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.

Sites are: Bourassa and Beaumier near Trois Rivieres, Lanauderie, Mandeville north of Montreal located halfway to Trois Rivieres, Montreal area sites are Versant sud, Place Royale, Dawson, LaPrarie, 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, Droulers, further south the sites of Bilodeau, Buisson, Ile d’Aloigny, Mailhot inhabitants. Droulers dated to the 1400’s had approximately 100 inhabitants 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 the pre-1600 and 1600’s.

PRE-1600 AND 1600’s

PREHISTORY

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 IROQUOANS ARE SEPARATE FROM OTHER IROQUOIS PEOPLES.

SITES ARE: BOURASSA AND BEAUMIER NEAR TROIS RIVIERES, LANAUDERIE, MANDEVILLE NORTH OF MONTREAL LOCATED HALFWAY TO TROIS RIVIERES, MONTREAL AREA SITES ARE VERSANT SUD, PLACE ROYALE, DAWSON, LAPRARIE, 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, DROULERS, FURTHER SOUTH THE SITES OF BILODEAUX, BOUISSON, ILE D’ALOIGNY, MAILHOT INHABITANTS. DROULERS DATED TO THE 1400’S HAD APPROXIMATELY 100 INHABITANTS 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...
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.

1603-1630 Archaeological remains indicate that Kanienkehaka established villages south of the Mohawk River, and all along the St. Lawrence River. Oistōn:koh, Kaitón:thah, and Karō:kah are sites of three of the largest villages/castles.

1624 Treaty of Trade between Iroquois and New France

1630-1640 Archaeological remains indicate Kanienkehaka occupied Tenotonton:kenh (Wolf castle), Sohanisë:ï (Bear castle), and Onkak:oken(kh) (Turtle castle). Subsequent moves were as a result of disease and soil depletion.

1633 Treaty for Trade between Iroquois and French

1630 Archaeological remains indicate that Kanienkehaka occupied Tenotonton:kenh (Wolf castle), Sohanisë:ï (Bear castle), and Onkak:oken(kh) (Turtle castle). Subsequent moves were as a result of disease and soil depletion.

1635 Six Nations argue with Governor concerning the Caughnawagas and trade.

1704 Sault St. Louis Mohawks attend Albany meeting to discuss peace with Iroquois and other nations.

1714 Friendship treaty where Sault St Louis (Caughnawagas) and Kanesñatsia:kwere present at treaty fire.

1741 Caughnawagas meet with Commissioners of Indian affairs- the Caughnawagas are evasive about neutrality in case of Anglo-French War.

1744-1748: King George’s War ends with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. English and French still battling for supremacy.

1750: Kahnawà:ke lodges a formal complaint against the Jesuits, for ceding lands within our SSSL territory.

1751 French Governor General La Jonquière treats with the Caughnawagas and Kanaksatsia:kwere on the regulation of furs to Albany.

1753 Treaty at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, between Caughnawagas, Six Nations and Snake clan people (Twichiss) with Indian Affairs Commissioner, Benjamin Franklin, on the regulation of increased trade with the English in spite of French ties.

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.

1755: September, 700 Kahnawà:ke,keronion 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).

1764 Dieskau ordered his Canadians and Indians to follow up their success with an attack on Johnson’s camp; but, 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.

1738-4 men of Kahnawà:ke write to Gov-General Lord Dunsmuir 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.

1743-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.

1743-Fire burns down Agency Building. All files, record books and plans destroyed.

1842-Resolution appoints a Kahnawà:ke Iroquois police constable-Tom Lahache

1755-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.

1756-Egyptian lawyer, Omar Z. Ghobashy, retained by traditional chiefs represents the community against the St. Lawrence Seaway, at the United Nations.

1756-Kahnawà:ke elects a ‘traditionalist’ slate to the band council. Only 2 different chiefs from years previous but those are Stanley Myiow and Constant Myiow.

1758 St. Lawrence Seaway opens and cuts off access to our river. A change in the culture of the river and way of life experienced by adults and children is forever changed.

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.

1956-First chief elected under new constitution is Linwood Lauke.

1958-First chief elected under new constitution is Linwood Lauke.

1958-Fire burns down Agency Building. All files, record books and plans destroyed.

1959-Resolution appoints a Kahnawà:ke police constable-Tom Lahache

1964-Issue of policing control by council raises
1668: A group of about 40 mainly Turtle Clan persons and their families move to Kinteki:ke (Laprairie) 

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. 

1673 Treaty at Québec, between French and Iroquois and Ottawa, Peace 

1675 400 strong Mohawk population at Kinteki:ke (Laprairie) promotes move to first Kahnawà:ke, called by French-St. Xavier du Sault 

1676 move to Kahnawà:ke 

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 SSL). 

1680 April 17, Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha dies at Kahnawà:ke in ‘the odor of sanctity’ according to Claude Chauchetiere, S.J., her biographer. 

1682 Negotiations at Montreal between French and Iroquois 

1688 Treaty at Montreal between Iroquois and French regarding neutrality 

1689-1763: The French and Indian Wars 

1689 Iroquois attack Lachine 

1689 All Kahnawà:ke residents except the men are removed to Montreal. 

1690 Move to Kahnawâ:ke (2nd settlement) from Mtl. 

1692 Kahnawà:ke Treaty with French while Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca still at war with French attack Kahnawà:ke. 

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.) 

1696 3rd move to Kanatakaken:ke 

1689-97: King William’s War saw attacks on English colonies in the maritimes and an attack on Quebec City, their morale already shaken by the loss of their leader, the Caughnawagas “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” 

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. 

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. 

1871 Annual Report of resident Indian Agent reports that Kahnawà:ke have abandoned subsistence pursuits in favour of work in performing arts, river rafters/navigators, bridge erection, bead and craftwork. 

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. 

1759: Kahnawà:ke aligns with the English against the French by remaining neutral during the final battles between the English and French. 

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. 

1869 Control over policing obtained by Kahnawà:ke Council although RCMP still in community until approximately 1974. 

1972 MCK obtains administrative control over ‘band membership’ 

1973-Expulsion of non-natives from Kahnawà:ke by ‘traditionalists’ leads to police riot where SQ cars are overturned. 

1974 MCK borrows services of the Justice of the Peace from Akwesasne appointed under s. 107 Indian Act to hold s.107 court sessions in Kahnawà:ke as needed. 

May 13, 1974 – A group of Kahnawà:ke enforce non takeaway back lands in New York and establish a settlement at Kanienke and continue to maintain the on-going settlement of mainly Kahnawà:ke persons. 

1977 Council establishes the s. 107 court at Kahnawà:ke and continues to share the services of the Akwesasne Justice. 

1978: Kahnawà:ke joins with Mohawk Council of Akwesasne to press the NY land claims under the 1796 Treaty. 

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. 

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. 

1982: Lawsuit against New York State issued by Mohawk Council of Akwesasne commences the negotiation discussions with New York. Kahnawà:ke left out as a party to the lawsuit.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1762</td>
<td>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 Seigneury lands to court. General Gage rules the Seigneury was exclusively to be in possession of the Iroquois of the Sault. He removes the Jesuits as temporal owners.</td>
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<td>1763</td>
<td>September meeting with Sir William Johnson and the Caughnawagas. Johnson gave the Caughnawagas a “good English Axe” to use against the Covenant Chain Senecas were reprimanded.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1764</td>
<td>August The English at Fort Niagara are reinforced with several thousand well-equipped troops. Here, Sir William Johnson calls for a peace council attended by the Owasas, Chippewas, Hurons, Mississaugas and Potawatomies, Ahnakis, Algonkins, Caughnawagas, Nipissings, the Six Nations of the Iroquois League and representatives of the Great Lake tribes. Only the Wyandots, Delawareas and Shawnees refused to attend.</td>
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<td>1764</td>
<td>November, Colonel Henri Bouquet treated with Caughnawagas, Senecas and others.</td>
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<td>1768</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>1768</td>
<td>March, General Congress of the Six Nations, Caughnawagas and 7 Confederate Nations of Canada and deputies of the Cherokees with Sir William</td>
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<td>1863</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>quarries of Kahnawà:ke thriving again. Subdivision of reserve into districts and distribution of location tickets proceeding.</td>
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<td>1863-1933</td>
<td>Continuing claims and investigations on the 1796 Treaty benefits and lost annuity.</td>
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<td>1873</td>
<td>Kahnawà:ke 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.</td>
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<td>1884</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>1885</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>1888</td>
<td>Series of petitions sent from Kahnawà:ke to Ottawa requesting application of the Indian Advancement Act to Kahnawà:ke.</td>
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<td>1889</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>1890</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>1891</td>
<td>Kahnawà:ke women send a protest to Indian Affairs concerning the band council system</td>
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<td>1982</td>
<td>Kahnawà:ke support for the Migmnaw 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Kahnawà:ke issues notice to surrounding municipalities, of our ownership of the SSSL lands</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>Kahnawà:ke raided by RCMP and five community members are arrested, and memies 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>the Oka Crisis. Kahnawà:ke acts to support the sister community of Kahnesata: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 Kahnesata:ke by the Canadian Army.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>NY court denies Kahnawà:ke entry as a party into the Akwesasne NY Land Claim citing the lengthy delay by Kahnawà:ke in promoting its position.</td>
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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.

1770 July, Sir William Johnson meets with Caughnawagas and other nations over peace with the Cherokees and their demand for war against western enemies.

1770 July-August, Sir William Johnson meets with 7 Nations of Canada (Caughnawagas) at Johnson Hall, urging peace with the western Indians.

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.


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.


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 Akwesatsne, for Mohawks and allies. Kahnawà:ke annuity arises from this treaty authorized by George Washington.

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
their possessions across border areas.

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 Akwesasne, with a perpetual annuity and lump sum payment.

1797 March, Treaty between Caughnawagas and Loyalist Mohawks (Six Nations, and Tyendinaga) and the United States settling conflicting claims to land.

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.