

CHRONOLOGY OF POLITICAL EVENTS RELATIVE TO KAHNAWÀ:KE

PRE-1600 AND 1600's	1700's	1800's	1900-2005
<p>PREHISTORY</p> <p>Archaeological sites in Quebec indicate Iroquoian settlements throughout the region. Archaeological terminology separates Iroquois people from Iroquoian people resulting in the St. Lawrence Iroquoian terminology – a static term leading to the ‘extinct’ label, although consideration is given to the question of whether the St. Lawrence Iroquoians are separate from other Iroquois peoples.</p> <p>Sites are: Bourassa and Beaumier near Trois Rivieres, Lanoraie, Mandeville north of Montreal located halfway to Trois Rivieres, Montreal area sites are Versant sud, Place Royale, Dawson, LaPrairie, each of these containing multiple dig sites. West of Montreal on the north side of the river are Sugarbush, and Ile Beaulieu – both multiple sites, South side of the river, has Pointe du Buisson, Ile d;Aloigny, Mailhot-Curran, Droulers, further south the sites of Bilodeau, Bohannon, Colchester. West on the River near Akwesáhsne are Berry, McDonald, Ault Park, Grays Creek, Salem, Summerstown Station, Luskville, Glenbrook, Beckstead, Steward, Crystal Rock, McIvor, Roebuck, Maynard-McKeown. Towards Tyendinaga the sites of Swarthout, St. Lawrence, Depauville, Camp Drum 1, Pine Hill. Further South towards Watertown, NY, are the sites of Durham, Treadway, Whitford, Potocki, and west of these sites are, Morse, Tackett Falls, Nohle, and Durfee.</p> <p>NY State sites boast over 50 village sites, the largest cluster of St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites. Near St-Anicet, three villages built on ridges. The oldest known Iroquoian village in Quebec from 1300's, home to approximately 100 inhabitants. Droulers dated to the 1400's had approximately 600 people living there. The Mailhot-Curran site dates from the 1500's. Pointe du Buisson was a fishing site with</p>	<p>1700 Treaty at Montreal between all Iroquois and the ‘Sault’ Indians (Caughnawagas), Peace</p> <p>1701 Treaty at Montreal between French and 39 signatories, les gens du sault (Caughnawagas) neutrality between French and English promised.</p> <p>1702-1714: Queen Anne’s War a period of 12 years of fighting involving the Kahnawà:ke warriors as allies of the French and included the Raid on Deerfield, Mass., wherein 112 captives are taken for ransom and some for adoption. The war terminated with the Treaty of Utrecht wherein the Iroquois(Haudenosaunee) are acknowledged to be English subjects, while Kahnawà:ke were allies of the French throughout this war. A thirty-year peace ensues.</p> <p>1703 Treaty at Québec between French and Iroquois to continue neutrality</p> <p>1712 Caughnawagas send a belt to New York to request an ‘open path’ between Albany and Canada.</p> <p>1716-19 Final move from Kanatakwen:ke to modern Kahnawà:ke.</p> <p>1717 The Hurons send a belt to Kahnawà:ke to seek forgiveness and to support reconciliation following the hasty leavetaking of the Hurons from Laprairie.</p> <p>1722 Kahnawà:ke protests French intentions to establish a garrison in the commnity.</p> <p>1724 Iroquois visit Caughnawaga to mediate peace between eastern Indians and New England (Deerfield connection)</p> <p>1730 population estimated to be 1200 at Kahnawà:ke.</p> <p>1735 Caughnawagas engage in a solemn treaty with New York Commissioners of Indian Affairs to renew peace and friendship with New York and the Iroquois Confederacy – the treaty was to open and fix the Canada trade.</p>	<p>1807-1830: Chiefs of Kahnawà:ke continue to seek redress for lost Seigneurial lands</p> <p>1812: War of 1812. Relations between Great Britain and the U.S. are unfriendly due to the failure of the U.S. to return key posts of Detroit, Oswego, and Niagara to the English under the Treaty of Versailles. When English assert their right to search US. Ships the Americans declare war on Great Britain. Kahnawà:ke warriors fight for English against Americans.</p> <p>1816: Treaty between the State of New York and the St. Regis Indians selling one square mile tract of land on the reserve and on Salmon River an additional five thousand acres for an annuity of \$1300.</p> <p>1818: Treaty between the State of New York and the St. Regis Indians agreeing to sell two thousand acres of land for an annuity of \$200.</p> <p>1822: Documents advise that the war of 1812 halted the annuity payments on the ‘Canadian’ side of the border.</p> <p>1824: Treaty between the State of New York and the St. Regis Indians selling a tract of land in the Town of Massena and the State pays \$1920.</p> <p>1824: Treaty between the State of New York and the St. Regis Indians selling one thousand acres of land for the amount of \$1750. and an annuity of \$60.00.</p> <p>1825: Treaty between the State of New York and the St. Regis Indians, selling unspecified lands from the reserve for \$2100. and an annuity of \$60.00.</p> <p>1827: Oct. 5, General Darling addresses grand council of Chiefs of Algonquins, Nipissings, Iroquois of Lake of Two Mountains, Abenakis and Algonquins of St. Francis, Becancour and Three Rivers and Iroquois of St. Regis at Caughnawaga. Subject is complaints over hunting abuses by the Iroquois and Abenakis and complaints of trespass over Mohawk territory by the whites, and the failure of tenants to pay rent.</p>	<p>1913 Treaty between Canada and Indians of Michel’s Band, Alberta, most of who were Caughnawagas, supplementing Treaty #6, negotiated in 1876.</p> <p>1924 Agent at Kahnawà:ke reports a traditionalist faction of ‘assumed chiefs’ with a ‘small clan of supporters’ who systematically opposed every single effort that anybody has done to better their conditions.. Their speeches were to return to their former state before the whites came.”</p> <p>1927: Paul K. Diabo of Kahnawà:ke: Successful Immigration appeal affirms Mohawks are a separate domestic dependant Nation and possess the independence to cross their own territory. There was therefore no justification for the arrest and deportation of Mr. Diabo.</p> <p>1927: The rebirth of the Longhouse at Kahnawà:ke. Grand Council meets here.</p> <p>1928 Indian Agent observes that Iroquois of Caughnawaga are engaging in a general ‘reversion to paganism’ threatening the functioning of the band council.</p> <p>1935-1961: Department of Indian Affairs discusses the prospects for winning a suit on the NY land claims if brought by the Canadian Mohawks, and whether Canada should assist. No results of all this consideration.</p> <p>1934 2 traditionalist band councilors defect from band council to form an alternative political association entitled “Square Deal Party”. Intensifying rejection of Indian Act in Kahnawà:ke.</p> <p>1934: Memo from King George to the Governor of New York requesting arrears of annuities for the Mohawks under the 1796 Treaty for the amount of \$248,957.66 representing the unpaid amount with interest.</p> <p>1935: Report from Attorney General of New York</p>

<p>evidence of use between 500 and 1000AD, a summer fishing camp, also most excavated in Quebec shows a long occupation of at least 5,000 years and plenty of artifacts.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>1603-1630 Archaeological remains indicate that Kanienkehaka established villages south of the Mohawk River, and all along the St. Lawrence River. Otstón:koh, Kaiatónh:tah, and Karó:kah are sites of three of the largest villages/castles.</p> <p>1624 Treaty of Trade between Iroquois and New France</p> <p>1630-1640 Archaeological remains indicate Kanienkehaka occupied Tenoton;kenh (Wolf castle), Sohanitisé(Bear castle), and Oneká:kokenh(Turtle castle). Subsequent moves were as a result of disease and soil depletion.</p> <p>1633 Treaty for Trade between Iroquois and French</p> <p>1640-1667 Wolf clan occupies the largest settlement of Mohawks at Tionontó:ken, the Bear clan occupies Kanakaro and the Turtle clan occupies Ossernenon, later moving and naming the new locale, Kahnawà:ke. The French attack and destroy Tionontó:ken in 1666.</p> <p>1645 Treaty at Three Rivers between Mohawks and French, Trade and Alliance</p> <p>1653 Treaty at Montreal between French and Iroquois, each nation separately treating</p> <p>1659 Treaty at the First Mohawk Castle (Kahnawà:ke) between Mohawks and Dutch</p> <p>1665 Treaty at Québec, between New France and Iroquois, Peace</p> <p>1666: Treaty of Peace made between the Iroquois and the French allows French movement to the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River.</p> <p>1667 Treaty at Montreal between French and Iroquois,</p>	<p>1735 Six Nations argue with Governor concerning the Caughnawagas and trade.</p> <p>1740 Sault St. Louis Mohawks attend Albany meeting to discuss peace with Iroquois and other nations.</p> <p>1741 Friendship treaty where Sault St Louis (Caughnawagas) and Kanehsatá:ke are present at treaty fire.</p> <p>1741 Caughnawagas meet with Commissioners of Indian affairs- the Caughnawagas are evasive about neutrality in case of Anglo-French War.</p> <p>1744-1748: King George's War ends with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. English and French still battling for supremacy.</p> <p>1750: Kahnawà:ke lodges a formal complaint against the Jesuits, for ceding lands within our SSSL territory</p> <p>1751 French Governor General La Jonquiere treats with the Caughnawagas and Kanehsatá:ke on the regulation of furs to Albany.</p> <p>1753 Treaty at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, between Caughnawagas, Six Nations and Snipe clan people (Twitwis) with Indian Affairs Commissioner, Benjamin Franklin, on the regulation of increased trade with the English in spite of French ties.</p> <p>1754 secret negotiations at Montreal involving Caughnawagas and Iroquois nations on unity, and to request the Seneca to cease hostilities against the French. Kahnawà:ke renews alliance with New York.</p> <p>1755: September, 700 Kahnawà:keronon align with the French under Baron Dieskau at Battle of Lake George, Oswego, and Ft. Wm. Henry. One of those killed in this phase of the Battle was Jacques Legardeur de Saint-Pierre, the highly-respected commander of Dieskau's Canadian and Indian forces. His fall caused great dismay, particularly to the French Indians (Kahnawà:ke).</p> <p>Dieskau ordered his Canadians and Indians to follow up their success with an attack on Johnson's camp: but,</p>	<p>1834: After the war of 1812 the annuity was restored to Kahnawà:ke minus \$50.00 paid to Thomas Williams as agent for the collection.</p> <p>1834: St. Regis protests the payment of annuities to Kahnawà:ke, and the distribution is not made then.</p> <p>1841: The Commissioners of the State of New York decide that half of the annuity of the 1796 Treaty is due to Kahnawà:ke and the other half to St. Regis.</p> <p>1843: Statement identifies seven named chiefs of Kahnawà:ke empowered to represent the community for public transactions. Dec. 20, 1843. The seven are: Thomas Sakachetsta, Charles Katsesakev(r)one, Joseph Pierre Thaweurate, Thomas Tickatekon, Martin Tehanaso ntie, Charles Katserakeron, Pierre Thawensat.</p> <p>1843: Agreement on behalf of the State of New York and Kahnawà:ke agreeing to commute the annuity, which was for a term 'forever thereafter' to a one time payout of 4,444.42 pounds.</p> <p>1844: Commissioners of the Land Office direct payment of above stated amount plus two mills to representatives DeLorimier, Tekanesontie and Tiohatekon of Kahnawà:ke.</p> <p>1844: Loan to Fathers of St. Sulpice of \$3,333.33 for the building of Notre-Dame Basilica's towers from Kahnawà:ke for an amount of \$200 per annum on the loan equalling 6% interest.</p> <p>1850: 7 Nation Chiefs of Kahnawà:ke send a petition to Lord Elgin concerning their concerns over an act concerning membership and denounce white men marrying in and disentitle the Indian wives and children. They protect the marriages of white women to Indian men and state that the non Indian women and their descendants enjoy all rights as Indians. Source : Martin Tekanasontie, Thomas Teiohatekon, Thomas Sakaesttha, Pierre Oroniakenra, Tier Ga8enrate, Saro On8amanoron et Ro8i Te8asarasere à James Bruce, comte de Elgin, Sault-Saint-Louis, 18 septembre 1850, <i>RG 10</i>, bob. C-13383, vol. 607, pp. 51855-51859.</p>	<p>claims that the Canadian Indians have no right to the claim annuity as only American Indians participated in the treaties. Also that payments amounting to \$4,655.26 were paid up to 1844. In that year St. Regis tried to have their annuity commuted and were refused and continued to receive annuities until 1858.</p> <p>1938-4 men of Kahnawà:ke write to Gov-General Lord Dunsuir advising that Kahnawà:ke ceasing to follow the Indian Act or elected form of government', and in its place the Government of the Six Nations Confederacy - the Longhouse' would be reaffirmed.</p> <p>1943-Kahnawà:ke protests mandatory conscription for WW2 – one man arrested, tried and imprisoned for failure to report, apparently one among many reported by Agent. Not in line with general belief and proof of Kahnawà:ke forces participation.</p> <p>1943-Fire burns down Agency Building. All files, record books and plans destroyed.</p> <p>1952-Resolution appoints a Kahnawà:ke Iroquois police constable-Tom Lahache</p> <p>1955-Passage of Saint Lawrence Seaway Act focuses Kahnawà:ke on protest re appropriation of community lands for building the Seaway. Protest unanswered until 1973 and then compensation given by federal government.</p> <p>1956 -Egyptian lawyer, Omar Z. Ghobashy, retained by traditional chiefs represents the community against the St. Lawrence Seaway, at the United Nations.</p> <p>1956-Kahnawà:ke elects a 'traditionalist' slate to the band council. Only 2 different chiefs from years previous but those are Stanley Myiow and Constant Albany.</p> <p>1957 St. Lawrence Seaway opens and cuts off access to our river. A change in the culture of the community – language terminology for river and fish are seriously damaged. The river culture and way of life experienced by adults and children is forever changed.</p> <p>1964-Issue of policing control by council raises</p>
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<p>Trade and Peace</p> <p>1668: A group of about 40 mainly Turtle Clan persons and their families move to Kentá:ke (Laprairie)</p> <p>1669 Hurons leave the Mohawks, Onondaga and Oneida following a dispute concerning the naming of chiefs. The Hurons move to Sillery/Ancien Lorette in Quebec City.</p> <p>1673 Treaty at Québec, between French and Iroquois and Ottawa, Peace</p> <p>1675 400 strong Mohawk population at Kentake (Laprairie) promotes move to first Kahnawà:ke, called by French-St. Xavier du Sault</p> <p>1676 move to Kahnawà:ke</p> <p>1680: Under the French Regime, deeds from King Louis XIV, were granted to the Jesuits to establish a mission for the use and possession of the Iroquois of the Sault. (The SSSL.)</p> <p>1680 April 17, Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha dies at Kahnawà:ke in 'the odor of sanctity' according to Claude Chauchetiere, S.J., her biographer.</p> <p>1682 Negotiations at Montreal between French and Iroquois</p> <p>1688 Treaty at Montreal between Iroquois and French regarding neutrality</p> <p>1689-1763: The French and Indian Wars</p> <p>1689 Iroquois attack Lachine</p> <p>1689 All Kahnawà:ke residents except the men are removed to Montreal.</p> <p>1690 Move to Kahnawakon (2nd. settlement) from Mtl.</p> <p>1692 Kahnawà:ke Treaty with French while Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca still at war with French attack Kahnawakon.</p> <p>1693 French attack Mohawk villages in N.Y. with aid from Kahnawà:ke warriors. 300 captives brought to Kahnawà:ke (Alfred-Heeding the Voices of our Ancestors.)</p> <p>1696 3rd move to Kanatakwen:ke</p> <p>1689-97: King William's War saw attacks on English colonies in the maritimes and an attack on Quebec City,</p>	<p>their morale already shaken by the loss of their leader, the Caughnawagas <i>"did not wish to attack an entrenched camp, the defenders of which included hundreds of their Mohawk kinsmen. The Abenakis would not go forward without the Caughnawagas, and neither would the Canadians"</i></p> <p>Baron Dieskau was replaced by Louis-Joseph de Montcalm, Marquis de Montcalm, military officer (b at Candiac, France 28 Feb 1712; d at Québec City 14 Sept 1759). Montcalm replaced Baron Dieskau as commander of French troops in North America. He arrived in Québec 13 May 1756 under orders that he was subordinate to Governor Vaudreuil.</p> <p>Vain and contemptuous of colonial authorities and their preference for guerrilla tactics, he developed open hostility to Vaudreuil and labeled the whole administration corrupt. Along with Caughnawagas and Abenakis he captured Fort William Henry (August 1757), and in July 1758 he conducted a successful defense against a British attack on Fort Carillon. He was appointed 20 October 1758 lieutenant general - the second-highest rank in the French army.</p> <p>In September 1759 a series of errors by the French allowed Wolfe (British) to scale the riverbank and land some 4500 men on the Plains of Abraham less than 2 km from the city. Wolfe's position was threatening but precarious and Montcalm chose the one course of action that could have brought defeat: on the morning of September 13 he hastily rushed his troops into battle. The French were routed and Montcalm received a mortal wound from which he died the next morning.</p> <p>1759: Kahnawà:ke aligns with the English against the French by remaining neutral during the final battles between the English and French.</p> <p>1760 Treaty of Oswegatchie at Kahnawà:ke between the Caughnawagas and the English pledging neutrality in exchange for protection of Mohawk lands and an open road for trade. The Caughnawagas made a return of English prisoners to the English. This conference also included the Six Nations, and the Eight Nations of Canada (later the 7 Nations) and stressed declaration of unity of the Six Nations with the Eight Nations.</p>	<p>1852 – With expropriation of Kahnawà:ke lands for a direct rail link between Montreal and Malone, NY, and the subsequent arrival of rail lines, Kahnawà:ke was in turmoil and 20 families left the territory to reside on Manitoulin Island.</p> <p>1860 Referendum of 25th January to leave Kahnawà:ke and sell off or cede all the land to the government, and following further instructions over the next 15 years based on sentiment of need to leave the area led to 1875 petition.</p> <p>1871 Annual Report of resident Indian Agent reports that Kahnawà:ke have abandoned subsistence pursuits in favour of work in performing arts, river rafters/navigation, bridge erection, bead and craftwork.</p> <p>1873 Complaints concerning unauthorized possession of certain lands by non Indians and liquor sales, wood harvesting by non Indians and sales to non Indians of wood, and non Indians on reserve and status of school and attendance of students and lack of heating wood at school made and addressed by Dept. of Indian Affairs.</p> <p>1875-17th June, 800 strong petition of names from Kahnawà:ke members requesting the sale of all the Kahnawà:ke lands for 25 cents an acre, with a chance to emigrate to another place in Canada or the U.S.</p> <p>1876 formal Indian Act, passed touching all aspects of our lives.</p> <p>1879-1883 court battle ensues as Kahnawà:ke seeks to receive the principal of the loan to the Fathers of St. Sulpice and Canada refuses to allow community to receive the money. The cheque goes to Canada on behalf of Kahnawà:ke.</p> <p>1882 quarries of Kahnawà:ke thriving. Constable Lefort is first law officer of village. Subdivision of reserve seen as a way to have individual land holdings certified. Sub-division of Kahnawà:ke reserved lands into 50 acre lots offered as incentives to accept enfranchisement. Only 1 accepts the offer.</p> <p>1883 quarries of Kahnawà:ke no longer as busy. Sub-division of reserve still underway.</p>	<p>factional protests against this.</p> <p>1969 Control over policing obtained by Kahnawà:ke Council although RCMP still in community until approximately 1974.</p> <p>1972 MCK obtains administrative control over 'band membership'</p> <p>1973-Expulsion of non-natives from Kahnawà:ke by 'traditionalists' leads to police riot where SQ cars are overturned.</p> <p>1974 MCK borrows services of the Justice of the Peace from Akwesáhsne appointed under s. 107 Indian Act to hold s.107 court sessions in Kahnawà:ke as needed.</p> <p>May 13, 1974 – A group of Kahnawa'kero:non Take back lands in New York and establish a settlement at Kanienke and continue to maintain the on-going settlement of mainly Kahnawà:ke persons.</p> <p>1977 Council establishes the s. 107 court at Kahnawà:ke and continues to share the services of the Akwesasne Justice.</p> <p>1978: Kahnawà:ke joins with Mohawk Council of Akwesáhsne to press the NY land claims under the 1796 Treaty.</p> <p>1979: Shooting death of David Cross by the SQ leads to exclusion of SQ from territory. Kahnawà:ke community members mandate a return to Traditional Government.</p> <p>1981 MCK places a Moratorium on mixed marriages and adoption of non-Indians by Kahnawà:ke Iroquois. Withholding benefits and rights as defined under the Indian Act for those ignoring the moratorium.</p> <p>1982: Lawsuit against New York State issued by Mohawk Council of Akwesáhs:ne commences the negotiation discussions with New York. Kahnawà:ke left out as a party to the lawsuit.</p>
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<p>where we are a fighting force for the French. Treaty of Ryswick 1697 concludes the war briefly. Losses of Kanien'kehá:ka are a constant problem during the wars.</p>	<p>1762 British Military Council – General Gage at Montreal declares Iroquois at 1763: Following the French and Indian War, England issued the Royal Proclamation 1763. The Treaty forbade colonists moving west of the Appalachian Mountains and the area was to remain Indian lands to “be put in possession of their lands at the Sault. . .” Kahnawà:ke brings the matter of lost Seignery lands to court. General Gage rules the Seignery was exclusively to be in possession of the Iroquois of the Sault. He removes the Jesuits as temporal owners.</p> <p>1763: Following the French and Indian War, England issued the Royal Proclamation 1763. The Treaty forbade colonists moving west of the Appalachian Mountains and the area was to remain Indian lands</p> <p>1763 September meeting with Sir William Johnson and the Caughnawagas. Johnson gave the Caughnawagas a “good English Axe” to use against the Covenant Chain breakers – Senecas were reprimanded.</p> <p>1764 August The English at Fort Niagara are reinforced with several thousand well-equipped troops. Here, Sir William <u>Johnson calls for a peace council attended by the Otawas, Chippewas, Hurons, Mississaugi and Potawatomes, Abnakis, Algonkins, <u>Caughnawagas</u>, Nipissings, the Six Nations of the Iroquois League and representatives of the Great Lake tribes. Only the Wyandots, Delawares and Shawnees refused to attend.</u></p> <p>1764 November, Colonel Henri Bouquet treated with Caughnawagas, Senecas and others.</p> <p>1768: Treaty of Ft. Stanwix- the Iroquois ceded their lands east and south of the Ohio River to the English. These lands were other onkwehonwe lands and in 1774 further violence erupted in these disputed areas culminating in Lord Dunmore’s War.</p> <p>1768 March, General Congress of the Six Nations, Caughnawagas and 7 Confederate Nations of Canada and deputies of the Cherokees with Sir William</p>	<p>1884 at least 50 men of Kahnawà:ke volunteer as river pilots for the rescue of General Gordon at Khartoum in Egypt piloting on the cataracts of the Nile River.</p> <p>1885 Pig bylaw made and passed by Kahnawà:ke chiefs. And Bylaw 2 on Public Health is also passed to enforce cleaning of lanes of rubbish and debris.</p> <p>1885 Pig by-law petitioned against by 80 plus members asserting that it was put in place by the wealthy against the poorer members of the village forbidden from pasturing pigs on the common lands. Sub-division of reserve is on going.</p> <p>1886 quarries of Kahnawà:ke thriving again. Subdivision of reserve into districts and distribution of location tickets proceeding.</p> <p>1883-1933: Continuing claims and investigations on the 1796 Treaty benefits and lost annuity.</p> <p>1888 Series of petitions sent from Kahnawà:ke to ottawa requesting application of the Indian Advancement Act to Kahnawà:ke.</p> <p>1889: Kahnawà:ke petitions to have Indian Act elections. Six electoral districts are formed. Indian Act elections begin. Order in Council brings Caughnawaga under the terms of the Indian Advancement Act. Kahnawà:ke proceeds to elective system of government.</p> <p>1890: Kahnawà:ke sends a petition to retain Traditional form of Government Agents are empowered as Justices of the Peace this year and confirmed in further years to hear offences under the Indian Act. The s. 107 precursor.</p> <p>1891: Kahnawà:ke women send a protest to Indian Affairs concerning the band council system</p>	<p>1982 Kahnawà:ke support for the Migmaw during the Salmon War, leads to a bridge slowdown which creates traffic jam and brings SQ manned helicopters which are prevented from landing on the green by children swinging on landing feet of helicopters.</p> <p>1988: Kahnawà:ke issues notice to surrounding municipalities, of our ownership of the SSSL lands</p> <p>1988 Kahnawà:ke raided by RCMP and five community members are arrested, and monies and tobacco are seized from the blue buildings. Kahnawà:ke members react by closing off the highway leading to bridge and by trapping in the vehicles of the RCMP. The bridge is blocked for a number of days while a 6 member group from MCK and Mohawk Nation Office negotiate at RCMP headquarters.</p> <p>1990 the Oka Crisis. Kahnawà:ke acts to support the sister community of Kanehsata:ke by an immediate blockade of the Mercier Bridge. The Crisis eventually led to a 71 day Mercier Bridge blockade and eventually the occupation of the territory of Kahnawà:ke and Kahnésata:ke by the Canadian Army.</p> <p>2004-NY court denies Kahnawà:ke entry as a party into the Akwesáhsne NY Land Claim citing the lengthy delay by Kahnawà:ke in promoting its position.</p>
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	<p>Johnson at Johnson Hall over land seizures and murders of Indians and territory being kept open or faces would look elsewhere for assistance in this.</p> <p>1770 July, Sir William Johnson meets with Caughnawagas and other nations over peace with the Cherokees and their demand for war against western enemies.</p> <p>1770 July-August, Sir William Johnson meets with 7 Nations of Canada (Caughnawagas) at Johnson Hall, urging peace with the western Indians.</p> <p>1775: Americans raid Quebec City and lose many prisoners and Brig.Gen'l Montgomery is slain and Colonel Benedict Arnold injured. The Americans withdraw in 1776 failing to capture Quebec.</p> <p>1779: On orders by George Washington Sullivan's campaign into the Finger Lakes of New York destroys 50 Haudenosaunee towns and croplands.</p> <p>1784: Treaty of Ft. Stanwix II - again concluded with the Iroquois concerning Pennsylvania and Ohio. Warfare continues as a result. Joseph Brant and Cornplanter of the Seneca concede Mohawk lands in New York.</p> <p>1787: Six Nations of Iroquois sign deed to 850,000 acres of land, Mohawk land included and argument ensues with NY over this. NY replies 45 Chiefs signed and 66 Chiefs ratified the deed. Nov. 30/87.</p> <p>1794: Canandaigua Treaty of 1794. Negotiated by the Six Nations. The treaty established smaller land reservations and ceded other lands throughout Iroquois country.</p> <p>1796- Kahnawà:ke as part of the 7 Nations enters the Treaty of Seven Nations of Canada as a beneficiary and to safeguard lands in New York at Akwesáhsne, for Mohawks and allies. Kahnawà:ke annuity arises from this treaty authorized by George Washington.</p> <p>1796 Jay's Treaty surrenders key English posts of Detroit, Oswego, Niagara, and Michilimackinac back to the English. It also mentions Indians right to travel with</p>		
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	<p>their possessions across border areas.</p> <p>1796 May, Treaty of the 7 Indian Nations of Canada – President George Washington directs the New York Land Commissioners to treat with the Caughnawagas styling themselves as the 7 Indian Nations of Canada to secure a six mile square of land at Akwesas:ne, with a perpetual annuity and lump sum payment.</p> <p>1797 March, Treaty between Caughnawagas and Loyalist Mohawks (Six Nations, and Tyendinaga) and the United States settling conflicting claims to land.</p> <p>1797: Treaty between the Mohawks of Upper Canada and the State of New York, Joseph Brant and John Desorontyon agree for the Nation’s claim to be extinguished to all lands in New York for one thousand dollars.</p>		
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