

KANEHSATÀ:KE*



IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENTS PART ENSKA (1)

Picture by: K. David, July 11, 2015 - The Pines

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What does Kanehsatà:ke mean?

At the foot of a silky ribbon of sand.

- Our towns, cities and country were named by our people to describe the natural surroundings, our place in the space we inhabited - unlike European settlers who imposed their names on our rivers, lakes, mountains and towns.

- ▣ Why are there about 45 different ways of spelling Kanehsatà:ke?
 - European settlers, like the Dutch, British, and French spelled it the way they heard it, like “Caghneghsattakegy” by the Dutch or Canasadogha on a map
 - Source: *AT THE WOODS’ EDGE* – page 266-267, Appendix I Kanehsatake Names – Sir William Johnson, NYCD, MAPS, Two Row Wampum Treaty with the Dutch

Ancient Rite - At the Wood's Edge & Kanehsatà:ke

The Great Law of Peace was brought to the Kanien'kehá:ka Turtle Clan town of Kanehsatà:ke prior to European settlers coming to the Americas. The Great Law of Peace was first ratified by the Kanien'keha:ka; the Seneca were the last of the Five Nations to adopt the Great Law on August 31, 1142.

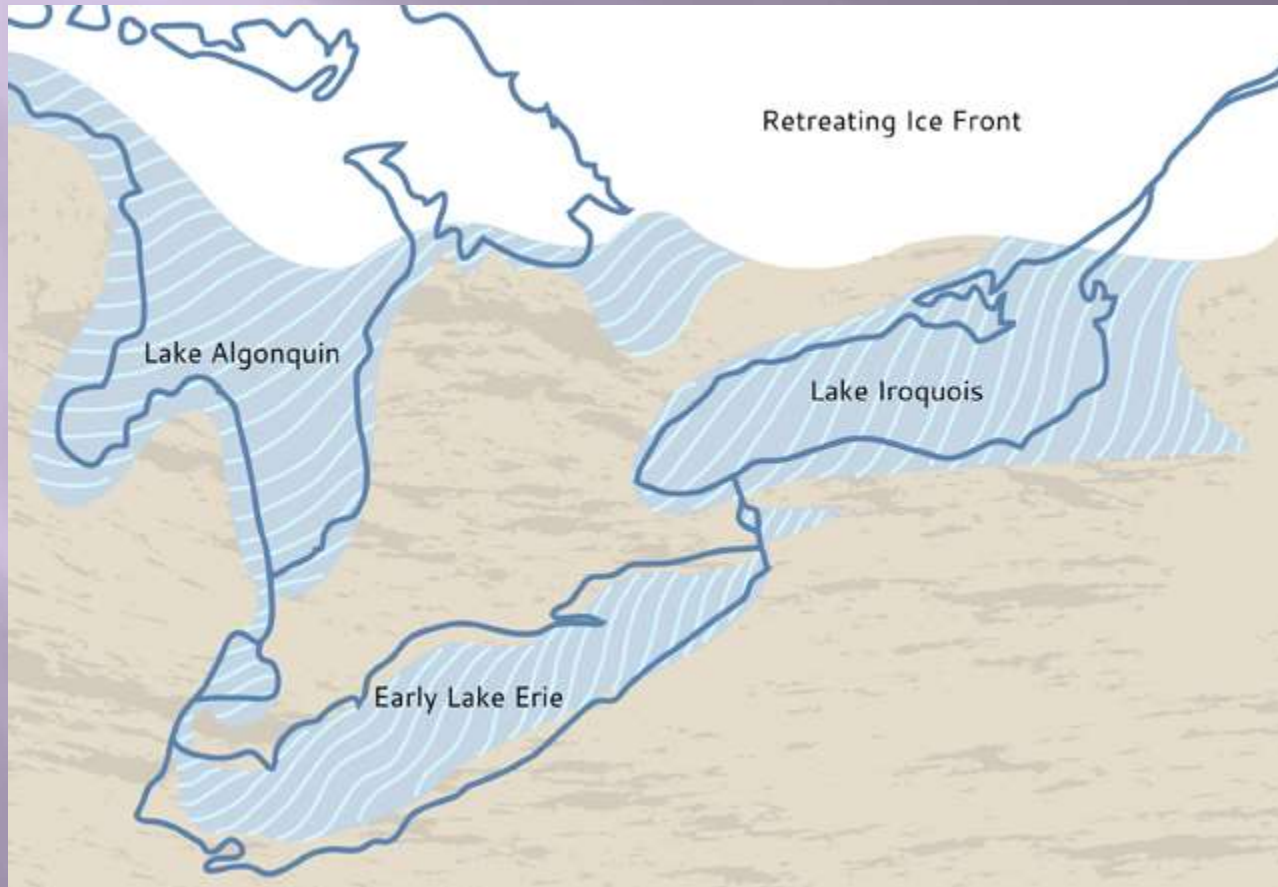
The Ancient Rite of Condolence mentions Kanehsatà:ke as one of the towns of the Wolf, Turtle and Bear Clan towns - the preamble of the Condoling Ceremony when new male and female spokespersons are chosen. Four of these Clan towns are also mentioned in the Two Row Peace and Trade Treaty with the Dutch in 1613.

Kanehsata:ke, Turtle Clan town was described as a fort or castle, meaning it was an important large fortified town.

European Settlers Rename our Country – Towns, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, etc.

- ▣ St. Lawrence River – once known as the “**River of the Iroquois**” - **Lake Ontario was Lake Iroquois**
- ▣ Montreal – still known to Kanien'kehá:ka as “**Tiohtià:ke**”
- ▣ Oka – Sulpicians and the province of Quebec imposed this name of recent origin (1868); new name supported by the federal government to obliterate our original town name of **Kanehsatà:ke**
- ▣ Jacques Cartier asked where he was when he met Kanien'kehá:ka at Tiohtià:ke in 1534 – he was told it was our village – “**Kaná:ta**” - he named a whole country “**Kaná:ta – Canada**”
- ▣ **Kanaten** – referred to European settlers as “**they sit in our village**” or squatters

Great Lakes named after proximity to Indigenous Nation's homelands



2018 - Iroquois village dug up downtown on Peel Street at Tiohtià:ke - dated 1375 644 years ago!

Montreal archaeologists dug only 60 centimetres below the asphalt before uncovering artifacts from a 14th century St. Lawrence Iroquoian village near Peel and Sherbrooke Street. (Courtesy Roland Tremblay)

Eastern Door, [Mehanaz Yakub](#) - August 6, 2018



2019 UPDATE ON 4 REMAINS FOUND AT THIS SITE

- Kanehsatà:ke is working with Kahnawake and Akwesasne to discuss with Montreal Indigenous Coordinator on what/where to rebury the 4 skeletal remains found at the Peel & Sherbrooke site;
- Agreement to rebury the four remains on Mount Royal to assert that this was and is the place where our ancestors lived
- Now, it is up to Montreal to agree with our decision.

BEFORE AND AFTER 1375

Our ancestors were living at **Kanehsatà:ke** & **Tiohtià:ke**, which means “Where the group split up.” This town was renamed by settlers from France as “Ville Marie” – now known as Montreal. *Note Otsirà:ke.*



Have you heard of the “Osheaga” Music Festival?

▣ Do you think it sounds like **Hochelaga**?

Many Kanien'kehá:ka know Hochelaga as

Otsirà:ke.

It means “at the fire.”

This Kanien'keha word has meaning for us.

In ancient times, visitors to our main town would have to first introduce themselves and state their business; runners would then travel to the town to announce the visitors. Permission would then be either given or not. The runners would return to tell the visitors of the decision.

1612

Samuel de Champlain sees Haudenosaunee at the entrance to the Lake of Two Mountains. Champlain later explored the Ottawa River



1612 - Huron & Haudenosaunee Treaty



- ▣ Treaty was made at the headwaters of the Ottawa River

Where the Huron -
Wyandots were
located.

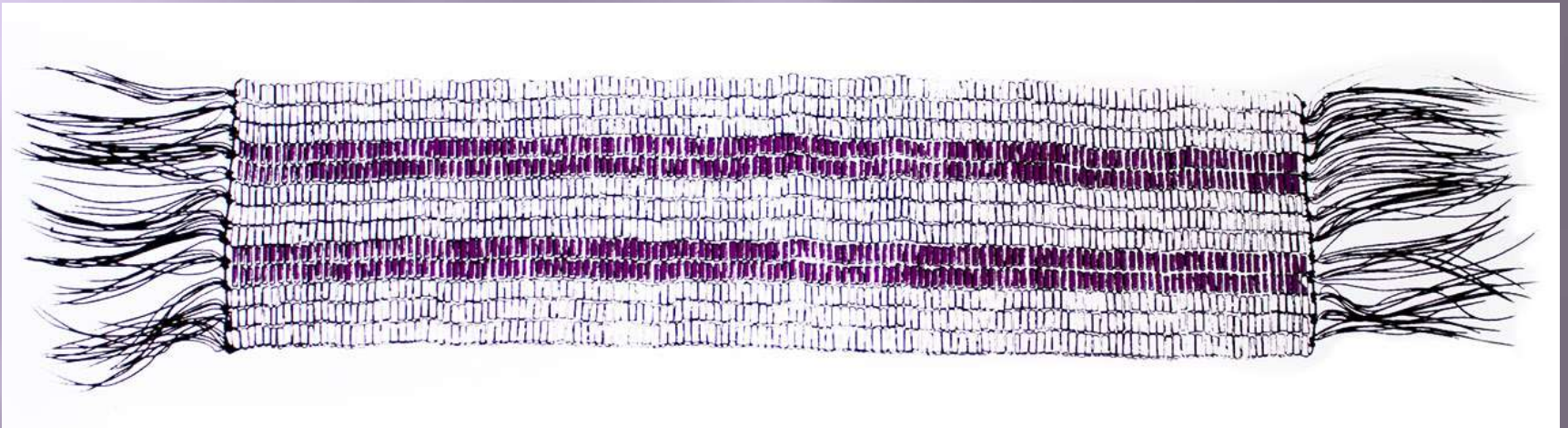


1615 - 404 YEARS AGO

- ▣ Wyandots and Champlain attack Haudenosaunee Country near present day Perryville, NY
- ▣ **Peace with the Wyandots lasted only 3 years**
- ▣ Perryville, NY is south between Syracuse and Oneida, NY

1613 – Two Row Wampum

The Dutch and “Caghneghsattakegy” – Kanehsatà:ke and three other Rotinonhseshá:ka agreed to a Treaty of Peaceful co-existence



Two Row - 21 April 1613

- ▣ First known Treaty of Trade, Mutual Assistance and Friendship
- ▣ Signed at Tawagonshi with Dutch traders Jacob Eelckens and Hendrick Christiaenssen, AND
- ▣ Kanien'kehá:ka Clan Chiefs from the following Towns – GerhatJannie, **Caghneghsattakegh**, Otskwiragerongh, Teyoghswegengh and other lesser Chiefs of the same.

- ▣ **Karhation:ni**, Wolf Clan Town; **Kanehsatà:ke**, Turtle Clan Town; **Otskwirakeron & Teiohsweken**, Bear Clan Towns – Source: H.E. Hale, The Iroquois Book of Rites, Ancient Rites of the Condoling Council, “At The Wood’s Edge, p. 118-121.

More believable -DDO & friends...



- ✓ accidentally blew themselves up.

A few modern historians have theories that Dollard's motivation for heading west from Ville Marie may not have been to head off the Iroquois war party.

Instead, it was well known at the time that the Iroquois finished their hunting expeditions for furs in the spring. Greed and stupidity may have tempted him and his friends and allies to attack the Iroquois and steal their furs.

Quebec replaced Fete de Dollard with Des Patriots as a public holiday. Wikipedia

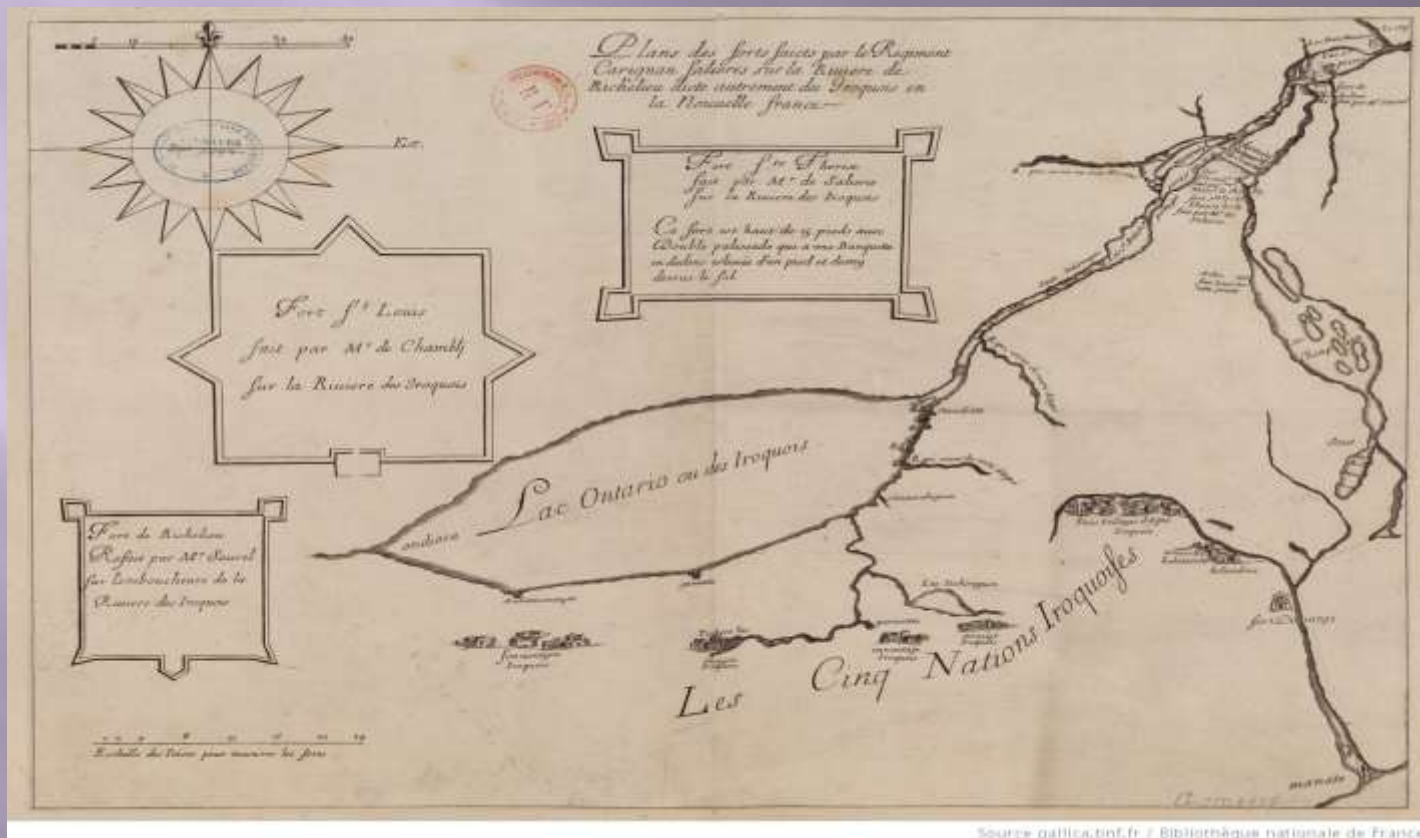
1665 – dressing for North America

- ▣ Brought from France, the **Carignan-Salieres Regiment** destroyed 5 **Kanien'kehá:ka** villages – burned their homes, destroyed all their crops, fruit and nut trees
- ▣ This French regiment was used between **1665 and 1668** to eliminate the Iroquois threat to the struggling French settlers in the Americas.
- ▣ Over 400 soldiers and officers decided to remain in New France when the regiment was recalled to France.



Map of Forts of Carignan-Salieres Regiment

- * reference to Lac des Iroquois (Ontario) and Ottawa River as the route to the Hurons



1687

- ▣ Governor General Jacques-Rene de Brisay de **Denonville** lured 30 Haudenosaunee Chiefs under a flag of truce
- ▣ **Denonville** captured all the Chiefs, chained and shipped them to France to be used as galley slaves
- ▣ **Then, Denonville** led 2,000 men into Seneca country and destroyed their nation's largest town, burned all food supplies, cut down their orchards and growing crops.

August 1689

- ▣ Haudenosaunee attack Lachine with 1,500 men in retaliation for Denonville's attack on the Kanien'kehá:ka and Seneca Nations.
- ▣ They killed 24 settlers and took 90 prisoners

Holocaust in the Americas

The Holocaust -

In 1926, Arthur C. Parker used this term - decades before it was used to describe the genocide of the Jews - to describe the Indigenous genocide in the Americas.

- An Analytical History of the Seneca Indians, The New York State Archeological Association, p. 126.

**BRIEF SULPICIAN
HISTORY AT
KANEHSATÀ:KE**

What was/is the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris?

- ▣ The Society of the Priests of Saint Sulpice was **founded in France in 1641** by Father Jean-Jacques Olier (1608–1657)



The society which formed by Olier at St. Sulpice. The Society was **not** formed into a religious institute, but instead continued as a community of secular priests, following a common life but **bound by no special religious vows or rules**. Not belonging to or living in a monastic or other order.

Société Notre-Dame de Montréal

STATED PURPOSE: CHRISTIANIZE INDIANS

UNSTATED PURPOSE: THEFT OF INDIAN LANDS, accumulate wealth and “rename” existing Kanien’keha:ka towns of Otsirà:ke/Tiohtia:ke and other Indigenous sites



Seal of the organization, c. 1650

Formation	1639
Dissolved	1663
Type	Religious organization
Legal status	Association
Purpose	The foundation of Fort Ville-Marie
Headquarters	Paris
Region served	Montreal Island
Official language	French Jérôme le Royer de la Dauversière Jean-Jacques Olier Jeanne Mance Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve Pierre Chevrier
Leaders	

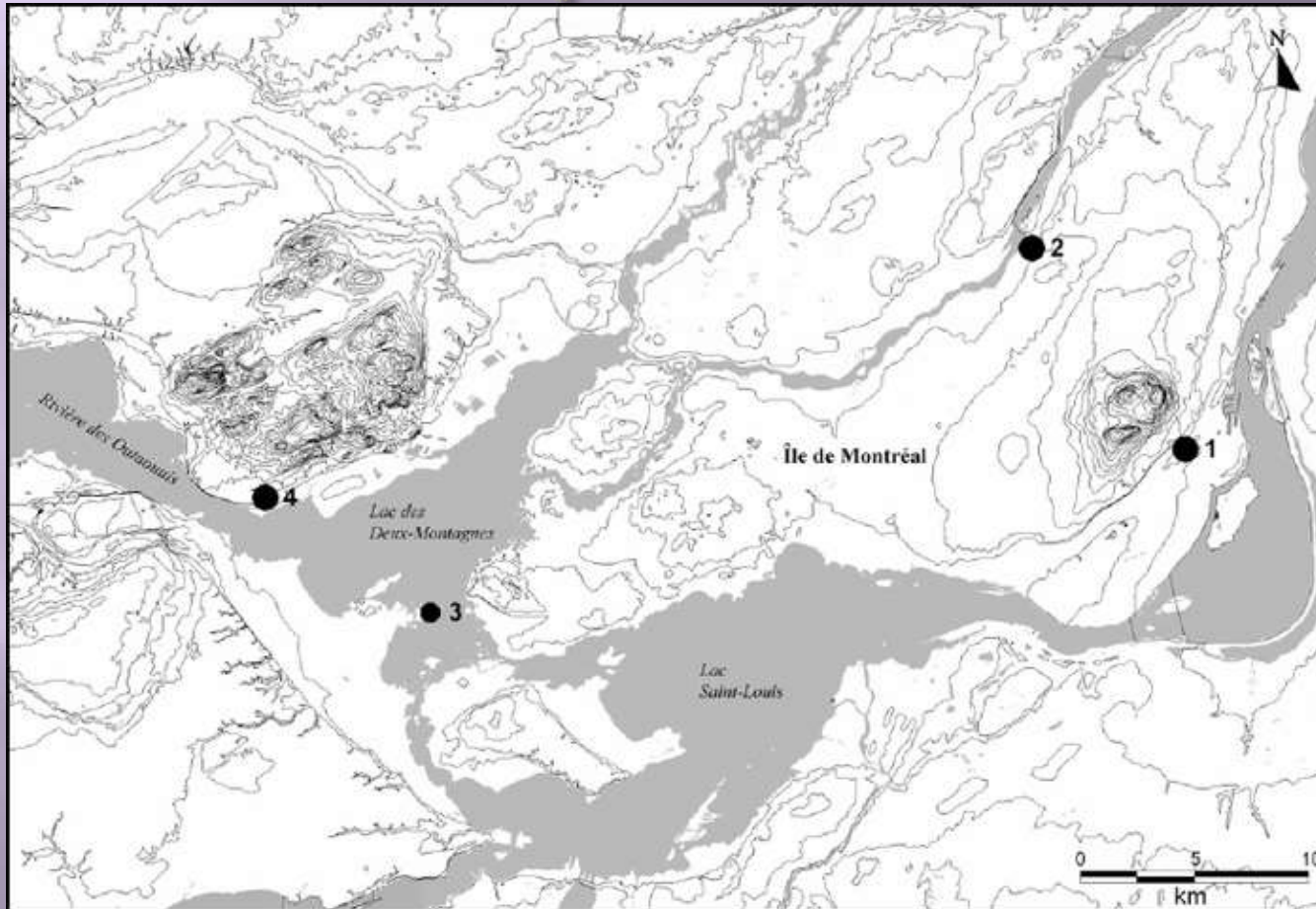
Brief Sulpician History at Kanehsatà:ke

- ▣ **1663** – King of France grants Otsirà:ke/Tiohtià:ke to the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris
- ▣ **1683** – Sulpicians send a priest to Tiohtià:ke to urge the people to move to Sault-aux-Recollet
- ▣ **1696-1734** – Christian converts clear about **400 arpents for gardens and homes**
- ▣ **1714** – Sulpicians lobby the King of France to **move the Christian Indians from the Sault to Kanehsatà:ke** (to protect the colony from the British and other Indian savages).

Brief Sulpician History at Kanehsatà:ke

- ▣ **1721 & 1733** – Sulpicians are granted lands at Kanehsatà:ke – although Kanien'kehá:ka had a permanent town here for centuries
- ▣ **1721-1734** – Relocation years when Sulpicians encourage families from Sault-aux-Recollet, Algonquin & Nipissing from Isle aux Tourtes to move to Kanehsatà:ke
- ▣ **1763** – Seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris donates all their land grants to the Seminary of Montreal – British advised them to incorporate to legalize the land grants

4 Seigneuries granted to the Sulpicians



1. La Montagne ; 2. Sault-aux-Récollets ; 3. Île aux Tourtes ; 4. Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes (Carte réalisée par Laurent Girouard)

Brief Sulpician History at Kanehsatà:ke

- ▣ **1780-1850** – Sulpicians sell almost **80%** of the seigneurie to White settlers to “ensure dispossession” of the Kanehsata’kehró:non
- ▣ **1851-1870** – Algonquins moved to Kitigan Zibi & Nipissings moved to Temiskaming
- ▣ **1933** – Sulpicians could not repay loan of **\$1,025,000** that they owed the province of Quebec, so: **they gave over 100 lots to the province**
- ▣ Later, the province of Quebec transferred many of these **lots to the municipality of Oka for \$1.00**
- ▣ Sulpicians also sold large area of land to a **Belgian company.**** Lena Gabriel Nicholas was beaten, jailed and found guilty for assaulting Rene Dourte for stopping him from cutting trees in the Pines for a sawmill for this Belgian company - July 17, 1950

Brief Sulpician History at Kanehsatà:ke

- ▣ **1867** - Human Rights crisis because the Sulpicians refuse to grant Kanien'kehá:ka enough land to grow food, using provincial police to harass, arrest and jail the people with fines that they cannot afford
- ▣ Response of the Sulpicians and the Federal Government?
 - Remove them to Muskoka in Ontario - land ill suited to renowned agricultural Kanien'kehá:ka
 - **1881, Oct. 22** - Thirty-nine families board a steamer for Muskoka (now Wáhta)

See Part 2

Niawenhkó:wa

Mohawk Language Custodian Association

14 A Só:se Onahsakén:rat
Kanehsatà:ke

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