

KANEHSATÀ:KE*



IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENTS PART TÈKENI (2)

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

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Two Dog Wampum

- Chief Aughneetha mentions belt made at the time they moved from Sault-aux-Recollet to Kanehsatà:ke

between **1721 & 1734**

- Two Dog Wampum belt shown to British reps:
 - **1760** – Sir William Johnson
 - **1781** – Col. Campbell in Kanehsatà:ke
 - **1788** – Chief Aughneetha to Sir John Johnson

- Sulpicians denied this belt's existence – **now held at McCord Museum, Tiohtià:ke**



History of the Two Dog Wampum of Kanehsatà:ke

- Wampum was made when the Christian Indians were asked to move from Sault-au-Recollet to Kanehsatà:ke in 1721, homelands already occupied by Kanehsata'kehró:non
- Sulpicians promised them they would have permanent lands at Kanehsatà:ke and would never have to leave
- These Christian Indians agreed to move. They brought the belt and buried it – it was their deed to the land
- They spoke of the belt to Sir William Johnson after the British defeated the French in North America in 1760.
- British broke their promises to Kanehsata'kehró:non to have their lands protected; instead they colluded with the French and granted ownership of our traditional homelands to the Sulpicians. Contested then - and to the present!
- The Sulpicians treated the Indians inhumanely, sold off the land to Europeans, and used provincial police to harass and arrest them when they cut wood to make a living (making axe handles, oars, etc., to repair their homes or keep their families warm in winter – the people once again presented the belt as proof to Sir John Johnson, son of Sir William Johnson

1754 - 1763: Seven Year War

- ▣ France and Britain fought each other for Indigenous homelands in North America and they were fighting in Europe at the same time.
- ▣ Both countries needed our natural resources to finance their wars in Europe. So they just stole the resources
- ▣ Both European settlers refused to recognize the Onkwehón:we as having human rights to their homelands
- ▣ Britain finally won the war against France on the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec City - September 13, 1759

The Five Nations Confederacy** wanted to remain neutral

- ▣ Many meetings were held with both the British and United States colonial governments as they tried to convince the Five Nations Confederacy to join them
- ▣ Our ancestors saw these European settlers as trade partners but European settlers only wanted to claim ownership over our countries: Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca countries and other Indigenous countries in the Americas

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).

****Known to us also as "Wisk Nihonhontsá:ke"**

Kanehsata'kehró:non Warriors WAR OF 1812



- ▣ Onkwehón:we used **guerrilla** warfare
- ▣ Military tactics included ambushes, raids, hit & run tactics, sabotage & mobility
- ▣ Known for defeating much larger but less mobile European military
 - Not to mention Europeans like to go into battle with drums, flashy clothing & loud marching formations meant to intimidate the enemy

Kanien'kehá:ka in the War of 1812 - 1814

- ▣ **Orite**, leader at Kanehsatà:ke fought during the war of 1812-1814 against the Americans
- ▣ Fought with the Voltigeurs when U.S. tried to attack Montreal at Chateauguay
- ▣ Several warriors received pensions as soldiers from the British Government
- ▣ Chief Orite also lead his warriors at the battle of Cataraqui (Kingston) and was awarded two Silver Medals and a pension from Earl Gosford
- ▣ Orite also took part in the expedition to the Mackenzie River to find Sir John Franklin, between 1847 and 1859



Who is this famous Kanehsatà:ke leader?



- ▣ Born on September 4, 1845
- ▣ First Kanien'kehá:ka to receive an academic education from the Sulpicians
- ▣ Became a Chief at only 23 years of age.
- ▣ Attended school with another famous leader – **Louis Riel** – both chosen leaders of their people in the same year and same month – July 1868.

Só:se Onahsakénrat Joseph Swan

- ▣ Fluent in Kanien'kéha & French, once chosen as leader, he fought for his people
- ▣ Sulpicians fired him as their secretary because he found a document that confirmed the Onkwehón:we were the rightful owners of the lands at Kanehsatà:ke
- ▣ **The document disappeared!**
- ▣ The academically educated Onahsakénrat wrote letters and petitions to the government revealing the cruel and inhumane treatment that the Sulpicians were inflicting on the Kanehsata'kehró:non
- ▣ Federal government wanted to move the Kanehsata'kehró:non to another place
- ▣ The Sulpicians chose to harass and intimidate Kanehsata'kehró:non with increasing arrests

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

One cruel incident among many...

The assault on Karenhatá:se Gabriel's pregnant wife by a Sulpician. (paraphrased):

He beat her with a broom when she told him he could not enter her home and used the broom to physically assault her. She tried to travel to St. Andrew's to lodge a complaint to the magistrates but was too ill. On the 8th day after the assault, she lost her child.

- ▣ Isadore Tallet was charged with assault and battery by 2 magistrates and fined him with court costs. Four other magistrates brought in by Tallet "dismissed the action and the costs." Karenhatá:se Gabriel had to pay court costs.

August 1869, p. 112- 113

Seminary of St. Sulpice escalate threats and intimidation

- ▣ Sulpicians continue use the courts and provincial police to have “bogus” warrants for arrests of leaders
- ▣ **Arrested on March 5:**
Onahsakénrat (Joseph Swan);
Kanerahtenkén:rate (Louis Sanation);
Ohseknakén:rat (John Tewisha)
- ▣ **4th man Amable Roussin** arrested for “pour avoir trop parler” (for having talked too much)
- ▣ Taken to Ste-Scholastique jail
- ▣ **Released on March 22:**
All 4: acquitted of attempted assault; trespassing charge was dropped

Many Kanehsata'kehró:non leave the Catholic Church – become Protestants

- ▣ Sulpician Superior J.A.Baile wrote 'Je crois...qu'il est temps d'en finir avec les sauvages' (I think...it is time to be finished with the savages)

Meanwhile:

- ▣ The people cut wood for building a new church but French settlers tore it down because they didn't get permission from Sulpicians
- ▣ Sulpicians took the logs and charged 6 men – fined \$125 or 4 months in jail - 1869

- ▣ Seminary becomes more aggressive and begins selling off about **80% of our lands** to French immigrants – **1840-1850s**

▣ **Other incidents:**

- ▣ The burning of the catholic church and the multiple trials of 14 men; all charges dismissed.
- ▣ The sad move of 38 families to Gibson **1875**

17th, 18th and early 19th centuries

- We were useful to the British and French colonizers during their wars for control of North America.
- Our Nations began as Indian allies at contact because of our military strength and guerrilla tactics; in the end betrayed and defrauded, labelled as *the "Whiteman's burden"* after British won the war against France (1759-1760)

Big Winner: Though France lost the war against the British -

France and their settlers keep their French language, Catholic religion, Napoleonic Code of Law and our Kanien'keha:ka lands with the British government's collusion!!

Racist & discriminatory treatment to Indigenous peoples with ongoing concessions from the British colonizer - describing themselves as "the two founding nations - English and French"

1814-1867 - Creating an "Indian Problem"

- ▣ Now, the British declare termination war on the Kanien'kehá:ka and other Indigenous peoples in the Americas.
- ▣ Indigenous peoples became an "Indian Problem" because:
 - They wanted our countries. They stole our homelands for white European occupation. Forced removal from food sources to accommodate settlers thus creating intentional starvation of body, mind and soul of Indigenous peoples.
 - They needed to "civilize" Indigenous peoples - instilled self hatred, lateral violence against traditional peoples, their ancestral knowledge and governance.
 - Britain used forced and often violent assimilation USING:
 - **Genocide** - via eugenics, residential schools, 60s Scoop, Child Welfare (removal of children to non-Indigenous families), overrepresentation of Indigenous men, women and youth in detention centers and prisons -- a covert method of drastically reducing Indigenous peoples chances to have a family, become parents, live in their language, culture and benefit from traditional knowledge from their Elders and other knowledge keepers. (this is ongoing)

1851 British government setting aside lands

- ▣ Algonquin and Nipissing were moved by the Sulpicians from Isle aux Tourtes to Kanehsatà:ke;
- ▣ **In 1851**, British government moves the two Nations from Kanehsatà:ke to
 - Lands for the Algonquin at Kitigan Zibi
 - Lands for Nipissing at Temiskaming

**Lands for Kanehsatà:ke and Kahnawake for hunting territory at Tiawerò:to -
Doncaster/St. Lucie**

Britain begins the “big land give-away” 1879 - 1930 - only White Europeans need apply

DOMINION OF CANADA!

V.  R.

EMIGRATION
TO THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

To Capitalists, Tenant Farmers, Agricultural Labourers, Mechanics,
The Educated, and all other persons of superior character by emigrating to a new country.

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A FREE GRANT OF LAND

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Please Post in a Lead Packet, for Public Information.

SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE TO AMERICA.  AVERAGE ABOUT EIGHT DAYS.

THE NEAREST BRITISH COLONY.

SEE THE REPORTS OF THE BRITISH TENANT FARMERS' DELEGATION WHICH VISITED CANADA IN 1888.



CANADA

TENANT FARMERS and others with moderate means who wish to engage in profitable agriculture, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, and FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, are, at the present time, the classes mostly required in Canada.

Improved Farms, with comfortable Dwellings and fine buildings, can be purchased in ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and BRITISH COLUMBIA for from Five Pounds to Twelve Pounds per acre, and these Lands are within from eight to fourteen days of Great Britain. Similar properties can be purchased at somewhat lower prices in MANITOBA and the NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

FREE GRANTS OF 160 ACRES
GIVEN TO SETTLERS IN THE FERTILE ARABLE AND GRASSING PRAIRIE LANDS OF

MANITOBA
AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ATHABASCA

Grants of 100 to 200 acres are also offered in other parts of Canada.

MONEY BONUSES offered to actual Settlers on Land in MANITOBA, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, and BRITISH COLUMBIA within eighteen months of arrival, \$10 (£2 1s. 1d.) to Single Men; and in the case of Families \$10 to the head, \$5 (£1 0s. 6d.) for the Wife and each Adult over Twelve Years of Age; and a further \$5 for each Male member of the Family over Eighteen Years of Age taking up Land.

BEFORE making home in any part of America, or elsewhere, persons are advised to obtain a copy of the REPORTS OF THE TWELVE BRITISH TENANT FARMERS WHO VISITED CANADA IN 1888, to report upon the Agricultural Resources of the country. These, with newly-issued Pamphlets and Maps, published under the authority of the Imperial and Dominion Governments, containing full information respecting Canada, its resources, lands, demand for labour, the Land Regulations, THE BOUNTY OFFERS TO SETTLERS, &c., may be obtained FREE on application to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada (Mr. J. G. COLLIER, Secretary) Mr. A. W. REYNOLDS, Assistant-Secretary and Accountant, Victoria Street, London, E.C.4; or to the Dominion Government Agents Mr. JOHN DYER, 15, Water Street, Liverpool; Mr. THOMAS GRANAME, 40, St. James Square, Glasgow; Mr. H. BERRICK, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, Belfast; Mr. T. CONNOLLY, Northumberland House, Dublin; and Mr. J. W. DOWD, Bath Bridge, Bristol.

March 16, 1889.

Get to your "free farm" quickly!

Canadian National Railways



Kanada

Canadian National Railways (De Kanadiske Statsbaner) strækker sig over 23,000 miles og løber gennem hver Provins i Kanada. Jernbanens Folk møder alle Nyankomne ved Ankomsten, giver dem Raad og hjælper dem til Arbejde.

Illustrerede Haandbøger med Oplysninger om Kanada kan faaes frit ved Henvendelse til Jernbanens Repræsentant.

Canadian National Railways
Oplysningstureau,
Rindbørgpladsen 17, København II.









ENESTE DIREKTE REJSE FRA DANMARK TIL KANADA
SKANDINAVIEN-AMERIKA LINIEN


CANADIAN PACIFIC

THE BEST WAY TO
YOUR OWN FARM IN CANADA

PASSAGE MONEY ADVANCED.



LOANS FOR FARM PURCHASE.



BRITISH SETTLERS ON THEIR CANADIAN FARMS.



THREE THOUSAND BRITISH FAMILIES WANTED FOR CANADA.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY:

- FOR the family farming a holding too small to adequately provide support or for the future of their children;
- FOR farm workers and married sons and daughters of farmers having no occupation other than farming, and unable to secure land at home;
- FOR any family in which either the husband or wife has had farm experience, and one or more of whose children are of working age.

FARMS READY FOR OCCUPATION IN SETTLED DISTRICTS near RAILWAYS, MARKETS & SCHOOLS
FREE PASSAGES FOR CHILDREN.

For Further Particulars **APPLY WITHIN.**

First Prime Minister of Canada, John A. Macdonald

- ▣ Macdonald told Parliament that it was the nation's duty to *“do away with the tribal system and assimilate the Indian peoples in all respects to the inhabitants of the Dominion.”*
- ▣ So, this new country called “Kaná:ta” had to destroy and dismantle traditional political, social, economic government structures.
- ▣ To accomplish this vile destruction, Colonizing Settlers silenced our history; they stole and hid our wampum belts, denigrated our languages, cultures, spirituality and forced assimilation by separating children from their families by way of compulsory residential schooling. Too often, the children never came home.

1871 - Chiefs of the Six Nations

Our Wampum Keepers read the wampum belts. It told us of our history, our treaties with other Indigenous Nations and with European settlers. Wampum belts were our libraries, our legal documents of Peace, Trade & Co-existence Treaties.



Laws Passed to Resolve “Indian Problem”

- ▣ Britain - then Canada passed several laws that define who is an Indian, who can live in their community, who controls the land and resources, who can vote, etc.
- ▣ Imagine alien settlers defining a sovereign nation's Race? Rights? Citizenship? Denying language, cultural and religious rights.

1857: An Act to encourage the gradual Civilization of the Indian Tribes in this Province, and to amend the Law's respecting Indians, s.c. 1857, c. 26

- ... the gradual removal of all legal distinctions between them [Indians] and Her Majesty's other Canadian Subjects, and
- Allowed enfranchised Indians to convert parcels of Indian lands to fee simple - *like any other white landowner*
- **Enfranchisement WITH OR WITHOUT consent:** If an Indian male was: under 21 years old, could speak, read and write either english or french, good moral character, sober, industrious habits, free from debt - he and his family could be enfranchised and “no longer be deemed an Indian...” by a Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

1869: An Act for the gradual enfranchisement of Indians, the better management of Indian Affairs, and to extend the provisions of the Act

- ▣ **Enfranchisement & individual land holdings**
- ▣ No persons of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ Indian Blood can share in annuity & other monies
- ▣ **Indian women who marry non-Indian no longer Indian; if Indian woman marries an Indian from another community, she now belongs to his community/Nation**
- ▣ **ELECTIONS:** Governor may order Elections in any tribe, band or body of Indians -Only men can vote, aged 21 years and older
- ▣ **TRADITIONAL CHIEFS** - CAN ONLY CONTINUE UNTIL THEIR DEATH OR RESIGNATION - OR: can be removed by Governor
- ▣ **LAND ESTATES = FEE SIMPLE** (private, individual ownership - just like white settlers.

Who is this Kanehsatà:ke leader?



Joseph Kanawa'tí:ron Gabriel

- ▣ Fought all his life to regain and preserve the land, culture and traditions of the Kanehsata'kehró:non
- ▣ Wrote many petitions and letters to all levels of government
- ▣ Travelled to England to lay the land issue before the King
- ▣ Often opposed his brother, on the elected council, **Angus Corinthe**
- ▣ Was labeled a troublemaker for fighting for land rights – police harassment & arrested frequently for cutting wood
- ▣ Had to seek refuge in Akwesasne for 7 years
- ▣ Provincial police then terrorized his wife and family – “to have his head on a silver platter.”

Kanawa'tí:ron speaks to the Media – Montreal Daily Star, May 28, 1902

I remember how my father was sent to gaol (jail) for three months for cutting three small logs in the woods to repair his house. I remember how others of my relations, including the father of Louis Beauvais, when they went out in the winter time to cut wood to keep their wives and children warm, were arrested in the bush and carried off to gaol, while their shivering wives and children, not knowing what caused the prolonged absence of their husbands and fathers, vainly waited for the fuel to warm their half frozen bodies.

1911 - Indians Threaten War Against Railroad Men

“Canadian Northern Construction Gang At Oka Stopped by Band of Forty Armed With Revolvers, Shotguns and Bludgeons - “Chief Kennatosse (Joseph Kanawa'tí:ron) Gabriel Their Leader - Threaten Serious Trouble if Their Land is Crossed.”

- Letter sent to The Star & signed by Traditional Chiefs **Gabriel, Louis Rivers and Mitchell Martin**, made complaints against the Canadian Northern Railroad coming on to their lands.
- The Star reported that the **Sulpicians, Chief Angus Corinthe and Peter Oak**, elected Chiefs and their supporters did not object to the Railroad coming through the Reserve.
- The railroad **did not** come through Kanehsatà:ke
- Watch for free: [Colonization Road - The Documentary, cbc.ca](#)

July 17, 1950

- ▣ His daughter Lena Gabriel Nicholas was assaulted by Rene Dourte who was cutting trees in the Pines for a sawmill;
- ▣ She fought back, he ran to the provincial cops and charged her with assault;
- ▣ She was jailed, found guilty and had to pay a fine and court costs.
- ▣ The sawmill did not cut any more pine trees

Spring & Summer 1978

- ▣ The Kanehsatà:ke Women's Softball Team fought to play at the Baseball Field in the Pines
- ▣ They refused to leave the field because the village didn't share any time for our Women & Men's Teams to have the field
- ▣ The Women's Team was threatened but stayed on the field to have their practice
- ▣ Today, our children and adults can play on this field although the current (2020) mayor of the village is once again claiming ownership

1990 – Fight to stop more loss of
lands

Kanehsata'kehrónon stopped an 18-
hole golf course expansion & condo
project



The History of Kanehsatà:ke is not finished being told!

Niawenhkó:wa

Mohawk Language Custodian Association

14 A Só:se Onahsakén:rat
Kanehsatà:ke

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