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Chapter 1 : Joseph Brant - Wikipedia

*Mohawk and Seneca set right, by the aid of a learned Colonial Governor, T. Pownall [Henry Scadding] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Mohawk and Seneca set right, by the aid of a learned Colonial Governor, T. Pownall: Henry Scadding: www.nxgvision.com: Books.*

It was later reproduced, in , by the Geographic Board of Canada. The work done by the American Bureau was monumental, well informed and incorporated the most advanced scholarship available at the time. In many respects, the information is still useful today, although prudence should be exercised and the reader should consult some of the contemporary texts on the history and the anthropology of the North-West Indians suggested in the bibliographic introduction to this section. The articles were not completely devoid of the paternalism and the prejudices prevalent at the time. While some of the terminology used would not pass the test of our "politically correct" era, most terms have been left unchanged by the editor. If a change in the original text has been effected it will be found between brackets [. For the full citation, see the end of the text. A prominent and influential tribe of the Iroquois. When first known they occupied that part of W. New York between Seneca lake and Geneva r. After the political destruction of the Erie and Neuters, about the middle of the seventeenth century, the Seneca and other Iroquois people carried their settlements westward to lake Erie and southward along the Alleghany into Pennsylvania. They also received into their tribe a portion of these conquered peoples, by which accessions they became the largest tribe of the confederation and one of the most important. They are now chiefly settled on the Alleghany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda res. A portion of them remained under British jurisdiction after the declaration of peace and live on Six Nations res. Various local bands have been known as Buffalo , Tonawanda and Corn-planter Indians; and the Mingo, formerly in Ohio , have become officially known as Seneca from the large number of that tribe among them. No considerable number of the Seneca ever joined the Catholic Iroquois colonies. In the third quarter of the 16th century the Seneca was the last but one of the Iroquois tribes to give its suffrage in favour of the abolition of murder and war, the suppression of cannibalism, and the establishment of the principles upon which the League of the Iroquois was founded. However, a large division of the tribe did not adopt at once the course of the main body, but, on obtaining coveted privileges and prerogatives, the recalcitrant body was admitted as a constituent member in the structure of the League. In historical times the Seneca have been by far the most populous of the five tribes originally comprising the League of the Iroquois. In the federal council the Seneca are represented by eight federal chiefs, but two of these were added to the original six present at the first federal council, to give representation to that part of the tribe which had at first refused to join the League. Since the organization of the League of the Iroquois, approximately in the third quarter of the 16th century, the number of Seneca clans, which are organized into two phratries for the performance of both ceremonial and civil functions, have varied. The names of the following nine have been recorded: In a list of clan names made in by Gen. Dearborn from information given him by Mr. Cone, an interpreter of the Tonawanda band, the Heron clan is called the Swan clan with the native name given above. Of these clans only five had an unequal representation in the federal council of the League, namely, the Sandpiper, three, the Turtle, two, the Hawk, one, the Wolf, one, and the Bear, one. One of the earliest known references to the ethnic name Seneca is that on the original Carte Figurative, annexed to the Memorial presented to the States-General of the Netherlands , Aug. The name did not originally belong to the Seneca, but to the Oneida, as the following lines will show. In the early part of Dec. Orange, now Albany, N. Strictly speaking, the latter name designated the Oneida, but at this time it was a general name, usually comprising the Onondaga, the Cayuga, and the Seneca, in addition. At that period the Dutch and the French commonly divided the five Iroquois tribes into two identical groups; to the first, the Dutch gave the name Maquas Mohawk , and to the latter Sinnekens Seneca, the final -ens being the Dutch genitive plural , with the connotation of the four tribes mentioned above. This geographical rather than political division of the Iroquois tribes, first made by Champlain and the early Dutch at Ft. Orange ,

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prevailed until about the third quarter of the 17th century. The first of these names was the Iroquois, and the second, the Mohegan name for the place, or, preferably, the Mohegan translation of the Iroquois name. The Dutch received their first knowledge of the Iroquois tribes through the Mohegan. The derivation of Sinnekens from Mohegan appears to be as follows: Hence it appears that the Mohegan and Delaware names for the Oneida are cognate in derivation and identical in signification. But the Dutch, followed by other Europeans, used the Mohegan term to designate a group of four tribes, to only one of which, the Oneida, was it strictly applicable. Obviously, the last remaining tribe of the group would finally acquire as its own the general name of the group. Previous to the defeat and despoliation of the Neuters in and the Erie in , the Seneca occupied the territory drained by Genesee r. The political history of the Seneca is largely that of the League of the Iroquois, although owing to petty jealousies among the various tribes the Seneca, like the others, sometimes acted independently in their dealings with aliens. But their independent action, appears never to have been a serious and deliberate rupture of the bonds uniting them with the federal government of the League, thus vindicating the wisdom and foresight of its founders in permitting every tribe to retain and exercise a large measure of autonomy in the structure of the federal government. It was sometimes apparently imperative that one of the tribes should enter into a treaty or other compact with its enemies, while the others might still maintain a hostile attitude toward the alien contracting party. This resulted in the renewal of the war. Lawrence and its northern affluents by sending various parties of warriors against them. From the Jesuit Relation for p. The Hurons in the following year sent an embassy to Sonontouan, the chief town of the Seneca, to ratify the peace, and, while there, learned that the Onondaga, the Oneida, the Cayuga, and the Mohawk were desirous of becoming parties to the treaty. In the war was renewed by the Hurons, who in May captured 12 prisoners from the Seneca, then regarded as a powerful people. The war continued with varying success. The Jesuit Relation for p. The Relation for p. According to the Jesuit Relation for p. This affront nearly precipitated war between the Iroquois and the Neuters. The Seneca warriors composed the larger part of the Iroquois warriors who in assailed, destroyed, and dispersed the Huron tribes; it was likewise they who in sacked the chief towns of the Tionontati, or Tobacco tribe; and the Seneca also took a leading part in the defeat and subjugation of the Neuters in and of the Erie in From the Journal des PP. In the Seneca were plotting with the Mohawk to destroy and ruin the French settlements on the St. Two years later the Seneca sent an embassy to the French for the purpose of making peace with them, a movement which was probably brought about by their rupture with the Erie. But the Mohawk not desiring peace at that time with the French, perhaps on account of their desire to attack the Hurons on the id. This act almost resulted in war between the two hostile tribes; foreign affairs, however, were in such a condition as to prevent the beginning of actual hostility. In the Seneca, in carrying out the policy of the League to adopt conquered tribes upon submission and the expression of a desire to live under the form of government established by the League, had thus incorporated eleven different tribes into their body politic. In Maryland bought from the Minqua or Susquehanna Indians, i. In , Seneca and Cayuga warriors from the Confederation of the Five Nations were defeated by the Minqua, aided by the Marylanders. The Iroquois did not terminate their hostilities until famine had so reduced the Conestoga that in , when the Marylanders had disagreed with them and had withdrawn their alliance, the Conestoga were completely subdued by the Five Nations, who thereafter claimed a right to the Minqua lands to the head of Chesapeake bay. In the influence of the French was rapidly gaining ground among the Seneca; meanwhile the astute and persuasive Col. Johnson was gradually winning the Mohawk as close allies of the British, while the Onondaga, the Cayuga, and the Oneida, under strong pressure from Pennsylvania and Virginia, sought to be neutral. In , Seneca warriors went W. In the Marquis de Denonville assembled a great horde of Indians from the region of the Upper lakes and from the St. Having reached Irondequoit, the Seneca landing-place on lake Ontario, Denonville built there a stockade in which he left a garrison of men. Thence advancing to attack the Seneca villages, he was ambushed by or Seneca, who charged and drove back the Colonial levies and their Indian allies, and threw the veteran regiments into disorder. Only by the overwhelming numbers of his force was Denonville saved from disastrous defeat. Niagara, only three escaping from a force of nearly At a short

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distance from this place the same Seneca ambushed a British force composed of two companies of troops who were hastening to the aid of the supply train, only eight of whom escaped massacre. These bloody and harsh measures were the direct result of the general unrest of the Six Nations and the Western tribes, arising from the manner of the recent occupancy of the posts by the British, after the surrender of Canada by the French on Sept. They contrasted the sympathetic and bountiful paternalism of the French regime with the neglect and niggardliness that characterized the British rule. Such was the state of affairs that on July 29, , Sir Wm. Johnson wrote to General Amherst: Sullivan, in , after defeating their warriors, burned their villages and destroyed their crops. There is no historical evidence that the Seneca who were on the Ohio and the S. The significant fact that in historical times their affiliations were never with the Iroquois but rather with tribes usually hostile to them, is to be explained on the presumption that they were rather some remnant of a subjugated tribe dependent on the Seneca and dwelling on lands under the jurisdiction of their conquerors. It is a fair inference that they were largely subjugated Erie and Conestoga. Regarding the identity of these Indians, the following citation from Howe Hist. Ohio, ii, , is pertinent: Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them on the 29th of September, , at the treaty. The remaining 10, acres, lying S. The old chief Good Hunter told Henry C. Brish in a communication to us: I never found a Seneca among them. In the Seneca had but four villages, but a century later the number had increased to about The following are the better known Seneca towns, which, of course, were not at all contemporary. The earliest estimates of the numbers of the Seneca, in and , give them about 5, Later estimates of the population are: In those in New York were reported at 2, In , according to Morgan, those in New York numbered 2,, while about more were on Grand River res. In there were on the Six Nations res. The proportion of Seneca now among the 4, Iroquois at Caughnawaga, St. Regis, and Lake of Two Mountains, Quebec, cannot be estimated.

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Chapter 2 : Iroquois - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

Reprinted from The week. Monument to mark the exact site of the Old French Fort, at Toronto () sheet tipped in.

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Chapter 3 : The Pioneers Of Old Ontario Classic Reprint Book â€™ PDF Download

Full text of "Mohawk and Seneca set right by the aid of a learned colonial governor, T. Pownall [microform]: a paper read April 3, , before the Pioneer and Historical Society of the County of York, Ontario".

Admiral Graves advises captains to stay moored away from piers, to discourage the desertion of crews. The vote is 11 to Mar 2 John Watkins is granted a patent for 2, acres in Washington County. Mar 29 Guy and Sir John Johnson and their Tory followers attempt to break up a meeting of rebels at a Caughnawaga tavern, causing a brawl with a number of injuries. Threatened by their neighbors over the next several days the Johnsons form a corps of Highlanders to patrol their grounds, giving orders to shoot to kill at any trespassers. May 9 Mohawk chief Joseph Brant sends a messenger to the Stockbridge Indians of western Massachusetts, asking for their aid against the Americans. Disliking Brant and Johnson the two men arrange to have the message fall into the hands of Colonel John Patterson and the Oneida chief Ahnyero Thomas Spender , knowing the message will reach the Americans. They confiscate a schooner from loyalist Major Philip Skeene. Mohawk Indians under Steyawa, or Little Abraham all of the Iroquois had been invited meet with representatives from Albany and Tryon counties. Joseph Brant acts as interpreter. The delegates deny rumors that Johnson is to be arrested. The Indians complain of the cutting off of their ammunition allotment. May 31 Guy Johnson abandons his home, sets out for Oswego. June The Favourite registers a voyage to the colonies at Whitehaven, England. Jun 3 Chrstopher P. Yates convenes the new Tryon County Committee of Safety meets and writes a letter to Guy Johnson asking him to use his influence to keep the Indians neutral in the disagreement between colonials and crown. He immediately sends a reply, declaring he will always promote the true interests of local citizens. He then starts out for Oswego, getting as far as Fort Stanwix Rome by night. Brant and the others explain the upcoming rebellion. The Oneidas under Steyawa refuse to fight the colonial forces, the other tribes prepare for possible war. Brant is appointed war chief, the second highest Iroquois office. Most of the Indian appear amiable. Jul 5 Lord Dartmouth writes to Indian superintendent Guy Johnson, advising him that settlers loyal to the King will be protected and that they should report any efforts to subvert them. Jul 24 Dartmouth writes to Johnson, urging him to seek the aid of the Indian tribes against the rebels. Aug 23 General Schuyler convenes an Indian council at Albany. The Indian turnout is disappointingly light - some Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Caughnawagas, and a few Canadian Iroquois, plus a few Mohawks, including Steyawa. Douw, and missionaries James Dean and Samuel Kirkland. Aug 26 The Albany conference breaks up with the Indians present vowing not to aid the British. Aug 31 Schuyler leaves Ticonderoga to catch up with Montgomery. A copy is sent to the provincial congress. The General Committee considers a request to investigate. They will remain there until November of The committee is advised to leave Johnson alone as long as he makes no hostile moves. City The population reaches 25, State The Federal government sends agent George Morgan to meet with the Iroquois and try to gain their neutrality in the anticipated conflict with Britain. The Iroquois will attempt to remain neutral. John Crevecouer visits Onoquaga. Johnson stalls and a correspondence begins between Schuyler and Johnson. Jan 17 After several days of negotiations with Schuyler, Johnson surrenders arms to the militia under Schuyler, promises to abstain from further hostile activities. February New York congressional delegate Francis Lewis is authorized to buy shoes for the army. He will find a supplier in New Jersey. Mar 4 Christopher Colles gives the first public demonstrations of the pumping engine of the new waterworks, continues them for the rest of the week. Private David Howe is part of the escort. May The citizens of Ryegate meet to select military officers. He has to leave his sick wife behind. May 29 The New York committee advocates independence. Jun 30 General Howe disembarks his troops. Jul 9 New York votes to endorse the Declaration. The Declaration is proclaimed in Philadelphia. Jul 10 Orders are issued for one New York brigade to b ready to march tomorrow. Jul 12 Vice Admiral Howe arrives east of Staten Island aboard the Eagle with transports of reinforcements, raising the total British forces to 32, The Phoenix and the Rose run past the shore batteries and get north of Manhattan. Governor Tryon also visits the

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ship. Jul 14 A hard rain causes the cancellation of Sunday services on board the flagship. Reeve returns, having delivered his dispatches and met with General Hugh Mercer. Jul 15 The British forces learn through a deserter of the state of U. Washington sends a flag of truce and an answer is promised. Jul 16 Admiral Molyneux Shuldham visits the fleet. The Americans refuse a flag of truce from General Howe. British army officer John Blennerhasset is killed by a U. Tryon is visited by Major Robert Rogers. Serle takes a walk on Staten Island in the evening. General Washington agrees to meet with a General officer tomorrow. Jul 20 Another flag of truce is sent by the British. Adjutant general Joseph Reed sits in on the meeting. Both sides end up agreeing to disagree. Jul 21 Seven British transports arrive in New York harbor, carrying close to Highlander troops, after a week passage from Greenock, Scotland. Americans fire upon a British vessel from the New Jersey shore but do no serious damage. Jul 22 A black deserter out of New York City tells the British anchored in the harbor the troops back in Manhattan have lost six men, that they are very discouraged and have heard about Burgoyne. A very hot day. Jul 23 Tryon visits the British fleet. Aug 11 One or two new British ships arrive at New York. Aug 27 The Battle of Long Island begins. The Old Stone House in Gowanus is the center of much of the action. Aug 29 Without the knowledge of the British, Washington withdraws his army to Manhattan. September The New York State Convention requests that Washington remove all public bells and move them to New Jersey for safe keeping from the British seeking materials for casting cannon. Sep 12 Washington decides to evacuate New York City, begins moving troops north. Washington retreats to Harlem Heights. The battle delays the British advance. Sep 21 Fire sweeps New York City, destroying buildings, nearly a quarter of those in the city, including Trinity Church. Nathan Hale is arrested by the British. Sep 23 Lieutenant colonel Jonathan Baldwin writes from Fort Ticonderoga to Schuyler at Fort Edwards; informs him the British sergeant from Point aux Trembles has arrived, with reports of troop and naval strength and word of a plan to head to Crown Point in the near future. The sergeant also report that a number of deserters had been captured and deported to Senegal. Sep 28 Scottish-born physician-politician Cadwallader Colden dies at his Springhill estate near Flushing, on Long Island at the age of Oct 13 The surviving U. Oct 23 Washington evacuates Manhattan, marches toward White Plains. Oct 29 The approximate date the gun frigate Congress is launched at Poughkeepsie. Washington orders the commander court martialled. Nov 4 The gun frigate Montgomery is launched at Poughkeepsie. State Andrew Brock is named treasurer of Ryegate. Navy are built at Skenesborough later Whitehall. Parts of western New York are included. Manufacturing Paper maker Nathan Sellers joins the Continental Army but is soon put to work in his professional capacity, to provide the material for currency. Medicine The New York Hospital is founded. Jan 2 Cornwallis heads south out of New York. Jan 7 The Committee of Safety orders that British prisoners of war be put to work on a chain across the Hudson at Fort Montgomery to halt British ships. Jan 29 British general John Burgoyne begins making his plans for the conquest of the colonies. He decides there might possibly be trouble from this quarter sometime in the future. While returning from Oquaga he encounters a party of 15 warriors heading there.

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Chapter 4 : Iroquois - Wikipedia

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The first time it appears in writing is in the account of Samuel de Champlain of his journey to Tadoussac in , where it occurs as "Irocois". By Ives Goddard could write: Day in , who elaborates upon an earlier etymology given by Charles Arnaud in For the first element irno, Day cites cognates from other attested Montagnais dialects: Basque fishermen and whalers are known to have frequented the waters of the Northeast in the s, so much so that a Basque-based pidgin developed for communication with the Algonquian tribes of the region. Bakker claims that it is unlikely that "-quois" derives from a root specifically used to refer to the Iroquois, citing as evidence that several other Indian tribes of the region were known to the French by names terminating in the same element, e. He proposes instead that the word derives from hilokoa via the intermediate form irokkoa , from the Basque roots hil "to kill", ko the locative genitive suffix , and a the definite article suffix. Thus the word according to Bakker is translatable as "the killer people". It is similar to other terms used by Eastern Algonquian tribes to refer to their enemy the Iroquois, which translate as "murderers". The spelling "Hotinnonsionni" is also attested from later in the nineteenth century. Iroquois influence at the peak of its power extended into present-day Canada, westward along the Great Lakes and down both sides of the Allegheny mountains into present-day Virginia and Kentucky and into the Ohio Valley. The League is governed by a Grand Council, an assembly of fifty chiefs or sachems , each representing one of the clans of one of the nations. Lawrence River, west of the Hudson River, and south into northwestern Pennsylvania. In or close to , the Tuscarora tribe joined the League, [24] having migrated from the Carolinas after being displaced by Anglo-European settlement. Also an Iroquoian -speaking people, the Tuscarora were accepted into what became the Six Nations. Other independent Iroquoian-speaking peoples, such as the Erie , Susquehannock , Huron Wendat and Wyandot , lived at various times along the St. Lawrence River , and around the Great Lakes. In the American Southeast, the Cherokee were an Iroquoian-language people who had migrated to that area centuries before European contact. None of these was part of the Haudenosaunee. Those on the borders of Haudenosaunee territory in the Great Lakes region competed and warred with the member nations. Their first relations with them were for fur trading , which was favorable and became lucrative to both sides. The colonists also sought to establish positive relations to secure their settlement borders. For nearly years the Iroquois were a powerful factor in North American colonial policy-making decisions. Alignment with Iroquois offered political and strategic advantages to the European colonies, but the Iroquois preserved considerable independence. Some of their people settled in mission villages along the St. Lawrence River, becoming more closely tied to the French. While they participated in French raids on Dutch and later English settlements, where some Mohawk and other Iroquois settled, in general the Iroquois resisted attacking their own peoples. The Iroquois remained a politically unique, undivided, large Native American polity up until the American Revolution. The League kept its treaty promises to the British Crown. But when the British were defeated, they ceded the Iroquois territory without consultation; many Iroquois had to abandon their lands in the Mohawk Valley and elsewhere and relocate in the northern lands retained by the British. The Crown gave them land in compensation for the 5 million acres they had lost in the south, but it was not equivalent to earlier territory. The Iroquois League has also been known as the "Iroquois Confederacy". Modern scholars distinguish between the League and the Confederacy. According to that theory, "The League" still exists. The Confederacy dissolved after the defeat of the British and allied Iroquois nations in the American Revolutionary War. After the defeat of the British, they ceded most of the Iroquois territory to the United States, without bringing their allies to the negotiating table. Many of the Iroquois migrated to Canada, forced out of New York because of hostility to the British allies in the aftermath of a fierce war. Those remaining in New York were required to live mostly on reservations. In , a

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total of 6, Iroquois had to confront , New Yorkers, with land-hungry New Englanders poised to migrate west. Iroquoia was a land rush waiting to happen. By the War of , they had lost control of considerable property. The League has since been compared to a modern-day example of anarcho-communism [30] or libertarian socialism. Historian Scott Stevens credits the early modern European value for the written word over oral tradition and cultures as contributing to a prejudiced, racialized element within writings about the Iroquois that continued into the 19th century. A major problem with contemporary European sources from the 17th and 18th centuries, both French and British, was that Europeans, coming from a patriarchal society, did not understand the matrilineal kinship system of Iroquois society and the related power of women. Most critically, the importance of clan mothers, who possessed considerable economic and political power within Canadian Iroquois communities, was blithely overlooked by patriarchal European scribes. Those references that do exist, show clan mothers meeting in council with their male counterparts to take decisions regarding war and peace and joining in delegations to confront the Onontio [the Iroquois term for the French governor-general] and the French leadership in Montreal, but only hint at the real influence wielded by these women". John Arthur Gibson Seneca, " was an important figure of his generation in recounting versions of Iroquois history in epics on the Peacemaker. One British colonial administrator declared in that the Iroquois had "such absolute Notions of Liberty that they allow no Kind of Superiority of one over another, and banish all Servitude from their Territories. He has said that recent claims for a much earlier date "may be for contemporary political purposes". Thus half of the historical story, that told by women, was lost. They were Dekanawida, sometimes known as the Great Peacemaker, Hiawatha, and Jigonhsasee , known as the Mother of Nations, whose home acted as a sort of United Nations. Five nations originally joined as the League, giving rise to the many historic references to Five Nations of the Iroquois [b] or as often, just The Five Nations. This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April Learn how and when to remove this template message Other Iroquoian-language peoples, [48] including the populous Wyandot Huron , with related social organization and cultures, became extinct as tribes as a result of disease and war. While the First Nations and Native Americans sometimes tried to remain neutral in the various colonial frontier wars, some also allied with one nation or another, through the French and Indian War. In warfare the tribes were decentralized, and often bands acted independently. According to legend, an evil Onondaga chieftain named Tadodaho was the last converted to the ways of peace by The Great Peacemaker and Hiawatha. With the formation of the League, internal conflicts were minimized. The council of fifty thereafter ruled on disputes, seeking consensus in their decisions. This allowed the Iroquois to increase in numbers while their rivals declined. The confederacy did not speak for all five tribes, which continued to act independently. But about , [38] the council exerted more power in negotiations with the colonial governments of Pennsylvania and New York. While the tribes raided each other, they also traded with the members of the Iroquois who were nearby. By the Susquehannock [e] were known to be broken as a power from the effects of three years of epidemic disease, war with the Iroquois, and frontier battles, as settlers took advantage of the weakened tribe. They displaced about Siouan-speaking tribepeople of the Ohio River valley, such as the Quapaw Akansa , Ofo Mosopelea , and Tutelo and other closely related tribes out of the region. These tribes migrated to regions around the Mississippi River and the piedmont regions of the east coast. They made war primarily against neighboring Algonquian peoples. Muir uses archaeological data to argue that the Iroquois expansion onto Algonquian lands was checked by the Algonquian adoption of agriculture. This enabled them to support their own populations large enough to have sufficient warriors to defend against the threat of Iroquois conquest. Archeologists and anthropologists have defined the St. Lawrence Iroquoians as a distinct and separate group and possibly several discrete groups , living in the villages of Hochelaga and others nearby near present-day Montreal , which had been visited by Cartier. By , when Samuel de Champlain visited the area, that part of the St. Lawrence River valley had no settlements, but was controlled by the Mohawk as a hunting ground. The fate of the Iroquoian people that Cartier encountered remains a mystery, and all that can be stated for certain is when Champlain arrived, they

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were gone. The precise identity of any of these groups is still debated. On 29 July , Champlain assisted his allies in defeating a Mohawk war party by the shores of what is now called Lake Champlain, and again in June , Champlain fought against the Mohawks. After the first English settlement in Jamestown, Virginia , numerous 17th-century accounts describe a powerful people known to the Powhatan Confederacy as the Massawomeck, and to the French as the Antouhonoron. They were said to come from the north, beyond the Susquehannock territory. In , an Iroquois war party, consisting mostly of Senecas and Mohawks, destroyed the Huron village of Wendake. In turn, this ultimately resulted in the breakup of the Huron nation. With no northern enemy remaining, the Iroquois turned their forces on the Neutral Nations on the north shore of Lakes Erie and Ontario, the Susquehannocks, their southern neighbor. Then they destroyed other Iroquoian-language tribes, including the Erie , to the west, in , over competition for the fur trade. After their victories, they reigned supreme in an area from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean; from the St. Lawrence River to the Chesapeake Bay. They had become victims of their own success. The villages were all abandoned by As a result of the Beaver Wars, they pushed Siouan -speaking tribes out and reserved the territory as a hunting ground by right of conquest. They finally sold the British colonists their remaining claim to the lands south of the Ohio in at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix. Map of the New York tribes before European arrival:

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Chapter 5 : New York | Native American Netroots

Mohawk and Seneca set right by the aid of a learned colonial governor, T. Pownall: a paper read April 3, , before the Pioneer and Historical Society of the County of York, Ontario by Scadding, Henry, - and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at www.nxgvision.com

Beaver Wars Beginning in , the League engaged in a decades-long series of wars, the so-called Beaver Wars , against the French, their Huron allies, and other neighboring tribes, including the Petun, Erie, and Susquehannock. Trying to control access to game for the lucrative fur trade, they put great pressure on the Algonquian peoples of the Atlantic coast the Lenape or Delaware , the Anishinaabe peoples of the boreal Canadian Shield region, and not infrequently fought the English colonies as well. During the Beaver Wars, they were said to have defeated and assimilated the Huron , Petun , the Neutral Nation , [34] [35] Erie Tribe , and Susquehannock The Mohawk would not allow northern native peoples to trade with the Dutch. In , a tentative peace was forged between the Iroquois and the Huron, Algonquin, and French. In , Jesuit missionaries at Sainte-Marie among the Hurons went as envoys to the Mohawk lands to protect the fragile peace of the time. Mohawk attitudes toward the peace soured while the Jesuits were traveling, and their warriors attacked the party en route. The missionaries were taken to the village of Ossernenon near present-day Auriesville , New York , where the moderate Turtle and Wolf clans recommended setting the priests free. In during the Beaver Wars , the Iroquois used recently purchased Dutch guns to attack the Huron, who were allied with the French. These attacks, primarily against the Huron towns of Taenhatentaron St. Louis in Michigan, were the final battles that effectively destroyed the Huron Confederacy. In the early 17th century, the Iroquois Confederacy was at the height of its power, with a total population of about 12, people. The Jesuits were forced to abandon the mission by as hostilities resumed, possibly because of the sudden death of native people from an epidemic of smallpox , a European infectious disease to which they had no immunity. From to , the Iroquois were at war with the Susquehannock and their Lenape and Province of Maryland allies. In , a large Iroquois invasion force was defeated at the Susquehannock main fort. In , the Iroquois were at war with the Sokoki tribe of the upper Connecticut River. Smallpox struck again, and through the effects of disease, famine, and war, the Iroquois were under threat of extinction. In , an Oneida party struck at allies of the Susquehannock on Chesapeake Bay. In , three of the Five Nations made peace with the French. The Mohawk avoided battle, but the French burned their villages and crops. In , the remaining two Iroquois Nations signed a peace treaty with the French and agreed to allow their missionaries to visit their villages. This treaty lasted for 17 years. They began to claim ownership of the territory by right of conquest. In , the Iroquois were defeated by a war party of Susquehannock. The Iroquois appealed to the French for support and asked Governor Frontenac to assist them against the Susquehannock. It would be a shame for him to allow his children to be crushed, as they saw themselves to be As no record of a defeat has been found, historians have concluded that no defeat occurred. Together they battled to a standstill the French , who were allied with the Huron. These Iroquoian people had been a traditional and historic foe of the Confederacy. The Iroquois colonized the northern shore of Lake Ontario and sent raiding parties westward all the way to Illinois Country. The tribes of Illinois were eventually defeated, not by the Iroquois, but by the Potawatomi. Peace was not reached until Map showing dates Iroquois claims relinquished, In the Nanfan Treaty , the Five Nations abandoned their nominal claims to "beaver hunting" lands north of the Ohio in favor of England; however, these areas were still de facto controlled by other tribes allied with France. In , the Iroquois invaded Virginia and Illinois territory again and unsuccessfully attacked French outposts in the latter. They met with 50 hereditary sachems from the Onondaga council fire, who came under a flag of truce. Denonville recaptured the fort for New France and seized, chained, and shipped the 50 Iroquois chiefs to Marseilles, France , to be used as galley slaves. He ravaged the land of the Seneca , landing a French armada at Irondequoit Bay , striking straight into the seat of Seneca power, and destroying many of its villages. Fleeing before the attack, the

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Seneca moved farther west, east and south down the Susquehanna River. The Confederacy and the Seneca developed an alliance with the English who were settling in the east. The destruction of the Seneca land infuriated the members of the Iroquois Confederacy. On August 4, , they retaliated by burning to the ground Lachine , a small town adjacent to Montreal. Fifteen hundred Iroquois warriors had been harassing Montreal defenses for many months prior to that. They finally exhausted and defeated Denonville and his forces. His tenure was followed by the return of Frontenac , who succeeded Denonville as Governor for the next nine years . Frontenac had been arranging a new plan of attack to lessen the effects of the Iroquois in North America. Realizing the danger of continuing to hold the sachems, he located the 13 surviving leaders of the 50 originally taken and returned with them to New France in October . In , Frontenac decided to take the field against the Iroquois, although at this time he was seventy-six years of age. On July 6, he left Lachine at the head of a considerable force and traveled to the village of the Onondaga, where he arrived a month later. With support from the French, the Algonquian nations drove the Iroquois out of the territories north of Lake Erie and west of present-day Cleveland, Ohio , regions which they had conquered during the Beaver Wars. As pursuit was impracticable, the French army commenced its return march on August . The Iroquois never threatened the French colony again. The Iroquois claimed to have conquered this territory 80 years earlier. France did not recognize the validity of the treaty, as it had settlements in the territory at that time and the English had virtually none. Meanwhile, the Iroquois were negotiating peace with the French; together they signed the Great Peace of Montreal that same year. French and Indian Wars See also: French and Indian Wars After the peace treaty with the French, the Iroquois remained mostly neutral. Peter Schuyler , mayor of Albany, arranged for three Mohawk chiefs and a Mahican chief known incorrectly as the Four Mohawk Kings to travel to London in to meet with Queen Anne in an effort to seal an alliance with the British. Queen Anne was so impressed by her visitors that she commissioned their portraits by court painter John Verelst. The portraits are believed to be the earliest surviving oil portraits of Aboriginal peoples taken from life. They petitioned to become the sixth nation of the Iroquois Confederacy. This was a non-voting position, but they gained the protection of the Haudenosaunee. Both the Lenni Lenape, and the Shawnee were briefly tributary to the Six Nations, while subjected Iroquoian populations emerged in the next period as the Mingo , speaking a dialect like that of the Seneca, in the Ohio region. Iroquois engaging in trade with Europeans, In and , Lt. But, as European settlers began to move beyond the Blue Ridge and into the Shenandoah Valley in the s, the Iroquois objected. Virginia officials told them that the demarcation was to prevent the Iroquois from trespassing east of the Blue Ridge, but it did not prevent English from expanding west. Tensions increased over the next decades, and the Iroquois were on the verge of going to war with the Virginia Colony. In , Governor Gooch paid them the sum of pounds sterling for any settled land in the Valley that was claimed by the Iroquois. The following year at the Treaty of Lancaster , the Iroquois sold Virginia all their remaining claims in the Shenandoah Valley for pounds in gold. The Iroquois hoped that aiding the British would also bring favors after the war. Few Iroquois warriors joined the campaign. In the Battle of Lake George , a group of Catholic Mohawk from Kahnawake and French forces ambushed a Mohawk-led British column; the Mohawk were deeply disturbed as they had created their confederacy for peace among the peoples and had not had warfare against each other. After the war, to protect their alliance, the British government issued the Royal Proclamation of , forbidding Anglo-European white settlements beyond the Appalachian Mountains. Colonists largely ignored the order, and the British had insufficient soldiers to enforce it. Faced with confrontations, the Iroquois agreed to adjust the line again in the Treaty of Fort Stanwix . Indians, Settlers, and the Northern Borderland of the American Revolution , the Iroquois were creative and strategic thinkers. They chose to sell to the British Crown all their remaining claim to the lands between the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, which they did not occupy, hoping by doing so to draw off English pressure on their territories in the Province of New York. Pressed to join one side or the other, the Tuscarora and the Oneida sided with the colonists, while the Mohawk, Seneca, Onondaga, and Cayuga remained loyal to Great Britain, with whom they had stronger relationships. Joseph Louis Cook offered his services to the United States and received a Congressional

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commission as a lieutenant colonel—the highest rank held by any Native American during the war. Daniel Brodhead and General John Sullivan, against the Iroquois nations to "not merely overrun, but destroy", the British-Indian alliance. They burned many Iroquois villages and stores throughout western New York; refugees moved north to Canada. By the end of the war, few houses and barns in the valley had survived the warfare. The American Revolution was a war that caused a great divide amongst the colonists between Patriots and Loyalists; it caused a divide between the colonies and Great Britain, and it also caused a rift that would break the Iroquois Confederacy. However, almost inevitably, the Iroquois nations eventually had to take sides in the conflict. It is easy to see how the American Revolution would have caused conflict and confusion among the Six Nations. For years they had been used to thinking about the English and their colonists as one and the same people. In the American Revolution, the Iroquois Confederacy now had to deal with relationships between two governments. Disease had reduced their population to a fraction of what it had been in the past. Dealing with two governments made it hard to maintain a neutral stance, because the governments could get jealous easily if the Confederacy was interacting or trading more with one side over the other, or even if there was simply a perception of favoritism. Because of this challenging situation, the Six Nations had to choose sides. The Oneida and Tuscarora decided to support the American colonists, while the rest of the Iroquois League the Cayuga, Mohawk, Onondaga, and Seneca sided with the British and their Loyalists among the colonists. There were many reasons that the Six Nations could not remain neutral and uninvolved in the Revolutionary War. One of these is simple proximity; the Iroquois Confederacy was too close to the action of the war to not be involved. The Six Nations were very discontented with the encroachment of the English and their colonists upon their land. They were particularly concerned with the border established in the Proclamation of and the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in . The colonists tried to take advantage of this as much as possible by seeking their own profit and claiming new land. In , the Six Nations were still neutral when "a Mohawk person was killed by a Continental soldier". They were concerned about being killed, and about their lands being taken from them. They could not show weakness and simply let the colonists and British do whatever they wanted.

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Chapter 6 : The new English / by T.L. Kington Oliphant | National Library of Australia

Mohawk and Seneca set right by the aid of a learned colonial governor, T. Pownall [electronic resource]: a paper read April 3, , before the Pioneer and Historical Society of the County of York, Ontario / ([Toronto?: s.n., ?]), by Henry Scadding (page images at HathiTrust; US access only).

After , they accepted the Tuscarora people from the Southeast into their confederacy and became known as the Six Nations. The Iroquois have absorbed many other peoples into their tribes as a result of warfare, adoption of captives, and by offering shelter to displaced peoples. Culturally all are considered members of the clans and tribes into which they are adopted by families. Lawrence Iroquoians , Wyandot Huron , Erie , and Susquehannock , all independent peoples, also spoke Iroquoian languages. In the larger sense of linguistic families, they are often considered Iroquoian peoples because of their similar languages and cultures, all culturally and linguistically descended from the Proto-Iroquoian people and language; however, they were traditionally enemies of the nations in the Iroquois League. The Cherokee people are believed to have migrated south from the Great Lakes area in ancient times, settling in the backcountry of the Southeast United States, including what is now Tennessee. In , more than 45, enrolled Six Nations people lived in Canada , and about 80, in the United States. Names The most common name for the confederacy, Iroquois, is of somewhat obscure origin. The first time it appears in writing is in the account of Samuel de Champlain of his journey to Tadoussac in , where it occurs as "Irocois". By Ives Goddard could write: Day in , who elaborates upon an earlier etymology given by Charles Arnaud in For the first element irno, Day cites cognates from other attested Montagnais dialects: Basque fishermen and whalers are known to have frequented the waters of the Northeast in the s, so much so that a Basque-based pidgin developed for communication with the Algonquian tribes of the region. Bakker claims that it is unlikely that "-quois" derives from a root specifically used to refer to the Iroquois, citing as evidence that several other Indian tribes of the region were known to the French by names terminating in the same element, e. He proposes instead that the word derives from hilokoa via the intermediate form irokoa , from the Basque roots hil "to kill", ko the locative genitive suffix , and a the definite article suffix. Thus the word according to Bakker is translatable as "the killer people". It is similar to other terms used by Eastern Algonquian tribes to refer to their enemy the Iroquois, which translate as "murderers". The spelling "Hotinnonsionni" is also attested from later in the nineteenth century. Iroquois influence at the peak of its power extended into present-day Canada, westward along the Great Lakes and down both sides of the Allegheny mountains into present-day Virginia and Kentucky and into the Ohio Valley. The League is governed by a Grand Council, an assembly of fifty chiefs or sachems , each representing one of the clans of one of the nations. Lawrence River, west of the Hudson River, and south into northwestern Pennsylvania. In or close to , the Tuscarora tribe joined the League,[24] having migrated from the Carolinas after being displaced by Anglo-European settlement. Also an Iroquoian -speaking people, the Tuscarora were accepted into what became the Six Nations. Other independent Iroquoian-speaking peoples, such as the Erie , Susquehannock , Huron Wendat and Wyandot , lived at various times along the St. Lawrence River , and around the Great Lakes. In the American Southeast, the Cherokee were an Iroquoian-language people who had migrated to that area centuries before European contact. None of these was part of the Haudenosaunee. Those on the borders of Haudenosaunee territory in the Great Lakes region competed and warred with the member nations. Their first relations with them were for fur trading , which was favorable and became lucrative to both sides. The colonists also sought to establish positive relations to secure their settlement borders. For nearly years the Iroquois were a powerful factor in North American colonial policy-making decisions. Alignment with Iroquois offered political and strategic advantages to the European colonies, but the Iroquois preserved considerable independence. Some of their people settled in mission villages along the St. Lawrence River, becoming more closely tied to the French. While they participated in French raids on Dutch and later English settlements, where some Mohawk and other Iroquois settled, in

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general the Iroquois resisted attacking their own peoples. The Iroquois remained a politically unique, undivided, large Native American polity up until the American Revolution. The League kept its treaty promises to the British Crown. But when the British were defeated, they ceded the Iroquois territory without consultation; many Iroquois had to abandon their lands in the Mohawk Valley and elsewhere and relocate in the northern lands retained by the British. The Crown gave them land in compensation for the 5 million acres they had lost in the south, but it was not equivalent to earlier territory. The Iroquois League has also been known as the "Iroquois Confederacy". Modern scholars distinguish between the League and the Confederacy. According to that theory, "The League" still exists. The Confederacy dissolved after the defeat of the British and allied Iroquois nations in the American Revolutionary War. After the defeat of the British, they ceded most of the Iroquois territory to the United States, without bringing their allies to the negotiating table. Many of the Iroquois migrated to Canada, forced out of New York because of hostility to the British allies in the aftermath of a fierce war. Those remaining in New York were required to live mostly on reservations. In , a total of 6, Iroquois had to confront , New Yorkers, with land-hungry New Englanders poised to migrate west. Iroquoia was a land rush waiting to happen. By the War of , they had lost control of considerable property. The League has since been compared to a modern-day example of anarcho-communism [30] or libertarian socialism. Historian Scott Stevens credits the early modern European value for the written word over oral tradition and cultures as contributing to a prejudiced, racialized element within writings about the Iroquois that continued into the 19th century. A major problem with contemporary European sources from the 17th and 18th centuries, both French and British, was that Europeans, coming from a patriarchal society, did not understand the matrilineal kinship system of Iroquois society and the related power of women. Most critically, the importance of clan mothers, who possessed considerable economic and political power within Canadian Iroquois communities, was blithely overlooked by patriarchal European scribes. Those references that do exist, show clan mothers meeting in council with their male counterparts to take decisions regarding war and peace and joining in delegations to confront the Onontio [the Iroquois term for the French governor-general] and the French leadership in Montreal, but only hint at the real influence wielded by these women". John Arthur Gibson Seneca, "â€" was an important figure of his generation in recounting versions of Iroquois history in epics on the Peacemaker. One British colonial administrator declared in that the Iroquois had "such absolute Notions of Liberty that they allow no Kind of Superiority of one over another, and banish all Servitude from their Territories. He has said that recent claims for a much earlier date "may be for contemporary political purposes". Thus half of the historical story, that told by women, was lost. They were Dekanawida, sometimes known as the Great Peacemaker, Hiawatha, and Jigonhsasee , known as the Mother of Nations, whose home acted as a sort of United Nations. Five nations originally joined as the League, giving rise to the many historic references to Five Nations of the Iroquois[b] or as often, just The Five Nations. Other Iroquoian-language peoples,[48] including the populous Wyandot Huron , with related social organization and cultures, became extinct as tribes as a result of disease and war. While the First Nations and Native Americans sometimes tried to remain neutral in the various colonial frontier wars, some also allied with one nation or another, through the French and Indian War. In warfare the tribes were decentralized, and often bands acted independently. According to legend, an evil Onondaga chieftain named Tadodaho was the last converted to the ways of peace by The Great Peacemaker and Hiawatha. With the formation of the League, internal conflicts were minimized. The council of fifty thereafter ruled on disputes, seeking consensus in their decisions. This allowed the Iroquois to increase in numbers while their rivals declined. The confederacy did not speak for all five tribes, which continued to act independently. But about ,[38] the council exerted more power in negotiations with the colonial governments of Pennsylvania and New York. While the tribes raided each other, they also traded with the members of the Iroquois who were nearby. By the Susquehannock[e] were known to be broken as a power from the effects of three years of epidemic disease, war with the Iroquois, and frontier battles, as settlers took advantage of the weakened tribe. They displaced about Siouan -speaking tribepeople of the Ohio River valley, such as the Quapaw Akansa , Ofo Mosopelea , and Tutelo and other closely related tribes out of the region.

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These tribes migrated to regions around the Mississippi River and the piedmont regions of the east coast. They made war primarily against neighboring Algonquian peoples. Muir uses archaeological data to argue that the Iroquois expansion onto Algonquian lands was checked by the Algonquian adoption of agriculture. This enabled them to support their own populations large enough to have sufficient warriors to defend against the threat of Iroquois conquest. Engraving based on a drawing by Champlain of his voyage. Archeologists and anthropologists have defined the St. Lawrence Iroquoians as a distinct and separate group and possibly several discrete groups, living in the villages of Hochelaga and others nearby near present-day Montreal, which had been visited by Cartier. By 1535, when Samuel de Champlain visited the area, that part of the St. Lawrence River valley had no settlements, but was controlled by the Mohawk as a hunting ground. The fate of the Iroquoian people that Cartier encountered remains a mystery, and all that can be stated for certain is when Champlain arrived, they were gone. The precise identity of any of these groups is still debated. On 29 July 1535, Champlain assisted his allies in defeating a Mohawk war party by the shores of what is now called Lake Champlain, and again in June 1535, Champlain fought against the Mohawks. After the first English settlement in Jamestown, Virginia, numerous 17th-century accounts describe a powerful people known to the Powhatan Confederacy as the Massawomeck, and to the French as the Antouhonoron. They were said to come from the north, beyond the Susquehannock territory. In 1609, an Iroquois war party, consisting mostly of Senecas and Mohawks, destroyed the Huron village of Wendake. In turn, this ultimately resulted in the breakup of the Huron nation. With no northern enemy remaining, the Iroquois turned their forces on the Neutral Nations on the north shore of Lakes Erie and Ontario, the Susquehannocks, their southern neighbor. Then they destroyed other Iroquoian-language tribes, including the Erie, to the west, in 1609, over competition for the fur trade. After their victories, they reigned supreme in an area from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean; from the St. Lawrence River to the Chesapeake Bay. They had become victims of their own success. The villages were all abandoned by 1615. As a result of the Beaver Wars, they pushed Siouan-speaking tribes out and reserved the territory as a hunting ground by right of conquest. They finally sold the British colonists their remaining claim to the lands south of the Ohio in at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix. Map of the New York tribes before European arrival: Algonquian tribes Beaver Wars Beginning in 1609, the League engaged in a decades-long series of wars, the so-called Beaver Wars, against the French, their Huron allies, and other neighboring tribes, including the Petun, Erie, and Susquehannock. During the Beaver Wars, they were said to have defeated and assimilated the Huron, Petun, the Neutral Nation, [60][61] Erie Tribe, and Susquehannock

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Chapter 7 : Browse subject: Mohawk language -- Dictionaries | The Online Books Page

Mohawk and Seneca Set Right by the Aid of a Learned Colonial Governor, T. Pownall: A Paper Read April 3, , Before the Pioneer and Historical.

Seneca writer, historian, and archaeologist Arthur Caswell Parker described the deathbed scene this way: His English name, Red Jacket, came from the scarlet coat given to him by the English for fighting on their side during the Revolutionary War. He served with the British forces. During the war he served primarily as a dispatch courier. Brant alleged that during the Battle of Newtown in , when the Seneca and the Mohawk were allied with the British, Red Jacket had killed a cow, then used the blood to claim that he had killed an American rebel. After the Revolutionary War, the United States assumed that since it had defeated the British it had earned the right to superimpose a series of treaties on the Indian nations. The Americans refused to recognize the Iroquois Confederacy Six Nations and insisted on dealing with each nation by itself. The American negotiators were aided by force of arms and by hostages to be used in negotiating the treaty terms. One notable leader was absent from the Fort Stanwix council: According to Arthur Caswell Parker: Pickering boasted of American military supremacy and unwittingly insulted the Iroquois. For the Iroquois, public councils were settings which were meant to nurture a friendly, peaceful frame of mind. Councils were to build consensus. This error created an opportunity for Seneca leader Red Jacket to utilize oratory and to create an image for himself as the conservator of hallowed traditions. Here he received a large silver medal. Shawnee leader Painted Pole reminded the Seneca that while the Iroquois were doing nothing, the Shawnee and their allies had defeated the American army twice. Ridiculing the Seneca, the Shawnee hurled the written copy of the American peace proposal into the fire. In , Red Jacket along with 50 other Iroquois leaders signed the Treaty of Canandaigua in which they ceded much of their land to the United States. In , the Seneca Council debated the possible sale of a strip of land along the Niagara River to the Americans. The prophet Handsome Lake opposed the sale on the grounds of revelations given to him by angels. His nephew Red Jacket, the speaker of the Seneca Nation, favored the sale. In , a Seneca known as Stiff-Armed George got into a drunken fracas outside of a tavern. He was beaten and pursued, but then pulled a knife and stabbed two non-Indian men, one fatally. Reluctantly, the Seneca chiefs surrendered him to New York state authorities. According to Seneca leader Red Jacket: We are independent of the state of New-York. However, the governor wanted to prove state jurisdiction over all of the Indians in New York and the federal government declined to intervene. We also have a religion which was given to our forefathers and has been handed down to us, their children. We worship in that way. It teaches us to be thankful for all the favors we receive, to love each other, and to be united. We never quarrel about religion. We only want to enjoy our own. In New York, the Americans call together a council of the Iroquois nations. The Americans invite the Iroquois to join them in their war against the British. Seneca leader Red Jacket told the Americans: Mohawk leader Joseph Brant felt that it would be a good idea for the Seneca to move to Sandusky where they could join with the Wyandot. Arthur Caswell Parker described the council: Red Jacket told them: Even the British, upon whom we pinned our hopes, sold our land to the Americans after every war in which we were allied with them. Keep your holdings sufficiently large so that you may not be crowded on any side by the whites. To watch out for the best interest of the Indians, the government appointed two agents to make sure that the Indians were not cheated or deceived. One of the agents appointed by the government told the Seneca that the President James Monroe felt that it was in their best interest to sell their lands. The Seneca gave in and sold their land for 55 cents an acre and the land company quickly resold it for many times that amount. Arthur Caswell Parker wrote: In response, the state of New York prosecuted Tommy-Jemmy for murder. The circuit court referred the case to the New York State Supreme Court which noted that no law extended state murder jurisdiction over the Iroquois. Weir, one of the noted artists of the city. In posing for the painting, Red Jacket dressed in a costume which he felt was appropriate: In , the Seneca deposed Red Jacket as chief because of his alcoholism and his inflexible political

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views. Part of the opposition to him stemmed from his involvement with the Pagan Party. In , Red Jacket once again asked the Quakers for aid. The Quakers provided the Seneca with both farm equipment and sound advice. Against his wishes, Red Jacket was given a Christian burial.

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Chapter 8 : Browse subject: Dhegiha language | The Online Books Page

Mohawk and Seneca set right by the aid of a learned colonial governor, T. Pownall [electronic resource]: a paper read April 3,

He was named Thayendanegea, which in the Mohawk language can mean "two wagers sticks bound together for strength", or possibly "he who places two bets". The Haudenosaunee League, of which the Mohawks were one of the Six Nations, was divided into clans headed by clan mothers. The Mohawk in common with the other nations of the Haudenosaunee League had a very gendered understanding of social roles with power divided by the male sachems and chiefs and the clan mothers who always nominated the male leaders with decisions reached by consensus between the clan mothers and the chiefs. Her new alliance conferred little status on her children as Mohawk titles and leadership positions descended through the female line. Canagaraduncka was a friend of William Johnson , the influential and wealthy British Superintendent for Northern Indian Affairs, who had been knighted for his service. His mansion Johnson Hall impressed the young Brant so much that he decided to stay with Molly and Johnson. Johnson took an interest in the youth and supported his English-style education, as well as introducing him to influential leaders in the New York colony. Brant was described as a teenager as an easy-going and affable man who spent his days wandering around the countryside and forests with his circle of friends, hunting and fishing. So brother you are not to expect to hear of me any more and Brother we desire to hear no more of you". He was one of Native American warriors awarded a silver medal from the British for his service. At Fort Carillon modern Ticonderoga, New York , Brant and the other Mohawk warriors watched the battle from a hill, seeing the British infantry being cut down by the French fire, and returned home without seeing action, being thankful that Amherst had assigned the task of storming the fort to the British Army and keeping the Mohawks serving only as scouts. Lawrence, Amherst refused to allow the Indians to enter the fort, fearing that they would massacre the French prisoners in order to take scalps, which caused the majority of the Six Nations warriors to go home, as they wanted to join the British in plundering the fort. This was the forerunner of Dartmouth College , which was later established in New Hampshire. Brant studied under the guidance of Wheelock, who wrote that the youth was "of a sprightly genius, a manly and gentle deportment, and of a modest, courteous and benevolent temper". On May 15, , a letter arrived from Molly Brant at the school ordering her younger brother to return at once, and he left in July. They destroyed three good-sized towns, burning houses and killing the cattle. Said to be the daughter of Virginia planters , Peggie had been taken captive when young by Native Americans. After becoming assimilated with midwestern Indians, she was sent to the Mohawk. Brant and Peggie raised corn, and kept cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs. He also kept a small store. Brant dressed in "the English mode" wearing "a suit of blue broad cloth ". After attacking his father in a fight, Isaac died as a young man of a wound. While still based at Fort Niagara, Brant started living with Catherine Adonwentishon Croghan, whom he married in the winter of Through her mother, Adonwentishon became clan mother of the Turtle clan , the first in rank in the Mohawk Nation. The Mohawk had a matrilineal kinship system, with inheritance and descent through the maternal line. As the clan matriarch, Adonwentishon had the birth right of naming the Tekarihoga, the principal hereditary sachem of the Mohawk who would come from her clan. With Catherine Croghan, Brant had seven children: Brant lived in Oswego, working as a translator with his new wife Neggen, where she gave birth to a son whom was named Issac after her father. Brant became Anglican , a faith he held for the remainder of his life. Brant, who by all accounts was heartbroken by the death of his wife, found much spiritual comfort in the teachings of the Church of England. From on, he worked as an interpreter for the British Indian Department. During this time, Brant became involved in a land dispute with a Palatine fur trader George Klock who specialized in getting Mohawks drunk before having them sign over their land to him. In April , the American Revolution began with fighting breaking out in Massachusetts, and in May , Brant traveled to a meeting at German Flatts to discuss the crisis. On November 11, , Guy Johnson took Brant with

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him to London to solicit more support from the government. They hoped to persuade the Crown to address past Mohawk land grievances in exchange for their participation as allies in the impending war. In London, Brant was treated as a celebrity and was interviewed for publication by James Boswell. While in public, he dressed in traditional Mohawk attire. He was accepted as a Mason and received his ritual apron personally from King George. Although the details of his service that summer and fall were not officially recorded, Brant was said to have distinguished himself for bravery. Brant asked the men of Onquaga to fight for the Crown, but the warriors favored neutrality, saying they wished to have no part in a war between white men. More importantly, one of the "oppressive" acts of Parliament that had so incensed the Americans was the Royal Proclamation of 1763, forbidding white settlement beyond the Appalachians, which did not bode well for Indian land rights should the Americans be victorious. He traveled from village to village in the confederacy throughout the winter, urging the Iroquois to enter the war as British allies. In particular, the Oneida and Tuscarora gave Brant an unfriendly welcome. The full council of the Six Nations had previously decided on a policy of neutrality at Albany in 1764. They considered Brant a minor war chief and the Mohawk a relatively weak people. Frustrated, Brant returned to Onoquaga in the spring to recruit independent warriors. Few Onoquaga villagers joined him, but in May he was successful in recruiting Loyalists who wished to retaliate against the rebels. There he was confronted by men of the Tryon County militia led by Nicholas Herkimer.

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Chapter 9 : Iroquois | Revolv

Mohawk and Seneca set right by the aid of a learned colonial governor, T. Pownall: a paper read April 3, , before the Pioneer and Historical Society of the County of York, Ontario by Henry Scadding (Book).

Gateway to the West , edited by Nelson Greene Chicago: Clarke Publishing Company, This online edition includes lists of portraits, maps and illustrations. Some images have been relocated to the area in the text where they are discussed. Greene," some information in this book has been superseded by later research or was provided incorrectly by local sources. Chapter 50 ahead to: The story of the Mohawk Valley, from to , covers the relatively greatest period of development in our three hundred years of growth as a civilized region. The population of Albany County, in , was 14, whites and 2, blacks, a total of 17, The population of the Province of New York was then 96,, with Albany County having the largest population of any of the ten counties of the Province. This population of the Mohawk Valley 5, in had been greatly depleted at the end of the Seven Years war in In , the population of Albany County had increased to 42,, or two-and-one-half times that of The population of the Mohawk Valley probably formed one-third of that of Albany County and may have been about 14, in The population of the Province of New York was , in The rapid increase of population continued up to in Albany County and the Mohawk Valley, which had been set off from Albany County and formed part of Tryon County in It is probable that, by the year , the population of the Mohawk Valley had grown to over 20, people, of whom over 1, were negro slaves. This estimate does not include the Indian population which was probably not much more than 2,, as the Mohawks were then depleted in numbers, and only a few Oneidas lived within the limits of the Mohawk watershed, while the number of the Schoharies was then lessening. The Mohawks probably numbered only or people in Frothingham estimated the population of Tryon County to be 10, at its formation in , which is probably low. Including present Schenectady County and the Mohawk River outlet section, the Mohawk Valley white population must have numbered 20, or more at the outbreak of the Revolution, while that of the Province of New York must have been close to , People who had fled from their homes, on the exposed frontier of the Mohawk Valley returned to them at the end of the French war. Newcomers came in and cleared land for themselves. Some of the settlers of this period also came directly into the Mohawk Valley from Great Britain, Holland and Germany. In , Sir William added to the Scotch population by locating Scotch Highland families of people on his baronial estate about and to the north of Johnstown. They became the chief Tory element in the Mohawk Valley and the greater part of them moved to Canada at the beginning of the Revolution. Only the western section of the Mohawk Valley comprised in German Flats, suffered from the devastation of the Seven Years war, but that region had been frightfully ravaged and desolated. The two French-Indian raids of and had completely destroyed the Palatine settlements in the Upper Mohawk Valley region, now comprised in the Mohawk River section of Herkimer County. Following the erection of Fort Stanwix in , the surviving settlers again began to erect houses, barns and mills on the German Flats but it was well on toward the early years of the Revolution before the ravages of the French and Indian war had been repaired in this fertile and picturesque Mohawk River section. In these fruitful years, preceding the War of Independence, there was general building activity, land clearing and a general bustle and active, robust life in all the settled regions of the Mohawk Valley. Five important Valley churches, now standing, were erected during the last years of the Colonial period " With the dates of their erection, they are " St. Besides these, a number of Valley houses were built, which were considered large mansions for that period. The majority of the houses, which were erected during this and former periods in the Mohawk Valley west of the present Schenectady County line, were burned by enemy raiding parties during the Revolution. The time, from to , was one of the greatest development periods the Mohawk Valley has ever witnessed. Churches, school houses, mills, taverns, stores, shops, houses and barns were erected in great numbers. River traffic was brisk and the highways were developed and improved. The Revolution was later to eliminate practically all of this great material progress, leaving the few survivors practically to recreate

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civilization along the Mohawk at the end of this terrible scourge of diabolical devastation. This pre-Revolutionary time was one not only of material growth, but also one in which the two forces which caused the Revolution developed in acute opposition to each other. As elsewhere in the English Colonies, the people of the Mohawk Valley were violently stirred by the principles and events which brought on the war. Although our Valley was a great patriot, or Whig, stronghold, still there was much Loyalist, or Tory, sentiment. Families were divided and much bitter feeling prevailed along the Mohawk and Schoharie long before the first gun of the Revolution was fired. His ministers soon undertook to enforce obnoxious and repressive trade laws which dated from the Navigation Act of , the main object of which was to force the American Colonists to buy and sell only among themselves or in England. These laws had been allowed to lapse, by force of American public opinion. An English army was then sent to America, with the avowed object of its protection from attack but, in reality, to enforce the hated laws. The Colonists were informed that taxes would be levied on them for the support of its unwanted and detested foreign army. This brought out the cry of "No taxation without representation. The uncompromising struggle between the despotic stupidity of George the Third and his arrogant ministry and the spirit of American liberty was soon on in full force. In this violent turmoil and conflict of ideas and opinions, Sir William Johnson remained a firm bulwark of the English Crown and the Loyalist cause. His letters of the period absolutely contradict the modern supposition that he might have sided with the Colonies had he lived until the actual beginning of warfare. Great rejoicing filled the Colonies at the final conquest of New France in . This was particularly marked in the Mohawk Valley, which, for many years of the preceding century, had been open to attack from the French and Indians of Canada. In the hundred years prior to the fall of Montreal, there had been twenty-eight years of actual warfare with New France and many other years when scalping parties committed depredations, although the rival powers had been nominally at peace. The red Mohawks and the white militiamen of the Valley had borne their full share of conflict and our long, narrow mountain pass had enabled Amherst to execute his successful expedition against Montreal. Indeed, it is a historical fact that Canada was conquered through the Mohawk Valley. No man in all America emerged from this dreadful conflict with higher honors than Sir William Johnson. His keen intellect, boundless energy, and masterful diplomacy had held the Six Nations in the covenant chain of friendship, through the first five years of almost constant English disaster, while the same qualities enabled him to take full advantage of the turn of the tide and the last two years of English success. Amherst, Wolfe, Johnson and Washington are outstanding figures of the great French war. Sir William certainly was one of the most powerful influences in the eventual making of North America into an English-speaking continent. His fame has suffered at the hands of certain Valley historians from the fact that his son, Sir John Johnson, conducted several bloody raids through the Mohawk Valley during the Revolution. The name of Johnson became despised hereabouts on that account and, among the ignorant, the deeds of the son are often credited to the illustrious father. During this constructive period of Mohawk Valley history, the life and widespread activities of Sir William Johnson are considered in connection with the general annals of the Valley. In , Johannes Roof made the first settlement within the borders of present Oneida County, locating at Fort Stanwix, on the present site of Rome, where he cleared land and built a farm house and barns, as well as working as a carter on the Fort Stanwix portage. There had been a military post there, garrisoned by British and American soldiers, from a period as far back as , but Roof made the first settlement as a farmer. He was compelled to leave his home on the approach of St. The frontiersmen had expected an end to the menace of Indian forays at the close of the war with Canada, but a new danger now confronted the Colonies. Prior to the victory over New France, the Canadian Indians, the Six Nations and the Indians of the Northwest occupied a commanding position in every military situation. The English and French then had made strenuous efforts to gain or retain their friendship. Now the Indians of Northeastern America began to realize their inevitable fate. They were generally embittered at the white man. It only needed leadership to make them rise against the frontiersmen throughout the Colonies. Again the borders were in danger and this was particularly true of the Mohawk Valley. The Indians, with the exception of the Six Nations, generally were inimical to the English.

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Even the Mohawks were embittered by the land frauds from which they had suffered. Practically all their Mohawk Valley domain had been taken away from them. The Indian towns were also full of rapacious white traders and rum sellers, many of whom were hated by the red men. At that time the Cherokees had already started war on the Georgia and Carolina frontiers. Johnson decided to make a journey to Detroit to placate the Indians and investigate the fortifications and trade of the Great Lakes. On July 1, , he met the Mohawks at Fort Johnson and, on July 5th, he started for Detroit with medals given him by General Amherst which were to be presented to the red men who had accompanied the British-American army to Montreal in . On this journey, Johnson met and conferred with the Oneidas, Chippewas, Wyandots, Senecas, Ottawas and other Indians, besides visiting over ten forts and posts. At Detroit, Johnson made a treaty of peace in a great council with the Indians. The Colonial troubles and the oppression of the Colonies by England now started in motion the forces which eventually caused the American Revolution. Massachusetts was on fire with anger against the "writs of assistance" which were considered a violation of the rights of citizens and the sanctity of their homes and property. The course of events gradually tended toward the complete break between England and America, which came in . The first Indian council, at the new baronial seat of Johnson Hall, was one held there with the Six Nations which lasted from April 21st to 28th, . In this year, George Klock was arraigned for land frauds which he had perpetrated on the Mohawks. He was brought to justice through the efforts of Sir William. The construction of these historically important churches was now resumed. The foundation of the present church edifice was laid in by the Rev. Sir William Johnson was a liberal contributor toward its erection and had a pew with a canopy for his particular use. Services began in . The first resident pastor was Rev. William Andrews, who preached his first sermon here January 6th, . During the Revolution its rector, the Rev. Stuart was a Royalist and was sent within the British lines. The building was used for a period as a barracks by the Continental troops. The church has been enlarged to about four times the size of the original structure, which, however, has been left unchanged. There is a constant and unsettled controversy between the people of St. In the famous old Caughnawaga stone Reformed Church was erected in the present Caughnawaga section of Fonda village. Unfortunately, it was demolished in , after over a century of service. A marker, erected by the Caughnawaga Chapter of the D.