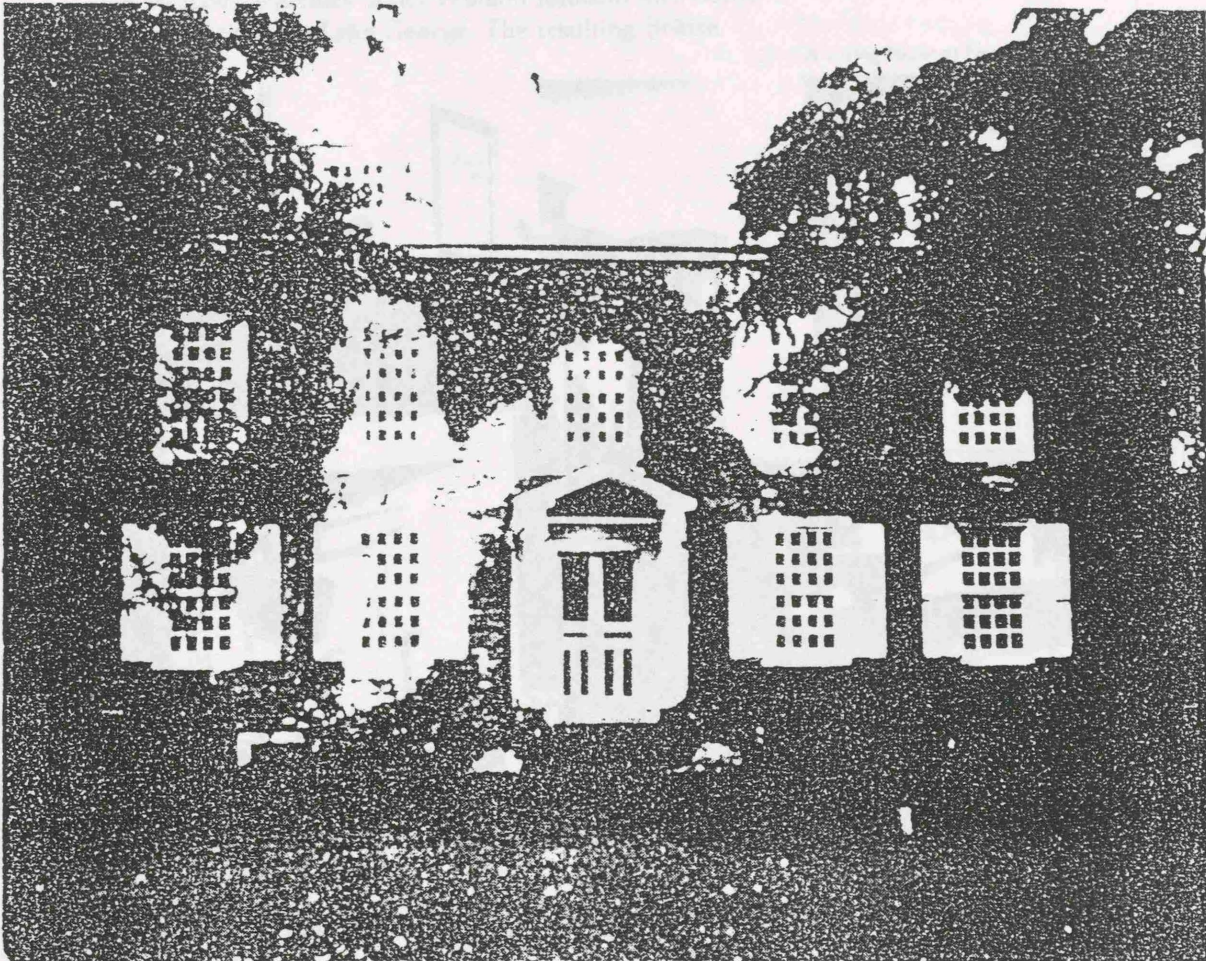
Here, William Johnson built his first home and engaged in trade with the Mohawk Indians. In 1739, he married Catherine Weissenberg, a German immigrant by whom he had three children.

Through extensive and continual contact with various Indian nations, and by fair and just dealings with them, he came to possess an unusually wide knowledge of Indian affairs, customs and ways of life.

As he prospered he bought additional land. He built four houses in all. His third, constructed in 1749, he called Fort Johnson. The walls of the house were more than half a metre thick and it was surrounded by a stockade. In the roof were two trap doors where sentries could survey the rear of the house and its approaches. Later he built Johnson Hall, his home for the rest of his life.

In 1751, he was sworn in as a member of the Governor's

Fort Johnson, which is now a museum.



Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie
(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
A

Joseph Brant

Page 14

The Young Warrior 15

Council of the Province of New York, and in 1756 he was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

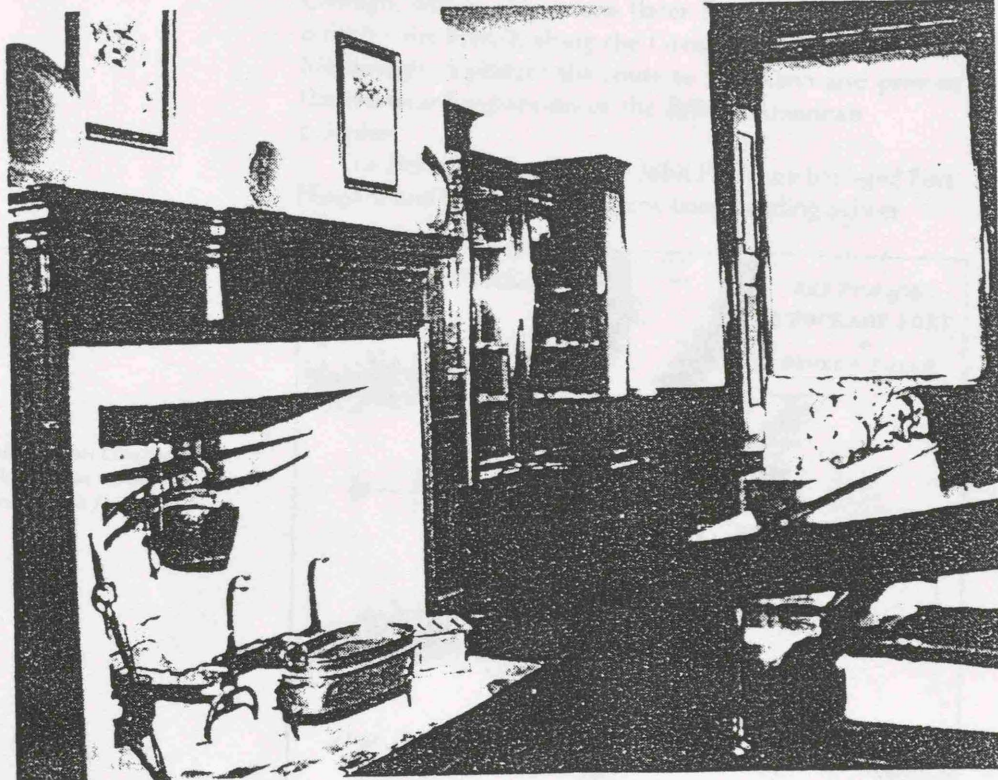
In 1759, his wife died and he married Joseph Brant's sister, Molly, according to Indian rites. They were to have eight children. Joseph Brant became part of William Johnson's household.

In spite of the various treaties that officially signalled the end of the Anglo-French wars of the mid-eighteenth century in North America, they were little more than truces and there was no peace. When Brant was still a boy, Britain and the colonies were engaged in what Americans call the French and Indian Wars, which culminated in the Seven Years' War (1756-1763).

In 1755, the thirteen-year-old Brant had accompanied the Mohawk warriors under William Johnson into battle with the French at Lake George. The resulting British

What other famous battle was fought in Canada in 1759?

A sitting room at Fort Johnson



Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie
(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
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16 The Young Warrior

victory laid the foundation of Johnson's military fame. He was rewarded with a baronetcy.

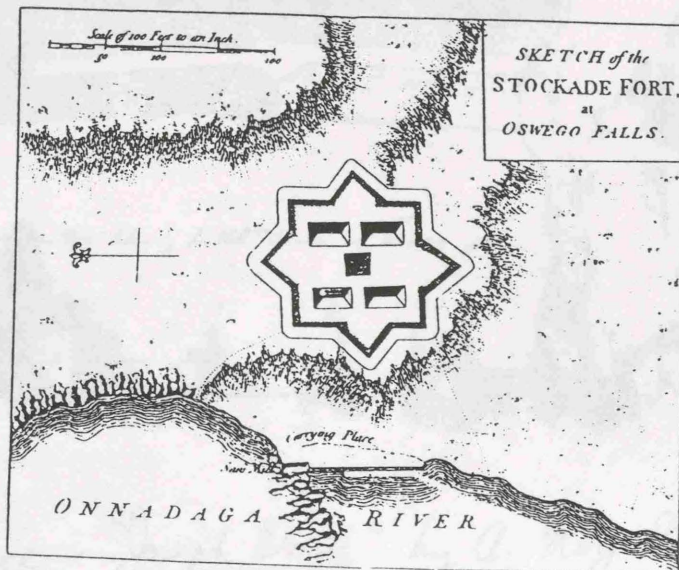
Brant, who was in the forefront of the fighting, suffered the terrors of a first battle. He later recalled: "I was seized with such a tremor when the firing began that I was obliged to take hold of a small sapling to steady myself but after the discharge of a few volleys, I recovered the use of my limbs and the composure of my mind."

That Brant quickly overcame this initial fear is attested to by his later reputation as a brave man and a soldier by nature. He confessed in later life: "I like the music of the harpsichord well, and the organ better, but I like the drum and trumpet best of all for they make my heart beat quick."

In 1757, Brant was commissioned as a captain in His Majesty's Royal American Regiment. He accompanied Sir William again during the campaign to capture Oswego, Miami, Duquesne (later Fort Pitt) and Detroit, built by the French along the Great Lakes and the Mississippi to protect the route to Louisiana and prevent the westward expansion of the British American colonies.

The British under General John Prideaux besieged Fort Niagara and Sir William became commanding officer

A plan of Fort Oswego. What strikes you as unusual in the layout of this fort?

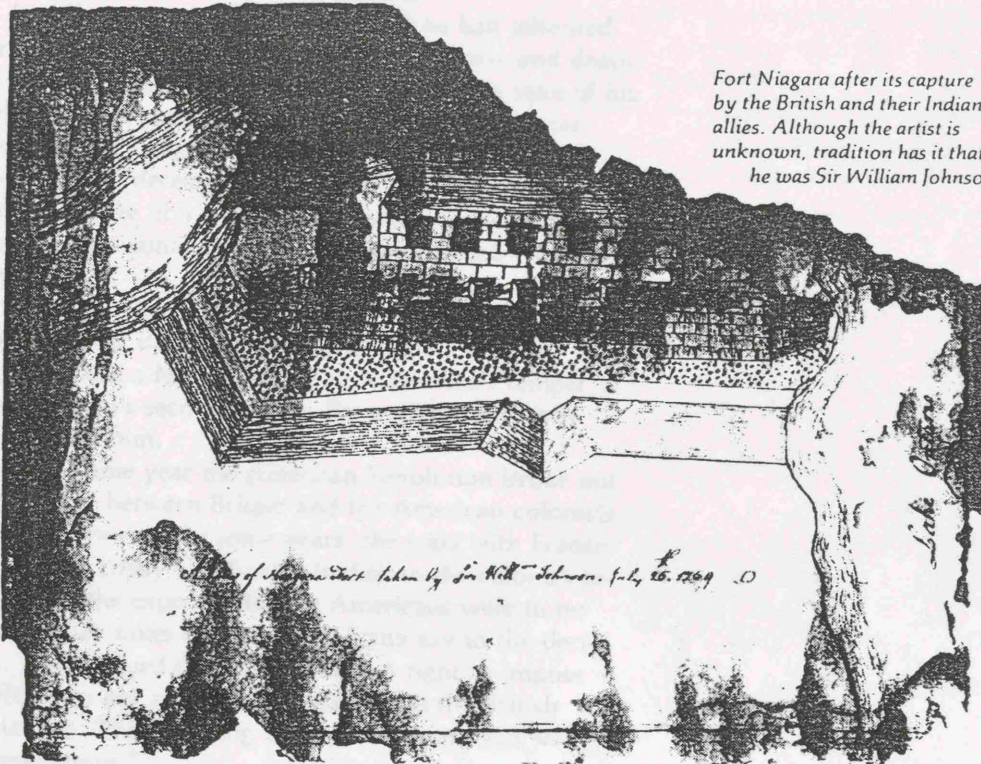


Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie

(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
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following the accidental death of the General shortly after the siege began. On July 24, Captain Charles-Philippe D'Aubrey, who later became governor of Louisiana, approached the fortress with a combined French and Indian force to attempt to raise the siege. Sir William and his Indian allies were prepared for them. In a severe engagement in the open field, British and colonial arms prevailed. The French broke rank and D'Aubrey and most of his officers were captured.

The next day Sir William and the Six Nations acted so vigorously and decisively that the fort was taken with all its military supplies and about 600 prisoners. The loss severed the French lifeline to Louisiana. Young Joseph Brant acquitted himself with distinction in the hard battle for Fort Niagara.



Fort Niagara after its capture by the British and their Indian allies. Although the artist is unknown, tradition has it that he was Sir William Johnson.

View of Niagara Fort taken by Sir Will Johnson. 1-1, 25. 1769. D

Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie

(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

The American Chapter 6 Revolution

Brant married three times. Shortly after the Pontiac War he married an Oneida girl, Owaisa, who had helped him in his negotiations to keep the Oneidas out of an alliance with Pontiac. She was said to have a terrible temper. She and Brant had two children, Isaac and Christine. They lived in a frame house on a farm of 40 hectares, where they raised horses and cattle. After seven years of marriage, Owaisa died of tuberculosis.

Isaac loved his mother dearly, and he had inherited her tempestuous nature. He blamed her illness and death on Brant, and grew to hate his father. For the sake of his children, Brant wanted to marry Owaisa's half-sister Onogala. Anglican church law, however, prohibited marriage to a deceased wife's sister, so they were married by a more obliging German pastor. Unfortunately, Onogala also contracted tuberculosis and died within a year.

Brant remained single until 1775, when he married Catherine, the daughter of an Irish trader, George Croghan, and a Mohawk woman. Catherine's temper made Owaisa's seem lamblike. Brant could not resist her, nor she him.

In the same year the American Revolution broke out. The conflict between Britain and the American colonists had been brewing for some years: the wars with France had proved costly and Britain looked to the colonies to help cover the expense. But the Americans were in no mood to pay taxes without having any say in the decision. They argued that Britain had no right to impose tariffs when not a single American sat in the British parliament. Their rallying cry was: "No taxation without representation."

Not all Americans thought alike about breaking with the mother country. While some went all out for independence, others remained loyal to Britain. In the same

Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Betrie

(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

26 The American Revolution



Sir John Johnson

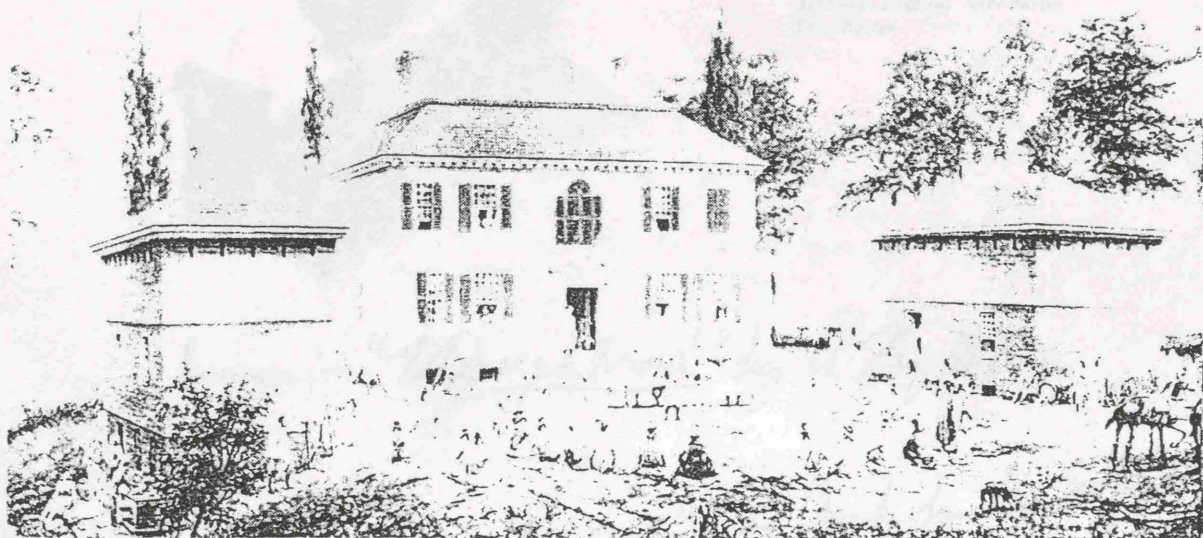
way, the war caused dissension among the Iroquois, who were divided in their allegiance. The British King was a remote leader whom few of the Iroquois had ever seen; their natural sympathies were with the colonists, with whom they lived as neighbours. Only the influence of Sir William Johnson kept them in the British camp.

At this crucial time, Sir William suffered a stroke and died. He had spent the last day of his life exhorting an Indian council of some 500 persons to remain true to the King. His last words to Brant were, "Control your people."

Sir William's son John, who inherited the title and estates, had neither his father's talents nor his charm, so his nephew, Colonel Guy Johnson, took over his duties as superintendent. Brant, by now the war leader of the Six Nations, agreed to be Colonel Johnson's secretary in dealing with Indian affairs. They needed all their combined skills and persuasion, since the grievances of the colonists were real and convincing. As it happened, the Continental Congress (the first governing assembly of the united colonies) blundered in sending only minor officials to treat with Brant and the Iroquois. This insult proved decisive in keeping the Iroquois on the side of Britain.

Most of the colonists in the Mohawk Valley were

Sir William Johnson meets the chiefs of an Indian council outside Fort Johnson.



Source: - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie
(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

pacifist Germans who were personally indebted to the Johnsons and therefore remained loyal to Britain. In fact, the percentage of Tories (Loyalists) was probably higher in the valley than in any other part of the area. Nevertheless, a civil war which pits brother against brother is always bitter and this struggle had all the signs of becoming long and vicious.

While the American colonists fumbled their chances of winning over the Iroquois Confederacy, Brant was being wooed by the highest officials in British North America and in England. In 1774, he and other Indian chiefs had been called to Montreal for consultation with Sir Guy Carleton, Governor of the province of Quebec. Carleton was well aware of Brant's pre-eminence among the Iroquois and the powerful influence he could wield; for his part, Brant worried about the future of his people if the British lost the war.



Sir Guy Carleton, later Baron
Dorchester

Source: - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
H

"Joseph Brant"

Page 20

28 The American Revolution

Everything was done to impress Brant. Major-General Frederick Haldimand, the Commander-in-Chief, was at Montreal, with his entire army deployed on the plain. Brant, in all his campaigns, had never seen so many redcoats.

The military ceremonies over, the council was convened. Carleton reminded the chiefs of their long friendship and alliance with King George III. "I expect you to continue your adherence to the King, and not break the solemn agreement made by your forefathers . . ." Then Haldimand addressed the meeting and promised, whatever the outcome of the impending struggle, that the Iroquois would lose none of their lands.

When it was Brant's turn to speak, he thanked the British for their promise and assured his hosts that 3000 Iroquois fighting men would join the redcoats in their struggle.

But Guy Johnson was not satisfied; he wanted to speak to King George himself, and Carleton allowed him to take Brant with him to London. Also in the party which travelled to England in 1775 were Brant's cousin John Deseronto and his friend Ohranta.

London overwhelmed the visitors and made Montreal seem a mere village by comparison. The dome of St. Paul's loomed above them and they were impressed by other magnificent buildings, and the great numbers of people. In the streets crowds followed the Indian party everywhere. Brant bought a gold ring inscribed with both his English and Indian name: *J. Brant - Thayendanegea*, which he always wore. The ring was intended as a means of identification if he was killed in battle.

King George gave him two audiences. The first was informal and took place at Kew Gardens, the Royal Family's country home. On this occasion the King presented Brant with a brace of pistols. Brant was surprised to find the King quite an ordinary man and not the godlike person he had expected.

The second visit was formal. Colonel Johnson and Brant, accompanied by Lord George Germain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, drove to St. James Palace in a state coach. There they were ushered into a magnificent throne room. The walls and floor were hung and carpeted in scarlet and George III, in robes of velvet and

Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie
(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

"Joseph Brant"

Page 21



King George III, caricatured by the famous James Gilray. To enjoy the work of a great Canadian caricaturist, look at J.W. Bengough's A Caricature History of Canadian Politics.

ermine, sat on a heavy throne on a dais under a canopy emblazoned with the royal coat of arms. Next to him sat Queen Charlotte. Brant was surprised to see Guy Johnson kneel and kiss the King's hand. When the King offered Brant his hand, it was brusquely swept aside, Brant declaring that he kissed the hand of no man. The situation was saved when he gallantly added that he would gladly kiss the Queen's hand.

Brant then assured the King of the continued affection and allegiance of his Indian subjects. King George gave him a gold watch as a token of his appreciation and a silver gorget to mark his commission as a full captain in the British Army. More important to Brant, he promised "the losses [to the Indians] already certified by the Superintendent-General shall be made good."

Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie

(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

Joseph Brant

Page 22

Brant's visit to London was a triumph. He was toasted by a British commander as "His Majesty's greatest North American subject." James Boswell interviewed him for an article which appeared in the *London Magazine* in July 1776 and George Romney painted his portrait in full Indian regalia.

Brant and Deseronto were each given a London rifle as a parting present, and the delegation sailed from Portsmouth on May 30, 1776 aboard the *Harriot*. Their return voyage, which had gone quite quietly, was suddenly disrupted by the breaking out of yards of canvas which quickly caught the breeze. The *Harriot* heeled heavily but righted herself. Startled, Brant and his cousin saw a Yankee privateer swiftly bearing down on them. Hardly had they turned to look when a shot whistled overhead, rending the canvas and bringing down splintered timber about their ears.

The captain was bellowing orders to clear away the smashed masts and canvas, and while the sailors were struggling to do so, Brant and Deseronto took up positions on the poop deck and decided to try their new rifles. Deseronto loaded and directed the fire, while Brant aimed at the officer directing the privateer's gunners. A sharp report rang out and the officer toppled from view. Another loaded rifle was passed up and the same process repeated. In all, they picked off five of the enemy. Suddenly the privateer veered off and the *Harriot* was left to lick her wounds and limp into New York and safe haven.

In New York, Brant was met by his former teacher, Dr. Wheelock, who had joined the rebel cause. Wheelock made a last effort to bring Brant and the Iroquois over to the American side, but Brant held firm. He reminded his teacher that it was at Moor's School that he had been taught "to fear God and honour the King." He added, "This I propose to do."

The Romney portrait of Brant

Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
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Chapter 7 **The Scourge of Cherry Valley**

By the time Brant had returned from Britain the opening battles of the American Revolution in Massachusetts were over. Much of the action was now along the Atlantic coast, but Brant would make his effort felt on the borders of New York and Pennsylvania, particularly in the Mohawk Valley, where bitter fighting occurred.

The first of these engagements took place in 1777, when Loyalist forces set out to capture Fort Stanwix. The expedition included Brant, as war chief of the Mohawks and therefore the leader of the Indians who accompanied Colonel Johnson's Royal Greens, Sir John Johnson's Rangers, and Colonel John Butler and his famous Butler's Rangers. They had found unexpectedly heavy resistance from the garrison, and the siege became a prolonged one.

After three weeks, a column was sent under General Nicholas Herkimer, one of the revolutionary commanders, to try to relieve the garrison. Herkimer first hoped to frighten off the Iroquois forces by murdering Brant. He asked Brant to meet him for negotiations, and hid several sharpshooters near the meeting site who were to kill Brant if he refused to surrender the fort. Brant, however, was suspicious and brought several hundred of his own men whom he likewise concealed in the surrounding forest. Herkimer's uneasy manner made Brant even more suspicious, and Joseph gave a shout which brought his men running. Needless to say, nothing came of the "negotiations," and both sides prepared for battle.

The British forces set an ambush for Herkimer. The spot selected by Brant was excellent, on the high ground west of the ravine through which ran Oriskany Creek. The bottom of the ravine was marshy and the road crossed it by means of a causeway.

The Loyalists and their Indian allies formed a semi-circle with a narrow opening into which the ill-starred

Source "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie

(compiled by Jack Smith)
2000
H

Joseph Brant

Page 24

Johnson's Orderly Book.

3

2 Serjts, 2 Corporals, 1 Drumr & 15 Privates. The Kings' Royal Regt of New York to hold themselves in Readiness to leave this Quarter Immediately.

1776 7th Nov. P. Lachine. C. Point Clair. Major Gray. Capts Brown & Delly, with their Comps to march off Immediately to Point Clair & to be Quartered as follows: The Major & Capt Delly, with their Companies at Point Clair & Capt Brown With a Detachment of a Serjt and ten from the Cols Compy, a Corporal & 4 Men from Capt Watts and Capt McDonald's Comps to be at St. Anns, the Cols Comps and Capt Watts, together with the Staff to be Quartered in the Parish of Lachine in the following manner. The (lower) Capt Watt's in the Upper parts of the Parish of Lachine. For Guard tomorrow 1 S. 1 C. & 9 men. Comps duty 1 S. 1 C. 5 P.

LACHINE.

1776 8th November. P. McLou. C. Phil-

colonists marched. The plan worked to perfection and the whole of Herkimer's army except the rearguard walked into the trap. Immediately the Americans were encircled by gunfire and the gap closed behind them. Almost at once General Herkimer had his horse shot from under him and his leg severely smashed below the knee by a musket ball.

At first it looked as though the trapped forces would be annihilated, as the enemy seemed behind every rock and tree. Herkimer, however, had his men sit him down with his back to a tree, lit his pipe and formed his troops into defensive circles. He was thus able to fend off the attacks with bayonets and musketry.

The battle lasted for more than an hour, with heavy losses to both sides. Eventually the British forces, seeing the tenacity of the Americans and hearing more firing

A page from the orderly book (military diary) of Colonel Sir John Johnson. Originally written by hand, it was printed in the nineteenth century. What is the difference between an orderly book and a logbook?

Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie

(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

Joseph Brant

Page 25

34 The Scourge of Cherry Valley

from the fort, withdrew from the field. They claimed the victory. The American forces lost more than 400 men and General Herkimer died shortly afterwards from the amputation of his shattered leg.

The following year, 1778, the incursions of the (Johnson's, Queenstown and Butler's) Rangers and Brant's forces became even more frequent. One occurred at Wyoming in July. Casualties were heavy; many died of wounds suffered in the raid and others drowned in the swamp while fleeing from the enemy. Farmers and their families were killed, and Brant was blamed for cruelty and inhumanity. It was later proven that he was not present at Wyoming.

He was present, although not in command, during an invasion of Cherry Valley late in the same year. During this sortie 34 civilians and 12 soldiers were killed, among them Colonel Alden, commander of the fort. The fort was not taken, however. Here the Senecas did take violent action; many settlers were slaughtered, buildings and the land itself were burned and ruined.

Brant came upon one woman engaged in her household chores, and asked her why she had not fled.

"We are the King's people," she replied.

Brant told her bluntly that this was no protection. At that moment he noticed the Senecas approaching. He quickly told the woman to get into bed and pretend she was sick. She obeyed and the ruse succeeded.

The commander of the Cherry Valley expedition was Captain Walter Butler, who had persuaded his father to lend him some of the Rangers. At first there was no love lost between him and Brant. Brant did not care to serve under a man so much less experienced than himself, but in the interests of their common cause, he resolved not to feud with Butler. Young Butler almost certainly had a personal motive for the campaign; he was seeking revenge for the harsh treatment he had received when imprisoned by the colonists the previous year, and he did nothing to check his men's excesses. But his father was grieved when he heard of his son's irresponsible behaviour in Cherry Valley.

Other raids took place in the Susquehanna Valley in Pennsylvania and the Schoharie Valley of New York. Settlers were murdered, crops burned and cattle driven

Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

Joseph Brant

Page 26

The Scourge of Cherry Valley 35

away. One of the worst incidents was at German Flatts. The preliminary attack by a small party led by Brant himself was upon Andrustown, a secluded hamlet about ten kilometres southeast of German Flatts. This village consisted of seven affluent families who owned a large tract of land. Plunder was the object of the raid. Everything of value that could be removed was carried away. The settlement was then reduced to ashes.

The next target was German Flatts itself. It extended over the richest, most beautiful section of the Mohawk Valley, including the broad alluvial lands beyond the junction of the West Canada Creek and the river and about 16 kilometres of the valley from east to west. In the centre was a fortified stone house called Fort Herkimer. About 70 smaller houses stood on both sides of the valley. The entire settlement was laid waste.

Though there was great destruction of property, the loss of life at German Flatts was small. This was due to Brant's humanity, contrary to the reputation he had acquired through no fault of his own. Like all soldiers, Brant knew that war means extreme violence, but he did the best he could to stop needless bloodshed and cruelty.

*How are alluvial lands formed?
What makes them good for
farming?*

Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
JS

Joseph Brant

Page 27

40 Peace

Governor Haldimand realized the weakness of the British position and sent Colonel Guy Johnson to Niagara to try to placate the Indians who were growing more discontented and restless by the day. Haldimand had no desire for a repetition of the Pontiac uprising. But Brant was not content to deal with Johnson. Instead, he put on his British Army captain's dress uniform and headed by canoe for Quebec City and an audience with Haldimand himself.

When he presented himself at Haldimand's headquarters and demanded to see the governor, the duty officer frowned and declined. Brant, resplendent in his green coat with silver epaulettes, blue cloth leggings and breechcloth, the gorget of his captain's rank at his throat, and the eagle-feather cluster of a chief slanting back from his headdress, drew himself up to his full height and announced he was Joseph Brant. He was immediately ushered into Haldimand's presence.

Haldimand greeted him in a friendly manner. After commending Brant and his Mohawks for their loyal service he heard the war chief out. When Brant had finished his list of complaints and requests, which included restitution in land equivalent to that lost and for property losses, Haldimand asked if he would be prepared to settle in Canada.

Brant said that he had no choice since the Six Nations were unable to return to the United States, and requested permission for his people to settle by the Bay of Quinte, near Belleville on Lake Ontario. Finally, Haldimand agreed to send £15 000 and supplies of staple foods, the best the British government could do at the moment because of their obligations to the other Loyalists.

While in Quebec Brant met the Baron and Baroness Riedesel. Riedesel commanded a German contingent in the British Army during the war. His wife was very taken with "the famous Indian Chief, Captain Brant. His manners were polished: he expressed himself with fluency, and was much esteemed by General Haldimand. I dined once with him at the General's. In his dress he showed off to advantage the half military and half native costume. His countenance was manly and intelligent, and his disposition very mild."

What sort of aid was Britain supplying to the Loyalists in Canada? Find out about other Loyalist settlements.

Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie
(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
H

Page 28

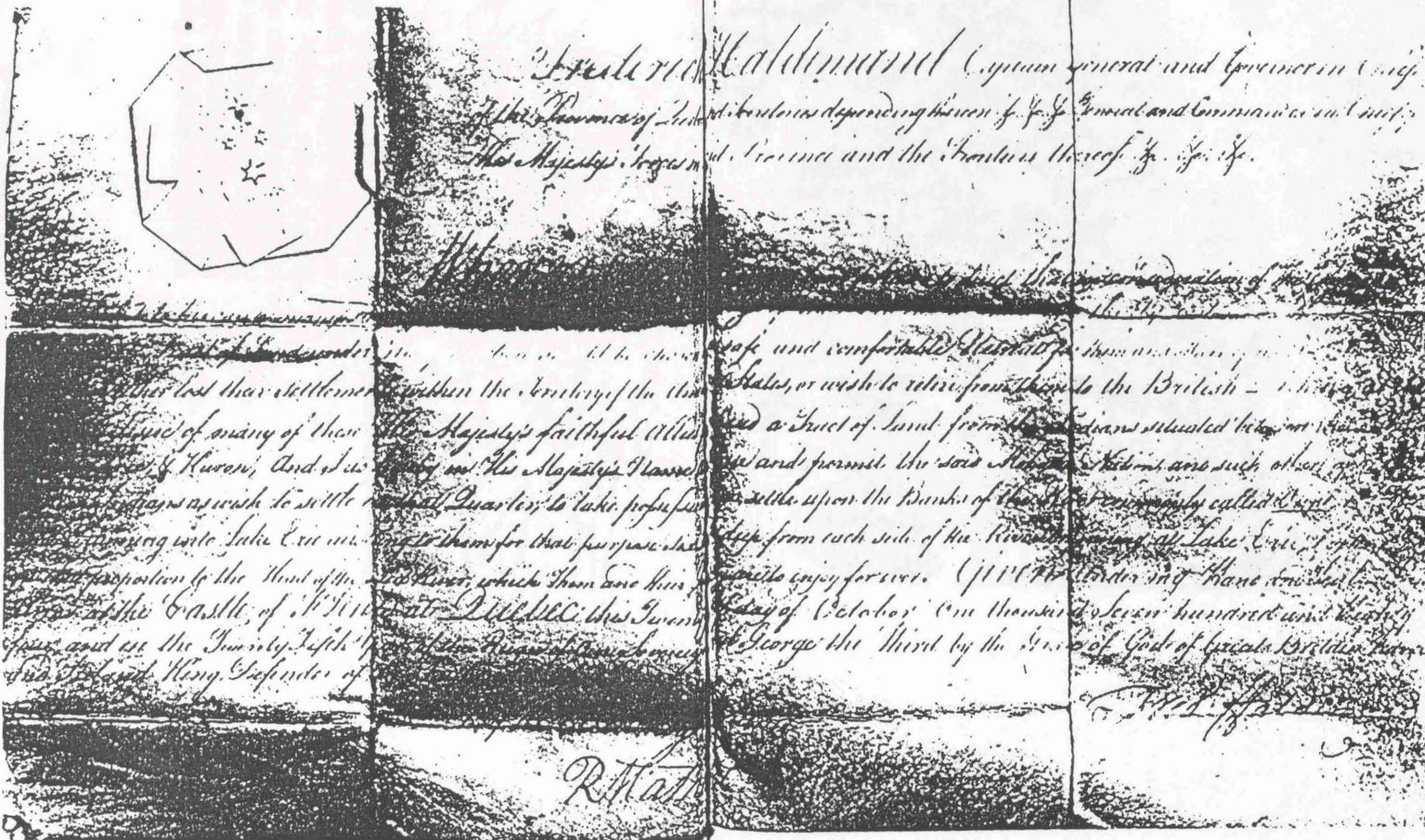
Despite invitations to remain in Quebec, Brant insisted on returning home as his people were anxious to know what had been agreed upon. Brant was happy at his success but on his return the Senecas criticized him. They objected that the Bay of Quinte was too far from their own lands, and suggested instead the area around the Grand River. And so on October 25, 1784, Haldimand signed a formal deed on behalf of George III ceding land on both sides of the Grand, ten kilometres wide from its source to its mouth on Lake Erie, "which they and their posterity are to enjoy forever."

Nevertheless, about 300 Mohawks including John Deseronto decided to settle around the Bay of Quinte. Deseronto's name was given to the village since he was

the first to land there. The Quinte Indians insisted on their share of the heritage of the Mohawk — including half of Queen Anne's communion silver. Brant, however, retained the leather-bound Bible for his new settlement at Brantford. This name came from "Brant's-Ford," the crossing Brant made across the shallows of the Grand.

Some Cayugas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras and Senecas joined the Mohawks on the Grand River. Bark shelters served until a sawmill was erected to provide lumber for wooden floors and shingle roofs. Soon they added a church, a school and a longhouse for a council chamber. The land on the Grand River had not been surveyed and there were conflicting claims to be dealt with. Brant's policy of selling portions of the grant to provide

"Joseph Brant"



Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Patric

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

Haldimand's deed granting land to the Indians of the Six Nations on both sides of the Grand River

necessary supplies for the new settlers was also criticized. Nevertheless by 1784-85, more than 1500 Indians had moved into the area around the new settlement.

The first years were difficult, especially 1787, widely known as the "Hungry Year." Fields of corn and other vegetables withered, streams and wells ran dry, and game was hard to find. The Indians supplemented their

Brant and the Mohawks at Grand River



Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
H

Chapter 13 After Brant

Peace 45

meagre provisions with berries, edible roots and fish caught with their hands in the now shallow stretches of the Grand.

During this first decade Brant's lot was not an easy one nor was it made easier by the new Lieutenant-Governor, John Graves Simcoe. While Simcoe was generally friendly and even visited Brant and his new settlement, he suspected Brant of planning to create an independent Iroquois nation.

In 1782, Brant had received a Loyalist grant of land on Burlington Bay, Lake Ontario, for his own home. He had built a compact house on it which he called Wellington Square. His family life was divided between this house and another in the Grand Valley. But as his land policies came under severe and increasing attack not only from the government but from a faction among his own people, he determined to attempt further negotiations in England and the United States to improve their lot.



John Graves Simcoe

Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

⌘

Chapter 13 **After Brant**

Brant left behind him a controversial reputation and a variety of accomplishments which have lasted to this day.

Accusations of violence plague his name, although many of these accusations have been disproven. He is remembered with bitterness by the families of those who survived his raids in the Mohawk Valley.

Even among his own people opinion is divided. From the beginning of their life in Canada, the values of the Iroquois refugees were split. His attempts to sell or trade off land grants have been misunderstood, and he has been labelled a scoundrel because of them.

Yet he has many loyal supporters too. Memorials and statues attest to his achievements, and the Thayendanegea Reserve (between Kingston and Belleville, Ontario) is named after him.

Mohawk legend says Brant dreamt in his youth that he would wear the Magic Moccasins, meaning that he would lead his people. This he certainly did to the best of his ability, but he and all the Iroquois were caught in the whirlpool of two opposing cultural currents. He was powerless against the diseases and liquor the settlers brought with them, which had such harmful effects on the native people. Nor could he prevent the expansion of Europeans into lands where the Iroquois once held sway.

The place of Joseph Brant in history is secured by his statesmanship and his unquestionable loyalty to the British. The aid he and his troops provided during the Revolutionary War was crucial in allowing the British to maintain a dominion in the larger part of North America.

Brant's work provided a bridge between Europe and the New World. For all his loyalty to Britain, Brant remained a Mohawk, and made sure his people would be allowed to retain their distinct culture as well.

What is your opinion of Joseph Brant's motives and deeds?

Source - "Joseph Brant" by A. Roy Petrie

(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
JA

The Loyalist Trail

by R.M. Bruce

A Source History of the Brant Family
(Compiled by John Garrison (Jack) Smith 2000
including History of the Tyendinaga Mohawk
Township and Territory and dedicated to the Roger Brant
family of Tyendinaga and to those United Empire
Loyalists and their families who followed the Loyalist
Trail to the
Bay of Quinte



Source - "The Loyalist Trail" by R.M. Bruce

History of the Brant Family and Tjendanegea Paged



THAYENDANEGEA

CAPTAIN JOSEPH BRANT

Portrait by Gilbert Stuart-Courtesy of The New York State Historical
Association-Cooperstown, N.Y.

Source "The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
H

"History of the Brant Family" and Teyendinago Page 3

Source: "The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce

tried to persuade Morris to stop speculating in the growth of America, but Morris just loved the game. He became a total bankrupt, and spent the remaining years of his life in penury.

In July 1961 Columbia University announced the acquisition of a letter to John Jay from Silas Deane written in May 1777 from France. Deane proposed an attack on Britain. He wanted three frigates sent to France with their deck guns covered with tobacco bales. Then, when intelligence reports showed Liverpool and Glasgow unguarded by the British fleet, to send the frigates on their errand. A second letter from Jay to Robert Morris outlined the proposal for financing. Presumably the difficulties of conducting the war at home prevented the rebels from carrying the war to Britain "in most glorious revenge".

Joseph Brant, Sir John Johnson, and Walter Butler continued harrasing settlers in western New York. The border strife had existed before the break with the Mother Country, and would continue long after Independence was recognized formally. The main contestants were the Indians, and owners of large land grants, against the flood of land hungry settlers. The French, the Spanish, and the British had discouraged the close settlement which would interfere with the way of life of the native North Americans. The ever-growing population in the thirteen colonies was forcefully eating into the Indian lands. The ever-pushing settlers were an irresistable economic and biological fact. This border warfare was to continue for another hundred years as the Europeans found North America so suitable for settlement. The attempt by the British Government to reserve the land west of the Alleghenies for the Indians was foredoomed to failure. The great push never stopped engulfing the Indian lands through Kentucky, the Ohio Valley, across the Mississippi, the great plains, and the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast.

Throughout 1778 urgent appeals had been reaching Washington from the Mohawk Valley. The Johnsons and the Butlers with their grim "Destructives" scourged the centres of settlement with devastating raids. Captain Joseph Brant and his Indian people had thrown themselves into the contest with such fury that the Tories were made to look like Quakers by contrast. By the spring 1779 Washington had issued orders "the country of the Six Nations was to be invaded in force with the total destruction of their settlements, and the capture of as many prisoners as possible." The prisoners were to be held hostage to ensure domination of the Red Man.

The lands of the Six Nations extended from the north of the Bay of Quinte on Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence River, south to the Susquehanna, with the Catskills on the east, and the Ohio River

on the west. They had been Christian for generations with a very highly developed culture. Their settlements were not mere huddles of huts occupied by aborigines. The tribes had actual towns with good houses, some made of stone. Their farm lands showed generations of careful husbandry. They were so closely integrated with, and respected by the British that Molly Brant, a sister of Joseph Brant, had been the Indian wife of Sir William Johnson (died 1774) by whom she had many children. The Church of England did not recognize any marriage ceremonies other than their own at the time.

On May 7th 1779 a column of Continentals assembled in eastern Pennsylvania. By June 17th a second column formed in the Mohawk Valley. By July 31st the southern column under General John Sullivan left Wyoming for Tioga where the other column was to be met. Sullivan struck the first blow at the Six Nations village of Chemung. Here was something new for the troops from the East Coast. There were "between 30 and 40 houses some of them large and neatly finished, particularly a chapel and a council house." Chemung had been evacuated. There was a "glorious" bonfire and wide fields of grain were ruined.

On August 22nd Sullivan met the second column under General James Clinton pushing down from Otsego. The combined force moved northerly. Another town like Chemung was burned—"one of the neatest of Indian towns . . . with good log houses and stone chimneys." Smoke and flames gushed out at Queen Esther's Flats where the fields showed cultivation as fine as anything the white man knew. "Cucumbers, squashes, turnips, pompions" the cornfields showed ears an awesome two feet long.

The Six Nations were falling back and back trying to organize an adequate defense. Then, near present Elmira New York, the joint command met a neat ambush set for them by the Indians and loyalists. This could have been fatal for the men from the eastern colonies where the Indians had been forced out a century earlier. However the American command was alert, the ambush was sidestepped, and in the resulting action the Indians and their white allies were so scattered that little opposition was met during the remainder of the campaign. Lieutenant William Barton of New Jersey wrote—"Skinned two of the Indians from their hips down for boot legs; one pair for the major and the other for myself."

Kanadaseagea, a Seneca metropolis of 80 houses went up in flames along with Schoyere, Canadaigua, Honeoye, and Kanagha. At last the command reached Genesee where nearly 130 buildings were burned and the invasion force turned back. Sullivan sent his report to John

Source: "The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

History of the Brant Family
and Tyendinago

Page 5.

Jay. He said "There is not a single town left in the country of the Six Nations." No mention was made of the securing of prisoners, and Washington seemed to have conveniently forgotten the point. The phrase may not yet have been invented, but even then it would seem "the only good Indian was a dead Indian." Imagine what Twentieth Century newspapers and television would do to that story. There would be questions in the United Nations. The Afro-Asian bloc would view with alarm. The communist bloc would demand self-determination for the land of the Six Nations. The Government of the United States of America would continue to explain to the uncivilized countries all about freedom, liberty, equality, and the rights of the individual.

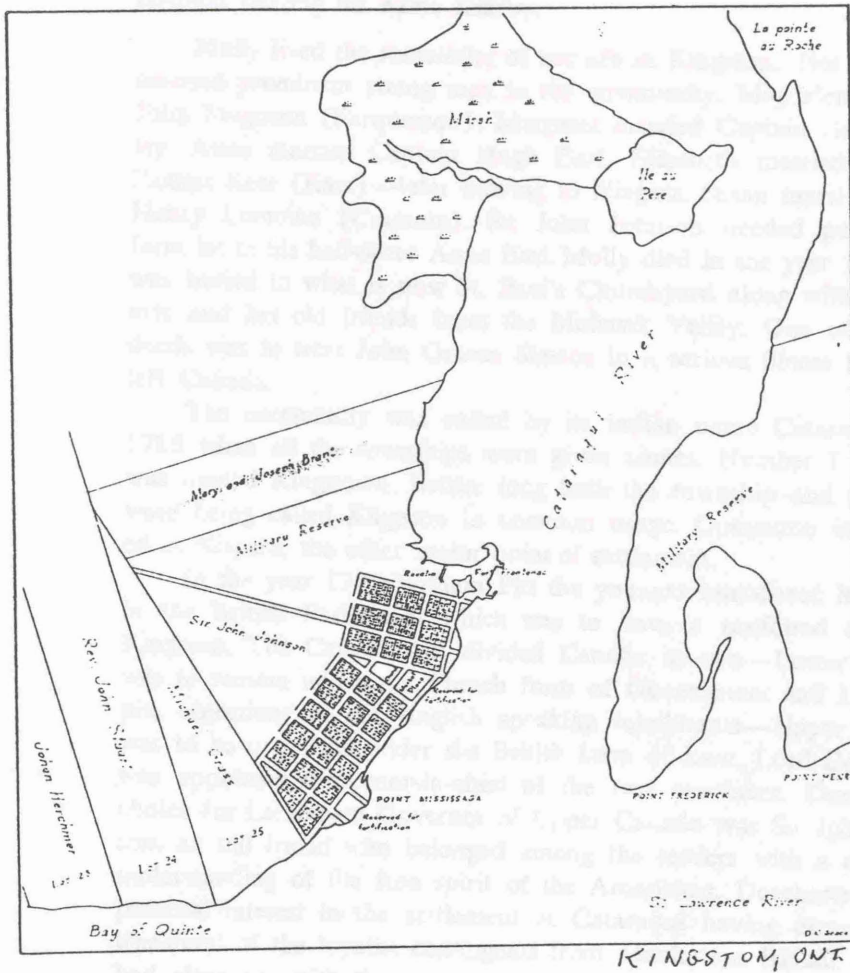
The campaign was a tactical success, but a strategic failure. The aim had been to protect the settlers so that they could homestead the Indian lands in safety. The Six Nations had been rolled back to the British Posts at Buck Island and Niagara in Canada. They were dependent upon the Crown for survival. They were destitute, but they were still armed and their angry eyes turned towards the hated settlements.

All through 1780 and 1781 the Mohawks, and the Loyalists, separate or together, struck again and again at the settlers in the Mohawk Valley. Then the last of Colonel Butler's men were cornered at Jerseyfield near West Canada Creek in a blizzard. Walter Butler was killed and his force was smashed. The hard core of the old regime in Northern New York was broken. There was no real rallying point left for the Mohawks. Brant did return during 1782 striking at Fort Dayton but the real effort ended there at West Canada Creek. The survivors remained under the British Garrisons and waited for resettlement at Cataraqui, the Bay of Quinte, and Niagara.

Source - "The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce

"History of the Brant Family"
and Tyendinaga

Page 5



A reproduction of information contained in various maps of the harbour and townsite at Cataraqui, 1784-1785. Ile Au Pere had been the site of a mission established by the Recollet Fathers during the French regime.

Source: "The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce

Compiled by Jack Smith 2000
H

History of the Brant Family
and Tyendinaga

Page 7

at Cataragui

(Molly) Joseph Brant and his elder sister, Mary were granted the farm lots nearest to the town. The British army built houses for Joseph and for Molly Brant. Joseph did not stay long. He moved to the large grant along the Grand River west of Niagara. Later he settled near the point at which Burlington Beach meets the north shore of Lake Ontario. In 1940 the Government of Ontario built a replica of Joseph's colonial house as a museum. There is a hospital bearing his name nearby.

Molly lived the remainder of her life in Kingston. Her daughters married prominent young men in the community. Magdalene married John Ferguson (Farquerson). Margaret married Captain George Farley. Anne married Captain Hugh Earl. Elizabeth married Doctor Robert Kerr (Karr)—later moving to Niagara. Susan married Ensign Henry Lemoine (Cramoin). Sir John Johnson deeded part of his farm lot to his half-sister Anne Earl. Molly died in the year 1796. She was buried in what is now St. Paul's Churchyard along with the Stuarts and her old friends from the Mohawk Valley. One of her last deeds was to treat John Graves Simcoe in a serious illness before he left Canada.

The community was called by its Indian name Cataragui until 1788 when all the townships were given names. Number I township was named Kingstown. Before long both the township and the town were being called Kingston in common usage. Queenston was located at Niagara, the other major point of settlement.

In the year 1791 William Pitt the younger introduced legislation in the British Parliament which was to have a profound effect on Kingston. The Canada Act divided Canada in two—Lower Canada was to remain under the French form of Government and Law despite objections of the English speaking inhabitants—Upper Canada was to be organized under the British form of Law. Lord Dorchester was appointed Governor-in-chief of the two provinces. Dorchester's choice for Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada was Sir John Johnson, an old friend who belonged among the settlers with a thorough understanding of the free spirit of the Americans. Dorchester had a paternal interest in the settlement at Cataragui having arranged the transfer of the loyalist contingents from Manhattan Island. Also he had close ties with the young community through Sir John Johnson and Commodore Jean-Baptiste Bouchette. Before Dorchester's recommendation of Johnson reached The Home Office the appointment of John Graves Simcoe as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada had been confirmed. Lieutenant Colonel Simcoe had commanded the Tory Loyalist unit "The Queen's Rangers" in the American War of Independence. Dorchester, then Sir Guy Carleton Commander-in-chief of the

Source "The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

"History of the Brant Family"
and Tyendinaga

Page 8

Cataragui Township #1 (Kingston) ^{renamed} in 1788.

A list of names selected from the U.E.L. List printed in the book published by The Rose Publishing Company, 1885, entitled — "The Centenary of the United Empire Loyalists." Only those settlers who are listed as residents of Kingston Township are included. The same procedure has been followed for the other four Townships.

Abraham, Christian — K.R.R.N.Y.
Anderson, Peter — K.R.R.N.Y.
Ainslie, Samuel — K.R.R.N.Y.
Ashley, William — St. Leger's Corps.
Atkinson, William — Associated
Babcock, Benjamin — Associated
Baker, Frederick — Jessup's Rangers
Bastedo, Jacob — Associated
Bell, William — Associated
Booth, Joshua — Associated
Bowen, William — K.R.R.N.Y.
Brant, Joseph — Mohawk (molly)
Brant, Mary — Mohawk (Johnson)
Brass, David — Butler's Rangers
Bready, James — Associated
Brewer, Aaron — Associated
Brewer, Lazarus — Elderly father of Aaron
Brown, John — British Soldier
Buck, Phillip — British Soldier
Buck, George — Associated
Burnet, Thomas — Associated
Campbell, Hugh — St. Leger's Corps.
Cartwright, Richard — New York
Coffin, William — K.R.R.N.Y.
Conlon, Michael — 84th Regiment Royal Highland Emigrants
Cook, Thomas — St. Leger's Corps.
Danby, Christopher —
Dawson, James — Associated
Day, Barnabus — Associated
Dedrick, Michael — Associated
Denych, Andrew — Associated
Duncan, John — Discharged Fifer
Dunn, Terence — British Soldier
Edgar, John — Connor's Corps.
Eldam, Lawrence — Hessian
Elderbeck, Emanuel — Associated
Everitt, John — Associated
Fairfield, Archibald — Jessup's Rangers
Ferguson, John — Master Shipwright
Ferris, John — Associated
Franklin, Joseph — Carleton Island
Furnier, Christian — K.R.R.N.Y.
Gale, James — Associated
Galloway, George — Associated
Georgen, Christopher — 84th Regiment Royal Highland Emigrants
Ten Eyck, Andrew — Associated
Robbins, James — Jessup's Rangers
Robinson, Christopher — Simcoe's Rangers
Roweshorn, John — Damar's Troop
Ruff, James — 84th Regiment Royal Highland Emigrants
Graham, Robert — Associated
Grant, John — K.R.R.N.Y.
Grass, Michael — Associated
Grooms, Elijah — Associated
Hall, Richard — Associated
Hawley, James — Associated
Harple, George — Associated
Herchmer, Jost — New York
Hill, Nazareth — Guide
Holmes, John — Associated
Howe, William — Associated
Johnston, Anne, d. Mary Brant (spelling incorrect)
Johnston, Elizabeth, d. Mary Brant (molly Brant.)
Johnston, George, s. Mary Brant
Johnston, Margaret, d. Mary Brant
Knight, Mahlon — Associated
Lap, Jeremiah — Associated
Lemoine, Henry — 84th Regiment Royal Highland Emigrants
Loyd, John — Hessian
Meyers, Christian — Hessian
Moor, Thomas — New York
Morden, Richard — Young son with widow-
ed mother
Most, John — Hessian
Monsure, John — Associated
McAuley, Robert — Carleton Island
McCulloch, Charles — Associated
McDonnel, William — 84th Regiment Royal Highland Emigrants
McGuin, Daniel — K.R.R.N.Y.
McLean Stephen — Soldier
Napping, John — K.R.R.N.Y.
O'Neale, Eliza (widow) — Jessup's Rangers
Orbell, Conrad — Hessian
Orser, Arthur — Associated
Orser, Soloman — Associated
Palmer, Silas — Associated
Pember, Philip — K.R.R.N.Y. → "Treasury bylist of 1792"
Peters, Bensley — Associated
Powley, Francis — Associated
Prentice, Richard —
Purdy, Mary — Widow of Gilbert killed on Chesapeake Associated, Brought several small sons.
Ransier, William — K.R.R.N.Y.
Taylor, Michael — Associated
Terry, Parshal — Butler's Rangers
Tindall, Robert — British Soldier
Van Order, Isaiah — Associated
Van Order, Matthew — Associated
Warner, John — Associated King's Rangers
Wartman, Abraham — Associated

Source "The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
A

THE MOHAWK TOWNSHIP

In the spring of 1783 Captains Joseph Brant, John Deserontyou, and Isaac Anoghsoktea went with Major Samuel Holland to Cataraqui. On May 22nd 1784 Captains Deserontyou and Anoghsoktea returned with the people who intended to settle at Quinte. The original instructions from Governor Haldimand to John Collins had been to lay out townships six miles square. This was altered by circumstances. The Mohawk grant covered twelve miles of waterfront. Only five families came to occupy the land. In the year 1820 the rear concessions were sold for settlement by the first generation succeeding the Loyalists. The reserve today remains along the waterfront approximately twelve miles by three miles. Late in the nineteenth century the practice of community cultivation was discontinued, and the land was subdivided into individual farm lots.

The twentieth century has not been kind to many farm communities and country towns. The town of Deseronto and the village of Shannonville, each on one side of the reserve, grew to their present size in the economy of the nineteenth century—on the basis of industrial production for local distribution, and the logging industry on the Salmon and Napanee River watersheds. Time has passed them by but they are in much better condition than many inland communities, and their lovely situation promises a brighter future. The Department of Highways of Ontario is preparing to bridge the bay on Tyendinaga land.

Many Indian communities across Canada have what seem to be insurmountable problems. Close settlement has taken away the world of the Indians, making many of them strangers in their own land. Tyendinaga is more fortunate than most because of its situation and small size. There are 800 descendants on the reserve and 1200 other members have made places for themselves in the modern industrial world. The reserve may well become an increasingly pleasant place which can support its people and give much realism to their history. The identity of the people who settled America hundreds of years before the Europeans will not be lost.

Deganawidah, a chief of the Mohawks, and Hiawatha, a chief of the Onondagas formed the Iroquois Confederacy by uniting the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas some four hundred years ago. In the year 1712 the Tuscaroras were added to The Five Nations after they had been driven out of the Carolinas. The lands of the Six Nations encompassed Lake Ontario although their homes were in the land between the Niagara River and the Hudson River.

Source "The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
R

The Northern Iroquois lived mainly in hunting villages on the north shore of the lake. They were familiar with the best hunting and fishing areas on the Bay of Quinte.

Captains John Deserontyou and Isaac Anoghsoktea chose the land near the Salmon River. One good reason was the fishing. In all the years preceding close settlement, before the erection of mill dams, Lake Ontario held a multitude of the fresh water subspecies of Atlantic salmon. There was also an abundance of the great char, the Lake Trout. The lake trout spawned on the great gravel shoals of the Lower Gap. The Salmon needed for successful reproduction deep beds of gravel anchored by an admixture of boulders in a river of cool clean water. The salmon spawn would settle into the gravel beds and the current would flow through the gravel oxygenating the eggs. The Salmon River was the only river in the district which contained ideal spawning beds for salmon. The spawning runs were incredible. Large fish could be tossed ashore with pitchforks. There were also great spawning runs by pike and pike-perch (walleye). The Mohawks permitted the erection of a dam and flour mill on the river, and the salmon fishery was lost. It would have been lost anyway because the flow of water was reduced subsequently by the clearance of forest cover from the watershed.

By far the greater number of Mohawks were at Niagara following the war. They decided not to settle on the Bay of Quinte and a larger territory was granted to them on the Grand River of Lake Erie. Out of the five thousand Mohawks in the Mohawk valley only five hundred and three reached Ontario—Three hundred and ninety nine at the Grand River and one hundred and four at the Bay of Quinte. A third group which was entirely independant settled at Caughnawaga near Montreal.

In 1738 a young Irishman, William Johnson, came to the Mohawk Valley where his uncle, Admiral Peter Warren, the hero of the siege of Louisburg, had inherited large estates from his American wife. William Johnson became the confidant of the Mohawks. He was knighted for his service in the Seven Year War. Sir William's first wife died leaving him with several children, later he married Mary Brant by Indian rite which gave him even closer ties with the Mohawks. He had attended a regimental muster at Tryon County where he saw "Molly" Brant, a lively sixteen year old girl, leap onto the back of a fast horse which a young officer was riding. Molly lived with him until he died in 1774. She was a mother to his British children, and she bore him a son and five daughters. Molly's children spelled their name Johnston.

There were other Mohawks who adopted the name Johnson. Once at a baptismal service at Niagara two orphans, a boy and a girl, were being baptized. The problem of a surname arose and Sir William Johnson said: "Why, call them after me." So the boy became Jacob Johnson. A thread of romance was started which was to lead to Pauline Johnson, the poetess of the North American native people.

On a retaliatory raid near Philadelphia a war party found a lost thirteen year old girl—Catherine Rollston. She was adopted by the Mohawks. Catherine married George Martin a chief. Their daughter Helen married John Johnson son of Jacob Johnson. This thread of romance continued when George Johnson son of John and Helen met Emily Susanna Howells, the young sister-in-law of the Anglican missionary at Brantford. Their families were completely opposed to their marriage. Emily was sent to Kingston to live with relatives. George followed her to Kingston where they were married at the house of a friend. They returned to Brantford bringing up their family in the great house "CHIEFSWOOD". Their youngest child was Pauline Johnson.

Pauline came to Kingston in the winter of 1892 as the guest of the Catarqui Canoe Club. Easton Burns, the founder of the Kingston Accounting firm of England, Leonard, and MacPherson, was secretary of the American Canoe Association. Mr. Burns invited Pauline to the Association's annual meeting to be held at Brophey's Point in the summer of that year. Pauline brought her mother back to the city where she had been married. They had a happy time. One evening a huge bonfire was built on Brophey's Point. Pauline entered the circle of light dressed as an Indian girl. Her voice arose in her favourite Indian songs. She was, of course, welcomed by the canoeists who already knew her canoe songs which were a feature of the outdoor magazine FOREST AND STREAM.

Pauline Johnson died in the year 1912. During the following year two volumes of short stories she had written were published. In the introduction to THE MOCCASIN MAKER, published by William Briggs of Toronto, Sir Gilbert Parker remarked: ". . . . she brought a breath of the wild; not because she was dressed in Indian costume but because its atmosphere was around her. The feeling of the wild looked out of her eyes, stirred in her gesture, moved in her footstep. I am glad to have known this rare creature who had the courage to be glad of her origin, without defiance, but with an unchanging if unspoken insistence. Her native land and the Empire should be glad of her for what she stood; her native land and the Empire should be glad for the work, interesting vivid, and human, which she has done. It will preserve her memory. In an age growing sordid such

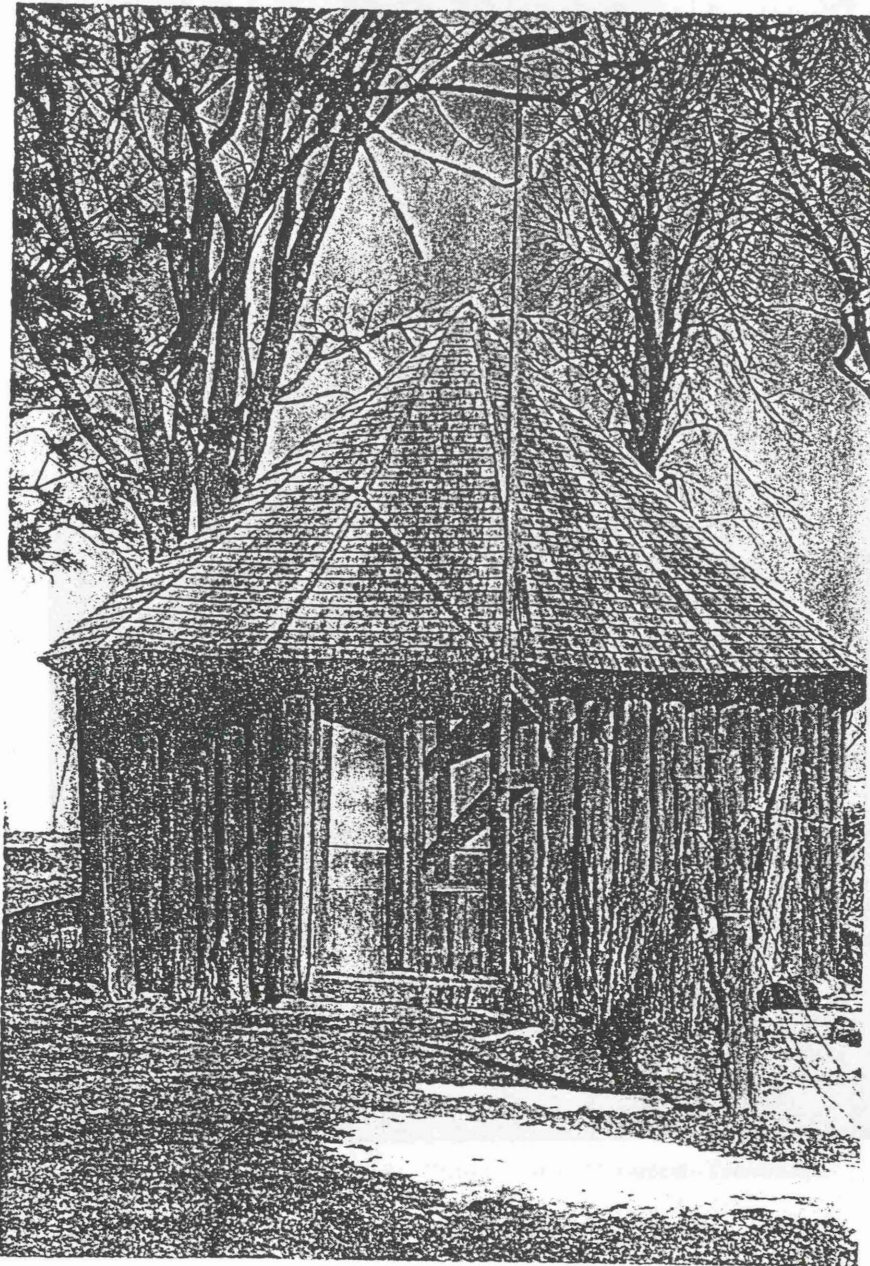
fresh spirits as she should be welcomed for what they are, for what they do. This book by Pauline Johnson should be welcomed for what she was and for what it is."

William Briggs published a second volume of prose named THE SHAGGANAPPI. Ernest Thompson Seton remarked in the introduction: "I do have a special insight, for I am charged with a message from Tekahionwake herself. 'Never let anyone call me a white woman' she said 'There are those who think to pay me a compliment in saying that I am just like a white woman. My aim, my joy, my pride is to sing the glories of my own people. Ours was the race that gave the world its measure of heroism, its standard of physical prowess. Ours was the race that taught the world that avarice veiled by any name is crime. Ours were the people of the blue air and the green woods, and ours the faith that taught men to live without greed and to die without fear'".

Small wonder the Mohawks have continued to maintain their identity. Many thousands of Indians have been absorbed into the potpourri which is America. Many more do not even know that they have descended from the Indians. Integration with people of European descent presents no problem to the Mohawks. But one fact stands out clear and certain—full integration would mean complete loss of identity. Canada and the world would be impoverished thereby.

Source "The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce

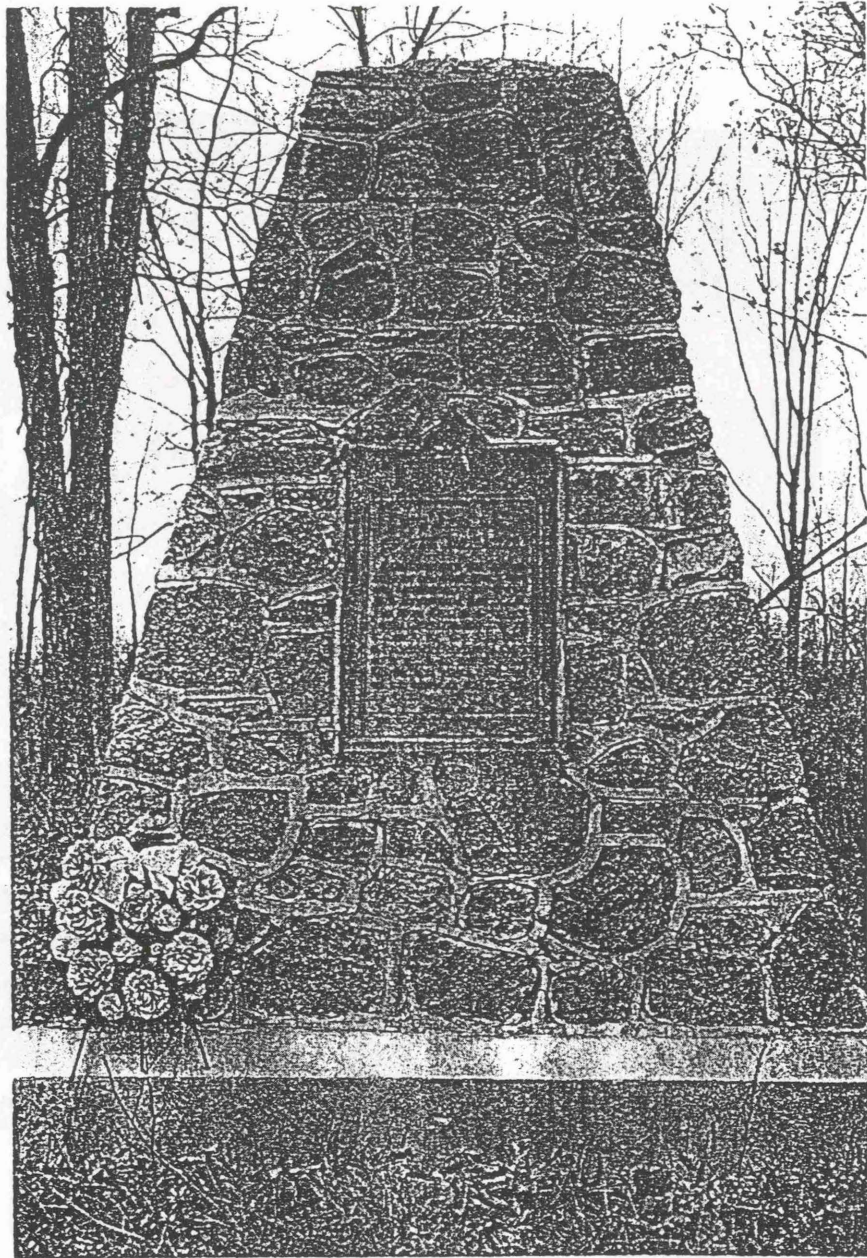
(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
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Wigwam at Tyendinaga. Built as a playhouse for young people. The interior was finished in polished hardwood.

Source - "The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce

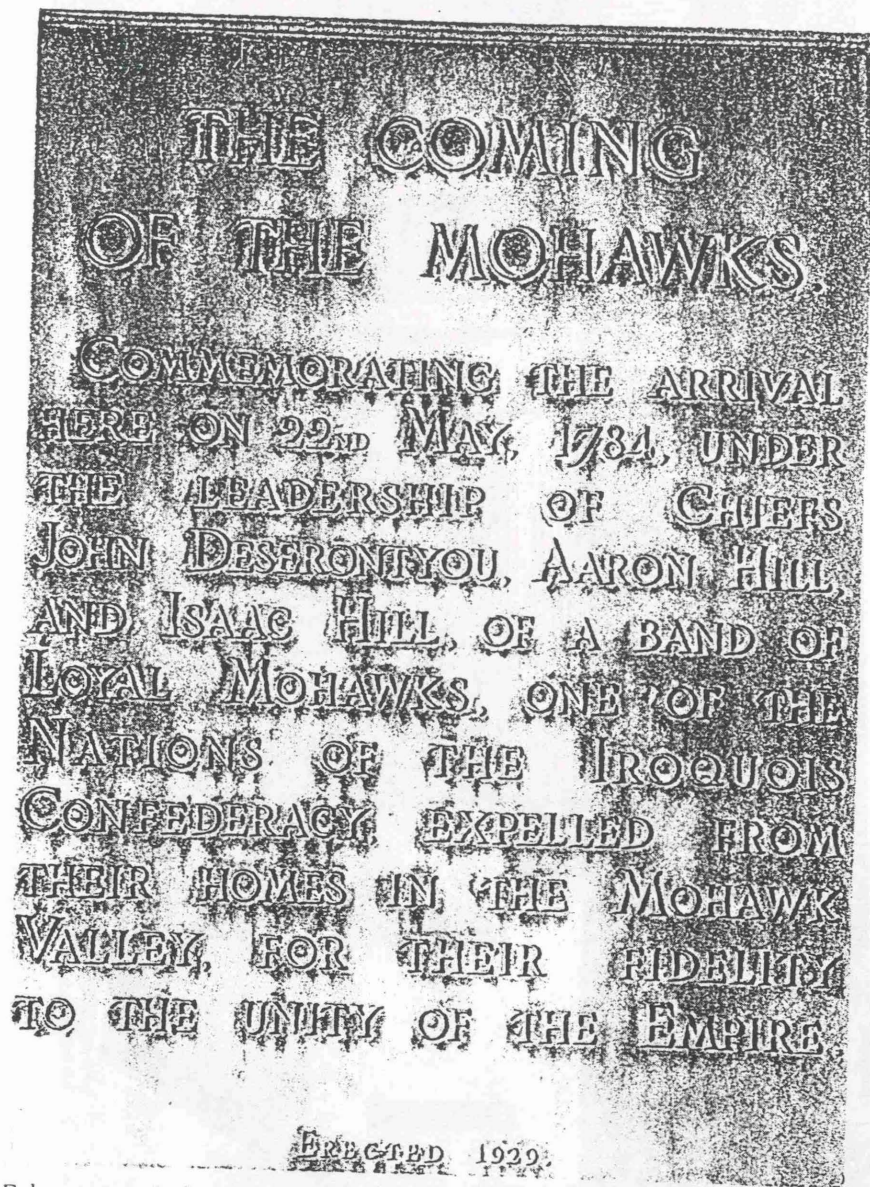
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Dominion of Canada Historic Sites Monument—Tyendinaga.

Source "The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
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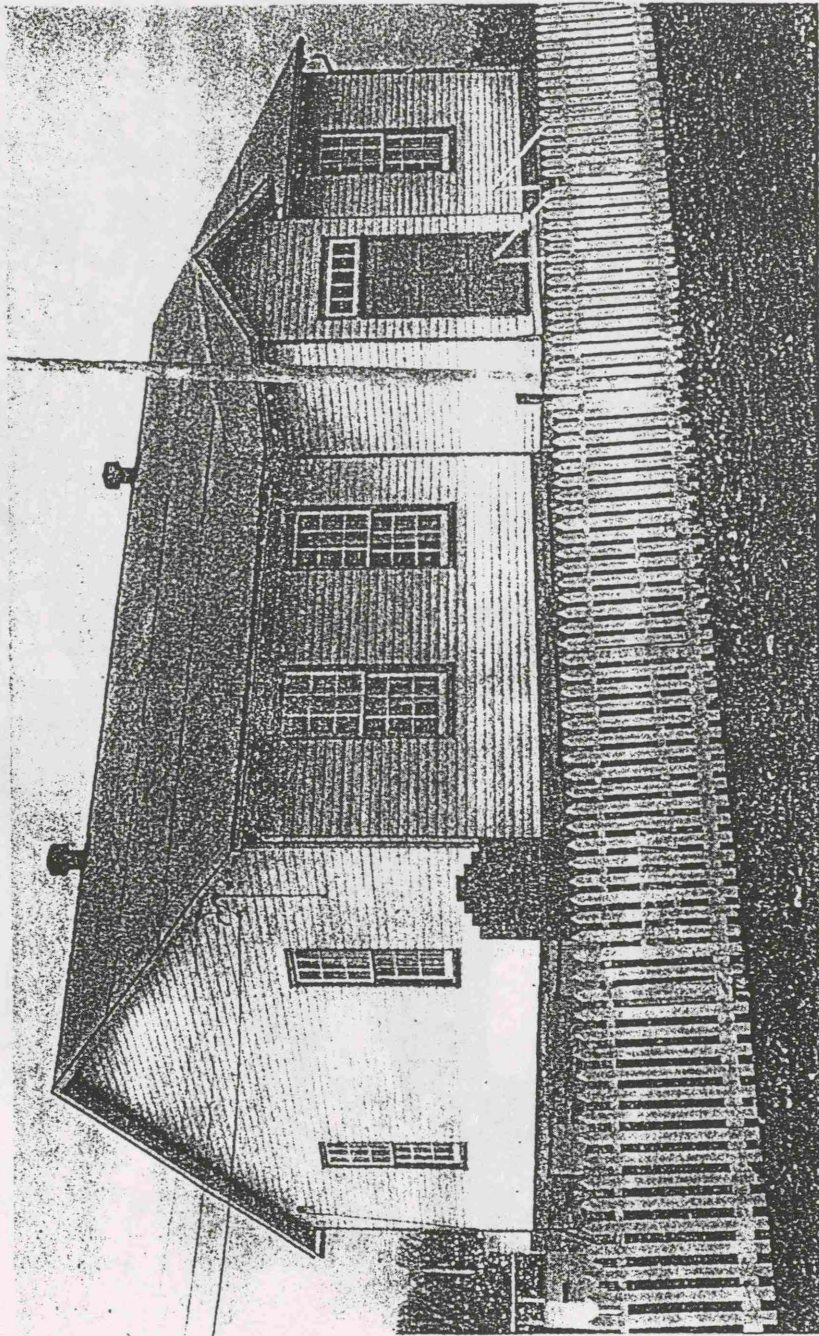


Enlargement of plaque on Monument of Historic Sites Board. Isaac Hill was the British name of Captain Anoghsoktea.

Source "The Loyalist Trail" by R.M. Bruce

(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

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Mohawk Council House on the Old York Road—Tyendinaga.

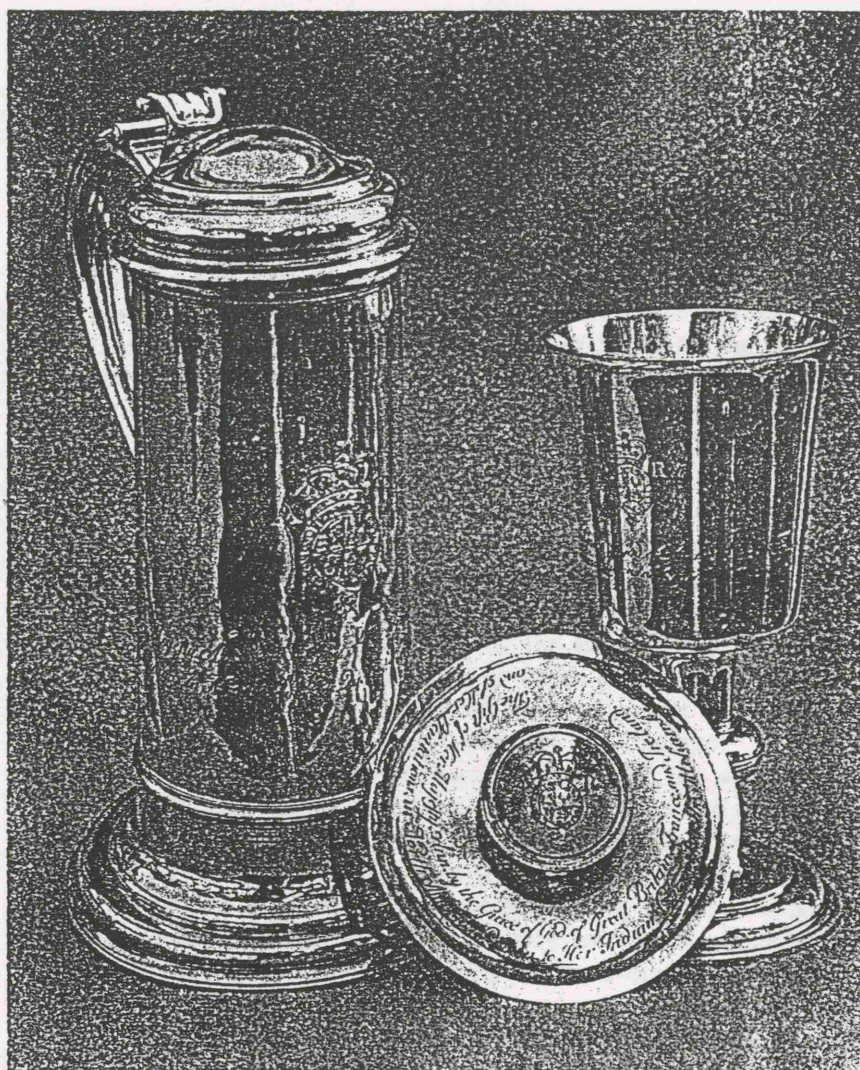
Source "The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce
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Home of Robert Hill, south of the Old York Road—Tyondrinaga.

Source: The Drant Family by H. M. Drant

Compiled by [illegible]



Part of the Queen Ann silver communion service presented to the Mohawks by the last of the Stuarts in the year 1712. The service was mentioned in the correspondence from the Rev. John Stuart to Bishop Inglis July 22nd 1788. Robert Hill keeps the one half at Tyendinaga. The other half belongs to the reserve at Brantford.

Source: "The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce

(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
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I MEMORANDUM BY A MISSIONARY

[Public Archives of Canada, C11A3, pp. 236-303]

1671

Description of Canada and of what is found advantageous there, as much for the interests of the King, as for those of the French colonies which are settled there.

.....
To understand the situation properly it is necessary to know that the English and Dutch have practically no other furs than those the Wolves [Mohegans], or the Iroquois, bring them, and that both of these nations live in the southern part of Canada where there are few furs. The Iroquois in particular, who trade only with the Dutch, as have said above, live on the lands on the south shore of Lake Ontario, and it is by those chiefly that one could obstruct the Dutch trade, for, having few beaver and other animals in their country which is too temperate, and also their country being too much overrun with hunters to let these animals multiply rapidly, the Iroquois are compelled to go hunting in the northern countries where there is a prodigious quantity of beaver, otter, etc., and to cross Lake Ontario for that purpose. As they dare not cross it in the middle with their bark canoes because it is twenty-five leagues wide, they travel along the shore to the end where it is narrow and where there are islands which they cross from one to the other. After that each one goes his own way, some going back up the shore of the lake, others striking straight into the land.

It is true that, as they only carry their arms on the way to hunt, they can easily cross at the lower end of the lake and make an easy passage without being seen, after which they can abandon their canoes, of which they take no great account, because they can easily replace them in that country. But it is not the same on the return journey. Being then encumbered with the furs and meat they are carrying and which they cannot abandon, they are compelled to carry everything in canoes all the way to their country.

This being so, it seems that one could become master of all the fur trade by making a post above the rapids and at the entrance to Lake Ontario where the Indians pass to go to the hunting grounds. By this means they would be obliged either to be satisfied with the hunting in their own country or else to hand over to the French the furs they take in those northern countries which belong to the French. If this measure were insufficient, although it seems infallible, we could send a hundred or a hundred and fifty French or Indians to harass them in their hunting.

64

Source - "The Loyalist Trail" by R.M. Bruce

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H.

"History of the Front Family and Tyendinaga"

Page 21

They are obliged to do this individually in order to find enough animals and hence they are never more than ten men together at that time and they are far scattered from each other. Their hunting lodges are no protection in emergency because the country in which these few Indians are spread extends for over a hundred and fifty leagues. That is also why they can only travel back in small bands heavily laden with spoils which will make it very easy for the French who are in the post on Lake Ontario to await them with canoes carrying nothing but men and arms.

....
The Indians have, in truth, another alternative, which is to go by the top end of Lake Ontario by which route some of the further nations of the Iroquois make their passage. But, in addition to the proposed fort from which we could send land forces to intercept them when they carry their furs to the Dutch, canoes equipped in the way we have advised would disturb them fiercely; and to make it more effective we could have a second fort at the top of the lake which would check them from that coast as this one does at this end of the lake. And we could have a sloop or bark which could cross the middle of the lake going quickly from one post to the other, for as canoes can only coast the shores in calm weather they are slow to make the journey. Besides being masters of the northern fur trade, by means of this post we would also be masters of the Iroquois, because living along Lake Ontario, and the way from the lake to their villages being easy, we could go to destroy them if they gave us need to do so. . . .

2 FRONTENAC TO COLBERT

[Public Archives of Canada, C11A3, pp. 347-8]

Quebec, November 2, 1672

. . . M. de Courcelles will tell you about what he had planned on Lake Ontario, which he believes to be absolutely necessary to prevent the Iroquois from carrying to the Dutch the skins which they get from the Ottawa territories and to compel them, as it is just, to bring them to us, since they come to hunt in our lands. I will attempt to go in the spring to look over the terrain, to estimate its importance and to see whether, despite our weakness, we should not begin to set up a post there which would also be a support for the mission which the Gentlemen of the Montreal Seminary already have at Quintay. For I beg you to be persuaded that I will spare neither care nor trouble, nor even my life if necessary, to attempt to do something to please you and to acknowledge the obligations which I have owed you all my life.

Source "The Loyalist Trail" by R.M. Bruce

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
H

come to the resolution to send off Major Holland,²² the Surveyor General, to Cataraqui to examine that Place and Country upwards, and if He should find them favorable to my View, he is to make application at Carleton Island for assistance to make a Beginning. He goes properly prepared, in every respect, for this Business, and altho' other Duty will oblige Him to return before it can be accomplished, He will leave it in such a train as to have it effectually performed, and such a Report procured as will enable me to decide with certainty upon the success of the Measure—Wishing that Joseph may, from Personal Knowledge & Observation, have it in his Power to make a faithful Report to the Indians of what is doing in this matter, and give his opinion of what it is likely to turn out—I have desired Him with a few Mohawks of his own chusing to accompany Major Holland to Cataraqui. And in the mean time, agreeably to my Letter of the 22nd Inst. I wish you without delay, to proceed to Niagara to quiet the apprehensions of the Indians, by convincing them that it is not the Intention of Government to abandon them to the Resentment of the Americans. . . .

25 MAJ. SAMUEL HOLLAND TO HALDIMAND

[*Public Archives of Canada, Haldimand MSS, B 124, pp. 34-7*]

Quebec, June 26, 1783

Agreeably to the Commands contained in Your Excellency's letter to me dated the 26th of last Month, I immediately sett off fo Montreal, with the two Mohawks Captain Brant and John;²³ there I left them Captain Brant being unable to proceed from Sickness. On the 3rd of

²²Samuel Holland (1728?-1801) was born near Nimwegan of parents who were of English descent. After serving in the Dutch army he was commissioned in the British 60th Regiment. An excellent draughtsman, he served as an engineer under Wolfe against Louisbourg and, after the Capitulation, surveyed the fortifications, town, and environs. He built the batteries at Lévis during the siege of Quebec. A friend of the Commanding General, he was one of the four men present when he died. In 1760 he became Chief Engineer and four years later was appointed Surveyor General of the Province of Quebec and the Northern District of North America. In 1775 he lived at Amboy, N.J. During the Revolution he served as A.D.C. to Lt. Gen. von Heister, Commanding General of the Hessians; in 1777 he raised a corps of guides and pioneers which he commanded. He returned to Quebec to take up his duties as Surveyor General in 1778, and was muster master of the Germany troops. A year later he was a member of the Executive Council of Quebec but was not reappointed in 1791 when the province was divided, perhaps on account of failing health. He died in Quebec on Dec. 27, 1801. Holland contributed papers to the Royal Society.

²³Capt. John Deserontyou or Deserontyon, a Mohawk chief, commonly known as Captain John, who settled near the Bay of Quinte with some of the Mohawks. He was granted 300 acres of land in 1793. He died in 1811. (Herrington, *Captain John Deserontyou*," pp. 165-80.)

Good, and most conveniently situated to command Lake Ontario.—The Batteaux men prefer keeping over on this Side, as they can follow the Shore, without crossing to the Islands in their course.

Captain Joseph Brant with several Indians of the Six Nations, went up to Cataraqi Falls, and made excursions into the Woods: They seemed to be well satisfied with the Country, at their return they declined saying anything concerning the Lands; but told me that as soon as they have examined the North Side of the Lake they will inform your Excellency of the Spot, where they'll chuse to fix their abode: for this purpose they have sent Captain Isaac²⁸ with Six men of their number to accompany the Surveying Party.

On the 19th. we returned to Carleton Island where I arranged matters with Major Harris and wrote to Major Ross for Fifty men from each Post, and to transport materials to Cataraqi to prosecute the Works carry on there under Mr. Tinling, with whom I left Lieut. Holland²⁹ as an Assistant who was dispatched to forward materials from Oswego.

Captain La Force, Mr. Cotte,³⁰ & Mr. Peachey³¹ proceeded to survey the North Shore of the Lake Ontario all the way to Niagara, having received my Instructions for that purpose.—On the 20th. I set out from Carleton Island for Quebec where I arrived Yesterday.

26 HALDIMAND TO ROSS

[Public Archives of Canada, Haldimand MSS, B 124, p. 87]

Head Quarters, Quebec, 1st July, 1783

Foreseeing that in Consequence of the Provisional Treaty, we shall be obliged to abandon the Posts of Oswego and Carleton Island I have

²⁸Capt. Isaac Anoghsoktea, an associate of Capt. John Deserontyon, who was induced to settle at the Grand River but later returned to the Bay of Quinte where he quarreled with Captain John in 1800 (Herrington, "Captain John Deserontyon"). He should not be confused with Capt. Isaac Brant, eldest son of Joseph by his first marriage, who died as a result of a wound in 1795. Isaac, attempting to kill his father, murdered a white man but was fatally wounded in the affray. (*Canadian Archives Report*, 1891, p. xlvii.)

²⁹Lt. John Frederick Holland, son of Maj. Samuel Holland, acted as engineer in Cataraqi 1783-4 and made the first town plan. A John Holland acted as sponsor at a baptism in Kingston in 1805.

³⁰Lt. Lewis Kotté (or Cotté or Cotter), a former Hessian officer, a Deputy Surveyor of the Province of Quebec. He died in or before 1794. He was described improperly as a U.E.L. in 1796 but his name was expunged from the list in 1798.

³¹James Peachey (or Peachy) of the 60th, who has left us 3 water colours of Kingston in 1783 and 1784. The Army Lists show no James Peachey in the 60th, 4th Bn., in 1783, but there is a James Pentz who had been made an ensign March 8, 1782. Ensign Pentz was disbanded with the Battalion 1783-4. When the battalion was raised again 1787, James Peachey appears and can be traced until 1793, when he became a lieutenant of the 7th Foot. James Peachey was a surveyor in Upper Canada in 1793 (*Ontario Archives Report*, 1905, p. 418).

Source "The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce

(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
JK

thought fit for the Security of Trade, and to preserve the Attachment of the Six Nation Indian, to establish a Post at Cataracqui, and you will, receive my orders, thro' the Adjutant General for that Purpose—The Intent of this Letter is to recommend to you a Continuance of that Zeal and Activity in this new undertaking, which did you so much Honor in the Rapid Establishment of the Post you are going to leave of which I have manifested my Approbation by appointing you Commandant of Oswego from the Day Capⁿ Scott was appointed Major of Brigade (1st October 1782) and I herewith inclose a Commission for the same.

27 SIR GUY CARLETON TO HALDIMAND

[*Public Archives of Canada, Haldimand MSS, B 148, p 158*]

New York, July 5th, 1783

In my letter of the 4th Ult^o, I informed your Excellency that about Two hundred Families of distressed loyalists were desirous of passing from hence into the province of Canada to solicit your Excellency for grants of land in the vicinity of Frontenac.

I now enclose a return of such persons, who are embarked, and will sail in a few days; they are formed into Eight companies of Militia under the officers whose names are mentioned in the Return.

I enclose also the forms of temporary Commissions, which I have given those Officers, to be in force until further directions shall be given by your Excellency for their regulation.

28 COL. CLAUS TO CAPT. MATHEWS

[*Public Archives of Canada, Haldimand MSS, B 114, p. 288*]

Montreal, 17 July, 1783

Inclosed you have an Extract of a Letter I received yesterday from Capt. John the Mohawk, which he pleased to communicate to His Excellency the Commander in Chief. By a letter from Sir John to Lady Johnson, I find he pass'd Cataracqui last Sunday, he mentions the Missisagys seemed displeas'd at our taking Possession of Fort Frontenac without asking or acquainting them with it; I remember it was talk'd off before Joseph left Quebec who told the General, there was no occasion to say any thing to them about it, as they only would make a merit of giving Consent & have a Claim to presents &^{ca}. Whereas the Six Nations were the proper owners of that Ground. . . .

29 MATHEWS TO ROSS

[*Public Archives of Canada, Haldimand MSS, B 126, pp. 20-2*]

Sorel, 15th August, 1783

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has directed me to acquaint you that Sir John Johnson has reported to Him the apprehensions and

Source—"The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce

(compiled by Jacob Smith 2000)
H

the buildings permanent, I wish you to prepare, & transport to their proper places, the necessary materials for Mason Work, together with Timber squared to different dimensions, Shingles &c. It is not my intention to remove any of the buildings from Carleton Island, you will therefore determine upon the most convenient Place to build such Houses and Stores, as shall be necessary for the Naval Department, upon so compact a plan, as to be easily inclosed with a good Picketting: The Wharf which you and Captain Beaton have considered of, I would by all means have constructed, and if in the course of the Winter anything can be done in preparing the necessary Timber for Grist & Saw Mills in the most convenient parts upon the intended Settlement, it would be forwarding the General plan.

As it is natural to suppose that Joseph Brant would wish to have a Home contiguous to His Sister, for the purpose of leaving His Family under Her protection when called abroad by War, or Business, I would have a comfortable House Built for him as near as possible to Mollys—it will give them both satisfaction, and they can be gratified without any very great Expense, as there are so many Work men employed.

I purpose early in the Spring to reinforce you with every assistance in my power to give, so that by having the Materials in readiness the Work will go on with great Vigour.

I am glad to find that Lieut Cotté has been so useful to you, I make no doubt his description of Point Henry is very just.

43 SIR JOHN JOHNSON TO HALDIMAND

[Public Archives of Canada, Haldimand MSS, B 115, p. 186]

Montreal, 17th Nov^r 1783

. . . The Indian chief *Mynass*⁵¹ has not been usefull in facilitating the purchase of the Messasagas but has also sold his own lands from the River Toniato⁵² to Cataraqui, including all the Country between the River St. Lawrence & the Grand⁵³ River, for which he and his family are promised to be Cloathed during his life, he has already received it for this Winter, with some cash.

⁵¹A Mississauga chief.

⁵²Toniata River, a tributary of the St. Lawrence below Gananoque.

⁵³The Ottawa River?

Source "The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
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44 "RETURN OF THE LOYALISTS, MALE AND FEMALE, ON CARLETON ISLAND SPECIFYING THEIR AGE & NUMBER OF RATIONS DRAWN OUT OF THE KING'S STORE (PER DIEM)"

[Public Archives of Canada, Haldimand MSS, B 127, p. 338]

26th Novem^r 1783

Names and Sexes	AGE	No of Rations drawn per diem	Remarks
Captain Crawford ⁵⁴	40	1	Captain Crawford and Bryan Crawford draws a ration each in the 2 nd Battalion of New York
Mrs Crawford	43	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Brian Crawford ⁵⁵	15	1	
Lewis Crawford	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	Two Rations, And a half drawn as Loyalists
Redford Crawford	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Catharine Crawford	17	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mary Crawford	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Violet a Negro Woman	30	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Joe a Negro man	27	$\frac{1}{2}$	Indian Department
Mrs Mary Brant	47	1	
Miss Elisabeth Johnston ⁵⁶	20	1	
Miss Margaret Johnston	16	1	
Miss Magdalen Johnston	18	1	
Miss Mary Johnston	12	1	
Miss Susanah Johnston	11	1	
Miss Nancy Johnston	10	1	
William Lamb	13	1	
Abraham Johnston a Negro	45	1	
Juba Fundy a Negro woman	23	1	Indian Department
Jane Fundy a Negro woman	20	1	
Mrs. Sarah McGinn ⁵⁷	66	1	
Sarah Storing	9	1	Indian Department
London a Negro man	28	1	
Montreal a Negro man	27	1	Draws as Loyalists
Grace Parlow	16	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Ann Parlow	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mrs. Alexander Fisher ⁵⁸	27	1	Commissary Department
Mr. Joseph Franklin ⁵⁹	57	1	
John Franklin	14	1	Engineers Department
Mrs. Jane Franklin	54	1	
Miss Mary Franklin	20	1	
Mr. Robert Macaulay ⁶⁰	38	1	Loyalists but (Draws no provisions)
Mr. Daniel McMullin ⁶¹	30	1	
Mrs McMullin	19	1	
Mr Joseph Westley	25	1	
Mrs. Donald McDonell ⁶²	23	1	
Alexander McDonell ⁶³	16	1	
Total Rations		23 $\frac{1}{2}$	

(56) Usually spelled Johnson. These are some of the children of Molly Brant and Sir William Johnson.

[Signed]

Malcolm Fraser⁶⁴ Capt 84th Reg^t Command^s at Carleton Island

⁵⁴I.e., William Redford Crawford.

⁵⁵Bryan Crawford was a captain in the Lennox militia, a J.P., and a member of the Court of Requests in 1794. He leased the Napanee mills from Richard Cartwright, 1799-1800, and was a captain of militia in the War of 1812. There was an elder brother, William Crawford, an ensign in the K.R.R.N.Y. and a maj. in the Lennox militia. These were the sons of William Redford Crawford.

Source "The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
A

Sir if you think proper the people would wish to have the Substance of this Letter communicated to His Excellency & His Advice accordingly transmitted to us as soon as may be conveniently—

52 SHERWOOD TO MATHEW:

[Public Archives of Canada, Haldimand MSS, B 162, p. 190]

St. John's, March 1, 1784

. . . I enclose a letter from a Mr. Case [Cass] in behalf of the unincorporated Loyalists, at Machisch, and shall not give him any answer 'till I hear from you on the subject.—the people at this place seem well inclin[e]d for Cataraiqui except a number who are dictated by Captains Myers & Pritchard Lt Ruyter Lt Wehr and Ensⁿ Coorod Best,⁷⁴ these have began a Settlement as Missisqui bay, and (I shudder to

⁷⁴Capt. John Walden (or Walten) Myers (Meyers, Mayers, Miers, or John Waltermeyer). A farmer near Albany or Poughkeepsie, of Dutch origin, he was suspected of espionage by the rebels and fled to Canada. He served with Burgoyne at Saratoga and carried despatches to Clinton in New York. A noted partisan leader, in 1781 he raised a company at St. John's and tried to capture Gen. Schuyler in his house near Albany. He was in Montreal in 1783 and settled in Thurlow in 1787 and a year later in Sidney. He built mills on the Trent River in 1790 and the first mill on the Moira River, known as Meyer's Creek, on the site of the city of Belleville in 1802. In 1794 he built the first brick house in Belleville. He built and sailed the first bateau on the upper reach of the Bay of Quinte and later put a schooner on the bay. A J.P., he was fined £5 in July, 1799, for assault and battery. He was a captain in the Hastings militia.

(founder of Belleville,
Ontario)

Capt. Azariah Pritchard lived in Derby, Conn., from 1775 to 1777. He claimed that he was active in the King's cause but received many favours from the rebels because his father and brother were patriots. In 1777 he was tried by court martial at New Haven for carrying intelligence into New York but was acquitted as a result of bribing the prosecutor. He then escaped to Canada and for three years acted as guide on the eastern part of Lake Champlain. He raised a company of King's Rangers and was commissioned a captain. In 1782 he had been involved in trading with the enemy in beef in Lake Champlain area but, because of his past services and possible future value in the secret service, Haldimand did not have him tried. He was also involved in counterfeit money transactions (Haldimand MSS, B 137, pp. 415; *ibid.*, B 139, pp. 240, 258; *ibid.*, B 171-2, p. 614) and with issuing forged passes for American vessels (Public Archives of Canada, Q 45-2, p. 405; Q 49, pp. 52, 56, 70, 72, 79).

Capt. Henry Ruyter (or Ruitter) of Pittstown, N.Y., was compelled to flee to the woods to join Burgoyne in 1777. He served under Cols. Foster and McKay and then under Maj. Rogers. Capt. Henry Ruyter and Lt. John Ruyter both settled at Missisquoi Bay on Lake Champlain, on Caldwell's Manor. Capt. Henry became the C.O. fo the Missisquoi Bay militia under the patronage of Sir John Johnson.

Lt. Christian Wehr, a "foreign" officer in the K.R.R.N.Y. Formerly a farmer, he served 7 years during the war and then settled as Missisquoi Bay where he was a militia officer under Sir John Johnson in the War of 1812.

Coonrod (Conrad?) Best of Hoseck, Albany County, N.Y., had joined Burgoyne in 1777 and escaped to Canada. He was commissioned in Jessup's Rangers and settled at Missisquoi Bay where he died in 1785.

117

Source:— "The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce

(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
H

more than 500 Acres; and I have been to told, that it is situated in a cedar Swamp that has been hitherto deemed impassible. My ignorance of this subject will not seem strange, when 'tis known, that our Surveyors have only actually surveyed the boundary lines of each Township, and drawn the Divisions only on Paper.

Finding my Parishioners such as above described, the first Object of my Attention was to establish a School for the Instruction of Youth; and being encouraged & patronized in that Scheme both by Gov^r Hamilton and his worthy Successor Gen. Hope, I have erected a useful Seminary, where Latin, English &c are taught, and Children carefully instructed in the Principles of Religion, as contained in the Caticissm. &c &c. The Master is a man of Learning & Experience in his Profession, and is particularly under my Direction in the Management of the School.

The Society has hitherto though proper to call me Missionary to the Mohawk Indians, one Division of which, under the Direction of Capⁿ John, your old Friend, is settled at the Bay of Quentie, 40 Miles higher than this Place; and the other Part, much the largest, is on the Grand River, above Niagara, und^r the Auspices of Capⁿ Brant, distant from hence, about 220 Miles. The Number of Souls under the former, is 104; and with the latter 399. It is obvious that I cannot discharge the Duty of a Missionary to them, either to their Advantage or my own Satisfaction; especially as more than ordinary Exertions are necessary to eradicate the bad Habits, and efface the evil Impressions they have received during the war; in which, they have imitated but too exactly the Examples of vicious Conduct so frequently found in Men of the military Profession.—However, I have as often as possible attended the Mohawks at the Bay, which is generally four Time a Year;—they have had some of the materials for a Church prepared some years ago; but have not yet erected it.—The necessary & common Difficulties attending a Settlement in an *howling wilderness* (altho this was a very silent & peaceable one) —the Cares of a large Family,—and the Distance between this Place & the Grand River, prevented me from paying the Mohawks there a Visit, until this Sumer.—On the 27th of May last, I embarked, with Captⁿ Brant, & 4 other Mohawks, in an open Battoe, and coasted along the North Side of Lake Ontario, until we reached its Head, (about 200 Miles) and from thence proceeded by Land 25 Miles to the Village, —we were ten Days on the Voyage.—At my Arrival, I was welcomed by my old Friends, in the most affectionate Manner; and was pleased with the Appearance of their Village, which is situated in the most delightful Spot, & in the fruitfulest Soil I ever beheld.—They have an handsome Church, with a Steeple & Bell, finished within, having a decent Pulpit,

History of the Brant Family and Legend in Niagara

Page 29

(end of 28 page)

Reading Desk & Communion Table, with convenient Pews.—On the Sunday after my Arrival (having carried with me the Plate & Ornaments formerly belonging to Fort Hunter) I preached to a crowded Audience, —administered the Sacrament to 16 Comm^{ts} baptized 65 Persons (7 of whom were Adults) and married 3 Couple.—And what added much to the Solemnity of the Occasion and gave great Pleasure to the Mohawks, who are uncommonly fond of Church Music, Capt^r Brant and his Organ in Church.—After spending five Days there, the Mohawks landed me safe at Niagara (distant about 80 or 90 Miles).—And finding that no Vessel would sail shortly for Cataraqui, I circulated notice through the Settlement on the opposite shore, that I would preach there on Sunday and give the Inhabitants an Opportunity to have their Children baptized: For, no regular Clergyman had been among them since I had visited then in June 1784.—In Consequence of which, a very large Congregation attended; and, after divine service & a Sermon, I baptized 37, most of which were Infants.—During eight Days which I remained there, I baptized, in all, 72 Persons.—

On the Day before my Departure, Col^l Butler, with a number of my former Parishioners at Fort-Hunter, earnestly requested me to apply to your Lordship & the Society for Leave to remove to their Settlement, alledging that I might be much more useful among a People who had had a personal knowledge of me for 18 Years,—that the Majority of the Dissenters were willing to join in an Invitation to, and Subscription, for me;—that being placed there I might be more convenient to the Mohawks &c &c—In short, they told me only to mention the Terms on which I wou^d consent to come to them, and they wou^d immediately comply with them, & petition Lord Dorchester on the Subject.—Col. Hunter, the commanding Officer of the Garrison also joined them in pressing me to accept of their Offer, at the same Time promising to constitute me Dep^y Chaplain to y^e Garrison.—I confess the unanimous Solicitation of such a large and respectable Body of People—the Prospect of more enlarged Usefulness in the Line of my Profession—and the great Probability of being able to make a better Provision for a wife and seven Children, had a powerful Effect, and cost me no small Struggle before I mustered Resolution enough to refuse.—I, however, did not venture to give a final Answer on the Subject, but have left it to future Contingencies, and the Commands of my Superiors; at the same Time have given them no Encouragement to expect my Removal from hence.—And here it will be proper to mention, that a M^r Frazer, formerly a Missionary, and still resident, in New Jersey has offered his Services to the Settlement at Niagara.—My Advice to the People was to invite M^r Frazer to come in & remain some weeks with them; by which means

Source "The Loyalist Trail" by R. M. Bruce

(compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

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Copy of Original Treaty (No. 31)

J. GRAVES SIMCOE.

GEORGE THE THIRD by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth.

Know ye that Whereas the Attachment and Fidelity of the Chief Warriors and People of the Six Nations to us and Our Government, have been made manifest on divers occasions by their spirited and zealous exertions and by the bravery of their conduct; And We being desirous of shewing Our approbation of the same, and in recompense of the losses they may have sustained of providing a convenient Tract of Land under Our protection for a safe and comfortable retreat for them and their posterity Have, of Our special Grace, certain knowledge and more motion, Given and by these presents Do give and grant unto the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six nations and their Heirs for ever all that District or Territory of Land being parcel of a certain District lately purchased by Us of the Mississague Nation lying and being and limited and bounded as follows (that is to say) the Tract will then be bounded in front by the Bay of Quinté between the mouths of the River Shannon and Bowen's Creek about Twelve Miles Westerly by a Line running, North Sixteen Degrees West from the West side of the Mouth of the River Shannon, and Easterly by a Line running North Sixteen Degrees West from the Mouth of Bowen's Creek, and Northerly by a Line running East Sixteen Degrees North and West Sixteen Degrees, South at the distance of about Thirteen Miles back from the Bay of Quinté, measured on the Western Boundary aforesaid, to the North East Angle of the Township of Thurlow. To Have and to Hold the said District or Territory of Land of us Our Heirs and Successors to them the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and to and for the sole use and behoof of them and their Heirs for ever freely and clearly of and from all and all manner of Rents, Fines or Services whatsoever to be rendered by them the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and people of the said Six Nations to us or our successors for the same and of and from all conditions, stipulations and agreements whatever except as hereinafter by us expressed and declared. Giving and granting and by these presents confirming to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations, and their Heirs, the full and entire possession, Use benefit and advantage of the said District or Territory of Land to be held and enjoyed by them in the most free and ample manner and according to the several Customs and usages by them the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations. Provided always, and be it understood to be the true intent and meaning of these Presents; that for the purpose of assuring the said Lands as aforesaid to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the Six Nations and their Heirs and of securing to them the free and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of the same. It is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that no Transfer, Alienation, Conveyance, Sale, Gift, Exchange, Lease, Property, or Possession shall at any time be had, made, or given of the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof by any of the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations to any other Nation or Body of People, Person or Persons whatsoever other than among themselves the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women

and People of the said Six Nations but that any such Transfor, Alienation, Conveyance, Sale, Gift, Exchange, Lease, or Possession shall be null and void and of no effect whatever. And that no Person or Persons shall possess or occupy the said District or Territory, or any part or parcel thereof by or under pretence of any such alienation or Conveyance as aforesaid, or by or under any pretence whatever under pain of our severe displeasure. And that in case any Person or Persons other than the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations shall under pretence of any such Title as aforesaid, presume to possess or occupy the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof that it shall and may be lawful for Us our Heirs and Successors at any time hereafter to enter upon the Lands so occupied, and possessed by any other Person or Persons other than the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and them the said Intruders thereof and therefrom wholly to dispossess and evict and to resume the same to Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors. Provided always nevertheless that if at any time the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations should be inclined to dispose of and Surrender their Use and Interest in the said District or Territory, the same shall be purchased only for Us in our name at some Public Meeting or Assembly of the Chiefs, Warriors and People of the said Six Nations to be held for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering Our Government in Our Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed; Witness His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Commanding Our Forces in Our said Province, Given at Our Government House at Navy Hall this First Day of April in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Three in the Thirty Third Year of Our Reign.

WM. JARVIS, Secy. J. G. S.
(A true copy taken from the original 29th December 1809).
JOHN SMALL.
C. Reg.

Note -
The original copy of this treaty is missing.

Source :- "Native Treaties and Surrenders from 1680 to 1902" (2 volumes) in Cataragui Library, Kingston, Ontario

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

Treaty (No. 24.)

THIS INDENTURE made the Twentieth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, between John Green, Anthony Smart, Joseph Smart, Brant Koa, Nicholas Crawford, David Claus, Daniel Green, Tawaneway, Abram Markle, Moses Lewis, Francis Markle, and John Hill, Chiefs and Principal

Men of the Mohawk or Six Nations Indians possessing and residing on the tract of land commonly called the Mohawk Township, in the County of Hastings, in the Midland District, of the one part, and Our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith of the other part. Whereas His late Majesty King George the Third of Glorious Memory, in consideration of the attachment and fidelity of the Chief Warriors and People of the Six Nations of Indians, and being desirous of shewing His royal approbation of the same, and of recompensing the losses they had sustained, did give and grant unto the Chief Warriors and the people of the said Six Nations and their heirs forever, all that district or territory of land, being parcel of a certain district lately purchased of the Missisagua Nation and bounded as follows, that is to say: In front by the Bay of Quinté, between the mouths of the River Shannon and Bowin's Creek, about twelve miles, westerly by a line running north sixteen degrees west from the west side of the mouth of the River Shannon, and easterly by a line running north sixteen degrees west from the mouth of Bowin's Creek, and northerly by a line running east sixteen degrees north and west sixteen degrees south at the distance of about thirteen miles back from the Bay of Quinté, measured on the western boundary aforesaid to the north-east angle of the Township of Thurlow, with a proviso or condition in the said grant contained, that if at any time the said Chiefs, Warriors, women and people of the said Six Nations should be inclined to dispose of and surrender their use and interest in the said district or territory, the same should be purchased only for Our said Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Successors at some assembly of the Chief Warriors and people to be held for that purpose.

And whereas by articles of Provisional agreement entered into at Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, in the Midland District and Province of Upper Canada, on the twenty-first day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between the Honorable William Claus, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, on the part and behalf of His late Majesty King George the Third, of the one part, and the Chiefs and Principal Men of the Mohawk Nation claiming and residing on the said tract or parcel of land, of the other part, they the said Chiefs and Principal Men of the Mohawk Nation, for the consideration hereafter mentioned, did agree as well on their own behalf as on behalf of the Mohawk Nation residing as aforesaid, to sell to His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, a certain part or portion of the said tract of land so granted to them as aforesaid, as the same is hereinafter particularly described. Now this Indenture witnesseth that John Green, Anthony Smart, Joseph Smart, Brant Koa, Nicholas Crawford, David Claus, Daniel Green, Tawaneway, Abram Markle, Moses Lewis, Francis Markle and John Hill, Chiefs and Principal Men of the Mohawk Nation claiming and residing on the said tract of land, commonly called the Mohawk Township, in the Bay of Quinté, for and in consideration of the annual sum or payment of four hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of the Province of Upper Canada to be paid in each and every year to the Mohawk Indians residing on the said tract, and their posterity for ever hereafter in goods at the Montreal prices, have and each of them hath granted, bargained, sold, surrendered, released and yielded up, and by these presents do and each of them doth, grant, bargain, sell, surrender, release and yield up unto our present sovereign Lord the King's most excellent Majesty, His heirs and successors, all and singular that parcel or tract of land in the Mohawk Township, on the Bay of Quinté, in the County of Hastings, in the Midland District, bounded on the west by the eastern limit of the allowance for road on the eastern boundary of Thurlow, on the east by the western limit of the allowance for road on the western boundary line of Richmond, and on the north and south by unconceded lands of the said Indians, containing fifty-two square miles, which said fifty-two square miles are described as follows, that is to say:

Commencing at the south west angle of the said tract, where a post has been planted at the distance of fifty chains from the southern limit of the allowance for road in front of the second concession of Thurlow in the eastern limit of the allowance for road on the eastern boundary of the said Township of Thurlow on a course south

Tyendinaga Six Nations Territory

Treaty # 24 (cont)

sixteen degrees east at the distance of seventy-five chains from the mouth of Salmon River, in the Bay of Quinté, measured on the eastern limit of the said boundary, on a course north sixteen degrees west; thence north eighty-two degrees thirty minutes east parallel to a line produced from the front of the second concession in Thurlow to the front of the third concession of Richmond, eight hundred and sixteen chains, eighty-seven links, more or less, to where a post has been planted at the south-east angle of the said tract in the western limit of the allowance for road on the western boundary of the Township of Richmond, at the distance of one hundred and sixty-three chains from the Bay of Quinté; thence north sixteen degrees thirty minutes west along the western limit of the said allowance for road four hundred and fourteen chains to where a post has been planted at the north-east angle of the said tract; thence south eighty-two degrees thirty minutes west parallel to the southern boundary eight hundred and sixteen chains eighty-seven links, more or less, to where a post has been planted at the north-west angle of the said tract, in the eastern limit of the allowance for road on the eastern boundary of Thurlow; thence south sixteen degrees east along the said limit four hundred and fourteen chains, more or less, to the place of beginning; containing thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty acres, more or less, together with all and every of the woods and underwoods, ways, waters, water courses, improvements, profits, commodities, hereditaments and appurtenances thereon lying and being, or thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, trust, property, claim and demand whatsoever, both at law and in equity of them, the said chiefs and principal men and of the said people of the Mohawks or Six Nations Indians and their heirs and posterity for ever, of, in, to, or out of the said parcel or tract of land, and premises herein last particularly described, with their and every of their appurtenances, to have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land, containing fifty-two square miles (equal to thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty acres of land) above described, and premises with the appurtenances unto our said Sovereign Lord, the now King, His heirs and successors for ever, to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of our said Sovereign Lord, the now King, His heirs and successors for ever, and the Honorable William Claus, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, as aforesaid, on behalf of our said Lord the King, His heirs and successors, doth for himself and his successors in office, covenant and agree to pay, or cause to be paid yearly and every year in perpetuity, to the said Mohawk Indians now residing on the said tract, commonly called the Mohawk Township, and to their posterity, the said sum of four hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of the said Province of Upper Canada, to be paid in goods at the Montreal prices.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the above named Chiefs and Principal men of the said Mohawk or Six Nations Indians and the said Honorable William Claus on behalf of His said Majesty, have to these presents set and put their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

- J. TREDENNICK, Capt. 70th Regt.
- G. A. GOLDFROP, Lieut. 70th Regt.
- ROBERT V. KERR,
- JOHN CLAUS,
- JOHN FERGUSON,
- BENJ. FAIRCHILD.

- W. CLAUS, Dy. S. G. of I. A., on behalf of the Crown. [L.S.]
- his
- JOHN x GREEN, [L.S.]
- mark.
- his
- ANTHONY x SMART, [L.S.]
- mark.
- his
- JOSEPH x SMART, [L.S.]
- mark.
- his
- BRANT x KOA. [L.S.]
- mark.

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Twenty # 24 (cont)

57

	his	NICHOLAS x CRAWFORD, [L.S.]
	mark.	
	DAVID CLAUS, [L.S.]	
	his	DANIEL x GREEN, [L.S.]
	mark.	
	his	TAWANEWAY, x [L.S.]
	mark.	
	his	ABRAM x MARKLE, [L.S.]
	mark.	
	his	MOSES x LEWIS, [L.S.]
	mark.	
	his	FRANCIS x MARKLE, [L.S.]
	mark.	
	his	JOHN x HILL, [L.S.]
	mark.	

It is hereby expressly declared to be understood and agreed upon by and between the parties to the within Indenture at the time of the execution thereof, that the consideration for the purchase of the land thereby surrendered shall be paid in the following manner, that is to say, that instead of a gross annual payment of four hundred and fifty pounds in goods as within mentioned each individual of the Mohawks or Six Nations Indians now residing on the Mohawk tract in the Bay of Quinté, shall receive during his, her or their life or lives an annual payment of two pounds and ten shillings in goods at the Montreal prices, that being about the share or dividend that would accrue to each individual according to the present population, and that such annual payment of two pounds and ten shillings in goods as aforesaid shall be made for ever hereafter to every individual that may be residing in the said tract at the time of the annual distribution and shall be in full discharge of the consideration in the within deed mentioned, provided that each individual be descended from the present lawful and rightful occupiers of the said tract, and provided also that the amount of each payment shall never exceed in any one year the sum of Four hundred and fifty pounds.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereto set our hands and seals this twentieth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Witnesses:

J. TREDENNICK, Capt. 70th Regt.,
 G. A. GOLDFROP, Lieut. 70th Regt.,
 ROBERT V. KERR,
 JOHN CLAUS,
 JOHN FERGUSON,
 BENJ. FAIRCHILD.

	his	JOHN x GREEN, [L.S.]
	mark.	
	his	ANTHONY x SMART, [L.S.]
	mark.	
	his	JOSEPH x SMART, [L.S.]
	mark.	
	his	BRANT x KOA, [L.S.]
	mark.	
	his	NICHOLAS x CRAWFORD, [L.S.]
	mark.	
	DAVID CLAUS, [L.S.]	
	his	DANIEL x GREEN, [L.S.]
	mark.	

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

No. 41.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that we, Brant Brant, Joseph Smart, Paulus Clause, Joseph Pinn, John Culbertson, Laurence Clause, John Hill, Henry Loft, Seth Powles, Jacob Green, William Maracle, Junior, Thomas Green and John Green, Sachems, Chief Warriors and Principal Men of the Mohawk Indians of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings and Midland District of the Province of Upper Canada, in consideration of the trust and confidence by us reposed in His Most Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth, and in order that His said Majesty, His heirs and successors may grant and dispose of the lands and hereditaments hereinafter described for the benefit of the said Indians in such manner and form and at such price or prices as to His Majesty, His heirs and successors shall seem best, do remise, release, surrender, quit claim and yield up unto His said Most Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth, His heirs and successors, all and singular that parcel or tract of land situate, laying and being in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings, in the Midland District, in the Province of Upper Canada, and butted and bounded as follows:—

Commencing on the western boundary line of the said township in the centre of the fourth concession; then north sixteen degrees west four hundred and sixty-three chains sixty-seven links, more or less, to the north-west angle of the township; "then north seventy-four degrees east five hundred and fifty-one chains, more or less to the Mohawk Reserve," then south sixteen degrees east five hundred and ninety-eight chains twenty-three links, more or less to the centre of the fourth concession, then south eighty-two degrees thirty minutes west five hundred and sixty chains, twenty-six links, more or less, to the place of beginning: containing by admeasurement twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven acres of land be the same more or less. To the end, intent and purpose that the said lands and premises shall and may be granted and disposed of by His said Majesty, His heirs or successors, in trust for the benefit of the said Indians and upon and for no other use, trust and intent or purpose whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we the said Sachems, Chief Warriors and Principal Men of the said Indians have hereunto set our hands and seals at the Mohawk village, on the Bay of Quinté, in the county, district and Province aforesaid, this twenty-third

101

day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Signed and sealed in the presence of:
J. B. CLENCH,
Superintendent Indian Affairs,
CHARLES W. WARREN,
WILLIAM DELANY.

his BRANT x BRANT, mark and seal.	[L.S.]
his JOSEPH x SMART, mark and seal.	[L.S.]
POWLES x CLAUSE, his	[L.S.]
JOSEPH x PINN, mark and seal.	[L.S.]
JOHN x CULBERTSON, his	[L.S.]
LAURENCE x CLAUSE, mark and seal.	[L.S.]
his JOHN x HILL, mark and seal.	[L.S.]
HENRY x LOFT, his	[L.S.]
SETH x POWLES, his	[L.S.]
JACOB x GREEN, his	[L.S.]
WILLIAM x MARACLE, Jr., mark and seal.	[L.S.]
his THOMAS x GREEN, mark and seal.	[L.S.]
his JOHN x GREEN, mark and seal.	[L.S.]

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Tyendingaga
First Nations
Territory

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we the Chiefs and Principal Men of the Mohawk Indians, resident on the lands reserved for our use in the County of Hastings, Midland District and Province of Upper Canada, for divers good causes and considerations us thereunto moving, also for the further consideration of five shillings of good and lawful money of the Province aforesaid to us in hand paid at the execution hereof, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, have granted, assigned, released, transferred and set over, and by these presents do grant, assign, release, transfer and set over to Our Sovereign Lord the King, His heirs and successors, all our right, title, interest and claim whatsoever to the following parcels of land, being a part of the land as aforesaid reserved for our use in the County of Hastings, in the district and Province aforesaid, and described as follows in a survey made thereof by Alexander Campbell, Deputy Surveyor, that is to say: A parcel of land near the Bay of Quinté, being parts of the broken fronts of lots numbers thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, containing by admeasurement eighty-five acres of land, be the same more or less—commencing in the centre of lot number thirty-three at the distance of twenty chains from the shore of the Bay of Quinté; then north sixteen degrees west fifteen chains eighty links, more or less, to where a post has been planted at the north-west angle of the said parcel of land; then north seventy-four degrees east ten chains; then south sixteen degrees east six chains; then north seventy-four degrees east twenty-two chains; then south sixteen degrees east twenty-three chains, more or less, to the shore of the Bay of Quinté; then southerly along the water's edge twenty-six chains, more or less, to where a post has been planted at the south-west angle of the said parcel of land; then north sixteen degrees west twenty chains; then south seventy-four degrees west six chains, more or less, to the place of beginning. And also that other parcel of land, being a part of lot number thirty-two, in the second concession of the aforesaid reserved lands,

containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifteen acres of land, be the same more or less—commencing where a post has been planted at the south-west angle of the aforesaid lot; then north sixteen degrees west fifty chains, more or less, to the centre of said concession; then north eighty-two degrees thirty minutes east eleven chains seventy links; then south sixteen degrees east fifty chains, more or less, to the concession line; then south eighty-two degrees thirty minutes west eleven chains seventy links, to the place of beginning; also commencing where a post has been planted at the north-west angle of the aforesaid lot; then north eighty-two degrees thirty minutes east eleven chains seventy links; then south sixteen degrees east fifty chains, more or less, to the centre of said concession; then south eighty-two degrees thirty minutes west eleven chains seventy links, to the southern limit of the said lot; then north sixteen degrees west fifty chains, more or less, to the place of beginning.

To have and to hold the said parcels of land hereinbefore described, together with all and singular the hereditaments, appurtenances and improvements thereunto belonging unto Our Sovereign Lord the King, His heirs and successors, to and for the following use and purposes, that is to say: the first described parcel of land for a burial ground and site for a Protestant Episcopal Church, agreeable to the rights and forms of the Church of England, and also for the site of a parsonage house and glebe attached thereto; and the latter described parcel of land for a glebe lot for the accustomed use and purposes of said church, all which parcels of land as aforesaid are forever freed and discharged of and from all claims of us, our heirs and assigns, for and by reason of the reservation aforesaid being made of said land by Our said Sovereign Lord the King for our use and benefit as aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we the Chiefs and Principal Men as aforesaid, have hereunto set our hands and seals at the Mohawk Reservation, in the County of Hastings aforesaid, on the twentieth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of His Majesty's reign the sixth.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:

SALTERN GIVINS,
Missionary to the Mohawks,
ALEX. CAMPBELL,
Deputy Surveyor,
JAMES X MAHER.

BRANT X BRANT, [L.S.]
POWLES CLAUS, [L.S.]
JOSEPH X PYNN, [L.S.]
JOSEPH X HILL, Senr., [L.S.]
SETH POWLES, [L.S.]
JACOB GREEN,
DAVID X SMART, [L.S.]
WILLIAM X MARACLE, [L.S.]
BRANT POWLES, [L.S.]
JNO. HILL, JUDR., [L.S.]

I hereby certify that the within deed is transcribed and registered in the Registrar's office in and for the County of Hastings this eleventh day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, at the hour of twelve of the clock at noon of the same day, in Book A., of the Township of Tyendingaga, pages numbers twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four; memorial of township record, number sixteen; general number of memorial, two hundred and seventy-six.

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

G. BENJAMIN,
Registrar County of Hastings.

Tyendenaga First Nations Territory

No. 51.

To all to whom these presents shall come,—GREETING :

KNOW YE, that we the undersigned Chiefs of the Mohawk Nation of Indians of the Bay of Quinté have surrendered, and do hereby, on behalf of our said tribe, and with their entire consent, surrender unto Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, all that parcel or tract of land in this Township of Tyendenaga which is known as the tract reserved to be leased, or may be otherwise described as the tract lying within the following limits, viz.: Commencing at the south-west angle of the north half (or 80-acre lot) of number twenty-eight, in the fourth concession, north of the road in the said Township of Tyendenaga; thence easterly along the centre line in the said fourth concession to the boundary of the township; thence northerly along the said boundary line to the rear of the said township; thence westerly along the boundary line between Hungerford and Tyendenaga to the north-west corner of lot number twenty-eight in the tenth concession; thence southerly along the side lines, between numbers twenty-seven and twenty-eight, through the several concessions, viz.: ten, nine, eight, seven, six, five, and the north half of the fourth, to the place of beginning; in trust, with the understanding that the said parcel of land is to be disposed of to the best advantage, and the proceeds to be invested for the benefit of our tribe, as is more fully set forth in the surrender of the tract lying to the west of the above described parcel of land and now in course of sale.

Done at Tyendenaga, in the Victoria District, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

In presence of:
SALTERN GIVINS, *Missionary*,
JOHN HILL,
SETH POWLES,
HENRY X LOFT,
JOHN CULBERTSON.

his
BRANT x BRANT, [L.S.]
mark.
POWLES CLAUS, [L.S.]
his
THOMAS x GREEN, [L.S.]
mark.
JOHN W. HILL. [L.S.]

Chiefs.

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

To all to whom these presents shall come :

We, the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the Six Nations Indians, residing in the District or Territory called the Tyendinaga District,—send GREETING.

Whereas, His late Majesty King George the Third, by His Letters Patent under the Great Seal of that part of the Province of Canada heretofore known as the Province of Upper Canada, and bearing date on or about the first day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, after reciting that the attachment and fidelity of the Chiefs, Warriors and People of the Six Nations to His said Majesty and His Government had been made manifest on divers occasions by their spirited and zealous exertions and by the bravery of their conduct, and His said Majesty being desirous of showing His approbation of the same,

134

and in recompense of the losses they might have sustained of providing a convenient tract of land under his protection for a safe and comfortable retreat for them and their posterity, did of His special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, give and grant unto the Chiefs, Warriors and people of the said Six Nations and their heirs for ever—All that district or territory of land, being parcel of a certain district lately purchased by His said Majesty of the Mississauga Nation, lying and being, and limited and bounded as follows, (that is to say): The tract bounded in front by the Bay of Quinté between the mouths of the River Shannon and Bowen's Creek, about twelve miles westerly by a line running north sixteen degrees west from the west side of the mouth of the River Shannon and easterly by a line running north sixteen degrees west from the mouth of Bowen's Creek, and northerly by a line running east sixteen degrees north and west sixteen degrees south at the distance of about thirteen miles back from the Bay of Quinté, measured on the western boundary aforesaid, to the north-east angle of the Township of Thurlow: To have and to hold the said district or territory of land of His said Majesty and His heirs and successors to them the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations, and to have for the use and behoof of them and their heirs for ever, freely and clearly, of and from all manner of rents, fines, or services whatsoever, to be rendered by them the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations to His said Majesty and His successors for the same, and of and from all conditions, stipulations and agreements whatsoever, except as in the said Letters Patent thereafter by His said Majesty expressed and declared, giving and granting, and by the said Letters Patent confirming, to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and their heirs the full and entire possession, use, benefit and advantage of the said district or territory of land, to be held and enjoyed by them in the most free and ample manner and according to the several customs and usages by them the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations, and in and by the said Letters Patent it was provided and declared to be His said Majesty's Royal will and pleasure that, for the purpose of assuring the said lands, as aforesaid, to the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and their heirs, and of securing to them the free and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of the same, no transfer, alienation, conveyance, sale, gift, exchange, lease property or possession should at any time be had, made or given of the said district or territory, or any part or parcel thereof, by any of the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women or People of the said Six Nations to any other Nation or body of people, person or persons, whatsoever, other than among themselves, the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations, but that any such transfer, alienation, conveyance, sale, gift, exchange, lease, or possession should be null and void and of no effect whatever and that no person or persons should possess or occupy the said district or territory, or any part or parcel thereof, by or under pretence of any such alienation, or conveyance, as aforesaid, or by or under any pretence whatever under pain of His said Majesty's severe displeasure, and that in case any person or persons other than the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations should, under any pretence of any such Title as aforesaid presume to possess or occupy the said district or territory, or any part or parcel thereof, that it should and might be lawful for His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, at any time, to enter upon the lands so occupied and possessed by any other person or persons other than the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations and them the said intruders thereof and therefrom wholly to dispossess and evict, and to resume the same to His said Majesty, His heirs and successors. And further, that if at any time the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations should be inclined to dispose of and surrender their use and interest in the said district or territory the same should be purchased only for His said Majesty, in His name, at some public meeting or assembly of the Chiefs, Warriors and People of the said Six Nations, to be held for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government in the said then Province of Upper Canada. And whereas, we, the Chiefs, Warriors, Women

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and People of the said Six Nations now residing on the said district or territory in Council assembled and being so assembled and held by order of His Excellency the Governor General of the Province of Canada, being minded and desirous of surrendering and yielding up the parcel or tract of land hereinafter described unto and to the use of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, in order that the same may be sold and disposed of to any person or persons who shall be willing to become the purchaser or purchasers thereof, for the best price, or prices, that can be obtained for the same, and that the money therefrom arising may be held and applied for our use in such and the same manner as other monies belonging to us are now held by Her Majesty, have determined to surrender and release the same to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors (Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to declare it to be Her royal will and intention to carry these our wishes into effect, in order that Her Majesty may, by the acceptance of this our surrender, be enabled to re-grant the same to the persons hereinafter in that behalf named, to be held by them and their heirs upon the trusts and for the ends, intents and purposes and with, under and subject to the powers, provisoes, conditions, restrictions, limitations and declarations in the Letters Patent hereinafter referred to, to be expressed, declared and contained of, and concerning, the same). Now know Ye that we, the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations, residing on the said district or territory, in Council assembled, as aforesaid, having duly weighed and considered the matters aforesaid and in order to re-invest the Tract or Parcel of land hereinafter described and hereby surrendered, or intended so to be, in Her Majesty, so that Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors may thereby be enabled to re-grant the same in manner hereinafter mentioned, have surrendered and yielded up, remised and released, and by these presents do surrender and yield up, remise and release, unto Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, all that Tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the District of Victoria, and on the south-easterly side of the Salmon River in the Province of Canada, being composed of parts of lots numbers five and six, in the first concession south of the road, in the said township, containing by admeasurement twenty-six acres and three roods of land, be the same more or less, including the several streets laid out, or intended to be laid out, thereon for the purpose of forming a town plot and which said tract or parcel of land is butted and bounded, or may be otherwise known as follows (that is to say): Commencing in front of the said concession at the south-east angle of the said lot number six; then north sixteen degrees west thirteen chains, more or less, to the land leased by the Mohawk Indians to George Auldjo, Esquire; then southerly seventy-four degrees west twenty chains fifty links, more or less, to the south-easterly side of the Salmon River; then south-westerly, following the south-easterly side of the said river down the stream to the allowance for road in front of the said concession; then north eighty-two degrees thirty minutes east twenty nine chains seventy-five links, more or less, to the place of beginning. And the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, yearly and other rents, issues and profits thereof. And all the estate, right, title, interest, use, trust, inheritance, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever of us the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations of, in, to or out of the said tract or parcel of land hereby surrendered, or intended so to be, with the rights, members and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. To the end and intent that Her Majesty may, by the acceptance of this our surrender, be enabled to carry into effect Her Gracious will and intention and to re-grant the same parcel or tract of land unto George Vardon, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, Assistant Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and Thomas G. Anderson, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, and Joseph B. Clench, of the Town of London, in the District of London, Esquire, Visiting Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and their successors in office, as trustees for us the said Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations. Upon such trusts and for such ends, intents and purposes, and with, under and subject to such powers, provisoes, conditions, restrictions, reservations and declarations, as by

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Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, in and by the Letters Patent granting the same, shall be expressed or declared of and concerning the same tract or parcel of land, or any part or parcel thereof.

As WITNESS AND IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we the undersigned Chiefs, Warriors and People of the Six Nations Indians in Council assembled, for and on behalf of ourselves and all other the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and People of the said Six Nations Indians, have, according to the custom of the said Six Nations Indians, set and affixed our Totems this eleventh day of July, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

In presence of
SALTERN GIVINS,
Missionary,
JOHN COOK,
School Master,
JOHN BROWNE,
School Master.

Chiefs	his	BRANT X BRANT	[LS]
	mark.		
		POWLES CLAUS,	[L.S.]
	his	JOSEPH X SMART,	[L.S.]
	mark.		
	his	JOSEPH X PENN,	[L.S.]
	mark.		
		JOHN CULBERTSON,	[L.S.]
	his	THOMAS X GREEN,	[L.S.]
	mark.		
	SETH POWLES,	[L.S.]	
	ISAAC HILL,	[L.S.]	
	ALEX. LOFT,	[L.S.]	
	ABM. BRANT,	[L.S.]	
	ALLAN GREEN,	[L.S.]	
	JOHN BRANT.	[L.S.]	

Certified:
T. G. ANDERSON,
V. S. I. A.
JNO. HILL,
Interpreter.

Approved,
CATHCART,
By Command,
GEORGE VARDON,
Asst. Supt.-General.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 21st September, 1846.

I hereby certify that the within deed of surrender hath been this day entered on the records of this office in Lib. "A. Surrenders to the Crown," Fol. 317.

R. A. TUCKER,
Registrar.

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(Great Seal.)

No. 583a.

CATHCART.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these presents shall come—GREETING.

Whereas, the Chiefs, Warriors, women and children of the Six Nations residing on the District or Territory of Tyendinaga, in the District of Victoria, in the Province of Canada, have by deed poll under the hands and totems of certain Chiefs therein named and affixed thereto in testimony of the assent of the said Six Nations to the act of surrender thereby made, surrendered and yielded up to Us, Our heirs and successors, the tract or parcel of land hereinafter described, and by these Our Letters Patent granted, trusting and confiding in Our royal will and pleasure to regrant the same to the persons hereinafter named as trustees for their use in manner and subject to the trusts and for the ends, intents and purposes, and with, under and subject to the powers, provisoes, conditions, restrictions, limitations and declarations hereinafter

expressed, declared and contained, of and concerning the same. Now know ye, that We, being willing and desirous to carry into effect the wishes and desires of the said Six Nations, of Our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto George Vardon, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, Assistant Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Thomas G. Anderson, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, and Joseph B. Clench, of the Town of London in the London District, Esquire, Visiting Superintendents of Indian Affairs, their heirs and assigns for ever, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the District of Victoria, and on the south-easterly side of the Salmon River, in the Province of Canada, being composed of parts of lots numbers five and six in the first concession south of the road in the said township, containing by admeasurement twenty-six acres and three roods of land, be the same more or less, including the several streets laid out or intended to be laid out thereon for the purpose of forming a town plot, and which said tract or parcel of land is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows (that is to say): Commencing in front of the said concession at the south-east angle of the said lot number six; then north sixteen degrees west thirteen chains, more or less, to land leased by the Mohawk Indians to George Auldjo, Esquire; then southerly seventy-four degrees west twenty chains fifty links, more or less, to the south-easterly side of the Salmon River; then south-westerly following the south-easterly side of the said river down the stream to the allowance for road in front of the said concession; then north eighty-two degrees thirty minutes east twenty-nine chains seventy-five links, more or less, to the place of beginning; reserving, nevertheless, the allowance for road between the said lots number five and six, and free access to the shore of said Salmon River for all vessels, boats and persons. To have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land hereby given and granted unto them the said George Vardon, Thomas G. Anderson and Joseph B. Clench, their heirs and assigns, as joint tenants, and not as tenants in common, free and clear of and from all manner of rents, fines or services whatsoever to be rendered by them the said George Vardon, Thomas G. Anderson and Joseph B. Clench, or their heirs, to Us and Our successors for the same, and of and from all conditions, stipulations and agreements whatever, except as hereinafter by Us expressed and declared, but nevertheless upon the trusts and for the ends, intents and purposes hereinafter by Us expressed, declared and contained of and concerning the same (that is to say): Upon trust that they the said George Vardon, Thomas G. Anderson and Joseph B. Clench, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, do and shall, upon the direction and with the assent of Our Governor General, or person for the time being administering the Government of Our said Province of Canada, to be testified by his signing his name, or the initials of his name in the margin of every deed of conveyance to be made under or by virtue of these Our Letters Patent from time to time, when and as the same shall be deemed expedient, make sale and absolutely dispose of the said tract or parcel of land hereby granted, with their appurtenances, in such lot or lots and upon such terms as to payment of the purchase money or purchase monies as shall be considered most advantageous and likely to produce the most money for the same respectively, and either by public sale or auction or private contract, or partly by public sale or auction and partly by private contract, unto such person or persons as they or he shall think fit, and for such price or prices as to them or him shall seem reasonable, with liberty for them or him to consent to the abandonment or to any alteration in the terms and conditions of any contract or contracts which shall be entered into for the sale of the said hereditaments and premises, or any part thereof, without being answerable for any loss which may arise thereby. Provided always, and We do hereby declare Our royal will and mind to be, and these Our Letters Patent are upon this express condition, that all monies to arise and be produced by the sale of the said hereditaments and premises, or any part or parts thereof, shall be payable and paid when and as the same shall respectively become due unto Our Superintendent General of Indian Affairs or other officer

W. M. H. DRAPER.

to be by Our Governor General for the time being appointed in that behalf whose receipt alone shall be a good and sufficient discharge to the purchaser purchasers of the said hereditaments and premises, or any part or parts thereof, for so much of the same monies as in such receipt or receipts shall be expressed acknowledged to be or to have been received, and upon the production of the said receipt or receipts it shall and may be lawful to and for the said George Vardon, Thomas G. Anderson and Joseph B. Clench, or the survivors or survivor of them, or the heirs or assigns of such survivor, to enter into, make and execute all such deeds, conveyances and assurances as to them or him shall seem reasonable. Provided always, and We do hereby further declare Our royal will and mind to be that if the trustees hereby appointed or to be appointed as hereinafter is mentioned, or any of them, or their or any of their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall die or cease to hold the office of Superintendent of Indians or Indian trustees, or be desirous of being discharged from or refuse or decline or become incapable to act, or it shall be Our royal will and pleasure to discharge him or them from the office of trustee under these Our Letters Patent, or We shall resolve to appoint some other person or persons with him or them in the trusts hereby in them respectively reposed as aforesaid before the said trusts shall be fully executed, then and as often as the same shall happen We do hereby reserve unto Us, Our heirs and successors, full power and authority by Our Letters Patent under Our Seal of the said Province of Canada, from time to time to nominate, substitute or appoint any person or persons to be a trustee or trustees in the stead or place or to act with the trustees hereby appointed or with the trustee or trustees so dying or ceasing to hold such office as aforesaid, or desiring to be discharged or refusing, declining or becoming incapable to act or being discharged as aforesaid. And We do hereby declare that these Our Letters Patent are made upon this further trust that when and so often as any new trustee or trustees shall be nominated and appointed, as aforesaid, all the trust, estates and premises which shall then be vested in the trustee or trustees so dying or ceasing to hold such office as aforesaid, or desiring to be discharged, or refusing, declining or becoming incapable to act, or being discharged as aforesaid, shall be thereupon with all convenient speed, conveyed, assigned and transferred in such sort and manner as that the same shall and may be either solely or jointly with the other trustee or trustees legally and effectually vested in the surviving or continuing trustee or trustees of the same trust, estates and premises respectively, and such new or other trustee or trustees or in such new trustees only to the same uses and upon the same trusts as are hereinbefore by Us declared of and concerning the same trust, estate and premises respectively, the trustee or trustees whereof shall so cease to hold such office as aforesaid, or die, or be desirous of being discharged or refuse or decline, or become incapable to act or being discharged as aforesaid, or of such of them as shall or may be then subsisting or capable of taking effect. And We do hereby further declare Our royal will and mind to be that every such new trustee or trustees shall and may in all things act and assist in the management, carrying on and execution of the trusts to which he or they shall be appointed in conjunction with the other then surviving or continuing trustees or trustee of the same estates and premises respectively, if there shall be any such continuing trustees or trustee; if not then by himself and themselves respectively, as fully and effectually and with the same power or powers, authority or authorities, to all intents, effects, constructions and purposes whatsoever as if he or they had been originally in and by these presents nominated trustee or trustees and as the trustee or trustees in these presents named, his or their heirs, executors or administrators in or to whose place such new trustee or trustees shall respectively come or succeed are or is enabled to do or could or might have done by virtue of these presents if then living and continuing to act in the trusts reposed in them or him anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our letters to be made patent and the great seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin Lieutenant General, The Right Honorable Charles

Murray, Earl Cathcart of Cathcart, in the County of Renfrew, K.C.B., Governor General of British North America and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, and Commander of Our Forces in British North America, &c., &c., &c., at Montreal, this twelfth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and in the tenth year of Our reign.

By Command,
D. DALY, Secretary.

Recorded 26th January, 1847, }
Lib. A. G., Fol. 268.

R. A. TUCKER, Registrar.

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ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

To all whom these presents shall come :

George Vardon, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, Assistant Superintendent General of Indian Affairs; Thomas G. Anderson, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, and Joseph B. Clench, of the Town of London, Esquire, Visiting Superintendent of Indian Affairs, send greeting: Whereas, in and by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada, and bearing date the twelfth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, it is recited that the Chiefs, Warriors, women and children of the Six Nations residing in the District or Territory of Tyendinaga, in the District of Victoria, in the Province of Canada, had by deed poli under the hands and totems of certain Chiefs therein named and affixed thereto in testimony of the assent of the said Six Nations to the act of surrender thereby made, surrendered and yielded up to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors, the tract or parcel of land thereafter described, and by the said Letters Patent granted, trusting and confiding in Her said Majesty's royal will and pleasure to re-grant the same to the persons therein named as trustees for their use, in manner and subject to the trusts and for the ends, intents, and purposes, and with, under, and subject to the powers, provisoes, conditions, restrictions, limitations and declarations therein expressed, declared and contained, of and concerning the same. And whereas Her said Majesty, being willing and desirous to carry into effect the wishes and desires of the said Six Nations, did by the said Letters Patent, of Her special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, give and grant unto them the said George Vardon, Thomas G. Anderson, and Joseph B. Clench, their heirs and assigns for ever, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the District of Victoria, and on the south-easterly side of the Salmon River, in the Province of Canada, being composed of parts of lots numbers five and six in the first concession south of the road in the said township, containing by admeasurement twenty-six acres and three roods of land, be the same more or less, including the several streets laid out or intended to be laid out thereon, for the purpose of forming a town plot, and which said tract or parcel of land is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say: Commencing in front of the said concession at the south-east angle of the said lot number six; then north sixteen degrees west thirteen chains, more or less, to land leased by the Mohawk Indians to George Auldjo, Esquire; then southerly seventy-four degrees west twenty chains fifty links, more or less, to the south-easterly side of the Salmon River; then south-westerly, following the south-easterly side of the said river down the stream to the allowance for road in front of the said concession; then north eighty-two degrees thirty minutes east twenty-nine chains seventy-five links, more or less, to the place of beginning; reserving, nevertheless, the allowance for road between the said lots numbers five and six, and free access to the shore of the said Salmon River for all vessels, boats and persons: To have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land thereby given and granted unto them the said George Vardon, Thomas G. Anderson and Joseph B. Clench, their heirs and assigns, as joint tenants, and not as tenants in common, free and clear of and from all manner of rents, fines or services whatsoever to be rendered by them the said George Vardon, Thomas G. Anderson and Joseph B. Clench, or their heirs, to Her said Majesty and Her successors, for the same and of and from all conditions, stipulations and agreements whatever, except as thereafter expressed and declared, but nevertheless upon the trusts and for the ends, intents and purposes therein expressed, declared and contained, of and concerning the same (that is to say), upon trust that they, the said George Vardon, Thomas G. Anderson and Joseph B. Clench, and the survivors and survivor of them and the heirs and assigns of such survivor should, upon the direction and with the assent of the Governor General or person for the time being administering the Government of the said Province o

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Canada, to be testified by his signing his name or the initials of his name in the margin of every deed of conveyance to be made under or by virtue of the aforesaid deed or Letters Patent from time to time, when and as the same should be deemed expedient, make sale and absolutely dispose of the said tract or parcel of land thereby granted, with their appurtenances, in such lot or lots and upon such terms as to payment of the purchase money or purchase monies as should be considered most advantageous and likely to produce the most money for the same respectively, and either by public sale or auction or private contract, or partly by public sale or auction and partly by private contract, unto such person or persons as they or he should think fit, and for such price or prices as to them or him should seem reasonable, with liberty for them or him to consent to the abandonment or to any alteration in the terms and conditions of any contract or contracts which should be entered into for the sale of the said hereditaments and premises, without being answerable for any loss which might arise thereby; and that all monies to arise and be produced by the sale of the said hereditaments and premises, or any part or parts thereof, should be payable and paid when and as the same should respectively become due unto the said Superintendent General of Indian Affairs or other officer to be by the Governor General for the time being, as aforesaid, appointed in that behalf, whose receipt alone should be a good and sufficient discharge to the purchaser or purchasers of the said hereditaments and premises, or any part or parts thereof, or for so much of the said monies as in such receipt or receipts should be expressed or acknowledged to be or to have been received; and upon the production of the said receipt or receipts it should and might be lawful to and for the said George Vardon, Thomas G. Anderson and Joseph B. Clench, or the survivors or survivor of them, or the heirs or assigns of such survivor, to enter into, make and execute all such deeds, conveyances and assurances as to them or him should seem reasonable.

And whereas the system under which the lands set apart within this Province for the benefit of the various Indian tribes have been vested in trustees, as above described, has been found to be attended with inconvenience, and it has consequently been determined to require all lands so circumstanced to be re-invested in Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors, with a view, nevertheless, to the more perfect accomplishment of the object of the original grants.

And whereas the Indian Department have requested the grantors herein named to convey to Her Majesty the parcel of land herein described and hereby intended to be conveyed, with the objects, nevertheless, and for the purposes hereinbefore stated, and the said trustees have consented thereto: Now these presents witness, that in consideration of the premises, and also in further consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of the said Province to the said George Vardon, Thomas G. Anderson and Joseph B. Clench, on behalf of Her said Majesty in hand paid, the receipt whereof the said George Vardon, Thomas G. Anderson and Joseph B. Clench do and each of them doth hereby acknowledge, they the said George Vardon, Thomas G. Anderson and Joseph B. Clench have and each of them hath granted, conveyed, released, enfeoffed, surrendered and confirmed, and by these do and each of them doth grant, convey, release, enfeoff, surrender and confirm unto Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors forever, all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises hereinbefore specially described. To have and to hold the said lands and premises, with all and every the appendages and appurtenances unto Her said Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors, to the use of Her said Majesty, Her heirs and successors forever, in as full and ample manner to all intents and purposes as they the said George Vardon, Thomas G. Anderson and Joseph B. Clench can or may by law or otherwise grant, convey, release, enfeoff, surrender and confirm the same, together with the said Letters Patent, but with a sole view, nevertheless, to the benefit of the aforesaid Indians and for the purpose of disposing of the said lands more conveniently and carrying out the objects in the said Letters Patent hereinbefore recited more particularly stated and set forth.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, the said George Vardon, Thomas G. Anderson and Joseph B. Clench have hereunto set our hand and seals at Toronto, this eighth day

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of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and in the fourteenth year of Her Majest's reign.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of: S. Y. CHESLEY, WM. R. BARTLETT. GEORGE VARDON, T. G. ANDERSON, S.I.A., J. B. CLENCH, S.I.A. [L.S.] [L.S.] [L.S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered by the within named George Vardon in the presence of: D. C. NAPIER, IGNACE GIASSON.

Received on the day of the date above mentioned, from and on the part of Her Majesty the Queen, the sum of five shillings of lawful money of the Province of Canada, being the full consideration money mentioned in the within deed of conveyance, to be paid on the part of Her said Majesty to us, for and on the part and behalf of the Six Nations residing on the District or Territory of Tyendinaga, in the District of Victoria, in the Province of Canada.

Witness hereto: S. Y. CHESLEY, WM. R. BARTLETT. GEORGE VARDON, T. G. ANDERSON, S.I.A., J. B. CLENCH, S.I.A. [L.S.] [L.S.] [L.S.]

Witness to signature of said George Vardon: D. C. NAPIER, IGNACE GIASSON.

UPPER CANADA. } To Wit: }

I certify that this is the identical deed poll produced before me, and referred to in an affidavit of the execution of the same, and of a memorial thereof made before me this day by S. Y. Chesley.

Witness my hand this 19th day of September, 1857. P. M. VANKOUGHNET, Commissioner, &c.

LOWER CANADA. } To Wit: }

I certify that this is the identical deed poll produced before me, and referred to in an affidavit of the execution of the same, made before me this day by D. C. Napier.

Witness my hand this eighth day of November, 1851. I. R. ROLLAND, J.B.U.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS. } To Wit: }

I hereby certify that a memcrial of the within Indenture is, this 29th day of November, A.D. 1851, entered and registered in this office, at the hour of one o'clock, p.m., in Book A. for the Township of Tyendinaga, pages 220 and 221; memorial of township record, 206; general number, 2747.

E. H. BENJAMIN, Dy. Reg'r., County of Hastings. Recorded 16th December, 1851. Lib. C. S., Folio 41. THOMAS AMIOT, Dy. Reg'r. of the Province.

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No. 81.

THIS INDENTURE, made this fourth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, between Powlis Claus, Brant Brant, Chiefs of the Mohawk Nation, on the Bay of Quinté, and Abraham Brant, Alexander Loft, Seth W. Hill, Thomas Claus and James Maracle, Councillors for the said Nation, on the Bay of Quinté, and this day assembled in Council, of the first part, and Our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, of the second part.

Witnesseth: that the party of the first part for divers good causes and considerations them thereto moving, have, and each of them as well in respect of themselves as of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, whom they represent, surrendered, relinquished and yielded up, and hereby do surrender, relinquish and yield up upon trust for sale thereof unto Her said Majesty, Her heirs and successors, all that certain parcel of land, being part of lot number four, in the second concession of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings, containing by admeasurement eighteen acres be the same more or less, and butted and bounded as follows:—

Commencing at the south-easterly shore of the Salmon River, in the limit between lots numbers four and five in said concession; then south sixteen degrees east twelve chains thirty links, more or less, to where a post has been planted; then south eighty-two degrees thirty minutes west twenty chains thirty-eight links, more or less, to the limit between lots numbers three and four in said concession; then north sixteen degrees west six chains fifty links, more or less, to the Salmon River; then north-easterly, following the shore of said river up stream, twenty-one chains, more or less, to the place of beginning. Also lots numbers thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five in the ninth concession of the said Township of Tyendinaga, containing in all eight hundred acres of land with the appurtenances. To hold the same to Our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, Her heirs and successors for ever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, the said Chiefs and Councillors, have hereto set our hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

Signed, sealed and delivered } in presence of } L. WALLBRIDGE.	POWLIS CLAUS,	[L.S.]
	his	
	BRANT x BRANT,	[L.S.]
	mark.	
	ABRAHAM BRANT,	[L.S.]
	ALEXR LOFT,	[L.S.]
	SETH W. HILL,	[L.S.]
	THOS. CLAUS,	[L.S.]
	JAMES MARACLE.	[L.S.]

Certified to have been executed in my presence.

T. G. ANDERSON,
S. I. A.

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated the 14th July, 1856, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 15th July, 1856.

On a surrender by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté of certain lands in Tyendinaga, and near Shannonville.

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs reports that this surrender consists of about 800 acres in Tyendinaga and of 18 acres adjoining the town plot of Shannonville. No conditions are attached to the cession, beyond the usual one of investing the capital derived from the sale of the land and paying the interest to the tribe surrendering, and that there does not seem to be any objection to accepting the surrender.

The Committee recommend that the surrender be accepted, and be enrolled in the usual manner in the offices of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and of the Provincial Registrar, respectively.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
C. E. C.

To the Honorable
The Provincial Registrar,
&c., &c., &c.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 5th March, 1856.

I hereby certify that the foregoing surrender, together with the Minute in Council hereto annexed, have been respectively entered upon the records of this office, in Lib. C. S., Folio, 156.

THOS. AMIOT,
Deputy Registrar.

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2006)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that we, the undersigned Chiefs of the Mohawk Band of Indians of the Bay of Quinté, resident on our reserve in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, for and acting on behalf of the whole people of our said Band in council assembled:

Do hereby remise, release, surrender, quit claim and yield up unto Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever, all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Village of Deseronto, in the County of Hastings and Province of Ontario, containing by admeasurement thirty-five acres and three roods, be the same more or less, and being composed of all that part of township lot number thirty-eight (38) in the third concession (or Concession A) of the Mohawk Indian Reserve, in the Township of Tyendinaga, south of the "Slash Road," not heretofore granted to the late John Culbertson, and being shown on the registered plan of the Village of Deseronto as Blocks "K" and "M."

To have and to hold the same unto Her said Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever.

In trust to sell and convey the same to such person or persons and upon such terms as the Government of the Dominion of Canada may deem most conducive to our welfare and that of our people.

And upon the further condition that all moneys received from the sale thereof shall, after deducting the usual proportion for expenses of management, be placed at interest, and that the interest money accruing from such investment shall be paid annually or semi-annually to us and our descendants forever.

144

And we, the said Chiefs, do, on behalf of our people and for ourselves, hereby ratify and confirm, and promise to ratify and confirm, whatever the said Government of the said Dominion may do or cause to be lawfully done in connection with the sale and disposal of said thirty-five acres and three roods of land.

Provided, that the Government of the Dominion of Canada shall have the tract of land hereby surrendered surveyed into village lots of one-fifth of an acre each, or such other sizes as may be most suitable, and sold at public auction in the month of October next: that prior to the sale thereof the Indian council shall be consulted as to an upset price to be fixed upon the said lots; and that no lots shall be sold for less than the upset price; that purchasers of lots shall pay at least one-fourth of the purchase money at the time of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, bearing interest on the unpaid balances of six per cent. per annum; and that the interest moneys, when paid by the purchasers on the said instalments, shall be placed to the credit of the annuity account of the Band and distributed semi-annually to us and to our people.

It is further provided that the Government of the said Dominion shall pay to Mrs. Elizabeth Powles, widow of the late Seth Powles (Indian owner of the said land hereby surrendered), from the first proceeds of the sale of the village lots, the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), in full of all her claims to the said land and improvements made thereon.

And we, the said Chiefs, do, on behalf of our people and for ourselves, hereby ratify and confirm, and promise to ratify and confirm, whatever the said Government of the said Dominion may do or cause to be lawfully done in connection with the sale of and disposal of the said thirty-five acres and three roods of land.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, the said Chiefs, have set our hands and affixed our seals to this instrument in duplicate this eighth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Signed, sealed and delivered } Chief SAMPSON GREEN, [L.S.]
in presence of us, hav- } Chief ARCHIBALD CULBERTSON, [L.S.]
ing been first read and in- } WILLIAM GREEN, [L.S.]
terpreted before signing: } CONELIUS MARACLE, [L.S.]
MATTHEW HILL, Indian Agent, JOHN JOHNSTON, [L.S.]
SAMPSON GREEN, Interpreter,
WILLIAM PLUMMER, Commissioner.

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, }
COUNTY OF }
To Wit: }

Personally appeared before me, William Plummer, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province of Ontario, Commissioner of Indian Lands, and Chiefs Sampson Green and Archibald Culbertson, residents on the Indian reserve of the "Mohawk Indians" of the Bay of Quinté, in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings and Province aforesaid, Chiefs of the said Band of Indians.

And the said William Plummer for himself saith:
That the annexed release or surrender was assented to by a majority of the male members of the said Mohawk Band of Indians of the Bay of Quinté, of the full age of twenty-one years of age then present.

That such assent was given at a meeting or council of the said Band of Indians summoned for that purpose and according to their rules.

That he was present at such meeting or council and heard such assent given.

That he was duly authorized to attend such meeting or council by the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

That no Indian was present or voted at said council or meeting who was not a member of the said Band or interested in the land mentioned in the said release or surrender.

And the said Chiefs Sampson Green, Archibald Culbertson for themselves say:

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That the annexed release or surrender was assented to by them and a majority of the male members of the said Band of Indians of the full age of twenty-one years then present.

That such assent was given at a meeting or council of the said Band of Indians summoned for that purpose according to their rules, and held in the presence of the said William Plummer.

That no Indian was present or voted at such council or meeting who was not an habitual resident on the reserve of the said Band of Mohawk Indians of the Bay of Quinté, or interested in the land mentioned in the said release or surrender.

That they are Chiefs of the said Band of Mohawk Indians, and entitled to vote at said meeting or council.

Sworn before me by the deponents }
Archibald Culbertson, William }
Plummer and Sampson Geen, }
this ninth day of May, A.D. 1883. }

WM. PLUMMER,
SAMPSON GREEN,
ARCHIBALD CULBERTSON.

E. B. FRALICK,
Jr. J. C. H.

Recorded 4th September, 1883. }
Lib. 95, Folio 213. }

L. A. CATELLIER,
Dep. Registrar-General of Canada.

Completed by [Signature]

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, the undersigned Chief and Principal Men of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, resident on our reserve, in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, for and acting on behalf of the whole people of our said Band in council assembled, do hereby release, remise, surrender, quit claim and yield up unto Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, Her heirs and successors, all and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings, Province and Dominion aforesaid, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, and being composed of lot thirty-six and the west half of lot thirty-seven, in the first concession of the aforesaid Township of Tyendinaga, to have and to hold the same unto Her said Majesty the Queen,

Tyendinaga First Nations Territory

in trust, to lease the same to such person or persons and upon such terms as the Government of the Dominion of Canada may deem proper; and upon the further condition that all moneys received from the leasing thereof shall be applied in payment of the sum of two thousand dollars, and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, loaned by the Government of the Dominion of Canada to one William Powles, a member of the said Band of Indians, until the said sum and interest shall have been fully paid and satisfied, whereupon the said land shall revert to the said William Powles, the owner thereof.

And we, the Chief and Principal Men of the said Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, do, on behalf of our people and for ourselves, hereby ratify and confirm, and promise to ratify and confirm, whatever the said Government may do or cause to be lawfully done in connection with the leasing of the said lands.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have herunto set our hands and affixed our seals this twelfth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Signed, sealed and delivered }
in the presence of }
MATTHEW HILL, } Chief SAMPSON GREEN, [L.S.]
Indian Agent. } Chief CORNELIUS MARACLE, [L.S.]
Chief WILLIAM GREEN. [L.S.]

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, }
COUNTY OF HASTINGS. }
To Wit:

Personally appeared before me Matthew Hill, of the Township of Tyendinaga, in the Province of Ontario, Indian Agent, and Sampson Green, Chief of the said Band of Indians.

And the said Matthew Hill for himself saith:

That the annexed release or surrender was assented to by a majority of the male members of the said Band of Indians of the Tyendinaga Reserve of the full age of twenty-one years then present.

That such assent was given at a meeting or council of the said Band summoned for that purpose and according to their rules.

That he was present at such meeting or council and heard such assent given.

That he was duly authorized to attend such council or meeting by the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

That no Indian was present or voted at said council or meeting who was not a member of the Band or interested in the land mentioned in the said release or surrender.

And the said Sampson Green says:

That the annexed release or surrender was assented to by him and a majority of the male members of the said Band of Indians of the full age of twenty-one years then present.

That such assent was given at a meeting or council of the said Band of Indians summoned for that purpose, according to their rules, and held in the presence of the said Matthew Hill.

That no Indian was present or voted at such council or meeting who was not an habitual resident on the reserve of the said Band of Indians or interested in the land mentioned in the said release or surrender.

That he is a Chief of the said Band of Indians and entitled to vote at the said meeting or council.

Sworn before me by the above deponents }
Matthew Hill and Sampson Green, at }
the City of Belleville, in the County }
of Hastings, this 16th day of May, }
A. D. 1885.

MATTHEW HILL,
CHIEF SAMPSON GREEN.

E. B. FRALECK,
Jr. J. C. H.

Recorded 12th August, 1886. }
Lib. 106, Fol. 496. }
L. A. CATELLIER,
Dep. Registrar-General of Canada.

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2008)

land situate on the corner of Brant and Thomas streets, extended on the north side of Thomas street, being part of the east half of lot number thirty-seven in Concession A of the Mohawk Indian Reserve.

To have and to hold the same unto Her said Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever, in trust to sell the same to such person or persons and upon such terms as the Government of the Dominion of Canada may deem most conducive to our welfare and that of our people.

And upon the further condition that all moneys received from the sale thereof shall, after deducting the usual proportion for expenses of management, and also the sum of one thousand dollars to pay the Indian owner for the land and his improvements thereon, be placed to our credit, and the interest thereon paid to us and our descendants annually or semi-annually for ever.

And we, the said Chief and Principal Men of the said the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté do, on behalf of our people and for ourselves, hereby ratify and confirm, and promise to ratify and confirm, whatever the said Government may do or cause to be lawfully done in connection with the disposal of said land for High School purposes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this 17th day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Signed, sealed and delivered in }
the presence of }
MATTHEW HILL,
Indian Agent,
Chief SOLOMON LOFT.

Chief JACOB B. BRANT, [L.S.]
ISAAC POWLES, [L.S.]
ANDREW MARACLE, [L.S.]
JOHN P. BRANT, [L.S.]
SOLOMON LOFT, [L.S.]
SAMUEL LOUIS, [L.S.]
JONAH BRANT, [L.S.]
JOHN CLAUS, [L.S.]
DOUGLAS POWLES, [L.S.]
HENRY HILL. [L.S.]

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
PROV. OF ONTARIO, }
COUNTY OF HASTINGS, }
To Wit: }

Personally appeared before me Matthew Hill, of the Township of Tyendinaga, County of Hastings, in the Province of Ontario, Indian Agent, and Solomon Loft, of the same place, Chief of the said Band of Indians.

And the said Matthew Hill for himself saith:

That the annexed release or surrender was assented to by a majority of the male members of the said Band of Indians of the Mohawk Indian Reserve, on the Bay of Quinté, of the full age of twenty-one years then present.

That such assent was given at a meeting or council of the said Band summoned for that purpose and according to their rules.

That he was present at such meeting or council and heard such assent given.

That he was duly authorized to attend such council or meeting by the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

That no Indian was present or voted at said council or meeting who was not a member of the Band or interested in the land mentioned in the said release or surrender.

And the said Solomon Loft, Chief, says:

That the annexed release or surrender was assented to by myself and a majority of the male members of the said Band of Indians of the full age of twenty-one years then present.

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
H

No. 267.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, the undersigned Chief and Principal Men of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté resident on our reserve in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, for and acting on behalf of the whole people of our said Band in council assembled, do hereby release, remise, surrender, quit claim and yield up unto Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, Her heirs and successors forever, all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Deseronto, in the County of Hastings and Province of Ontario, containing by admeasurement three acres, be the same more or less, and being composed of three acres of

258

That such assent was given at a meeting or council of the said Band of Indians summoned for that purpose, according to their rules, and held in the presence of the said Agent and myself.

That no Indian was present or voted at such council or meeting who was not an habitual resident on the reserve of the said Band of Indians or interested in the land mentioned in the said release or surrender.

That he is a Chief of the said Band of Indians and entitled to vote at the said meeting or council.

Sworn before me by the two deponents }
Matthew Hill and Solomon Loft, at }
the Town of Deseronto, in the County }
of Hastings, this 22nd day of May, }
A.D. 1889.

MATTHEW HILL,
SOLOMON LOFT,
Chief.

E. B. FRALECK,
Judge of County of Hastings.

Recorded 25th June, 1889, }
Lib. 128, Fol. 447.

L. A. CATELLIER,
Dep. Registrar-General of Canada.

No. 268.

CANADA. }
TERRITORIES. }
Number 1322.
R. 6, Folio 224.

CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP.

Assiniboia Land Registration District.

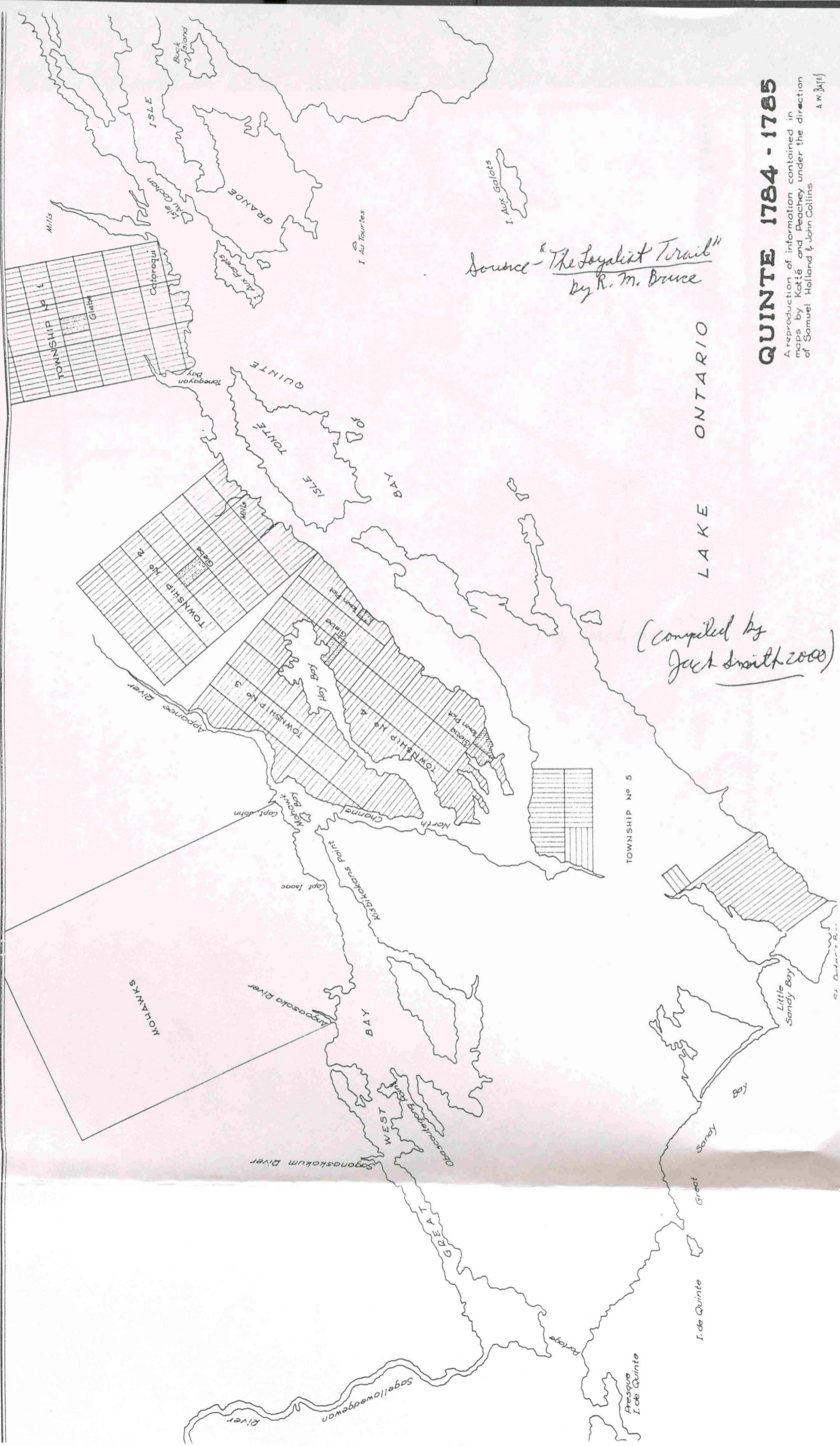
This is to certify that the Honourable the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs for the Dominion of Canada is now the owner of an estate in fee simple of and in the north half of section number twenty-eight (28), in township number seventeen (17), in range number twenty (20), west of the Second (2nd) Meridian, in the Provisional District of Assiniboia, in the North-West Territories of the Dominion of Canada, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty (320) acres of land, more or less, subject to the encumbrances, liens and interests notified by memorial underwritten or endorsed hereon, or which may hereafter be recorded in the Register of Title, and to the reservations contained in the grant thereof from the Crown.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal this fifteenth day of May, A.D. 1888.

GEO. A. MONTGOMERY, [L.S.]
Registrar, Assiniboia Land Registration District.

P. O. Address: Ottawa, Ont.

Sources - "Native Treaties and Surrenders from 1680 to 1902" (2 volumes)
in Catherin Library, Kingston, Ont.
(Compiled by Jack Smith 1900)
H



Source - "The Loyalist Trail"
by R. M. Bruce

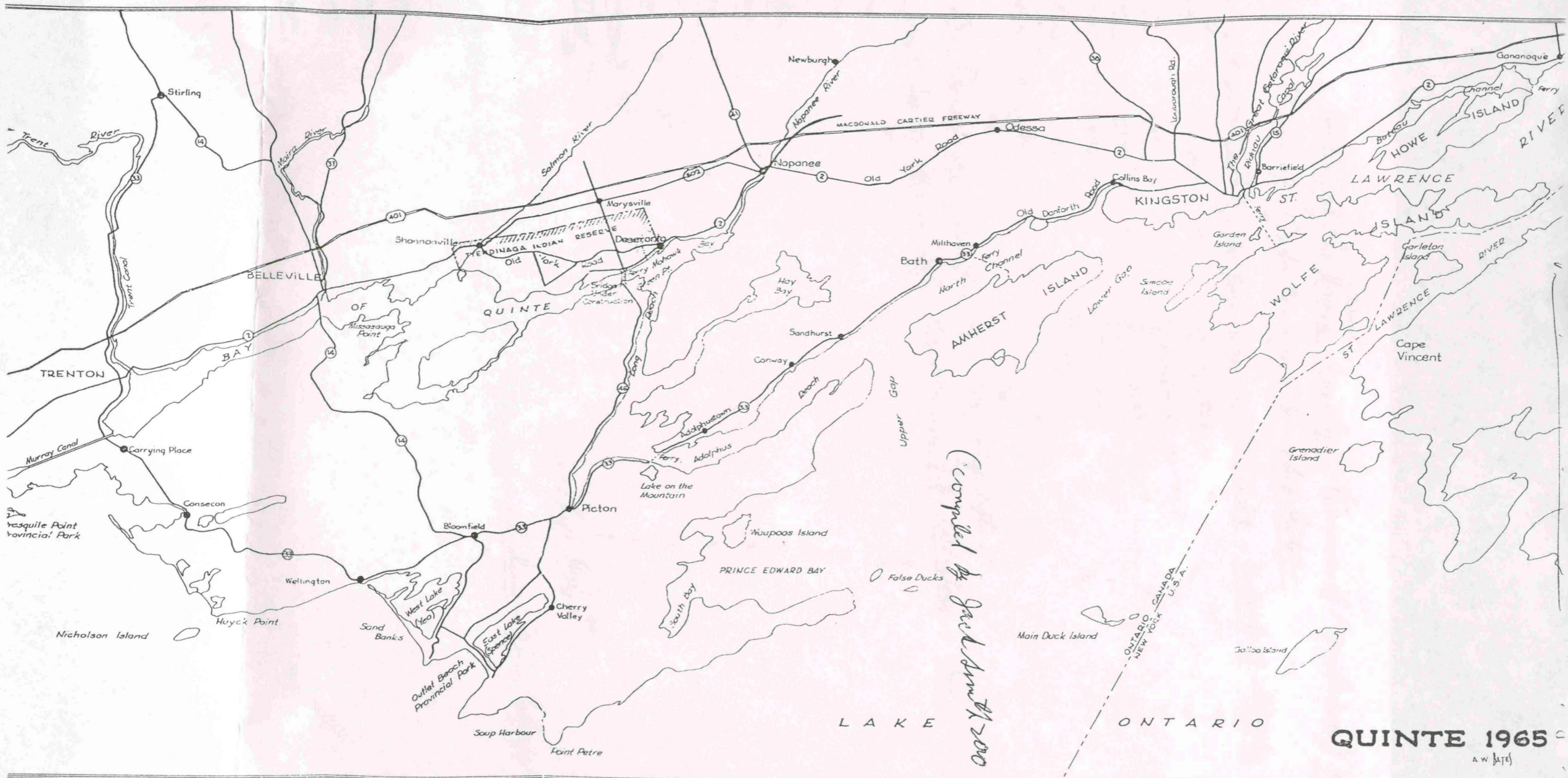
LAKE ONTARIO

(Compiled by
Jack Smith 2000)

QUINTE 1784 - 1785

A reproduction of information contained in maps by Kattis and Peachey under the direction of Samuel Holland & John Collins

A.M. [unclear]



QUINTE 1965
A.W. [initials]

History of the ^{Isaac} Brant Family (Census of Tyendinaga) Page 1

The 1961- Census of Tyendinaga Township lists:-

Name	Relationship	Age	Born	Place of Birth	Occupation	Notes
Isaac J. Brant	Head	48	15/mar/1852	Ont R	Farmer	Wife R
Melissa	wife	49	15/July/1851	"	"	R
Solomon	son	22	12/mar/1878	"	"	R
Eliza	daughter	16	7/Sept/1884	"	"	R
Colborne	son	12	27/nov/1888	"	"	R
Caroline	daughter	9	1/mar/1891	"	"	R
Osborn	son	7	10/Dec/1892	"	"	R

The 1891 Census of Tyendinaga Township lists:-

Name	Age	Born in	Parents Born in	Place of Birth	Occupation	Notes
Isaac Brant	36	Ont	Ont	England	laborer	married
Melissa	35	"	"	"	"	"
Isaac	15	"	"	"	"	"
John	13	"	"	"	"	"
Abraham	11	"	"	"	"	"
Solomon	9	"	"	"	"	"
Ellen	7	"	"	"	"	"
Sarah	5	"	"	"	"	"
Eliza	2	"	"	"	"	"
Colburn	1	"	"	"	"	"
Matthew	2	"	"	"	"	"

The 1881- Census of Tyendinaga Township lists:-

Name	Age	Born in	Place of Birth	Occupation	Notes
Isaac J. Brant	28	Ont	England	Indian Farm laborer	married
Melissa	28	"	"	"	"
Isaac	8	"	"	"	"
Sayarua	6	"	"	"	"
Abram	4	"	"	"	"
Solomon	2	"	"	"	"

History of the Brant Family

(Censuses of Tyendinaga)
Page 2

The 1871 - Census of Tyendinaga Township:-

① Isaac Brant - Age 19 - Born in Ontario - Ch of England - Indian - laborer - single

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The 1861 - Census of Tyendinaga Township lists:-

① Abraham Brant - Age 43 - Born in Ont. - Ch of Eng - Yeoman - married.

<u>Ellen</u>	"	"	47	"	"	"	single
<u>Mary</u>	"	"	17	"	"	"	-
<u>Joshua</u>	"	"	15	"	"	"	-
<u>Thomas</u>	"	"	11	"	"	"	-
<u>Isaac</u>	"	"	8	"	"	"	-
<u>Ellen Sewer</u>	"	"	7	"	"	"	-
<u>Michael Brant</u>	"	"	18	"	"	"	-
<u>Jacob Brant</u>	"	"	20	"	"	"	-

The 1851 - Census of Tyendinaga Township lists:-

~~① Peter P. Brant - Age 26
Peggy P. " " 25
Isaac " " 5
Hannah " " 3~~

The 1851 - Census of Tyendinaga Township lists:-

① Abram Brant - Age 36 - Born in Ont.

<u>Mrs</u>	"	"	37	"
<u>Michell</u>	"	"	14	"
<u>Mary</u>	"	"	8	"
<u>Joshua</u>	"	"	5	"
<u>Susan</u>	"	"	6	"
<u>Thomas</u>	"	"	2	"

61
5 1851
 36
 15

Family Tree

1. Abraham Brant born c 1815
2. Isaac Brant " c 1852
3. Colborne Brant " 1888

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)
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History of the Brant Family

The 1871 - Index of Census

Census Page 3
Findings

for HASTINGS - PRINCE EDWARD

19

SURNAME	NAME1	NAME2	STRAY	SEX	AGE	BIRTHPL	RELIGION	ORIGIN	OCCUP	DIST	SUB_DIST	DIV	PAGE
BRANDEN	HENRY				43	GERMANY	LU	GERMAN	F	062	F	1	7
BRANDENBURG	AUGUSTUS				31	GERMANY	CE	GERMAN	LAB	060	B	1	53
BRANDON	THOMAS				65	IRELAND	WM	IRISH	F	061	C	1	47
BRANDON	WILLIAM				26	0	WM	IRISH	F	061	C	1	48
BRANSCOMB	ARTHUR				47	0	WM	ENGLISH	F	059	D	1	30
BRANSCOMB	HENRY				40	0	EM	ENGLISH	FARMER	059	F	1	64
BRANSCOMB	THOMAS				22	0	QU	ENGLISH	F	059	D	3	21
BRANSCOMB	WILLIAM				50	0	QU	ENGLISH	F	059	D	3	20
BRANSCOMB	WILLIAM				50	0	QU	ENGLISH	F	059	D	1	20
BRANSCOMBE	CONRAD				55	N BRUNSWICK	QU	SCOTCH	F	059	D	2	39
BRANSCOMBE	HENRY				32	0	WM	ENGLISH	DENTIST	059	E	1	12
BRANSCOMBE	JOHN				66	0	QU	ENGLISH	F	059	D	2	42
BRANSCOMBE	NATHAN				36	0	QU	GERMAN	F	059	D	3	36
BRANSCOMBE	NATHANIEL			1	36	0	QU	GERMAN	F	059	D	1	36
BRANSCOMBE	NATHANIEL				30	0	WM	GERMAN	LAB	059	D	2	66
BRANSCOMBE	REUBAN				39	0	QU	ENGLISH	F	059	D	2	42
BRANT	ABRAHAM				30	0	CE	INDIAN	LABOURER	061	B	1	137
BRANT	BRANT				31	0	CE	INDIAN	LABOURER	061	B	1	141
BRANT	CATHORINE		2	1	1	0	CE			061	B	1	D
BRANT	CHRISTEEN		1	1	16	ONT	CE	INDIAN		061	B	1	68
BRANT	CHRISTIAN		1		55	0	CE	INDIAN		061	B	1	140
BRANT	DAVID				24	ONT	CE	INDIAN	LABOURER	061	B	1	47
BRANT	HENERY				26	0	CE	INDIAN		061	B	1	124
BRANT	ISAAC				44	ONT	CE	INDIAN	LABOURER	061	B	1	46
BRANT	ISAAC		1		19	0	CE	INDIAN	LAB	061	B	1	151
BRANT	JACOB				35	ONT	CE	INDIAN	LABOURER	061	B	1	48
BRANT	JACOB				21	0	CE	INDIAN	FARMER	061	B	1	137
BRANT	JAMES				56	ONT	CE	INDIAN	FARMER	061	B	1	46
BRANT	JAMES				36	0	CE	INDIAN	FARMER	061	B	1	121
BRANT	JAMES		1		10	ONT	CE	INDIAN		061	B	1	55
BRANT	JOHN		1		19	0	CE	INDIAN	LAB	061	B	1	116
BRANT	JOHN		1		20	0	CE	INDIAN		061	B	1	141
BRANT	JOHN	H			59	0	CE	INDIAN	F	061	B	1	129
BRANT	JOSEPH				47	0	CE	INDIAN	F	061	B	1	106
BRANT	JOSHUA				25	0	CE	INDIAN	LABOURER	061	B	1	129
BRANT	MARGARET		1	1	60	0	CE	INDIAN		061	B	1	142
BRANT	MARY		1	1	72	US	WM	IRISH		060	C	3	4
BRANT	MARY			1	43	0	CE	SCOTCH		061	B	1	93
BRANT	MICHAEL				27	ONT	CE	INDIAN	LABOURER	061	B	1	60
BRANT	MILOW		1		10	0	CE	INDIAN		061	B	1	110
BRANT	PETER				27	ONT	CE	INDIAN	FARMER	061	B	1	46
BRANT	PETER				89	0	CE	INDIAN		061	B	1	93
BRANT	PETER				25	0	CE	INDIAN	LAB	061	B	1	148
BRANT	PETER				47	ONT	CE	INDIAN		061	B	1	71
BRANT	WILLIAM				40	ONT	CE	INDIAN	LABOURER	061	B	1	45
BRASON	JOSEPH				29	0	WM	ENGLISH	FARMER	059	F	2	51
BRATOU	CLARK		1		21	0	WM	ENGLISH	HARNESSEMAKER	060	C	3	13
BRAUGH	ROBERT		1		28	QUEBEC	RC	FRENCH	LAB	061	B	1	107
BRAWNDRIC	JOHN				38	IRELAND	RC	IRISH	LAB	061	A	1	64
BROSHAW	PHEBE		1	1	15	0	WM	GERMAN		060	A	2	51
BREADY	RICHARD				50	IRELAND	BC	IRISH	F	061	C	3	65
BREACKENRIDGE	CHARLES				27	0	WM	IRISH	F	062	D	1	3
BREACKENRIDGE	JAMES				74	ONTARIO	CE	IRISH	SCHOOL TEACHER	062	C	2	57
BREACKENRIDGE	MARTHA		2	1	23	0	WM			062	D	1	D
BREACKILL	H	ROBERT			38	ENGLAND	CE	ENGLISH	BOOKKEEPER	060	C	1	51
BREAKINRIDGE	MARY			1	79	IRELAND	CE	IRISH		060	C	4	129
BREANEH	JOHN				36	IRELAND	RC	IRISH	FARMER	061	B	3	64
BREAUGH	JACOB				32	0	RC	FRENCH	TEAMSTER	061	B	1	76
BREAUGH	MICHAEL				29	0	RC	FRENCH	F	061	B	1	143
BRECKENRIDGE	EDWIN		1		25	0	WM	IRISH	LABOURER	059	G	2	31
BREEN	JOHANNA		1	1	21	IRELAND	RC	IRISH		062	G	1	8
BREEN	JOHN				44	IRELAND	RC	IRISH	LABOURER	060	A	1	77
BREEN	MICHAEL		2		11	ONT				060	A	1	D
BREEN	THOMAS		1		65	IRELAND	RC	IRISH	F	062	G	1	8
BREESO	JOHN				38	0	CE	ENGLISH	F	061	A	1	7
BREMIT	LISDORE				67	QUEBEC	RC	FRENCH	LAB	060	C	4	118
BRENAN	JAMES		1		55	SCOTLAND	RC	SCOTCH	WEAVER	061	B	3	65
BRENAN	MICHAEL				48	0	RC	IRISH	FARMER	061	B	3	2
BRENAN	MICHAEL				50	IRELAND	RC	IRISH	FARM LABOURER	060	A	1	82
BRENNAN	CATHERINE		1	1	48	IRELAND	RC	IRISH		060	C	2	22
BRENNAN	CATHERINE		1	1	50	IRELAND	RC	IRISH		060	C	4	73
BRENNAN	DANIEL				62	IRELAND	RC	IRISH	F	061	C	1	45
BRENNAN	DAVID				37	IRELAND	RC	IRISH		060	C	3	36
BRENNAN	DENIS				42	IRELAND	RC	IRISH	CARPENTER	062	A	1	27
BRENNAN	DENNIS				30	0	RC	IRISH	HOTELKEEPER	060	A	2	75
BRENNAN	JOHN				33	IRELAND	RC	IRISH	LAB	060	C	4	23
BRENNAN	JOHN		1		9	0	RC	IRISH		061	C	1	45
BRENNAN	JOHN				32	IRELAND	RC	IRISH	PRIEST	059	B		26
BRENNAN	JOSEPH				41	0	RC	IRISH	CHEESEMAKER	061	B	2	61
BRENNAN	MARY		1	1	26	0	RC	IRISH		060	C	1	97
BRENNAN	TIMOTHY		1		8	0	RC	IRISH		061	C	1	45

TOWNSHIP
TYENDINAGA

Belleville
TYENDINAGA

(Compiled by Jack Smith 2000)

#1929

prepared May 10 1998 by: (date)

NOV 03 1998

NAME L. Cheryl Carnrike
ADDRESS RR#1 Conseccon
Ont. KOK-170

BALDWIN(2) CONT.

Mrs. Cheryl Carnrike
RR #1
Conseccon, Ont.
KOK 170

Peter Edward Baldwin

8 (Father of 4)
b 1871
w Richmond Twp Ont
d May 21 1951
w Belleville, Ont.

Maude May (Ladrie) Beau

9 (Mother of 4)
b May 14 1881
w
d Mar 7 1916
w Deseronto

C. Edward Baldwin

4 (Father of 2)
b June 4 1904
w unknown
d Sept 25 1971
w Picton Ont
m Oct 5 1927
w Picton, Ont

V. Everett Baldwin

2 (Father of 1)
b Jan 26 1931
w Hawell Twp. Ont.
d
w
m Oct 21 1950
w Picton Ont

John A. Brant

10 (Father of 5)
b Nov 29 1881
d Oct 22 1938

Aldora V. Brant

5 (Mother of 2)
b Oct 6 1910
w Hastings County Ont
d Dec 22 1983
w Kingston, Ont.

Gertha Lewis

11 (Mother of 5)
b July 30 1899
w
d Feb 16 1947

L. Cheryl E. Baldwin

b Aug 10 1953
w Picton Ont
m June 5 1971
w M. Doug Carnrike
(name of spouse)

George Bristow

b 12 (Father of 6)
w England
d Oct 29 1912
w Mere, Wilts. England

George J. Bristow

b 6 (Father of 3) Sept 3 1910
w England
d Dec 6 1965
w Ameliasburg Twp Ont
m Jan 21 1938
w Trenton. Ont.

Harriett (Sutter)

13 (Mother of 6)
b
w England
d April 1911
w Mere, Wilts. England

Lerna May Bristow

3 (Mother of 1)
b Sept 15 1936
w Stockdale Ont
d
w

Fred Hall

14 (Father of 7)
b May 9 1884
w England
d Jan 23 1948
w Stockdale, Ont. Canada
m Feb 6
w Stockdale Ont

Lily E. Hall

7 (Mother of 3)
b April 20 1915
w Stockdale Ont
d Dec 3 1986
w Belleville, Ont

Rosa Walt

15 (Mother of 7)
b Mar. 6 1889
w Limerick Twp Ont
d May 11 1941
w Stockdale. Ont

b=date born
d=date died
m=date married
w=where

OTHER EARLIER SURNAMERS IN MY PEDIGREE INCLUDE:

Lervely, Lewis Ladrie
Davidson Deline