



Kanehsata'kehró:non Warriors

In the War of 1812

Educator's Resource Guide

War of 1812 - Military General Service Medal, Fort Detroit Bar and Commemorative Banner¹



The Government of Canada is drawing on tradition to commemorate the contributions of Aboriginal peoples in the War of 1812. At the end of the war, military banners and medals were presented to Aboriginal peoples who had fought alongside British forces. The banners were awarded by the British Army and the medals, known as the **King George III War of 1812 Indian Peace Medals**, were issued by the government as symbolic acts of gratitude and recognition to the Crown's Aboriginal allies. In order to strengthen the recognition of Aboriginal efforts, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada has developed commemorative War of 1812 medals based on the original medal design. These commemorative medals were presented to 48 Indigenous communities with a heritage linked to the War of 1812. This National Recognition Ceremony took place on October 25th, 2012, at Rideau Hall.

Kanehsatà:ke was so honoured.

Canadian Forces War Of 1812 commemorative banner, public domain²

King George III Indian Peace Medals, 1814³



¹ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, 2014 <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca>

² Ottawa, Ontario Approval of a Flag, October 20, 2010, Vol. VI, p. 72

³ www.stacksarchive.com

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Dedicated to our Kanien'kehá:ka Ancestors

Our sincere gratitude goes to Mohawk Council of Kanehsatà:ke **Chiefs Victor Bonspille and Patricia Meilleur** for trusting that we could complete the tasks at hand.

To **Eric Pouliot** for providing the foundation of this project through his research.

To the following creative hands of **Celine Gaspe, William Gareau, Tiohenta McComber, Ellen Gabriel, John Cree** – we owe you so much for all your beautiful contributions!

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Last, but not least, we thank **Canadian Heritage** for their support and understanding. Thank you for the experience.

Niawen.

Kanerahtén:hawi Hilda Nicholas & Katsi'tsén:hawe Linda Cree



“Funded by the Government of Canada.”

« *Financé par le gouvernement du Canada.* »

INTRODUCTION TO THE RESEARCH

For the present research, archives from the historical period between 1786 to 1851 were analyzed in order to get a glimpse about Warriors from Kanehsatà: ke who took part in the conflicts, since most historians previously associated them with Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) militias.

Of course, not only Mohawks took part in the militia associated to the British Crown against the United States in Lower-Canada, but many other Indigenous sovereign Nations such as the Algonkins of Ottawa and St-Maurice, and the Abenakis of St-François-du-Lac and Becancour were involved as voluntaries as well. They were supervised by a hundred officers from both Canada's who acted as agents, and interpreters. Indigenous warriors had to wear a proper uniform in order to avoid being mistaken for Indigenous Nations fighting on the USA side.

The « Corps of Savages» as it was depicted, was created by the Superintendent and inspector general Sir John Johnson and the Superintendant, Louis de Salaberry.

Several sub-units were created such as: the Iroquois of Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), the Iroquois of St-Regis (Akwesasne), the Iroquois of Kanehsatà:ke, the Nipissing and Algonkins of Kanehsatà:ke (also known as the Lake of Two Mountains), and the Abenakis of St-François. Indigenous warriors from Lower-Canada took part in: Queenston, October 13 1812, Odeltown, August 19 1812, Chateaugay, October 26 1813 and Beaver Dams, June 24 1813.

The North American Indigenous warriors and British soldiers who fought on the British side during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars period (1793-1815), had to wait until 1848 before they finally received campaign medals. So to recognize the essential participation of Indigenous peoples in defence of their homelands in Canada during the 1812 war, the Canadian government gave commemoratives banners and medals to 48 Native and Métis communities, which will be the main subject considered in this study by Eric Pouliot-Thisdale of Kanehsatà: ke.⁴

Many military archives, including those from Library and Archives Canada hold important research on the Indigenous Warriors of 1812 who became claimants of lands and of financial compensation; unfortunately without much mention concerning their contributions or their names, making it speculative to a certain extent to associate individuals to specific Indigenous communities. The only available register discovered through the last resource provides lists of Warrior names through distinct military conflicts dates. Important research occurred all across Canada and the United States concerning the 1812 War and its participants, which revealed the

⁴ Research study funded by the Kanehsatà:ke Mohawk Language Custodian Association, 2014.

importance of participants from Kanehsatà: ke, obtained through military archives, censuses and parish registers.

This document is the result of extensive research of 1600 pages of register transcriptions in order to get a glimpse about the “Oka” Mission’s Warriors. However, a great deal more research needs to be done and shared. Many other discoveries were made through this research concerning social, spiritual and family features, which eventually will need to be shared.

Eric Pouliot, 2014

What is in This Resource Guide?

The research study was gratefully conducted by **Eric Pouliot** who provided valuable information and identification of the Kanehsatà:ke warriors who participated in the Wars of 1812. For the first time, our community has names of these heroic men.

As an Educator's Resource Guide, it is first suggested that the teacher review the video "The War of 1812," that is available on line. The Mohawk Language Custodian Association has also ordered the DVD and a supporting book that contains several lesson plans that can be easily adapted to any grade level and subject area. View The War of 1812 - Video -

<http://video.pbs.org/video/2089393539/>

This document provides additional resources and web links for additional ideas on activities to use in the classroom.

The Mohawk Language Custodian Association were also tasked with creating a life sized model of a Kanien'kehá:ka warrior from the War of 1812. We encourage all our educators, our community and the general public to pay a visit to our Kanehsatà:ke warrior, who we have named "**Kanehwa'tí:ron,**" a real life-size warrior from the Wars of 1812.

MCLA is proud of the contributions made to bring Kanehwa'tí:ron visually to life.

Kanehsatà:ke⁵ – Our History from the Beginning

War and Peace

Our earliest history tells us that before the Kanatien⁶ came to Turtle Island, there were many wars among the Onkwehón:we.

...The people were in the process of destroying themselves and each other when, one day, a stranger came among them carrying with him a message of peace. This messenger reminded the people of the ways in which they were intended to live. He offered them the condolence and in so doing removed the burden of grief and anger which weighed on their hearts and clouded their minds.

This stranger was Tekanawita, the Peacemaker and he helped the people come together as one mind. They formed the Great League of Peace – the Kaianere'kó:wa – and along with their brothers of the O'nientehá:ka (People of the Standing Stone – Oneidas), Ononta'kehá:ka (People of the Hill – Onondagas), Kaionkehá:ka (People of the Great Pipe – Cayugas) and the Shenekehá:ka (People of the Great Mountain- Senecas) nations, the people, with Tekanawita's help, created a mechanism for peace. As a united people, these nations became known as Rotinonhseshá:ka, or the people of the Longhouse.

Before Tekanawita made his way into the first village of Kanien'kehá:ks to bring tidings of peace he came to a small lodge made of bark. This lodge was right next to a path warriors used when they went out to their fighting expeditions.

In this lodge, there lived a woman and she took it upon herself to feed and comfort these men. With great enthusiasm, she listened to their stories of war and destruction. She would refuse food to no one. As Tekanawita approached she prepared some food for him and greeted him. Now Tekanawita shared his vision with her and asked her to encourage those warriors no more. She saw that this great peace was a good thing.

Tiekonhsá: se was the name she became known by. This means “New Face” because she was the first to accept Tekanawí:ta's news and the people call her “Mother of all the Nations.”

Kaianere'kó:wa united the Onkwehón:we and gave them the means to maintain and promote peace. ..

At The Woods' Edge: An Anthology of the History of the People of Kanehsatà:ke,

Katlatont Gabriel-Doxtater and Kawanatatie Van Den Hende (1995), 6-8.

⁵ Gabriel-Doxtater, B.K., Van Den Hende, A. (1995). *At The Woods' Edge: An Anthology of the History of the People of Kanehsatà:ke*. Kanehsatà:ke Education Centre.

⁶ Kanatien meaning “They sit in our village” or squatters.

Kaianere'kó:wa is known as the Great Peace, the Great Law or the Great Binding Peace. In 1997, Barbara A. Mann and Jerry L. Fields researched the date that the Great Law was founded at Ganondagan, near present-day Victor, New York on **August 31, 1142.**⁷

It is rare enough when archeology and oral tradition agree. But when archeology, oral tradition, historical records and astronomical science all point to the same date, August 31, 1142, a significant mass of evidence is before us.

In view of the facts and arguments marshaled in this paper, we respectfully submit that the founding of the League of the Haudenosaunee is shown to have occurred just as the corn was being gathered, on the pleasant afternoon of August 31st in the year 1142 of the Common Era.

A Sign in the Sky: Dating the League of the Haudenosaunee

Barbara A. Mann and Jerry L. Fields (1997).

There are many reasons why the Rotinohseshá:ka fought either with the British or the American colonizing armies. Rotinohseshá:ka held many meetings with both colonial governments and stated their position - that the Confederacy wished to remain neutral but threats to their traditional homeland territories drew Onkwehón:we nations into their wars.

We...shall now prepare to defend ourselves against the common enemy. It is true we have friends on the other side, [British and their allies] but we are exposed to the blow as well as you are, and must prepare to meet it.

We know of no other way to preserve peace but to rise from our seats and defend our own firesides, our wives and our children.

Seneca War Chief, known as "Little Billy."

Quoted in The Iroquois in the War of 1812, Carl Benn (1998).

⁷ On September 26, 1988, the United States' 100th Congress passed Resolution 331 formally acknowledged the contribution of the Iroquois Confederacy ...to the development of the United States Constitution...to reaffirm the continuing government-to-government relationship...George Washington and Benjamin Franklin ...greatly admired the concepts of ...the Iroquois Confederacy...and was influenced by the political system developed by the Iroquois Confederacy as...many of the democratic principles which were incorporated into the [U.S.] Constitution itself.

Kanien'keha:ka Warriors – Before Colonization

In ancient times, the warriors or men of the nation were acknowledged as “oien'kónh:ton” meaning “hanging tobacco.” The women of the nation were acknowledged as “wa'kón:nih” meaning “I made.”⁸

Kanien'keha:ka warriors were trained from a young age to defend their villages and their territories. They were also trained to be skilled hunters and fishermen to provide food for their clan families. They ran great distances to deliver important messages as “runners” between villages and to trade with other Indigenous peoples.

The same skills and knowledge that young Kanien'keha:ka boys learned as runners, hunters and fishermen were also essential skills for a warrior. They learned to move quickly and quietly through the forests and how and where to navigate the many rivers and lakes. They learned how to camouflage themselves, blending in with their surroundings.

...the Indians are superior to us in the woods; it is their natural element... guide them to the secret recesses of a deep wood, either for safety, or the purpose of ambush. As they pay little attention to the rising or setting sun, it at first surprised me, by what method they travel from place to place, ... but this they soon explained, by assuring me, that they had not the least difficulty in going from one spot to another, being governed by the moss on the trees, which always remains on the north side, but on the south it wastes and decays: they remark also, that the branches are larger, and the leaves more luxuriant on the south than on the north side of the tree.

The most enlightened part of mankind, I am persuaded, cannot be more exact in their mode of judging, nor more attentive to the works of nature.

John Long, *Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader* (1791), quoted in 7 Generations, Kahnawake Survival School, Social Studies Textbook Series, Appendix, pp. 27-28.

While the women of their nation cared for the children and the home, planted and maintained the corn, beans, squash tobacco, orchards, and other edible plants, the men cleared the land for the hundreds of acres for their community gardens, and built their longhouses. Known as the “People of the Flint,” they made axes, tomahawks, arrow points, spears and knife blades from the flint or other hard stone such as obsidian.

⁸ Horatio Hale. Ancient Rites of the Condoling Council.

Flint Arrowheads



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The Okwehon:we were very respectful of nature and never wasted any part of the animal. Hides, (animal brains were used for tanning and softening the hides), fur, feathers, bones, sinew, teeth, claws were all used in creating clothing, tools and ornaments. The Onkwehón:we hunted buffalo, bear, deer, elk, moose, beaver, rabbit, fish (skins), weasel, muskrat, wildcats, otter, ermine, and snakeskin.

With the arrival of the European colonizers, many things changed for the Onkwehón:we. The biggest threat to the survival of the Onkwehón:we were the wars they brought, as they fought for control and ownership of the traditional homelands of the Indigenous peoples.

While there were many wars fought prior to the battles of 1812, this paper will look at the Battles of 1812 since they were seen as important in the struggle for supremacy over the traditional homelands and Indigenous peoples of Turtle Island.

It will focus on the role that the Onkwehón:we played in determining the outcome of the many battles between Britain and its former British subjects – those who broke away and then called themselves Americans.

It is the story of the Kanien'kehá:ka warriors of Kanehsatake.

⁹ New York State Museum. <http://collections.nysm.nysed.gov/projectilepoints/types/clovis.html>

The Battles of 1812

An Overview

The **War of 1812** lasted for two-and-a-half years between the colonizers on Indigenous homelands in North America but our lands were claimed by the United States, France and Great Britain. Considered by the United States as a righteous war, it was often seen by many authors as a continuation of the Napoleonic Wars. The United States declared war in 1812 for reasons including trade restrictions brought by the British war with France, the impressments¹⁰ of American merchant sailors into the Royal Navy, British support of Indigenous sovereign nations against American expansion, and the potential threat of American interests in annexing British North American territory (Lower and Upper Canada), which was denied to them when their Revolutionary War against Britain ended.

The war occurred in main themes: warships and merchants of each side attacking each other, and the British blockade of the Atlantic coast of the United States that lead to attacks on a regular basis. Then, naval battles occurred on the American–Canadian frontiers, along the Great Lakes, the Saint Lawrence River and the northern point of Lake Champlain. The same occurred in southern US as far as New Orleans, with the US losing the battle against Britain

Involved already in Europe fighting the Napoleonic Wars, the British had to keep using a strong strategy in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada against American invasions, adding challenges in their quest to claim the North American territories known as Canada. One of these challenges was trying to convince Indigenous nations to fight with them. Indigenous warriors played a decisive role in winning the many battles that they fought.

The U.S. took control on Lake Erie in 1813, and parts of western Ontario, thus ending the prospect of an independent Indigenous confederacy in the Midwest as temporarily sponsored by the British. On April 6 1814 with the decreasing of Napoleon's reign, the British were able to plan strategic attacks. In September 1814, the British took control of eastern Maine, parts of Michigan and Wisconsin, with the collaboration of their Indigenous allies during this period of war. The British won the Battle of Bladensburg in August 1814 giving them the opportunity to make a coup¹¹ and take control of Washington, D.C, abandoned by then by the U.S. military and government officials, but this occupation did not last long.

An American victory occurred in September 1814 at the Battle of Plattsburgh, which slowed the process of a British invasion of New York. This brought on pressure from merchants on the

¹⁰ To force men to serve in an army or navy against their will.

¹¹ The sudden violent overthrow of a government and seizure of political power, especially by the military.

British government, which motivated British diplomats to drop their demands for an independent Indigenous territory. However, the colonizers were claiming Indigenous territories that were already occupied by the Onkwehón:we.

In Lower-Canada, it was the Battle of Chateauguy on October 26 1814 that brought an end to war in these respective territories. Both sides agreed to a peace that restored the territories claimed by the colonizers before the war began and, ended with a peace treaty in January 1815. Sadly, the real losers were the Indigenous nations who lost millions of acres of their traditional territories in North America.



Map of Land Operations 1812-1814, From Voltigeurs of Quebec's website¹²

¹² Map of Land Operations 1812-1814, From Voltigeurs of Quebec's website

Dominique Ducharme, the Captain of the Indian Department & the Warriors



From Bibliothèque et archives nationales du Québec¹³

Most of the historical record of the battles of 1812 have been written by Europeans who colonized North America. As such, a true and factual account of the full participation of the Kanien'kehá:ka has proven very difficult.

Ducharme did record the events that he participated in as well as the details of the Warriors under his command.

Prior to his participation in the wars of 1812, Ducharme was following his father's footsteps, by engaging in the fur trade for about 15 years; he eventually learned several Indigenous languages.

On June 26 1810, Dominique Ducharme married Agathe Delorimier, the daughter of Claude-Nicolas-Guillaume de Lorimier, resident Indian agent at Caughnawaga (Kahnawake).

Another officer for the British Army was Claude-Nicolas-Guillaume de Lorimier (1744 –1825), a businessman and political figure in Lower Canada. Known as Guillaume, Chevalier de Lorimier, Major de Lorimier - the Kanien'kehá:ka gave him the name - Tiohatekon.¹⁴

¹³ A.J. Rice, Laprés & Laverge, Dominique Ducharme, 0002747559, at Bibliothèque et archives nationales du Québec

¹⁴ Meaning of his name is unknown.

In 1783, after his service as the leading officers of "British Indian" warriors, during the American Revolution, de Lorimier married a Mohawk woman, Marie-Louise Kellek-Schuyler who passed away in 1790. In 1793, Lorimier remarried to Marie-Madeleine-Claire, the daughter of seigneur Joseph Brassard Deschenaux, of European descent.

In 1801, Claude re-married a third time, to another Mohawk woman from Kahnawake - Anne Skaouennetsi (also known as McGregor or Gregory).

De Lorimier then served as resident captain for the Iroquois forces at Caughnawaga during the War of 1812 and fought at the Battle of Chateauguay along with Dominique Ducharme his son-in-law. Lorimier was named deputy superintendent of the Embodied Indian Warriors in 1814. He died in Kahnawake in 1825.

Since Ducharme fought with many of the Kanien'kehá:ka warriors in several battles, his military history is briefly included here:

- **July 21 1812**, after war broke out with the United States, Ducharme was commissioned lieutenant in the Pointe-Claire Battalion of Militia from July, 12 to November 3rd 1812.¹⁵
- **May 1813** he was ordered to the Niagara frontier, in command of a party organized with Six Nations Indians from Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes (Kanehsatà:ke) and Saint-Regis (Akwesasne), often referred to as the "Caughnawaga Indians."
- William Hamilton Merritt's Provincial Dragoons, Fitzgibbon's Bloody Boys, John Norton's Kanien'kehá:ka and Kanien'kehá:ka warriors under the command of Captain Dominique Ducharme were then patrolling the countryside in quest of marauders.
- **June 23, 1813**, Ducharme and the Kanien'kehá:ka warriors attacked a boat on the *Niagara*, killing 4 American soldiers, wounding 7 more, and escaped back to Canada through the forest. Later, at around 11:00 pm, some patrols were dispatched to check the area. The men were ordered to sleep on their arms.
- Then, around midnight, two Kanien'kehá:ka warriors who attacked the ship arrived at the camp. One had been shot and either killed or taken prisoner; the other escaped to warn Ducharme and his superiors of the American advance. The *Beaver Dams Battle* occurred from that very moment.

¹⁵ Dictionary of Canadian Biography, (www.biographi.ca/). For more detail

- **June 24 1813** Ducharme's Kanien'kehá:ka warriors located the American forces of some 500 men after *Laura Secord* informed Lieutenant James FitzGibbon of a planned American attack at **Beaver Dams**.¹⁶ Ducharme reported to FitzGibbon with 300 Warriors, joined later by about 100 Kanien'kehá:ka Warriors under Captain William Johnson Kerr who attacked the Americans from behind in the woods. After about three hours of fighting the American troops were terrified by the war whoops issuing from the woods, thinking that they were surrounded by a lot more than 400-500 warriors.
- According to Ducharme's later account, supported by FitzGibbon, it was his Kanien'kehá:ka Warriors, and not Kerr's Kanien'kehá:ka neither Fitzgibbon's, who made them gain the victory and harass the Americans.¹⁷

MAY 1813

NIAGARA PENINSULA

The United States launched a new offensive into Upper Canada early in 1813, and in May, the Americans took the capital of York, Fort George, and maintained a presence at the Niagara Peninsula. Then, in a letter from May 26, to Colonel William Claus from Sir John Johnson reinforcement needed the Indian warrior corps was organized on September 1812, commanded by Captain Dominique Ducharme, being sent from Lower Canada was described as below:

"all the Indians I can spare, with six officers, to Sir George, so that I think he will have about three hundred either to attack or defend."

From Ducharme's personal account:

*"On the 26th day of May, 1813, I was ordered by Sir John Johnson to set out from Lachine at the head of a body of 340 Indians namely: 160 from Sault St. Louis [emphasis added], **120 from the Lake of Two Mountains** and 60 from St. Regis. I was accompanied by Lieutenants J. B. DeLorimier, Geodeon G. Gaucher, Louis Langlade, Evangeliste St. Germain and Isaac Leclair."*¹

¹⁶ Ibid 6

¹⁷ Ibid 6

JUNE 24, 1813

BATTLE OF BEAVER DAMS



General view of the Battle of Beaver Dams, showing the plaque, 1989.
Parks Canada Agency / Agence Parcs Canada, 1989.¹⁸

Historians have noted that there were about 180 warriors from Kahnawake, Kanehsatà:ke and possibly others¹⁹ under Ducharme, who was joined by Captain William Kerr, John Brant and 100 additional Warriors from the Six Nations - once again the British faced the American forces for control over the Niagara Peninsula. The British forces were approximately 2000 while the United States forces were about 6,000 who were continually harassed by the militias and Warriors under British command.

On 24 June, Laura Secord informed Lieutenant James FitzGibbon of the planned American attack on the post at Beaver Dams. Ducharme's scouts and Warriors located the American force of about 500 men, and he then reported its position to FitzGibbon and 300 Warriors, and to

¹⁸ General view of the Battle of Beaver Dams, showing the plaque, 1989. Parks Canada Agency, 1989.

¹⁹ Benn (1998) notes the presence of the Seven Nations at Beaver Dam.

Author Jason Ridler²⁰ further noted the following:

A party of 300 Caughnawaga and the **Lake of Two Mountains (Kanehsatà:ke)** attacked the Americans from the rear along an enclosed, wooded section of the trail near Beaver Dams [Thorold, Ont]. They were soon joined by 100 Mohawk warriors led by Captain William Kerr.

After three hours of firing at shadows, the American forces were ready to surrender, but feared what the Indigenous soldiers might do to them as prisoners. FitzGibbon arrived with 50 soldiers of his own 49th Regiment. According to FitzGibbon, he was able to begin the process of surrender in part because of the terror the Indigenous soldiers had instilled in the Americans, and in part because he had persuaded Boerstler that his own force of fewer than 50 regulars was simply the vanguard of a larger British contingent lurking behind the trees and that, if the fighting continued, it might be impossible to control the savagery of the warriors. Still, it was only when Major P.W. De Haren of the 104th Regiment arrived with large reinforcements that a surrender was formally reached, and by De Haren himself. When the dust settled, five Indigenous chiefs and warriors were said to have been killed, and 20-25 wounded. The Americans suffered 25 dead and 50 injured, including the commander, Boerstler.

Along with their defeat at Stoney Creek three weeks earlier, the Battle of Beaver Dams left the Americans convinced that they could not safely venture from the protected confines of Fort George, and it led directly to the dismissal of the ailing Major General Henry Dearborn, commander of US forces in Upper Canada, by US Secretary of War John Armstrong.

²⁰ <http://www.eighteentwelve.ca/?q=eng/Topic/44>

OCTOBER 26, 1813

BATTLE OF CHATEAUGUAY



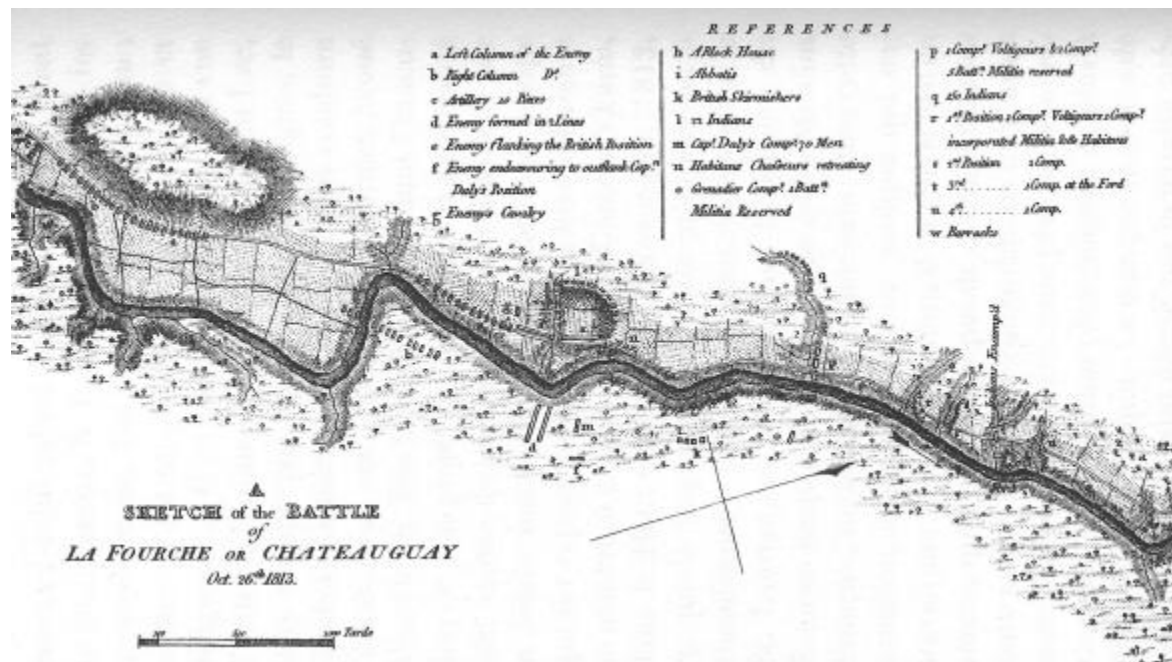
Battle Chateauguay site a, Copyright, Author, Eric Pouliot-Thisdale 2013 ²¹

The *Battle of Chateauguay* saw the Americans forces again defeated, saving Canada from conquest. Ducharme was granted a medal and clasp under the commands of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles-Michel d'Irumberry of Salaberry, for his participation in this last battle.

The battle of Châteauguay took place along the east and west banks of the Châteauguay. There was a narrow cleared area on the west bank (towards the top of this map published in 1815), and it was here that the Canadian [Voltigeurs] and Kanien'kehá:ka defenders manned their abbatis (barricades made of felled trees) on 26 October 1813. Most of the fighting took place on the west bank, but an American attempt to outflank the abbatis led to fierce and confused fighting on the east bank as well. The broken terrain helped the defenders by keeping the invaders from realizing that they outnumbered the Canadians [Voltigeurs] and the Kanien'kehá:ka ten to one.²²

²¹ Battle Chateauguay site, Copyright, Author, Eric Pouliot-Thisdale, July 2014

²² Canadian Military History Gateway. Battle of Chateauguay. http://www.cmhg.gc.ca/cmh/image-322-eng.asp?page_id=387



Reverend Amand Parent²³, a Methodist Minister wrote of this battle and the participation of some Kanien'kehá:ka warriors:

"...There was between him [General Hampton] and his object, but a small detachment of 400 troops, whom the historians call Voltigeurs....amongst them being a sprinkling of Indians from Oka. ...To the present day there are, in Oka, Indians who received a pension for their services in this action.

A few months ago there died at the village of Oka, an old chief at the age of a hundred years. He was the grand chief of the tribe...and led his band of scouts at the battle of Cataraqui (Kingston)....His services were not neglected by the British Government, for at the time of his death he held his commission from Earl Gosford, as the grand chief of the Iroquois, and two silver medals of the reign of "Georgius III, Dei gratia Britanniarum Rex, F.D."

²³ Parent, Rev. Amand. (1887). The Life of Reverend Amand Parent, pp.188-190.

NOVEMBER 11, 1813 CRYSLER'S FARM

This decisive land battle in the War of 1812 was fought on 11 November 1813 on a farmer's field between Morrisburg and Cornwall, Ont, along the shores of the St. Lawrence River. The Battle of Crysler's Farm was the Americans' last attempt at capturing Montréal, and it was considered by many to be a disastrous defeat for their army.

<http://www.eighteentwelve.ca>

The Battle of the Chateaugay and the Battle of Crysler's Farm confirmed the American defeat of the Saint Lawrence Campaign, their major strategic plan of fall 1813. The Battle of Chateaugay was an engagement of the War of 1812 which occurred on *October 26th 1813*, conducted by a British force and consisted of about 1650 men from Lower-Canada and Kanien'kehá:ka warriors commanded by Charles de Salaberry. They faced about 2,600 Americans in an attempt to invade Lower-Canada in an attack on Montreal. The American Troops planned to take Montreal to gain control of all Upper-Canada, from Lake Ontario, to Plattsburg, to Lake Champlain.

Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost ordered Lieutenant Colonel George MacDonnell to organize his troops on Lake Ontario to the south of Montreal with his 1st Light Battalion of mixed regular and militia companies. Lieutenant Colonel Charles de Salaberry was also organising a defence with his corps, the Canadian Voltigeurs, George MacDonnell's 1st Light Battalion, and local militia units. De Salaberry had many informants among the farmers in the area to provide accurate information about the American forces and its movements. He ordered blockades to be built with felled trees. From there, the organized companies, of Beauharnois and the Voltigeurs under Captain Michel-Louis Juchereau Duchesnay and his brother Captain Jean-Baptiste Juchereau Duchesnay, led 200 men and about two dozen Mohawks commanded by Captain Lamothe.

No details exist confirming the exact number of Mohawks in these final battles. Captain Joseph M. Lamothe and his group of *Abenakis, Algonkins, and Iroquois* were deployed to fight on Canadian lines. This gave Lamothe personal mention for his part in the battle and his pursuit of the Americans. In reserve positions, organized a mile and a half along the river were another five companies of around 300 Voltigeurs, the main body of the 2nd Select Embodied Militia consisting of 480 soldiers, 200 more local militia, and another 150 Mohawks. De Salaberry

commanded the front line in person, while the reserves were commanded by Lieutenant Colonel MacDonnell.²⁴

A source states that Ducharme was placed under the command of de Salaberry, and medal records confirm that he received a Military General Service Medal for Chateaugay in 1847. It is likely that Kahnawake warriors accompanied him during the battle.

Finally, an account of the last surviving eye-witness was published in the Montreal Gazette on May 11, 1895, claiming:²⁵

*“De Salaberry did not pursue the enemy. The third day after the encounter he reported at De Watteville's headquarters at Baker's. Hampton fell back unmolested, save by the Indians, who cut off several of his men near Dewittville. **The Okas and the Caughnawagas** were really the heroes of the campaign, and their services ought to be commemorated”*

Other sources have claimed that Kanien'kehá:ka men also participated in the Battle of Chateaugay. Carl Benn mentions that:

“At Chateaugay, Kahnawake warriors participated in both the preliminary skirmishing and in the pursuit of the defeated Americans as part of a larger light infantry force.”²⁶

From another source, Salaberry would have ordered Ducharme to take 150 men to encounter the enemy on the 27th.²⁷

William Charles Henry Wood, the historical author specifically mentioned the “Caughnawagas” participating at the Battle of Chateaugay, without providing exact numbers. **A mention is made that the Indians, particularly the Okas (Kanehsatà:ke) and Caughnawagas, did effective, work in scouting and harassing the enemy in the bush.** Also 22 Indians were present, from Captain Joseph M. Lamothe, the captain of the Abenakis and Iroquois when this Warrior corps was created in 1812.

Additionally, a Corps of Indian Warriors was created, by General Order on August 8, 1814, intended to serve as a reserve force, “[consisting] of Four Companies to be selected and brought forward as circumstances may require from the Villages of Caughnawaga **the Lake of the two**

²⁴ National Parks of Canada website,
<http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/lhn-nhs/qc/chateaugay/natcul/natcul1/natcul1c.aspx>

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ Ibid 8

²⁷ Ibid 2

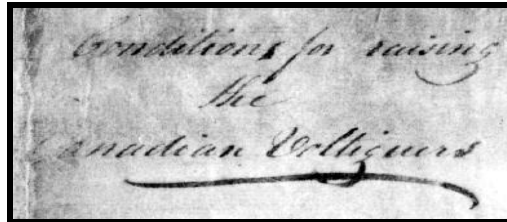
Mountains (Kanehsatà:ke), St Regis, St François Becancour and Three Rivers.” The officers were instructed to *“hold themselves in readiness at all times to move at the shortest possible notice”*.

The “Company of Caughnawaga” was under the command of Captain Lorimier, who had two Lieutenants, Jarvis Maccomber and Ignace Taisson. Captain Dominique Ducharme commanded the **Company of the Lake of the Two Mountains (Kanehsatà:ke)**, and J.B.C. de Lorimier led the Company of St. Regis. The records do not indicate the number of warriors recruited for each division, or if this new corps participated in any additional actions during the war.²⁸

²⁸ Wood, William Charles Henry. Select British documents of the Canadian war of 1812. Vol. I, Toronto: University of Toronto, 1920

The Canadian Voltigeurs

Conditions for raising the Canadian Voltigeurs, from April 15 1812, Quebec. ²⁹



Canadian Voltigeurs and Kahnawake warriors advance to border (Parks Canada)³⁰

This document explains the conditions for raising the troops of the Light Infantry (Canadian Voltigeurs) for Lower Canada, explaining the purposes of the militia, the procedures taken to choose the soldier, their clothing, their weapons and several other obligations.

²⁹ LAC, Microfilm c-10369

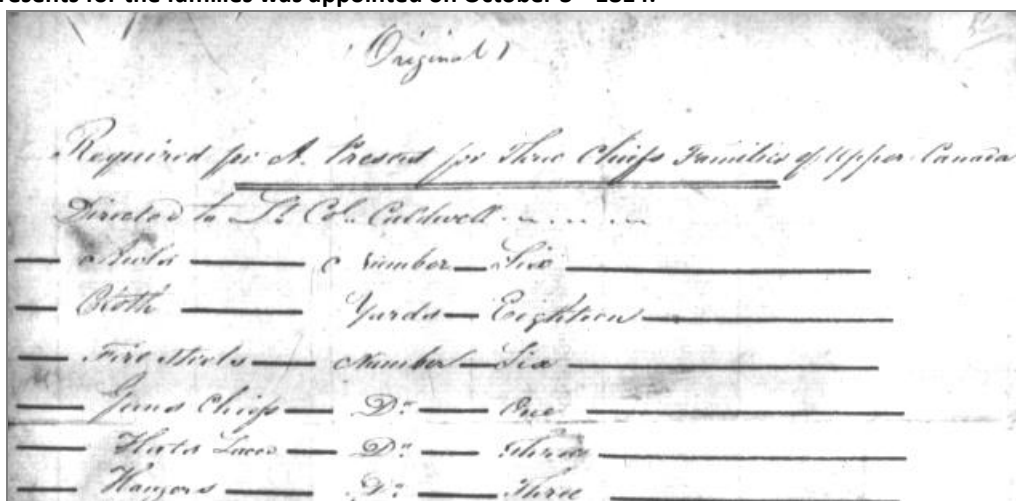
³⁰ Public Domain, National Archives of Canada, 2014

In paragraph 18, the salary for the **Kanien'kehá:ka Warriors** led by Dominique Ducharme was explained in these terms:

18th An additional Company formed of Indians will be allowed to be attached to this corps, consisting of six Chiefs and sixty Warriors. This Company will be armed, clothed (after their own manner) & *victualled* (meaning *fed*) at the expense of Government; they will receive presents as a reward instead of Pay.

Several mentions of “pays to the Indians” were observable, and were mostly similar value-wise such as in the documents presented. Several claims by the Warriors started occurring around 1815 as compensations for wounded and for pensions were offered.

A list of presents for the families was appointed on October 3rd 1814.³¹



Rushers	Numbers	6
Clothe	Yards	18
Fire steels	Numbers	6
Guns chiefs	ditto	1
Hats Laces	ditto	3
Hangers	ditto	3
Tobacco	Pounds	24
Tomahawks	Number	3

³¹ LAC, Microfilm T-1123, page 22

A Canadian List of Warriors receiving Medals: August 25 1847



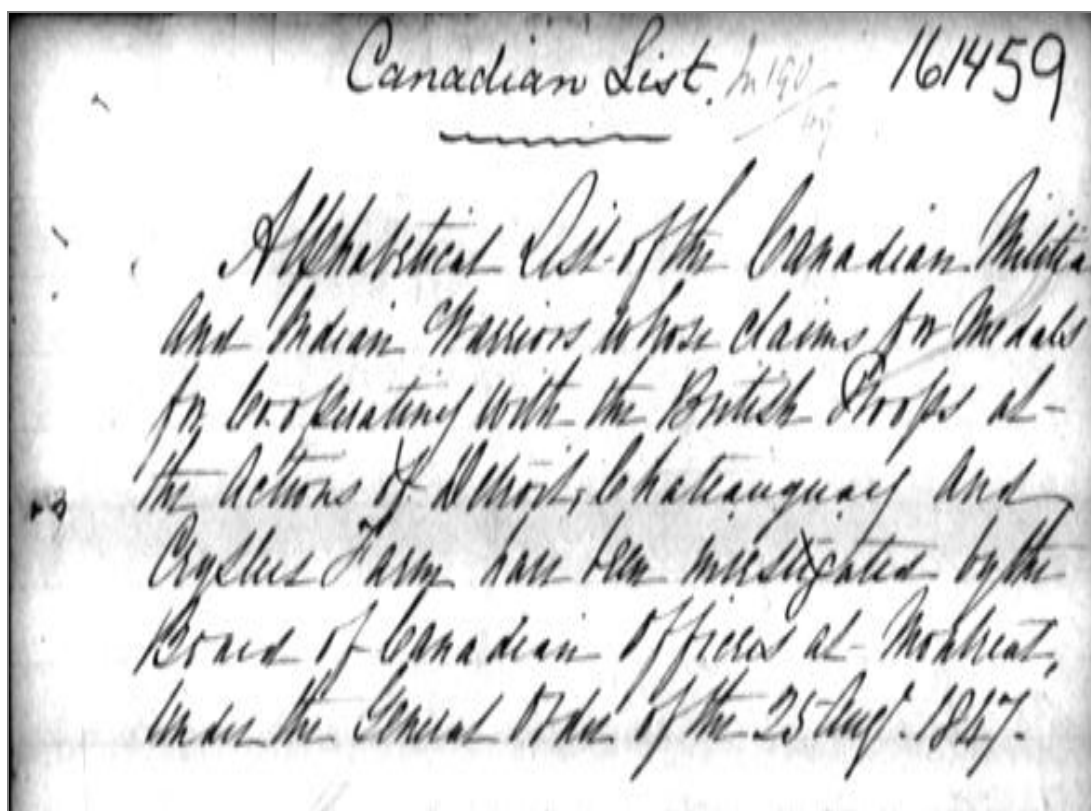
The warrior's head was cast from a member of the Six Nations the Grand River. This Life-like figure can be seen at the Battle of Crysler's Farm Visitor centre.³²

Photo: R. Henderson

³² War of 1812 website, 2014 created by Militaryheritage.com

A list of soldier and Native Warriors was provided for the Military General Service Medals for the Battle of Detroit, 11 August 1812, the Battle of Chateaugay on 26 October 1813, the Battle of Crysler Farm, 11 November 1813.³³ The original title of the list is called:

*"Alphabetical list of the Canadian Militia and **Indian Warriors** whose claims for medals for co-operation with the British Troops at the actions of Detroit, Chateaugay and Crysler's Farm have been investigated by the Board of Canadian Officers at Montreal under the General Order of the 25th August 1847."*



³³ LAC microfilm C-12650, War of 1812, Medals to Aborigines, RG 10, Volume 264

The battalion was composed by Indigenous warriors and European Canadians, as first listed:³⁴

The names of the Indigenous warriors follow those names of British or French soldiers.

Ducharme appears in the Chateauguay battle, even though he also took part in Crysler's Farm battle; this may mean that there are missing warrior names who fought at Crysler's Farm with Ducharme.

Canadian List. In 190th 161459

*Alphabetical List of the Canadian Militia
and Indian Warriors whose claims for Medals
for co-operating with the British Troops at
the Actions of Detroit, Chateauguay and
Crysler's Farm have been investigated by the
Board of Canadian Officers at Montreal,
under the General Order of the 25 Aug. 1847.*

<i>Names</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Date of Action</i>
<i>Aikin James</i>	<i>1st Buff.</i>	<i>Detroit</i>	<i>16 Aug. 1812</i>
<i>Albion John</i>	<i>2nd Buff.</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Alpold Christopher</i>	<i>3rd Buff.</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Armstrong Charles</i>	<i>4th Buff.</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Andersen Jacob</i>	<i>5th Buff.</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Audais Joseph</i>	<i>6th Buff.</i>	<i>do & Chateauguay</i>	<i>16 Aug. 1812 & 26 Oct. 1813</i>
<i>Austin John</i>	<i>7th Buff.</i>	<i>Chateauguay</i>	<i>26 Oct. 1813</i>
<i>Beauchamp Thomas</i>	<i>8th Buff.</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Beauchamp Pierre</i>	<i>9th Buff.</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Beauchamp Charles</i>	<i>10th Buff.</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Bell Nicholas</i>	<i>11th Buff.</i>	<i>Crysler's Farm</i>	<i>11 Oct. 1813</i>

³⁴ LAC T-12650 page 161459 Page 845 microfilm

The underlined names are those encountered through the Oka Mission registers and/or censuses.

A handwritten ledger with four columns: Names, Rank, Action, and Date of action. The entries are as follows:

Names	Rank	Action	Date of action
Anaicha Saro	Warrior	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Annance Noel	Lieut	do	do
Annance Cadnash Charles	Warrior	do	do
Anontara Saro	do	do	do
Anionken Sawatis	do	do	do
Arenhoktha Saro	do	do	do
Arosin Wishe	do	do	do
Ashawgashe Peter	do	Detroit	16 August 1812
Atenharha Kenias	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Aughquaga Joseph	do	Detroit	16 August 1812
Awachouche Marie Joseph	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Aummanico Atouica	do	do	do
Brown Adam	do	Detroit	16 August 1812
Bouquetin Louis	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Ducharme Dominique	Capt	do	do

Names	Rank	Action	Date of action
Anaicha, Saro	Warrior	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Annance Noel	Lieut	do	do
Annance Cadnash, Charles	Warrior	do	do
Anontara, Saro	do	do	do
Anionken Sawatis	do	do	do
Arenhoktha, Saro	do	do	do
Arosin, Wishe	do	do	do
Ashawgashe , Peter	do	Detroit	16 August 1812

<u>Atenhara, Henias (and Caughnawaga)</u>	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Aughguaga , Joseph	v	Detroit	16 August 1812
Awachouche, Marie-Joseph	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Awennaniio, Atonioa	do	do	26 Oct 1813
Brown, Adam	do	Detroit	16 August 1812
Chouquelin, Louis	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813

Ducharme Dominique	15	Capt	do	do	do
Fishcarrier Peter	16	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812	
Honastiokon Wishe	17	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813	
Honenhakete Ronen	18	do	do	do	do
Hahoonen Ronen	19	do	do	do	do
Hakohate Honsa	190	do	do	do	do
Hakont	1	do	do	do	do
Honewatiron Henias	12	do	do	do	do
Honenhario Kasar	13	do	do	do	do
Honiakaroten Saksarie	14	do	do	do	do
Karakonté Annee	195	do	do	do	do
Carried Forward					

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 264, pp. 161, 164-162, 177) o

Names	Rank	Action	Date of action
Fishcarrier, Peter	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812
Honastiokon, Wishe (Heonastiokon)	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813

Honenharakete, Roren	do	do	do
<u>Jahoaron, Rowi</u>	do	do	do
Jakohate, Atonsa	do	do	do
Jasent	do	do	do
<u>Kanewatiron</u> , Henias	do	do	do
Kanenhariio, Rasar	do	do	do
<u>Kaniakaroton</u> , Saksarie	do	do	do
<u>Karakontie</u> , Arenne (and <u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do

161405			
<i>Names</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Date of Action</i>
<i>Karenhoton Atonsa 196</i>	<i>Warrior</i>	<i>Chateauguay</i>	<i>26 October 1813</i>
<i>Kariwakeron Sak 17</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Karoniarakwen Tier 18</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Katlarakeron Rasar 19</i>	<i>Chief</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Kenewatiron John 200</i>	<i>Warrior</i>	<i>Chrysler's Farm</i>	<i>11 November 1813</i>
<i>Kenequon Joseph Skungst</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Lamierre Legere 12</i>	<i>Lieut</i>	<i>Chateauguay</i>	<i>26 October 1813</i>
<i>Luckenbach Thomas 13</i>	<i>Warrior</i>	<i>Detroit</i>	<i>16 August 1812</i>
<i>Manelocoumb John 14</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Macomber Jarrise 1245</i>	<i>Lieut</i>	<i>Chateauguay</i>	<i>26 October 1813</i>
<i>Metgalabantette Joseph 16</i>	<i>Chief</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Nicholsquash King James Indaghy</i>	<i>Warrior</i>	<i>Chrysler's Farm</i>	<i>11 November 1813</i>
<i>Nikarakurasa Atonsa 18</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Chateauguay</i>	<i>26 October 1813</i>

Names	Rank	Action	Date of action
<u>Karenhoton</u> , Atonsa	Warrior	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Kariwakeron, Sak (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
<u>Karoniarakwen</u> , Tier	do	do	do

Katstirakeron , Saro (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	Chief	do	do
Kenewe John	Warrior	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Keneguon Joseph Skung	do	do	do
Launiere Legere	Lieut	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Luckenback Thomas	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812
Manelowaub , John	do	do	do
Maccomber Jarvis (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	Lieut	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Metzalabanlette, Joseph	Chief	do	do
Naliwhaquask King , James Indian	Warrior	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Nikarakwasa , Atonsa	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813

Nikarakwasa Atonsa	18	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Niverville Joseph Boucher	19	Lieut	do	do do
Ngemawigewam	20	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812
Kenewe John Pigeon	1	do	Crysler Farm	11 November 1813
Pahwahijemawabig	2	do	do	do do
Pahwahijemawabig	3	do	do	do do
Pahwahijemawabig	4	do	do	do do
Pahwahijemawabig	5	do	Detroit	16 August 1812
Pahwahijemawabig	6	Chief	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Pahwahijemawabig	7	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812

Names	Rank	Action	Date of action
Niverville, Joseph Boucher	Lieut	Chateauguay	26 October 1813

Ogemawiojewan	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812
Omeme , John Pegeon	Warrior	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Pahahiwickjecomwaby, Big Jacob	Warrior	do	do
Pahguahjeneny , Old Peter	Warrior	do	do
Patitickewa , John Snak	Warrior	do	do
Pheasant , Jacob	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812
Picard Laurent	Chief	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Powlass Peter	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812

Powlass Peter	17	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812
Portneuf Ignace	18	Chief	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Powdash George	19	Warrior	Crysler Farm	11 November 1813
Romain Andre	229	Chief	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Sawgawinine Jean Baptiste	1	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812
Takahoronkwas Simon	2	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Takasiatisitha Jose	3	do	do	do do
Takoratentha Sawatis	4	do	do	do do
Takomentsiose Jose	225	do	do	do do
Tarenhowane Aik	56	do	do	do do
Tarennowane Lazar	17	do	do	do do
Takowenharowane Sano	18	do	do	do do
Tarennowane Alansa	19	do	do	do do
Warrior Forward				

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Names	Rank	Action	Date of action
Portneuf Ignace	Chief	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Powdash , George	Warrior	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Romain, André	Chief	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Sawgawinine , Jean-Baptiste	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812

Sakahoronkwaw , Triom	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Sakoiatiostha , Sose	do	do	do
Sakoratentha , Sawatis(Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Sakonentsiase , Sose	do	do	do
Sarenhowane , Arik	do	do	do
Saskwenharowane , Saro(Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Sawennowane , Aton8a	do	do	do

161466

Names	Rank	Action	Date of Action
Shingwawkonce 1230	Chief	Detroit	16 August 1812
Shaginnahquodivaby Captain Tim	Warrior	Chrysler's Farm	11 November 1813
Shagindas John Sunday 12	do	do	do do
Shakarie Antoine 13	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Shoni Michel 14	Chief	do	do do
Shononwis Wishe 1235	Warrior	do	do do
Sholan Louis 16	do	do	do do
Shonenside Sose 17	do	do	do do
Shonontien Sak 18	do	do	do do
Shonohuse Tim 19	do	do	do do
Shpringer Daniel 1240	do	Detroit	16 August 1812
Shutlog Mathias 11	do	do	do do
Shutlakhenontie Kor 12	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813

Names	Rank	Action	Date of action
Shingwawkonce Chief	Chief	Detroit	16 August 1812

Shagaunnahquodwaby, Captain Jim	Warrior	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Shawindas , John Sunday	do	do	do
Shakarie , Antoine	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Sioui Michel	Chief	do	do
<u>Skaionwiio</u> , Wishe	Warrior	do	do
Soclan, Louis	do	do	do
<u>Sononsese</u> , Sose	do	do	do
Solaontion, Sak	do	do	do
Sowenhese, Tier	do	do	do
Springer Daniel	do	Detroit	16 August 1812
Spitlog Matthias	do	do	do
Taietakhenontie , Koi	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813

Spitlog Matthias 11	do	do	do	do
Taietakhenontie Koi 12	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813	
Taiakomuntakete Wishe 13	do	do	do	do
Takontakete Sak 14	do	do	do	do
Taratie Sak 1245	do	do	do	do
Tamontakente Sak 16	do	do	do	do
Tawesen nenton Sak 17	do	do	do	do
Tekaritiontie Wishe 18	do	do	do	do
Tekaiowakhuwa Wishe 19	do	do	do	do
Tekiaase Atensa 1250	do	do	do	do
Tekaiowanhontere Atensa 1	do	do	do	do
Tekanasentie Martini 12	Chief	do	do	do
Tomasanare Rovi 13	Warrior	do	do	do
Tomasarake Henias 14	do	do	do	do
Thamonianitha Soro 1255	do	do	do	do

Names	Rank	Action	Date of action
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Taiakonentakete, Wishe	Warrior	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Takontakete, Sak	do	do	do
Taratie, Sak	do	do	do
Tawentsiakwente, Saksarie	do	do	do
Tawesennenton, Saksarie	do	do	do
Tekarihontie , Wishe	do	do	do
Tekaionwanhontere, Aton8a	do	do	do
Tekanasontie, Martin (Caughnawaga)	Chief	do	do
Tewasarasere , Roiir	Warrior	do	do
Tewaserake, Henias	do	do	do
Thanonianitha, Saro	do	do	do

Thanonianitha Saro	255	do	✓	do	do	do	do
Thasarenhawakwen Sasatis	6	do	✓	do	do	do	do
Thoientakon Simon	7	do	✓	do	do	do	do
Thomas Noel	18	do	✓	do	do	do	do
Thososennton Saro	19	do	✓	do	do	do	do
Takothane Wishe	260	do	✓	do	do	do	do
Tshakwente Tier	11	do	✓	do	do	do	do
Tshatekon Atensa	12	Chief	✓	do	do	do	do
Tshesennenton Tier	13	Warrior	✓	do	do	do	do
Harriet Howard							

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 264, pp. 161, 164-162, 177) o

Names	Rank	Action	Date of action
Thasarenhawakwen, Sasatis	Warrior	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Thoientakon, Simon (Caughnawaga)	do	do	do

Thomas, Noel	do	do	do
Thostosoroton, Saro	do	do	do
Tiakothare, Wishe	do	do	do
<u>Tiohakwente</u> , Tier	do	do	do
Tiohatekon, Aton8a (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	Chief	do	do
Tohesennenton, Tier	Warrior	do	do

Names	Rank	Action	Date of action
Tomoquois Louis	Chief	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
<u>Tseoherisen</u> , Tier	Warrior	do	do
Tsiorakwisin, Rosi	do	do	do
Tsioriwa, Tier	do	do	do
Wawbezee , Richard	do	Detroit	16 Aug 1812
Wawalomette, Antoine	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Wayawement , Black	do	Detroit	16 Aug 1812

The Military General Service Medal (1848) and Kanien'kehá:ka Warriors in the War of 1812

This medal, significant because of the Fort Detroit Bar, was awarded to those who took part in the capture of American Fort Detroit on August 16th, 1812, when Major General Sir Isaac Brock led a force of 300 British regular troops, and 400 Canadian Militia, which followed Tecumseh's force of 600 First Nations warriors across the Detroit River. Within hours American Brigadier General William Hull surrendered, unable to defend the fort against Brock and Tecumseh's bold advance.

This **Military General Service Medal** was issued in 1848 for military action from 1793-1814. There were only three such bars issued for actions during the War of 1812: **for participation in the capture of Fort Detroit (1812), the Battle of the Chateauguay (1813), and the Battle of Crysler's Farm (1813).**



Military General Service Medal, Fort Detroit Bar
© Parks Canada

Military General Service Medal 1793-1814 with clasp for Chateauguay awarded to **Sose Sononsese, Kanehsatà:ke**



35

The North American Indians and British soldiers who fought on the British side during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1793-1815), had to wait until 1848 before they finally received campaign medals. **Sose Sononsese and John Pegeon Omeme were two of only 103 surviving Canadian Indian 'Warriors' to receive their medal.** Nevertheless, with this award it might be said that the North American Indians who fought for Canada and the British Empire had at last been remembered.

National Army Museum, Britain

³⁵ Sose Sononsese Medal, National Army Museum, UK, <http://www.nam.ac.uk/>, 2002

Kanehsatà:ke Warriors who received medals for Battle of Chateauguy:

	How Names were written in 1847	How Names are written in 2014 - Standardized	Meanings of the Kanien'kehá:ka Names
1	Atenhara, Henias (Ignace)	Aten'èn:ra	Fence
2	Awennaniio Antonwa (Joseph)	Awennaní:io	Main voice
3	Honenharakete-Onakarahehte Roren	Ona'karakéhte Ró:ren (Lawrence)	Carrying antlers/horn on his back
4	Jagoan-Jagoaron Rowen	Tiohkwá:nen Lewis	Large Group
5	Kahrahonte or Karakontie, Arenne Here named: Ignace or Louis, Ronnie	Karahkóntie	Flying sun or moon
6	Kanewatiron Henias Here named: Thomas	Kanehwa'tí:ron Ignace	Stiff skin or hide
7	Karaoton or Karenhoton, Atonsa Here named: Louis, Jean-Baptiste or Jacques	Karenhó:ton Atón:sa	Standing vines
8	Karoniarakwen, Tier (Peter) Here named: Jean-Baptiste and Charles	Karonhiarákwen	Chosen sky
9	Nikarakwasa, Atonsa Here named: Laurent Nicanowassa	Nikarahkwá:sa	Small suns or moons
10	Skaionwiio, Wishe (Mitchel) Here named: Joseph (Só:se)	Skaionwí:io	Of a nice pond or puddle again

11	Sononsese, Sose (Joseph)	Shonónhsase, Só:se	Of his new house
	Tekarihontie-Tekarahonti, Wishe (Mitchel)	Tekaríhonte	Twice instructed
12	Here named: Ignace		
13	Tewasarasere, Roiir	Tewahshará:sere	Doubled blade or knife
	Here named: Michel		
	Tiohakwente, Tioarokwintay, Tier (Peter)	Tiohakwènhte	Adjacent road
14	Here named: Toussaint or Hyacinthe		
15	Tseoherisen-Tsiohahisen, Tier (Peter)	Unknown	Unknown
	Here named: Michel		

Some Kanien'kéha (Mohawk) adaptation to English or French names:

Charles: Sá:ro	Louis: Rówi
David: Tá:wit	Matthew-Mathieu: Wátio
Francis-Francois-Frank: Saksá:ri	Michael-Michel: Wí:se or Wíshe
George: Swasen	Moise-Mosus: Máhis
Ignace: Henias	Paul: Kór
Jack-Jacques-James: Sák	Peter-Pierre: Tier-Tiéhr
Jean-John: Sawátis	Rene, Ronnie: Arén:ne
Joseph: Sò:se	Thomas-Tom: Atón:wa
Laurent-Lawrence: Ró:ren	

Indigenous Warriors, mostly Nipissings and Kanien'kehá:ka names in alphabetical order - those encountered through Oka mission and/or census.

How Names were written in 1847	How Names are written in 2014 - Standardized	Meanings of the Kanien'kehá:ka Names
Annaicha, Saro	Aneniákha	
Annance Noel		
Annance Cadnash, Charles		
Anontara, Saro	Anontá:ra'n	Of mountain climb
Anionken Sawatis	Onió:ken Sawátis	Catfish
Arenhoktha, Saro	Arenhó:ktha, Sá:ro	At the end of a new shoot or regrowth after cut
Arosin, Wishe	Aró:sen	Squirrel
Ashawgashe, Peter	Áhskwase, Tier	New bridge
Atenhara, henias	Atenhà:ra	Surrounding fence
Augghguaga, Joseph		
Awennaniio, Atonioa	Awennaní:io Atón:nion	The main voice, floating on a raft (Nelson)
Honastiokon, Wishe (Heonastiokon)	Ona'tsó:kon	Under the pot or pail
Honenharakete, Roren	O'nenharakehte, Lawrence	Carrying grapes on his back
Johoaron, Rowi	Tiohá:ron, Ró:wi	They are sticking up
Jakohate, Atonsa	Tiakohá:te	She has a road there
Jasent	Tiá:sen't	Let's drop it
Kanewatiron, Henias	Kanehwa'tí:ron, Ignace	Stiff skin or hide
Kanenhariio, Rasar	Ka'nenharí:io, Rasar (lazarus)	Nice grapes
Kaniakaroton, Saksarie	Kanakaró:ton, Saksari	Standing poles

How Names were written in 1847	How Names are written in 2014 - Standardized	Meanings of the Kanien'kehá:ka Names
Karakontie, Arenne	Karahkóntie	Flying sun or moon
Karenhoton, Atonsa	Karenhó:ton	Standing vines
Kariwakeron, Sak	Karihwaké:ron	Scattered news
Karoniarakwen, Tier	Karonhiarákwen, Tiér (Peter)	Chosen sky
Katsirakeron, Saro	Katsiraké:ron, Sáro (Charles)	Scattered flames
Kenewe, John	Kanné:we	
Kenguon Joseph Skung		
Niliwhaquask King, James Indain		
Nikarakwasa, Atonsa	Nikarahkwá:sa, Atonsa	Small suns or moons
Sakahoronkwas, Triom	Shakahonrónkwas	He picks up guns
Sakkoiatiiostha, Sose	Shakoia'tiióhstha	He makes the body good
Sakoratenstha, Sawatis	Shakoratónhstha, Sawátis	He puts their heels down
Sakonentsiase, Sose		
Sarenhowane, Arik	Sharenhó:wane, Arik	He is a huge shoot or regrowth
Saskwenharowane, Saro	Shahskwenharó:wane,Sáro	He is huge (as in height towering)
Sawennowane, Atonwa	Shawennó:wane, Atón:wa (Thomas)	He has a huge voice
Shawindas, John Sunday	Shawèn:ta's, John Sunday	He's of same weather
Sharie, Antione	Shakárie	
Skaionwiiio, Wishe	Skaionwí:io , Wishe (Mitchel)	Of a nice pond or puddle again
Sononsese, Sose	Shonónhsase, Só:se	Of his new house
Solaontion, Sak		

How Names were written in 1847	How Names are written in 2014 - Standardized	Meanings of the Kanien'kehá:ka Names
Sowenhese, Tier	Showèn:hese, Tiér	
Taietakhenontie, koi	Taietakhenóntie, koi	They are running toward us
Taiakonentakete, Wishe	Taiakonen'takéhte, Wishe	She is coming this way carrying evergreen on her back
Takontakete, Sak	Tahontakéhte, Sak	He is carrying this way the grass or field on his back
Taratie, Sak	Tharátie, Sak	
Tawentsiawente, Saksarie	Thawentsiakwénhte, Sáksari	He is of flat land
Tawesennenton, Saksarie		
Tekarihontie, Wishe	Thakarihóntie, Wishe	News flying toward us
Tekaionwanhontere, Atonwa	Tekahonwahnón:tere	Two boats joined single file
Tekanasontie, Martin	Taka'náhsontie, Martin	The tongue is flying this way
Tewasarasere, Roiir	Tewa'shará:sere	Doubled blade or knife
Tewaserake, Henias	Tewa'shará:ke	Two blades or knife
Thanonianitha, Saro	Thanonhiianíhtha,Sáro	He exaggerates
Thasarenhawakwen, Sasatis	Tha'ssharenhawakwe, Sawatis	He was holding a knife there
Thoientakon, Simon	Thoientá:kon	He is eating wood over there
Thomas, Noel		
Thoaroaroton, Saro	Thohsto'seró:ron, Sáro	He feathered
Tiakothare, Wishe	Tiakóhthare, Wishe	She is speaking there
Tiohakwente, Tier	Tiohakwèn:te, Tier (Peter)	adjacent road

Tiohatekon, Atonwa

Tiohaté:kon, Atón:wa

How Names were written in 1847

**How Names are written
in 2014 - Standardized**

**Meanings of the
Kanien'kehá:ka
Names**

Tohesennenton, Tier

Thohsennènhton, Tiér

He dropped the name or his
name is hanging

Thasarenhawakwen, Sasatis

Tha'sharenhawakwe, Sawatis

He was holding a knife there

Thoientakon, Simon

Thoientá:kon

he is eating wood over there

Thomas, Noel

Thoaroaroton, Saro

Thohsto'seró:ron, Sáro

He feathered

Tiakothare, Wishe

Tiakóhthare, Wishe

She is speaking there

Tiohakwente, Tier

Tiohakwèn:te, Tier (Peter)

adjacent road

Tiohatekon, Atonwa

Tiohaté:kon, Atón:wa

Tohesennenton, Tier

Thohsennènhton, Tiér

He dropped the name or his
name is hanging

Key Kanien'ke:ha Words

Atsherònnia	clothing
Atià:tawi	shirt or jacket
Iontshinorókstha	leggings
Kastó:was	headdress
Ahtahkwa'ón:we	moccasins
A'én:na	bow
Kaién:kwire	arrow
Ieienkwirarákhwa	arrow bag
Kanén:nawen	smoking pipe
Atthnió:ta	broach
Oien'kwa'ón:we	tobacco (sacred)
Áhsire	blanket
Onà:kara	horn
Atokèn:sera	axe or tomahawk
Káhonre	gun, rifle, musket
Iontoratstákhwa ká:iare	hunting bag
Atenentshálnha	bracelet

lonnihtiaákstha

necklace

Ate'wáshare

earring

Ani'niòhnsawi

nose earring

lonthwistaniiontákhwa

silver ornaments

lontkontsherahrhóhstha

paint

Kahwistarà:ken

silver

Ohstá:wa

rattle

Atenniión:ta

apron

Items A Warrior would Carry in His Bag on Long Journeys



ka'wahrathá:ton

Dried meat

wahiathá:ton

Dried Fruit

wáhta otsikhé:ta

Maple sugar

ó:nenhste othé:sera

Corn Flour

watenenhstaté:skonte

Roasted Corn

Weapons for War – Tools for Survival

The War Club



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A carved and polished curved stick with a ball at the end used by Iroquois warriors in warfare during the 18th century. Size: approximately 63 cm x 8 cm.³⁷

The war club was used by the Iroquois and many other Indigenous nations across Turtle Island, specifically for use for protection and in war.

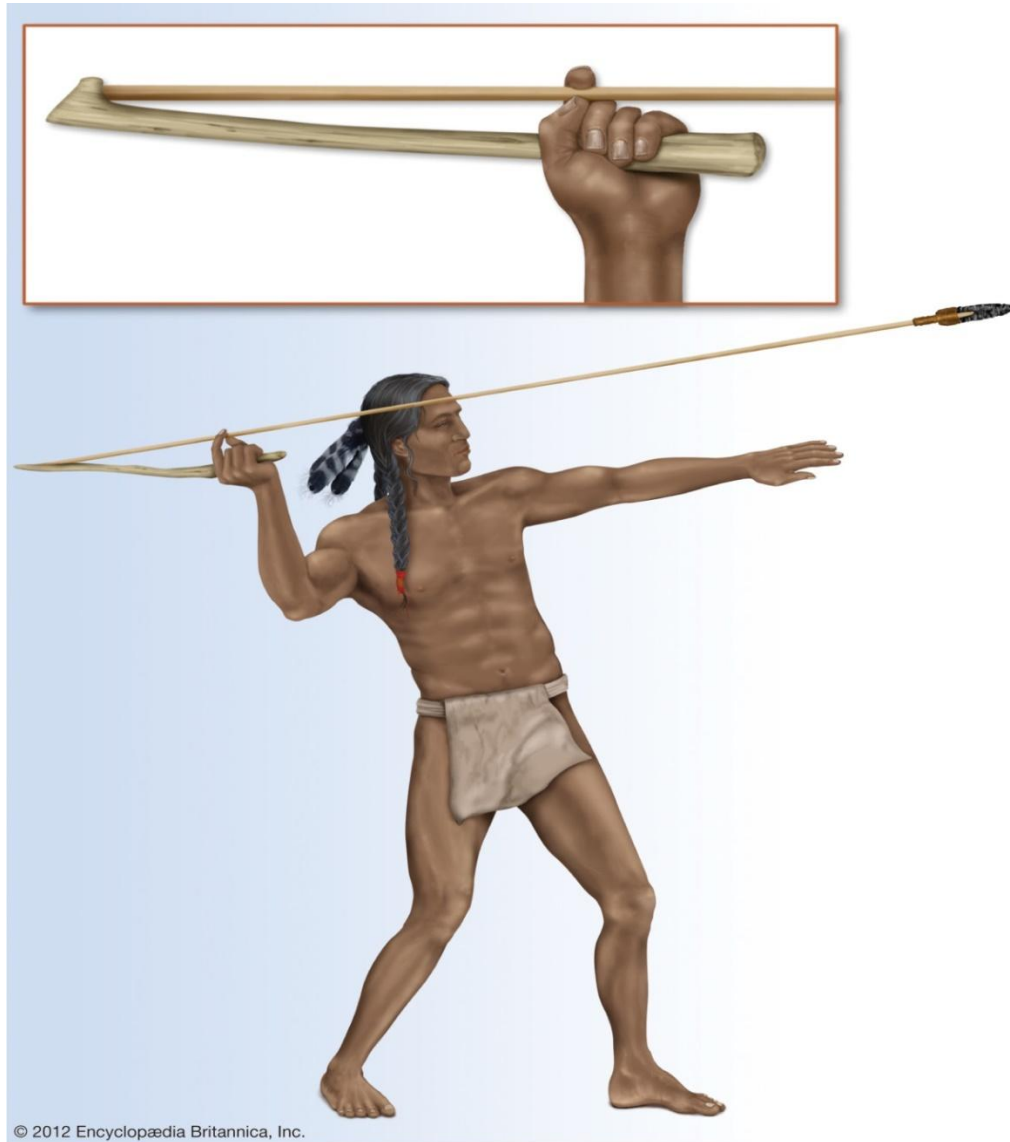
The **Ball-Headed War Clubs** often had curved wooden handle and heavy round head both carved from a single piece of wood. Some war clubs had a spike jutting out of the ball.³⁸

³⁷ Stewart Museum, Montreal, Quebec. <http://100objects.gahn.org/content/iroquois-war-club-c-1760#sthash.E4u62hVu.dpuf>

³⁸ <http://www.native-languages.org/weapons.htm>

The Spear or Lance

The spear or lance, was used for fishing as its use as a tool, and was made of wood and flint or bone spearheads. However in wartime a spear would have been useful as a thrown weapon or a hand to hand weapon. The spear was used by most Indigenous peoples throughout North America, Central America, and much of South America.³⁹



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The spear-thrower was an innovation of the Archaic period. It consisted of a rod with a hook or projection at the rear end to hold the weapon in place until its release. The device gave greater velocity and force to the spear.

³⁹ <http://www.native-languages.org/weapons.htm>

The Bow and Arrow



The bow and arrow was used for hunting game in its use as a tool, and much like Europeans they used it successfully in wartime. The bow was made of wood and animal hide, and the arrows made of wood and shaped stone. It gave them a long ranged weapon that was quiet enough to help spring ambushes upon their enemies.

Morgan's discussion of the Iroquois bow seems to indicate that he had experience with it himself: "The Indian bow is usually from three and a half to four and a half feet in length, and so difficult to spring, that an inexperienced person could scarcely bend it sufficiently to set the string. To draw the string back an arrow's length when set, could only be done by practice, superadded to the most powerful muscular strength. An arrow thus sent would strike its object with fearful velocity† With Indian youth, the bow and arrow is still a favorite source of amusement." (Morgan 1850a:72)⁴⁰

Nearly every Native American tribe used some form of bow and arrow as a weapon for hunting, war, or both. Some tribes, particularly in South America, even used bows and arrows for fishing. Bows and arrows have been used in the Americas since the Stone Age, so different tribes had plenty of time to perfect this weapon technology.

Scientists have learned that the oldest Paleo-Indian arrowheads discovered in North America are more than 13,000 years old! Some arrowheads made by Native American ancestors were even found together with the bones of extinct prehistoric animals like woolly mammoths and giant bison.

<http://www.native-languages.org/weapons.htm>

⁴⁰ New York State Museum. Lewis Henry Morgan Collection.
<http://collections.nysm.nysed.gov/morgan/display.cfm?catno=36688>

Tomahawk – Axes - Knives



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Iroquois Pipe Tomahawk
1800-1830, 19th century
Wood, steel

The tomahawk and axes were essentially a small axe, and would have been used to cut wood as a tool or as a weapon.

Once Europeans began trading with Indigenous peoples, steel became available and were used more often instead of flint or other hard stone. Tomahawks were prized by Native American warriors for their versatility. They could be used in hand-to-hand combat, thrown short distances, or used as a tool. The length of the shaft varied from as short as one foot for the throwing tomahawks of some tribes, to nearly three feet for the two-handed war axes of others.

Pipe tomahawks were more ceremonial in nature (using the same shaft of wood as both the handle of a tomahawk, symbolic of war, and the body of a pipe, symbolic of peace.) Others were more simply built and were completely functional as both a military weapon and a pipe.

⁴¹ McCord Museum. Iroquois Pipe Tomahawk. Link: <http://www.mccord-museum.qc.ca/en/collection/artifacts/M2155/> " title="More information about this image">

Spiked tomahawks retained the single spike found on the war clubs of some tribes, so that the tomahawk could still be used as a piercing weapon as well as a hatchet.⁴²

Flint



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Flint is a very hard rock that has been used by humans to make stone tools throughout the world for at least two million years. Flint is found shaped like a shell that causes it to break into sharp-edged pieces. Our ancestors recognized this special stone and learned how to make it into knife blades, spear points, arrowheads, scrapers, axes, drills and other sharp tools using a method known as flintknapping. If these tools were broken or damaged in use they were often reshaped into smaller tools of similar function.

⁴² <http://www.native-languages.org/weapons.htm>

⁴³ www.nysm.nysed.gov

Flint was also used as a Source of Fire.⁴⁴ When flint is struck against steel it produces sparks needed to start a fire.

Flint Ridge Quarries, Ohio⁴⁵

One of the most important localities for flint in eastern North America is Flint Ridge in eastern Ohio. Native Americans discovered this deposit and produced flint from hundreds of small quarries along the ridge. This “Ohio flint” occurred in distinctive colors and was treasured by Native Americans. They travelled hundreds of miles to collect it and spread the distinctive material in trade across eastern North America. It has been found as artifacts as far south as the Gulf of Mexico and as far west as the Rocky Mountains.



The Vanport Flint has been quarried by people for at least 12,000 years. It outcrops in a layer between one and twelve feet thick along Flint Ridge in eastern Ohio. Native Americans

⁴⁴ Geology.com. <http://geology.com/rocks/flint.shtml>

⁴⁵ <http://geology.com/rocks/flint.shtml>

produced the flint from hundreds of quarries along the ridge. Some of these people travelled hundreds of miles to collect the flint, used it to make a variety of tools and weapons, and traded it widely throughout what is now the eastern United States.⁴⁶

Kanien'kehá:ka men would always carry extra flint arrowheads, spear points and knife blades in their bag when they travelled.



Powder Flask, Powder Horn and Shot Bag - *Horn and bag: Northeastern United States, ca 1820s*⁴⁷

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Carnegie Museum of Natural History: American Indians and the Natural World—Iroquois
www.carnegiemnh.org

Moccasins



Pair of Moccasins, Iroquois, C.1830⁴⁸

Kanien'kehá:ka made their footwear from different animals of the forest – deer, moose, caribou, and other animal hides. In cold weather, they would line their moccasins with the soft fur from rabbits or other small animals.

Moccasins were made very distinctive from Indigenous nation to nation and decorated with different designs used by their people.

It has been said that Onkwehón:we travellers could tell what nation they were from by their moccasins.

⁴⁸ www.art.com 473 x 355 Search by image



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Iroquois moccasins

1800-1830, 19th century

Tanned and smoked deer hide, porcupine quills, sheet metal cones, horsehair, silk, sinew, vegetable fibre, organic dyes

⁴⁹ McCord Museum. Link <http://www.mccord-museum.qc.ca/en/collection/artifacts/ME940.1.1.1-2/> title="More information about this image">

Conclusion

The established research shed an important light concerning the Kanehsatà:ke Warriors who took part in the 1812-1814 war, considering that most previous research focused on Caughnawaga-Kahnawake Warriors. It gives the opportunity to realize that most people who previously researched the Lower-Canada Warriors of the British Crown overlooked the parish registers or the several censuses of the Oka Mission, in order to compare the names encountered in the Warriors list of those who received medals in 1847. Very few Kanehsatà:ke warrior names were mentioned in any other registers available at Library and Archives Canada and through military archives.

In order to shed a light on the Oka Mission population between 1786 to 1801, the transcription of all parish registers and censuses had to be done. Since several priests who wrote names of community members, Mohawks, Nipissings, Anishnabes, Ojibways, Atikamekws and others in a certain orthographic formula, several others had their own perceptions and had totally different orthographic formulas, making it speculative to a certain degree. They also had a misconception of the matrilineal Kanien'kehá:ka society.

Since only those who claimed medals, or survived until 1847, the historical record does not represent a realistic vision of the entire male population who took part in the war; it would be realistic to speculate that most men present through the period as reported on the registers(1786-1801) might have taken part in the Warrior's militia.

Another complexity is of course the close kinship between the three populations of Kanien'kehá:ka: Kanehsatà:ke (Oka Mission), Kahnawake, and Akwesasne. It is not speculative to imagine that several members of each community had kinship ties in these each of the communities.

There is much more that needs to be researched, analyzed and shared with community and the general public. Then, a true picture of the role of Kanehsatà:ke men and women will provide a more fulsome history.

Niawen.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 – US Recognition of Contributions of Iroquois Confederacy

III

100TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 331

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 5 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 26), 1988

Received and referred to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs

OCTOBER 21 (legislative day, OCTOBER 18), 1988

Committee discharged

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To acknowledge the contribution of the Iroquois Confederacy of Nations to the development of the United States Constitution and to reaffirm the continuing government-to-government relationship between Indian tribes and the United States established in the Constitution.

Whereas the original framers of the Constitution, including, most notably, George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, are known to have greatly admired the concepts of the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy;

Whereas the confederation of the original Thirteen Colonies into one republic was influenced by the political system developed by the Iroquois Confederacy as were many of the democratic principles which were incorporated into the Constitution itself; and

Whereas, since the formation of the United States, the Congress has recognized the sovereign status of Indian tribes and has, through the exercise of powers reserved to the Federal Government in the Commerce Clause of the Constitution (art. I, s.2, cl. 3), dealt with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis and has, through the treaty clause (art. II, s.2, cl. 2) entered into three hundred and seventy treaties with Indian tribal Nations;

Whereas, from the first treaty entered into with an Indian Nation, the treaty with the Delaware Indians of September 17, 1778, the Congress has assumed a trust responsibility and obligation to Indian tribes and their members;

Whereas this trust responsibility calls for Congress to “exercise the utmost good faith in dealings with Indians” as provided for in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, (1 Stat. 50);

Whereas the judicial system of the United States has consistently recognized and reaffirmed this special relationship: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring), That—*

3 (1) the Congress, on the occasion of the two hun-
4 dredth anniversary of the signing of the United States
5 Constitution, acknowledges the contribution made by
6 the Iroquois Confederacy and other Indian Nations to
7 the formation and development of the United States;

8 (2) the Congress also hereby reaffirms the consti-
9 tutionally recognized government-to-government rela-
10 tionship with Indian tribes which has been the corner-
11 stone of this Nation’s official Indian policy;

HCON 331 CDS

(3) the Congress specifically acknowledges and reaffirms the trust responsibility and obligation of the United States Government to Indian tribes, including Alaska Natives, for their preservation, protection, and enhancement, including the provision of health, education, social, and economic assistance programs as necessary, and including the duty to assist tribes in their performance of governmental responsibility to provide for the social and economic well-being of their members and to preserve tribal cultural identity and heritage; and

2 (4) the Congress also acknowledges the need to
3 exercise the utmost good faith in upholding its treaties
4 with the various tribes, as the tribes understood them
5 to be, and the duty of a great Nation to uphold its
6 legal and moral obligations for the benefit of all of its
7 citizens so that they and their posterity may also con-
8 tinue to enjoy the rights they have enshrined in the
9 United States Constitution for time immemorial.

Passed the House of Representative October 4, 1988.

Attest: DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk.

Appendix 2 – TEMPLATE - Lesson Plan - 2 pp.

Subject: _____ Topic: _____

Lesson Objective

Introduction / Motivation

Presentation / Procedures

Application / Activity

Closing / Conclusion

Resources / References

Subject Competencies

Cross Curricular Competencies

Evaluation (Subject and Student)