

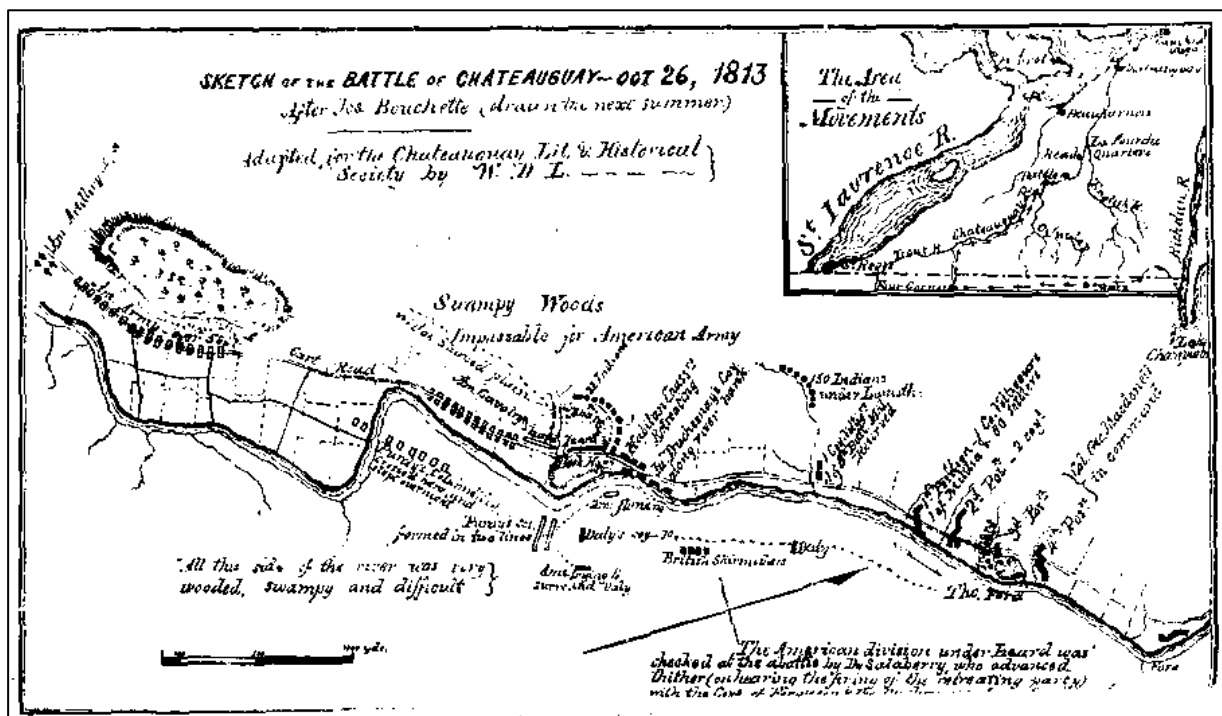
CREATED FOR THE KANEHSATÀ:KE COMMUNITY

1812-1815 Kanehsatà:ke Oka Mission Warriors

Archives and historical research

Eric Pouliot-Thisdale

30/09/2014



The present research is a gathering of analyzed archives from the historical period between 1786 to 1851 in order to present the Warriors from Kanehsatà: ke who took part in the 1812-14 War.

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Photo coverage- Front picture: *Sketch of the Battle of Chateauguay, October 26 1813*, from Public Domain,
From W.D. Lighthall, M.A., Chateauguay Literary and Historical Society. An account of the battle of Chateauguay being a lecture delivered at Ormstown, March 8th, 1889

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Notice to the reader

For the present research, archives from the historical period between 1786 to 1851 were analyzed in order to get a glimpse about Warriors from Kanehsatà: ke who took part in the conflicts of 1812-14 War, considering that most historians previously associated them with Caughnawaga militias.

Of course, not only Mohawks took part in the militia associated to the British Crown against the United States in Lower-Canada, but many other First nations such as the Algonkins of Ottawa and St-Maurice, and the Abenakis of St-François-du-Lac and Becancour were involved as voluntaries as well. They were supervised by a hundred officers from both Canada's who acted as agents, and interprets. They had to wear a proper uniform in order to avoid being mistaken as American by natives fighting on the USA side. The « *Corps of Savages* » as it was depicted, was created in these matters by the Superintendent and inspector general Sir John Johnson and the Superintendant, Louis de Salaberry.

Several Indian Warriors sub-units were created such as: the Iroquois of Caughnawaga, the Iroquois of St-Regis, the Nipissing and Algonkins of Two-Mountains Lake, the Abenakis of St-François. Those, from Lower-Canada took part in: Queenston, October 13 1812, Odeltown, August 19 1812, Chateaugay, October 26 1813 and Beaver Dams, June 24 1813.

The North American Indians and British soldiers who fought on the British side during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1793-1815), had to wait until 1848 before they finally received campaign medals. So, to recognize the essential participation of Native in defence of Canada during the 1812 war, the Canadian government gave commemoratives banners and medals to 48 Canadian communities Natives and Métis, which will be the main subject considered in this detailed study, from Eric Pouliot-Thisdale of Kanehsatà: ke First Nation, which was funded by the Mohawk Language Custodians Association, of the community.

Many military archives, from Library and Archives Canada brought light about Warriors of 1812 who became claimants of lands, of financial compensations, but it unfortunately kept happening until their deaths, without lots of mentions concerning them or names, making it speculative to a certain extent to associate individuals to archived documents available. The only concrete available register discovered through the last resource is presenting names lists of Warriors through distinct military conflicts dates. Important researches occurred all across Canada and the United States concerning the 1812 War and its participants, which brought the importance to shed light on participants from the Kanehsatà: ke nation, going though concrete researches through military archives, censuses and parish registers. Warriors from Caughnawaga-Kahnawake are also presented in a chapter dedicated to them.

This presentation is the resume of an extended research of 1600 pages of registers transcriptions in order to get a glimpse about the Oka Mission's Warriors. Many other discoveries were made through the research, concerning social, spiritual and family features which will need to be exposed as well in eventual similar projects.

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Introduction

The **War of 1812** lasted for two-and-a-half years, between the United States, Great Britain, Ireland, and its North American colonies and Native allies. Considered by the United States as a righteous war, it was often seen by many authors as a theater of the Napoleonic Wars. The United States declared war in 1812 for reasons including trade restrictions brought by the British war with France, the impressments of American merchant sailors into the Royal Navy, British support of Indian tribes against American expansion, and potential American interest in annexing British North American territory (Lower and Upper Canada), which was denied to them when their Revolutionary War ended.

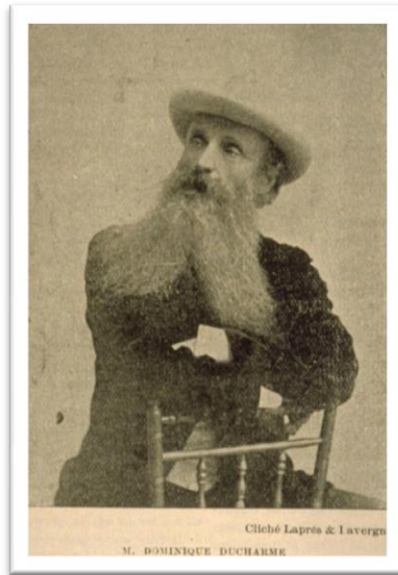
The war occurred in main themes: warships and merchants of each side attacking each other, and the British blocked the Atlantic coast of the United States causing attack on a regular basis. Then, naval battles occurred on the American–Canadian frontiers, along the Great Lakes, the Saint Lawrence River and the northern point of Lake Champlain. The same occurred south US as well, as far as New Orleans, also lost against Britain. Involved already in Europe fighting the Napoleonic Wars, the British had to keep on using a strong strategy in Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, against American invasions, bringing complexities to their will for their conquest of the Canada.

The US took control on Lake Erie in 1813, took control on parts of western Ontario, and ended the prospect of an independent Indian confederacy in the Midwest under British sponsorship. Then on April 6 1814 with the decreasing of Napoleon reign, the British were able to plan strategic attacks. In September 1814, the British took control of eastern Maine, parts of Michigan and Wisconsin, with the collaboration of their Indian allies, during the war period. The British won the Battle of Bladensburg in August 1814 giving them the opportunity to make a coup and take control of Washington, D.C, abandoned by then by the military and government officials, but they were repulsed short after.

Then, an American victory occurred in September 1814, the Battle of Plattsburgh which slowed the process of a British invasions of New York, which brought a lot of pressures from merchants on the British government which motivated British diplomats to drop their demands for an independent Native state and territory.

In Lower-Canada, it is the Chateauguay Battle of October 26 1814 that made an end to combats in our respective territories. Both sides agreed to a peace that restored the situation before the war began, and the peace treaty got to the British forces in January 1815.

Dominique Ducharme, the Captain of the Indian department, & the Warriors



From Bibliothèque et archives nationales du Québec ¹

"Second son of Jean Marie Ducharme. Present at Beaver Dams, Chateau-guay, medal with clasp. Died at Lake Two Mountains, August 3rd 1853, aged 89.

*"Known for his loyalty and important services which he rendered to the Government in the last American "War." (Montreal Transcript.)
Died at Sault St. Louis, 5 June, 24, aged 80". ²*

In order to get a glimpse at the historic participation of the potential people who took part in the 1812 War, the Warriors, conducted by the Captain of the Indian department, here is an introduction about the last Dominique Ducharme.

He got baptized as François on 15 May 1765 in Lachine. He was the second son of Jean-Marie Ducharme, a fur trader and politician, and Marie-Angélique Roy, *dit* Portelance. Dominique died on August 3rd of 1853 in Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes (Oka). His family established in New France in the 17th century. Involved in the western fur trade, Ducharme's family had a comfortable way of living from the business.

Dominique attended the College Saint-Raphael in Montreal from 1780 to 1786, but he followed his father's quest in fur trading. In 1793 Ducharme gained control of portage, paying two barrels of rum to two Indians for land, on both sides of the Fox River at the Kaukauna rapids, and the lower Fox. Where he settled. He potentially kept his relations as an engaged in the fur trade for about 15 years from which he learned several native dialects.

¹ A.J. Rice, Lapres & Lavergne, Dominique Ducharme, 0002747559, at Bibliothèque et archives nationales du Québec

² Irving, L. Homfray, "Canadian Military Institute, "Officers of the British forces in Canada during the war of 1812-15", Welland Tribune Print, 1908

On June 26 1810, Dominique Ducharme married Agathe Delorimier, the daughter of Claude-Nicolas-Guillaume de Lorimier, resident Indian agent at Caughnawaga (Kahnawake).

"The year eighteen-hundred and ten, the twenty-sixed day of June, after the publication of a single bann of wedding made the day before yesterday, Sunday, to the prone of the great mass, between Dominique Ducharme, major son of the late Jean Marie Ducharme and the late Marie Roy, said Portelance, his father and mother from the parish of Saint-Anges, vulgarly named Lachine, on one hand, and Miss Agathe Delorimier, major daughter of Sir Guillaume Delorimier, squire military governor or chief of this village, and Louise Kellek, her father and mother from this village, on the other hand, without encountering any obstacles, both contracting parts having obtained the dispenses of two banns, from Sir Roux, general vicar of the city and district of Montreal, I the undersigned priest, obtained the mutual consenting of wedding of the appointed contractors, and gave them the blessing from the wedding ceremonies, in presence of the assigned. The wedding was celebrated at eleven three quarter in the morning" Priest Rinfret

*Il n'est nul
étrange.
Rinfret*

*M. de
Dominique
Ducharme
et d'Agathe
de Lorimier*

*Vingt sixième l'écrit
S. P.*

Faite avant-hier dimanche au prone de la grand-messe, entre Le s^r Dominique Ducharme fils majeur de feu Jean Marie Ducharme, et de feu Marie Roy dite Portelance ses père et mère de la paroisse des saints anges, vulgairement appelée Lachine d'une part, et demoiselle Agathe de Lorimier, fille mineure du s^r Guillaume de Lorimier e'uyer, Commandant en chef de ce village, et de feu Louise Kellek, ses père et mère de ce village d'autre part, sans qu'il se soit rencontré aucun empêchement, les parties contractantes ayant obtenu dispense de la publication de deux bans, de messire Roux vicaire général de la ville et district de Montréal, je m'etre soussigné ai reçu le mutual consentement de mariage des sus-dits contractans, et leur ai donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence des soussignés. Le mariage a été célébré à onze trois quarts du matin

Claude-Nicolas-Guillaume de Lorimier, a resident Indian agent at Caughnawaga, signed the present wedding act, under Dominique Ducharme's signature, as well as one of his cousins, also named Dominique Ducharme, also ensigned in the same military unit: which might often bring confusions.³



mariage acte celebre à onze heures du matin
 Ducharme ^{frère} de Lorimier
 Le Ducharme Agathe Lorimier
 G^m de Lorimier Chs G. Guein
 Chevalier de Lorimier Catherine Lorimier
 Madeleine Lorimier gaucher
 Riquet ^{frère}

Claude-Nicolas-Guillaume de Lorimier (1744 –1825) was a businessman, political figure in Lower Canada, known as Guillaume, Chevalier de Lorimier, Major de Lorimier, and by the Iroquois named Tiohatekon.

In 1783, after his service as the leading officers of "British Indian" warriors, during the American Revolution, he married a Mohawk woman, Marie-Louise Kellek-Schuyler who passed away in 1790. In 1793, Lorimier remarried, with Marie-Madeleine-Claire, the daughter of seigneur Joseph Brassard Deschenaux, of European descents.

In 1801, Claude re-married a third time, with another Mohawk woman, Kahnawake resident, Anne Skaouennetsi (also known as McGregor or Gregory).

He then served as resident captain for the Iroquois forces at Caughnawaga during the War of 1812 and fought at the Battle of Chateauguay along with Dominique Ducharme his son-in-law. Lorimier was named deputy superintendent of the Embodied Indian Warriors in 1814. He died in Kahnawake in 1825.⁴

³ Ibid 3

⁴ Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 6 University of Toronto

In a letter written, from Captain D. Ducharme to an unnamed historian, dated June 5, 1826, he gives an eyewitness account of the battle of Beaver Dam. Ducharme stated that he set out from Lachine with a 340 Indians, as ordered by Sir John Johnson: 160 from Sault St Louis, 120 from Lake of Two Mountains and 60 from St. Regis. He is recorded in the first page of the census as the "Captain of savage department".⁵

A child of Dominique Ducharme, who died prematurely, after birth, on the 13th of August 1813 at Sault-aux-Recollets:

L'an mil huit cent treize, le treizième
 jour d'août, par moi prêtre sabbigné a été
 inhumé dans le cimetière de cette mission un
 enfant ondoyé à la maison, et mort sur le champ,
 né du légitime mariage de sr. Dominique Du-
 charme officiant Commandant dans le département
 sauvage, et d'Agathe de Lorimier. étoient présents
 à l'inhumation Joseph aon8entSsaitekha, et
 Jacques Sohahiio qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer.
 de ce enquis Rinfret ptre

"The year eighteen-hundred and thirteen, the thirteenth
 day of August, by me, subsigned Priest have been
 buried in the cemetery of this mission a
 child baptized at the house of Sir Dominique Du-
 charme officer captain in the department
 of savages, and Agathe de Lorimier. were present
 at the burial Joseph aon8entSsaitekha, and
 Jacques Sohahiio who declared not being able to sign
 the present.

Rinfret Priest"

⁵ Ibid 2

The military history of Dominique Ducharme through 1812 War

-**July 21 1812**, after war broke out with the United States, Ducharme was commissioned lieutenant in the Pointe-Claire Battalion of Militia, from July, 12, to November 3rd 1812. ⁶

-**From November 26th 1812, until November 8th, 1813**, he served under Col. Deschambault. In 1820 this corps was the 5th Battalion of Montreal lead by: ⁷

- Lt.-Colonel Commandant Etienne Nivard St. Dizier, promoted on April 3 1812
- Lt.-Colonel Major Philippe Leprohon, promoted on April 3 1812
- Lt.-Colonel Jean Marie Mondelet promoted on April 23 1814
- Captain Pierre Roy dit Lapensee, Lachine.
- Dominique Ducharme, Sr. Lachine. (Cousin of our concerned one)
- Lieutenant Baptiste Dumouchel, Lachine.
- Son of Dominique Ducharme, Sr (the one concerning us)
- Resident and Captain Dominique Ducharme, September 15 1812.
- Lieut. and Interpreter Jean Baptiste de Lorimier (Ducharme's son in law), September 15 1812.
- Interpreter Chinic, September 15 1812.

A cousin, also named Dominique, became an ensign in the same unit the following day, and his uncle Dominique had also already been appointed a captain at Lachine in the 2nd Battalion of Montreal Militia in 1811. The one concerning us in the present study is Son of Dominique Ducharme Sr (father of Dominique Ducharme, a fur trader), member for Montreal County in 1796.

On the Muster Roll Paylist for "*a detachment of the sedentary militia of the Division of Pointe-Claire, doing duty at Lachine from the 26th November of 1812 to the 30th of same month, both days inclusive*" Dominique Ducharme was listed as an ensigned.

Rank and Names.	Period.		No of Days	Pay per Day	Amount of Net Pay & Army Starting Dollars at 1858.		
	From	To					
Captain J. B. Lacombe.	26 Nov	30 Nov	5	10 3/4	2	11	5 1/2
Ensigns.							
M. Siquerre,	d ^{to} d ^{to}	d ^{to} d ^{to}	5	5 1/2	1	5	2 1/2
D. Ducharme.	d ^{to} d ^{to}	d ^{to} d ^{to}	5	5 1/2	1	5	2 1/2

⁶ Dictionary of Canadian Biography, (www.biographi.ca/)

⁷ Ibid 6

-May 1813 Ducharme was ordered to the Niagara frontier, in command of a party organized with Six Nations Indians from Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes and Saint-Regis, mostly often simply called the Caughnawaga Indians.

-June 21 1813 Ducharme's Lieutenant, James FitzGibbon and his Bloody Boys militia were on their way to catch *Dr. Cyrenius Chapin*, and a surgeon who have been loitering in homes of Canadian settlers and a hotel on the edge of Niagara River. FitzGibbon infiltrated the enemies, entering a bar at the same hotel, the Deffield's Inn, where he covered his uniform as a disguise to get informations from the enemies. He took them both outside the tavern asking them to surrender, which they were also doing. FitzGibbon took both of his assailants, helped by the tavern keeper, just 2 minutes before *Cyrenius Chapin*, an American mounted riflemen Captain and his men arrives.

The Niagara peninsula is at this period, was "no man's land" consisting of a population split between those loyal to the British Crown, while others were American wandering off and on from a place to another, new arrivals from America, old soldiers, English Scots Immigrants and defectors, all trying to keep out of mischief, even though some collaborated enough to alarm the high commands of the authorities.

In order to get informations from these lasts, FitzGibbon helped them to keep the enemy unbalanced and planned to keep the enemy penned up in **Fort George** through ambushes. With a superior's blessing, he trained 50 volunteers from the 49th battalion, to guard the frontier: the *Bloody Boys*.

-June 22 1813 FitzGibbon escaped *Cyrenius Chapin*, and marauders, took his man in a house owned by a militia Captain, John De Cew, close from **Beaver Dams**, on Twelve Miles Creek, 7 miles from *Fort George*. From this base-camp, it closed the triangle of defense that the British organized in *Fort George*. At the left base of the triangle, close to Twelve Miles Creek, Major Peter De Haren was stationed with a company. At the right base, Twenty Miles Creek, with Lieutenant Colonel Cecil Bisshopp posted with a small brigade.

William Hamilton Merritt's Provincial Dragoons, Fitzgibbon's Bloody Boys, John Norton's Mohawks and Captain Dominique Ducharme's band of Caughnawaga Indian were then patrolling the countryside in quest of marauders.

-June 23 1813 the following evening appeared *Laura Secord*, known as *Mrs. James Secord*, aged 38, mother of 5 children, the wife of a militiaman wounded at Queenston Heights, in combat. She told her story to several dignitaries such as the Prince of Wales. Apparently, even though it is still a mystery how she would have learned the plans of the American attack from her husband, who apparently learned it from an American officer telling it to his daughter, according to FitzGibbon. But, she also contradicted herself latter, saying she heard it from an enemy soldier who forced her family to give them dinner in Queenston.⁸

⁸ Carl Benn, *The Iroquois in the war of 1812*, Osprey Publishing, 2002 - 272 pages

The same day *Dominique Ducharme's* Caughnawagas attacked a barque on the *Niagara*, killing 4 American soldiers, wounding 7 more, and escaped back to Canada through the forest. Latter, at around 11:00 pm, some patrols were dispatched to check the area for prevention. Lighted candles were prohibited and the men were ordered to sleep on their arms.

Then, around midnight, 2 of Dominique Ducharme's skirmishers arrived. One has been shot, the other escaped to warn Ducharme and his superiors of the American advance. The *Beaver Dams Battle* occurred from that very moment.

-June 24 1813 Ducharme's scouts located the American forces of some 500 men, after *Laura Secord* informed Lieutenant James FitzGibbon of a planned American attack at *Beaver Dams*.⁹ Ducharme reported to FitzGibbon with 300 Warriors, and joined later by about 100 Mohawks Warriors under Captain William Johnson Kerr, they attacked the Americans from the woods, from behind. Ducharme saw it as a victory. He was 48 years old, and with his 25 years of services, he was ready and fearless for the combat and persuaded Major De Haren to allow him to ambush the Americans in the woods with the Mohawks Warriors.

After about three hours of fighting, the US Troops were terrified by the war whoops issuing from the woods, potentially thinking that they were surrounded by a lot more than 400-500 people!

The Indians were allowed to plunder muskets, knives, swords, and other equipments, but the chiefs, having promised they would not injure the prisoners, held them safe. Ducharme and his Warriors were quite displeased, not being allowed to scalp the dead. Latter, Norton the Mohawk Chief explained Ducharme's Mohawks contribution in these words: "The Caughnawaga Indians fought the battle, the Mohawks got the plunder and FitzGibbon got the credit".

According to Ducharme's later account, supported by FitzGibbon, it was his Warriors, and not Kerr's Mohawks neither Fitzgibbon's, who made them gain the victory and harass Americans.¹⁰

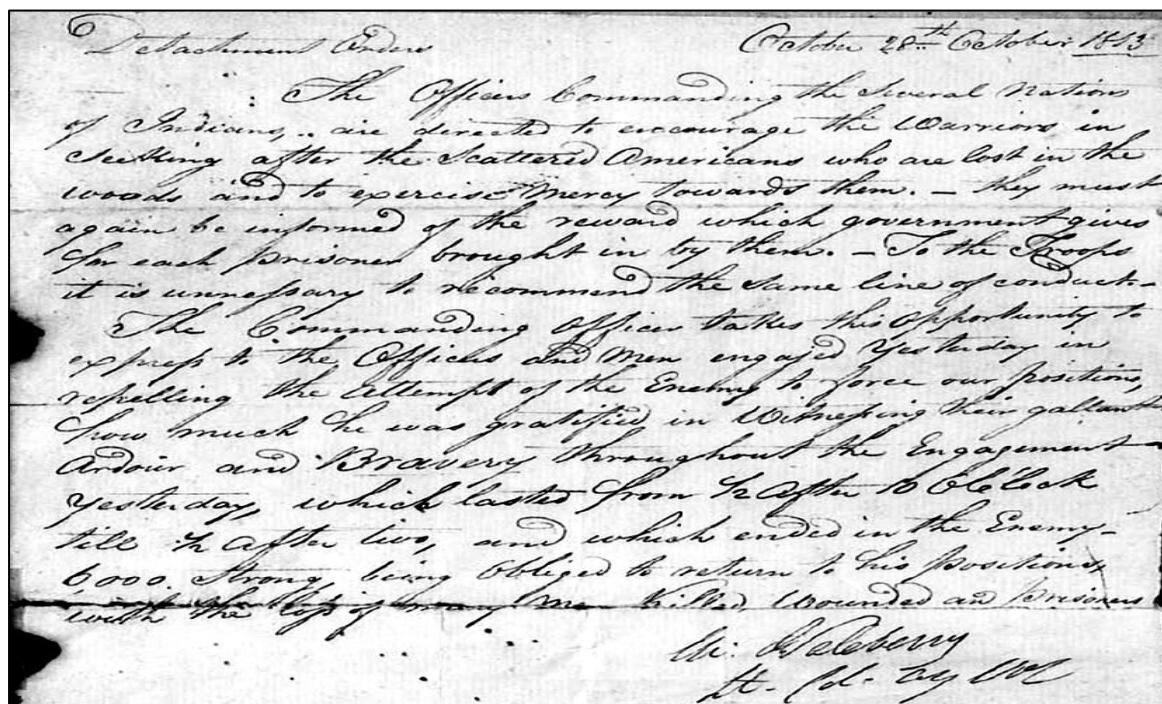
October 21 1813, Latter, on at the *Battle of Chateauguay*, a mention was made that Dominique Ducharme could not forgive De Salaberry, who was ordered by his superior, the execution of 6 Warriors who deserted from Beaver Dams Battle. According to Hudon, a journalist, Ducharme's Indians captured six deserting soldiers from Salaberry's unit. They were judged by a military tribunal, and on the lieutenant-colonel's orders, were shot. Ducharme, was eager about the severe punishment for amateur soldiers with family and farm concerns, never forgave Salaberry and told him that he would have "*helped the men to escape had he known the fate that awaited them.*"

⁹ Ibid 6

¹⁰ Ibid 6

October 26 of 1813 during the *Battle of Chateaugay*, Ducharme was granted under the commands of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles-Michel d'Irumberry of Salaberry, for his participation in this last battle and he was awarded a medal and clasp, even though his relations with De Salaberry were not the "friendliest".

October 28 1813, a detachments order, from Charles Michel de Salaberry, Lieutenant Col. of the Voltigeurs, about how to train the Indians towards understanding goals to obtain such as "*capturing soldier lost in the woods*".¹¹



"The officers commanding the several nations of Indians are directed to encourage the Warriors in seeking after the scattered Americans who are lost in the woods and to exercise mercy toward them, They must again be informed of the reward which government gives for each prisoner brought in by them. To the Troops it is necessary to recommend the same line of conduct.

The commanding officer takes this opportunity to express to the officers and men engaged yesterday in repelling the attempt of the enemy to force our position, how much he was gratified in noticing their gallant ardor and bravery throughout the engagement Yesterday, this lasted from ½ after 10 o'clock Till ½ after two, and which ended in the enemy- 6000 strong, being obliged to return to his position With the "lop" of many men killed, wounded and prisoners."

Ch. Salaberry
Lt. Col. Of Vol. (Voltigeurs)

¹¹ LAC, Microfilm T-10372, page 85.

November 1813, The *Battle of Crysler's Farm*, 8000 men were led by the American Major-General James Wilkinson who came through St-Lawrence, toward Montreal. He was followed by the British Corps of observation and 800 men, counting several Native Warriors led by Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Morrison. It is on November 11th that Morrison led his troops toward John Crysler's farm in a defensive position. They were attacked by an American contingent of about 4000 men commanded by General J.P Boyd. The battle ended with the Americans withdrawal from the battlefield.

In 1816 After the war Ducharme returned to Two-Mountains, where he was appointed interpreter for the Indian Department.

November 1819 He received a commission of the peace, renewed until around 1828.

November 1821 He was appointed commissioner for trials of small causes at Two-Mountains.

June 21 1830 He was appointed Captain of the 7th Battalion of Montreal

The Mohawks, dismantled during the conflicts period: 1777-1812

The Mohawks took part in the historic Campaign of 1777 when British strategists planned an invasion to take control of New York. The Battle of Oriskany, of August 6, 1777, occurred while the American party tried to retrieve the siege of Fort Stanwix was ambushed and defeated by a party of Loyalists and allies of several Native tribes. This was one the few battles in the war in which most participants were Loyalists and allied Indians who fought against Patriots and allied Oneida in the absence of British soldiers. For the Iroquois, this battle marked the beginning of a civil war, as Oneida warriors allied with the American cause and fought against members of other Iroquois nations. There were also internal divisions among the Oneida, some of whom went to Canada as allies of the British.¹²

In the aftermath of this revolution, The Iroquois were unable to re-establish the league Council of Onondagas. They lit 2 fires; one at Grand River, in Upper-Canada and a second at Buffalo Creek, in New-York. The communities then slowly disintegrated, not being able to fill the roles of diplomats and warriors, as well as the legal rights to hunt freely.

The Europeans demographic growth after this conflict started making an obvious threat of any success to the Six nations, who only had a few chances in succeeding. It started to clarify the USA position towards the Mohawks; the Fort Stanwix Treaty was signed in 1784, to set then in reservations, expecting the Iroquois to start cultivating the land, and to assimilate them as quick as possible. Oneidas and Tuscaroras, who ironically fought with the revolutionary party, were not gratified to keep their lands. It is during that period the some Iroquois left their ancestral lands, heading towards Canada and Ohio, instead of living under the American reign. The Tuscaroras then became the 6th nation of the Confederacy.

In the 1780's and 1790's, the Mohawks were being crumbled down. In New-York, Chiefs frequently signed land sales for compensations to the people, feeling so little choices. Then, in 1790-1791, a revolution of the Ohio tribes, protecting their lands, hoping to establish an independent homeland in: Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois reached a point where they defeated 2 armies. The Iroquois on both sides thought about joining. About a hundred from Canada and New-York joined them. Since the Six Nations were active in the negotiations between the western Tribes in The United-States and Great Britain, they decided not to participate anymore, around 1793, in order to keep good diplomatic relations with their own potential Treaties and negotiations.

It is also in 1793 that the conflict between France and Britain started occurring, until the 1812 War. Then, the military organization of the Iroquois started to occur. In 1794, the British Crown intensified diplomatic links with Western posts and frontier tribes, fearing an American invasion of Upper-Canada (Ontario). It led many First Nations to believe that Britain would go to war in support of Natives as far as Ohio. The British showed some support to Natives, but did not provide much help, making it contradictory. They mainly tried to reach their support by giving the fear of invasion of Americans toward Canada, in Britain's interests to be insured that Natives would ally with King George III.¹³

¹² Joy Bilharz, Ph.D., *Oriskany: A Place of Great Sadness/ A Mohawk Valley Battlefield Ethnography*, Fort Stanwix National Monument Special Ethnographic Report, National Park Service, February 2009, accessed 26 June 2014.

¹³ Ibid 9

But, in 1794 the Jay Treaty was signed between the United-States and Great Britain about norms concerning navigation and business, resolving temporarily the frontier tensions, leading Britain to leave the post, in 1796. Western Nations finally got defeated, without allies, and negotiated the Treaty of Greenville in the United-States, in 1795, surrendering vast territories; most of Ohio, part of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. Iroquois and Western Nations felt excluded, since they did not take part in the negotiations, and they thought Britain left them.

Maintaining good relations with the United-States was then the new challenge for the Iroquois, in order to survive the emersions of settlers coming in New-York. American settlers ignored the boundaries established, just as the Government was exploiting the land, demoralizing the Natives.

By 1800, the Iroquois were forced in 16 reservations in New-York and Pennsylvania, which were lost partly within the following decades. The Iroquois of the Seven Nations posed fewer problems to Britain, after the revolution, considering the 3 communities within British territory: Kanesatake and Kahnawake. Also, at the border, Akwesasne could move to the British side as they wished.

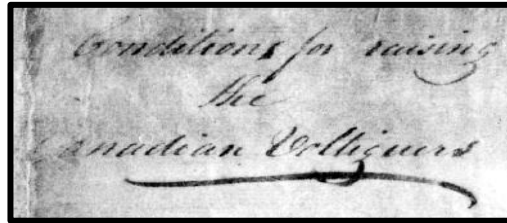
By 1812, the population of Iroquois was mainly consisting of:

- 3800 Iroquois from New-York and Pennsylvania
- 1925 from Grand River
- 240 from Tyendinaga
- 3375 in Kahnawake, Kanesatake and Akwesasne
- 550 Mingos, Sandusky, Senecas, located south of Erie¹⁴

¹⁴ Ibid 4 Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 6 University of Toronto

Warriors and Canadian Voltigeurs

Conditions for raising the Canadian Voltigeurs, from April 15 1812, Quebec.¹⁵



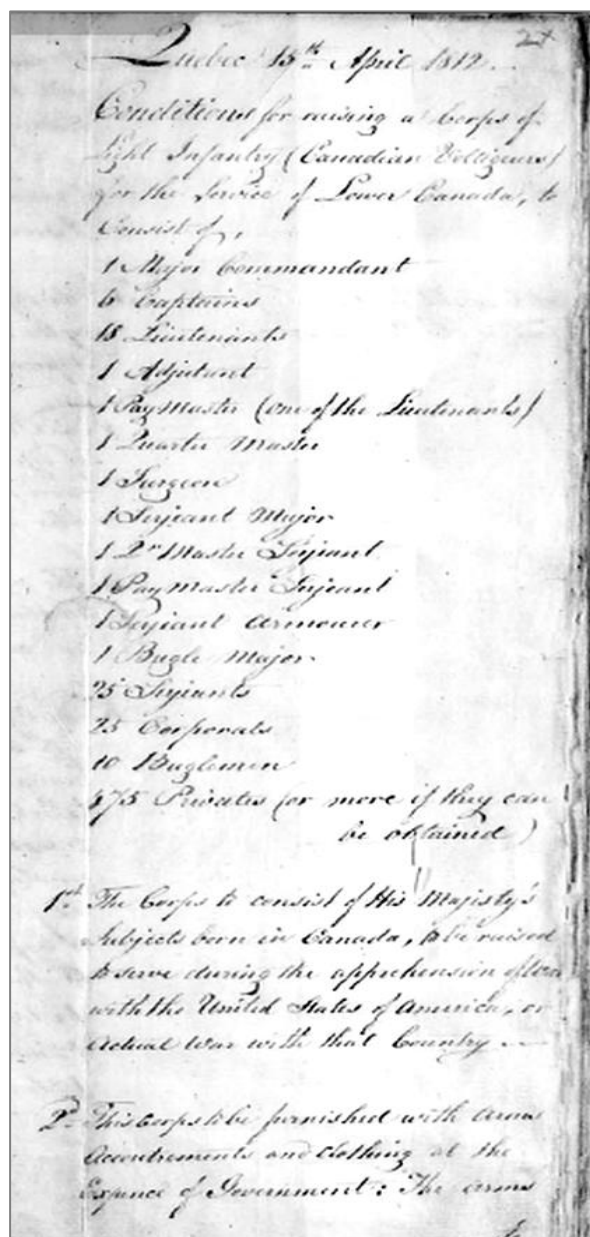
This document is explaining the conditions for raising the troops of the Light Infantry (Canadian Voltigeurs) for Lower Canada, explaining the purposes of the militia, the procedures taken to choose the soldier, their clothing, their weapons and several other obligations.

For instance, the 5th point mentions very specific physical conditions to join the militia: "men to be enrolled in this corps to be between the age of 17 and 35 years and not below 5 feet 3 inches."

In paragraph 18, the salary for the Mohawk Warriors led by Dominique Ducharme is explained in these terms:

18th An additional Company formed of Indians will be allowed to be attached to this corps, consisting of six Chiefs and sixty Warriors. This Company will be armed, clothed (after their own manner) & *victualled* (meaning *fed*) at the expence of Government; they will receive presents as a reward instead of Pay.

¹⁵ LAC, Microfilm c-10369



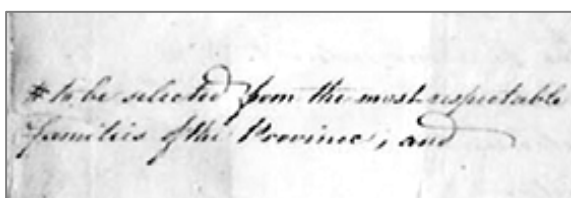
Quebec 15th April 1812

Conditions for raising the troops of
Light Infantry (Canadian Voltigeurs)
for the of Lower Canada do
consist of

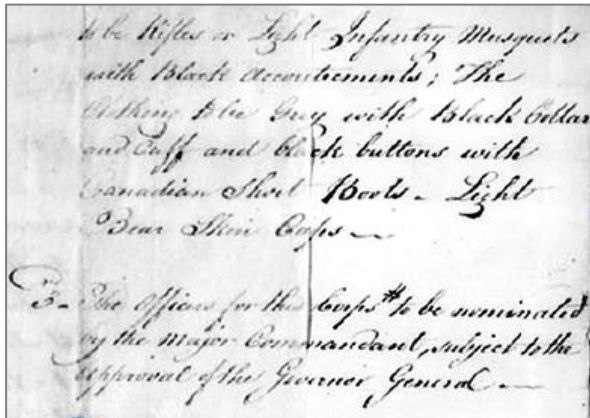
- 1 Major Commandant
- 6 Captains
- 18 Lieutenants
- 1-Adjutant
- 1 Paymaster (one of the Lieutenants)
- 1 Quarter Master
- 1 Surgeon
- 1 Sergeant Major
- 12 Master Sergeant
- 1 Pay master Sergeant
- 1 Sergeant Armourer
- 1 Bugle Major
- 25 Sergeants
- 25 Corporals
- 10 Buglemen
- 675 Private (or more if they can
be obtained)

1st The Corps to consist of his Majesty's
Subjects born in Canada to be "raised"
to serve during the apprehension ...
with the United States of America "or"
"actual" was with that country

2nd The corps to be furnished with arms
and accoutrements of clothing at the
expenses of Government: The arms



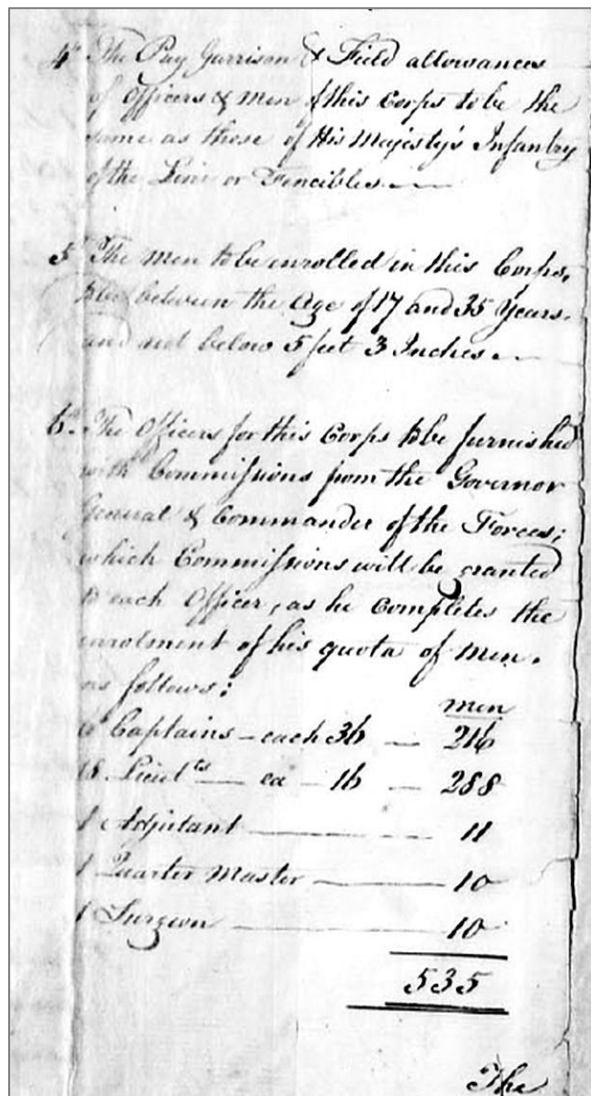
to be selected from the most respectable
Families of the Province, and



to be rifles or Light Infantry Muskets
with black accoutrements: The

clothing to be grey with black collars
and "cuff" and black buttons with
Canadian Short boots. Light
Bear skin Caps.

3rd The officers for this Corps to be nominated
By the Major Commandant, subject to the
Approval of the Governor General.



4th The Pay garrison of Field Allowances
of officers of men of this corps to be the
same as these of his Majesty's Infantry
of the lines or "fencibles"

5th The men to be enrolled in this corps
to be between the age of 17 and 35 years
and below 5 feet 3 inches.

6th The officers for this corps to be furnished
with Commissions from the Governor
General of commander of the Forces
which commissions will be granted
to each officers, as he completes the
enrolment of this quota of men
as follows: men

6 captains_ each 36	216
18 Lieut_ each 16	288
1 Adjutant_	11
1 Quarter master_	10
1 Surgeon_	<u>10</u>
	<u>535</u>

The Commissions will bear the same date as the Letter of Service, but the Officers will be borne in the Corps, as respects seniority, as they complete their quota of Men.

7th The Men to be enrolled in this Corps will be exempt from Militia Ballot, during this Service; They will be enrolled under Articles of Agreement or Indenture, which each Man will sign in the presence of a Public Notary upon receiving his Bounty.

The Commissions will bear the same date as the Letter of Service, but the Officers will be "... in the Corps as respects seniority, as they complete ..." their quota of men.

7th The men to be enrolled in this corps will be exempt from militia Ballot during this service: they will be enrolled under articles of agreement or "Indenture", which each man will sign in the presence of a Public Notary upon receiving his bounty.

To provide him with Regimental "necessa..."

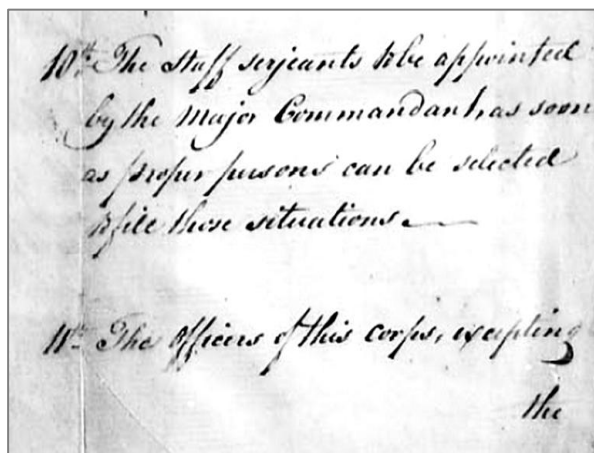
To provide him with Regimental "necessa..."

8th Four pounds currency will be allowed as bounty for each man; no additional Allowances as reward to a Bringer.

8th Four pounds currency will be allowed As bounty for each man: no additional Allowances as reward to a Bringer.

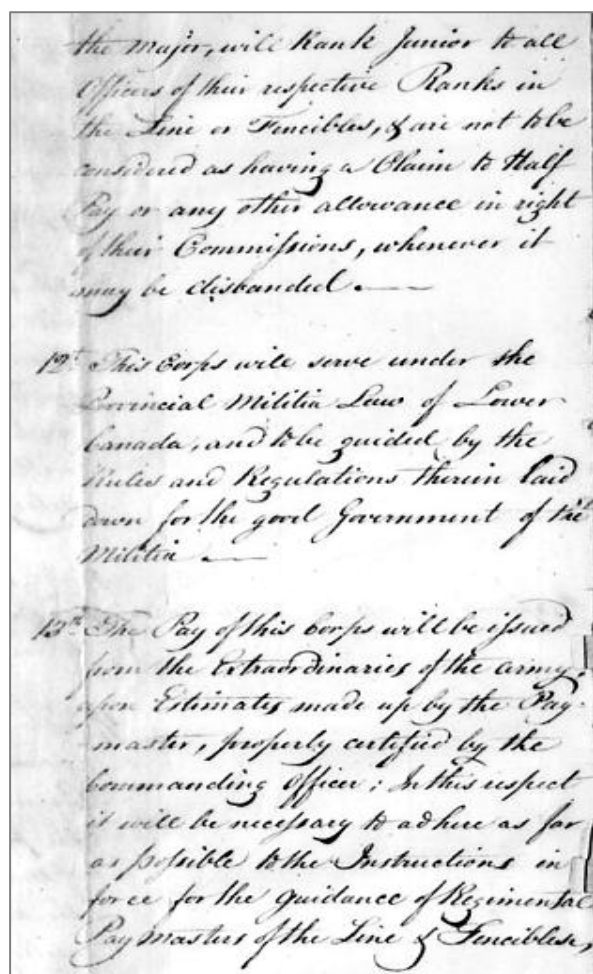
9th The Pay to the Officers of this Corps to commence from the Date of their Commissions; Their allowances from the period they produce their quota of Men; The Pay & allowances of the men from the period of their enrollment or Engagement.

9th The Pay to the officers of this Corps to "announce" from the Date of their Commissions: Their allowances from the period they produce their quote of Men: their Pay & allowances of the men from the period of their enrollment or engagement.



10th The Staff Sergeant to be appointed By the Major Commandant, as been As proper person's can be selected To fill those situations.

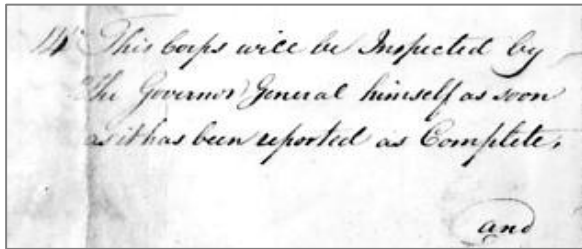
11th The Officers of this corps excepting the



The Major will Rank junior to all Officers of their respective ranks in the Line or fencibles, & are not to be considered as having a Claim to Half pay or any other allowance in right of their commissions, whenever it may be disbanded.

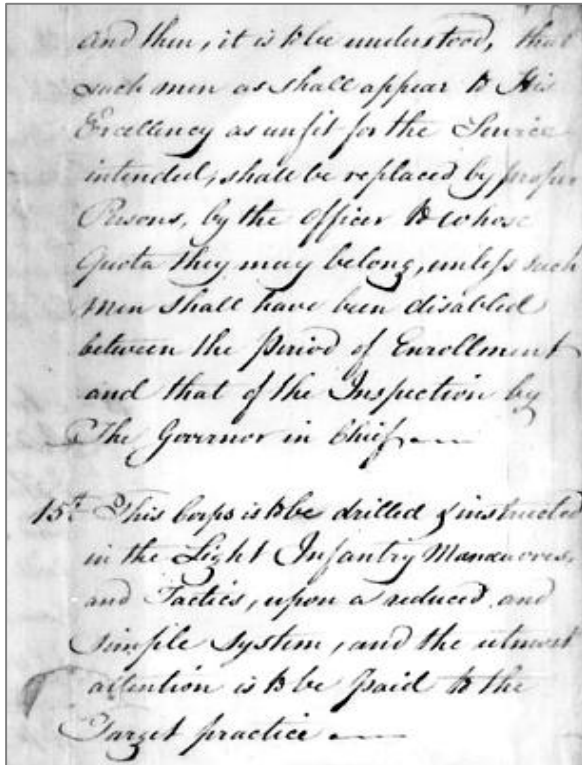
12th This Corps will serve under the Provincial militia Law of Lower Canada, and to be guided by the rules and regulations therein laid "... for the good Government of the Militia.

13th The Pay of this Corps will be issued From the Extraordinaries of the Army After estimates made up by the pay Master, properly certified by the Commanding officers: in this respect it will be necessary to adhere as far as possible to the instructions in force for the guidance of Regimental Pay master of the Line of "Fencibles".



14th This corps will be Inspected by The Governor General himself as soon as it has been reported as Complete

and

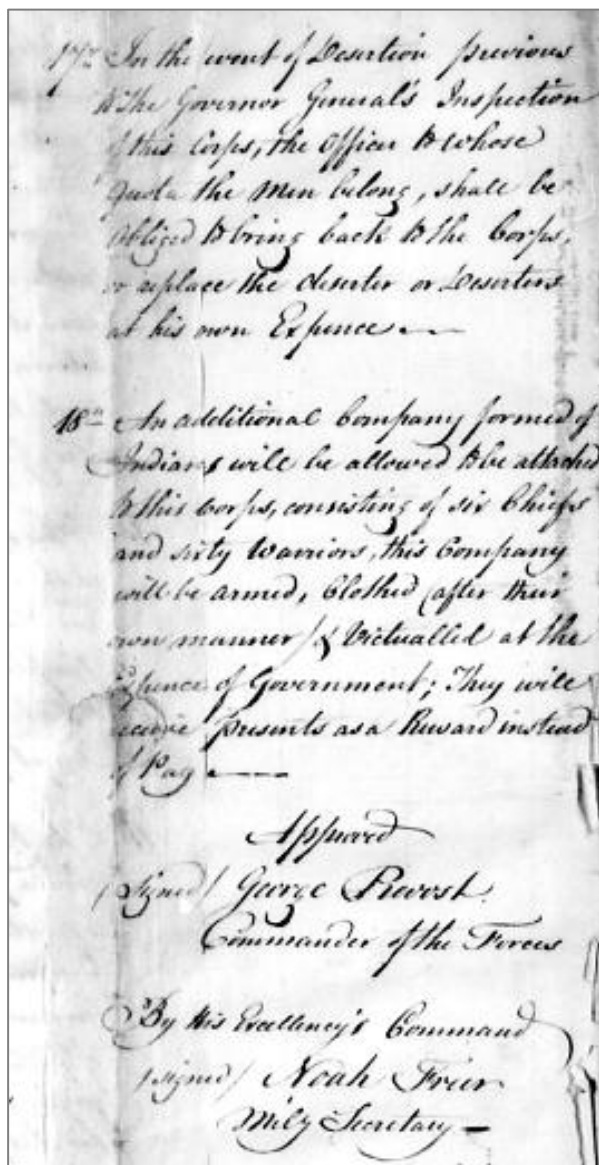


and then, it is to be understood, that such men as shall appear to his Excellency as unfit for the service intended, shall be replaced by the proper Person, by the Officer to "whose" Quota they may belong, unless such men shall have disabled between the period of enrollment and that of the Inspection by The Governor in chief.

15th This corps is to be drilled & instructed in the Light Infantry manoeuvres, and tactics, upon a reduced and simple system, and the utmost attention is to be paid to the target practice

16th The Paymaster of this corps,
 when a person properly qualified
 is selected for that Situation, will
 be required to Lodge with The
 Governor General and Commander
 of the Forces, sufficient Security
 for the faithful performance of
 his duty, and the trust to be
 reposed in him, in Two sureties
 to the amount of Two hundred &
 fifty pounds currency each, and
 himself in Five hundred pounds.

16th The paymaster of this corps,
 when a person properly qualified
 is selected for that situation, will
 be required to Lodge with The
 Governor general and Commander
 of the Forces, sufficient security
 for the faithful performance of
 his duty, and the trust to be
 reposed in him, in two "..."
 to the amount of two hundred &
 fifty pounds currency each and
 himself in Five hundred pounds.



17th In the event of Desertion previous to the Governor General's inspection of this Corps, The officers to whose quote the men belong, shall be obliged to bring back o the Corps or replace the deserter or deserters at his non expence.

18th An additional Company formed of Indians will be allowed to be attached to this corps, consisting of six Chiefs and sixty Warriors. This Company will be armed, clothed (after their own manner) & victualled (meaning fed) at the expence of Government; they will receive presents as a reward instead of Pay.

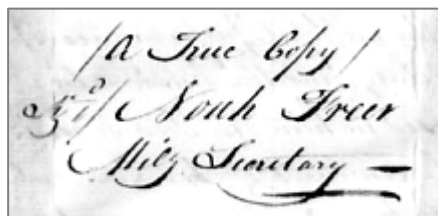
Approved

Signed George Prevost
Commander of the Forces

By His Excellency's Command
Signed **Noah Freer**

Mily (Military) Secretary

Here, the last sentence, a contradiction to the previous document about pays for Warriors:
"They will receive presents as a reward instead of pay"

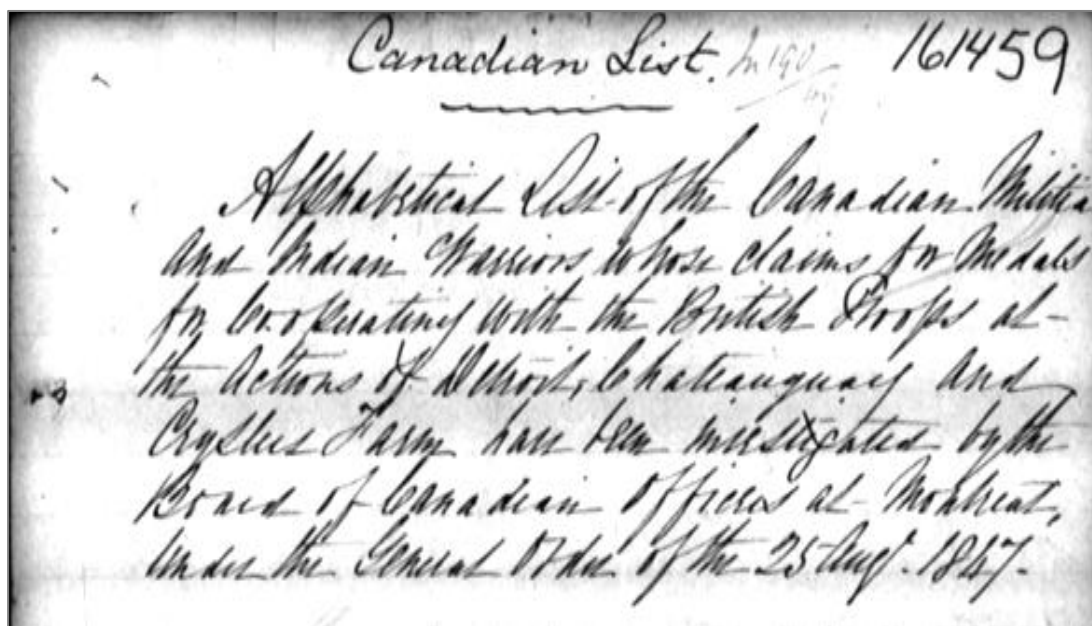


/ a true copy /
Noah Freer
Mily Secretary -

A Canadian List of Warriors receiving Medals: August 25 1847

A list of soldier and Native Warriors was provided for the Military General Service Medals for the Battle of Detroit, 11 August 1812, the Battle of Chateauguay on 26 October 1813, the Battle of Crysler Farm, 11 November 1813. The original appellation of the list is called:

*"Alphabetical list of the Canadian Militia
and Indian Warriors whose claims for medals
for co-operation with the British Troops at
the actions of Detroit, Chateauguay and
Crysler's Farm have been investigated by the
Board of Canadian Officers at Montreal
under the General Order of the 25th August 1847."*

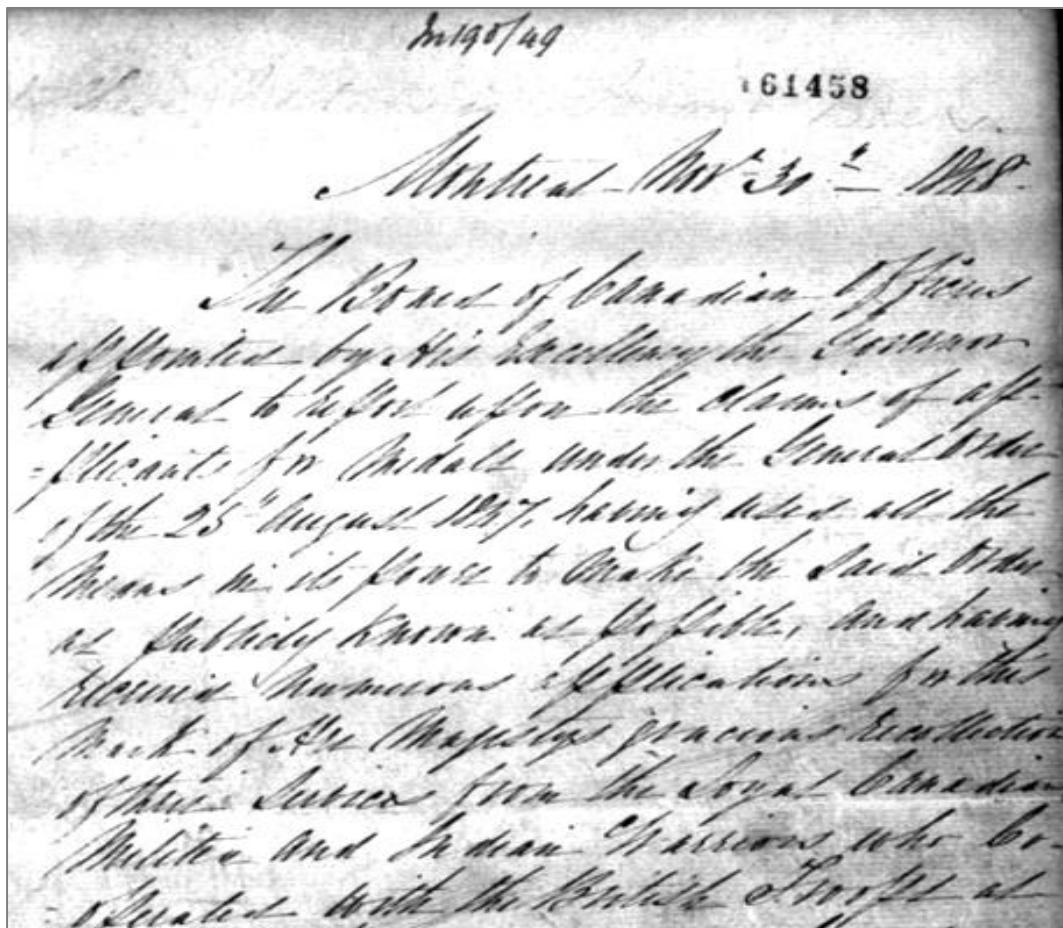


It was preceded by this presentation letter:

(May or March) M 19 of 1849

Montreal, May 30th

The bonis of the Canadian officers
Assompted by his Excellency the Governor
General to resort upon the claims of ap-
plicants for medals under the general order
Of the 25th August 1847 having used all the
Means in its power to make the said order
As publicly known a.... and having
Received numerous explications for this
Book of the Majesty gracious "collection"
Of them soldiers from the Loyal Canadian
Militia and Indian Warriors who co-
Operated with the British Troops at (... next page)



Detroit, Chateaugay and Cryslers
 Farm, have the honor of reporting that
 They have carefully mitigated the facts
 Stated in each of these senses of applications,
 And of submitting herewith for the information
 of his Excellency an alphabetical list of the
 Applicants whose claims ascend to the
 Bond to ... authenticated
 Humbly submitted,
 D. Macdonell
 Do. Frapier
 A. de Salaberry
 9. 2. 66.

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 Stated in each of these senses of applications
 And of submitting herewith for the information
 Of his Excellency an alphabetical list of the
 Applicants whose claims ascend to the
 Bond to ... authenticated
 Humbly submitted,

-D. Macdonell (Major Donald Macdonell)

-Do. Frapier

-Lieutenant Colonel A. de Salaberry¹⁶

¹⁶ LAC microfilm C-12650, War of 1812, Medals to Aboriginals, RG 10, Volume 264

The battalion was composed by Natives and European Canadians, as first listed:¹⁷

Canadian List. In 190 161459

*Alphabetical List of the Canadian Militia
and Indian Warriors whose claims for medals
for co-operating with the British Troops at
the actions of Detroit, Chateauguay and
Crysler Farm have been investigated by the
Board of Canadian Officers at Montreal,
under the General Order of the 25 Aug. 1847.*

<i>Names</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Date of action</i>
<i>Askin James</i>	<i>1. Capt</i>	<i>Detroit</i>	<i>16 Aug 1812</i>
<i>"Affligarth" John</i>	<i>2. Lieut</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Arnold Christopher</i>	<i>3. Sergt</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Armstrong Charles</i>	<i>4. Private</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Anderson Jacob</i>	<i>5. do</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Auclair Joseph</i>	<i>6. do</i>	<i>do & Chateauguay</i>	<i>16 Aug 1812 & 26 Oct 1813</i>
<i>Aimond John</i>	<i>7. do</i>	<i>Chateauguay</i>	<i>26 Oct 1813</i>
<i>Aimond Henri</i>	<i>8. do</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Arcands Pierre</i>	<i>9. do</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>Anger Charles</i>	<i>10. do</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do do</i>
<i>"Aull" Nicholas</i>	<i>11. do</i>	<i>Crysler Farm</i>	<i>11 Nov 1813</i>

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Askin James	Capt	Detroit	16 Aug 1812
"Affligarth" John	Lieut	do	do
Arnold Christopher	Sergt	do	do
Armstrong Charles	Private	do	do
Anderson Jacob	do	do	do
Auclair Joseph	do	do	do
« Alios » John	do	Do Chateauguay	16 Aug 1812 Oct 1813
Aimond Henri	do	do	26 Oct 1813
Arcands Pierre	do	do	do
Anger Charles	do	do	do
« Aull » Nicholas	do	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813

¹⁷ LAC T-12650 page 161459 Page 845 microfilm

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Bostwich John	Capt	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Bedford John	Private	Detroit	16 Aug 1813
Baron Antoine	do	do	do
Bridgford David	do	do	do
Bruneau Jean Baptiste	do	do	do
Bush Williams	Sergt	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Brown Peter	do	do	do
Belings Antoine	Private	do	do
Belanger Pierre	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Boisvert Pierre	do	do	do
Brisebois Francois	do	do	do
Bouchard Louis	do	do	do
Berube jean Baptiste	do	do	do
Berube Joseph	do	do	do

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Basset Joseph	Private	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Boucher Pierre	do	do	do
Barbeau Louis	Capt	do	do
Bélisle Antoine	Private	do	do
Blais Joseph	do	do	do
Curtis David	Capt	Detroit	16 Aug 1812
Corbier Denis	Private	do	do
Culiss Abraham	do	do	do
Chambers James	do	do	do
Crusses John	Capt	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Camsson Hugh	do	do	do
Corbeau Louis	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Cloutier Leon	do	do	do
Clark Williams	Lieut	do	do
Couture Antoine	Private	do	do
Clafrood Louis	do	do	do
Dolsen Isaac M	Lieut	Detroit	16 Aug 1812
De Boucherville Thomas	do	do	do
Dougall William	Private	do	do

Following the alphabetical order, Ducharme appears in the Chateauguay battle, even though he also took part in Crysler Farm's battle.

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Dalmags Jacob	Sergt	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Doran John	Private	do	do
De Hertel Daniel	Lieut	do	do
Dufour Jean Baptiste	Private	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Dufour Alexis	do	do	do
Duchesnay Narcisse	Lieut	do	do
Dupuis Francois	Private	do	do
Drolet Pierre	do	do	do
Dumoulin Francois	do	do	do
Doucet Nicholas B	Major	do	do
<u>Ducharme Dominique</u>	Cap	do	do
Dumon Alphonse	Lieut	do	do
Dufresne Flavien	do	do	do
Delisle Benjamin	do	do	do
Duplessis Henri	Private	v	do

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Dostie Joseph	Private	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Dugru Olivier	do	do	do
Dufresne Francois	do	do	do
Elliot William	Capt	Detroit	16 Aug 1812
Eakins John	Adjutant	do	do
Everitt John	Private	do	do
Fraser Richard	Capt	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Forget dit Latour Pierre	Private	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Foucher Jacques	Serg	do	do
Fortier Joseph	Private	do	do
Gordon James	Lieut	Detroit	16 Aug 1812
Gilmour Samuel	Private	do	do
<i>Gouge</i> Charles	do	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Gendron Jacques	do	do	do
<i>Glass</i> Georges	do	do	do
Germain Pierre	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Gerard Lambert	Private	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Gauthier dit Larouche Augustin	do	do	do
Gagnon Augustin	do	do	do
Garneau Jacques	do	do	do
Gaudreau Louis	do	do	do
Goddu Toussaint	Sergt	do	do
Globensky Maxime	Lieut	do	do
Globensky F E	do	do	do
Gsimer Olivier	Private	do	do
Galarneau Alexis	do	do	do
Hull Richard	do	Detroit	16 August 1812
Hackney Joseph	do	do	do
Hackney Ralph	do	do	do
Hebert Joseph	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Hoyle James	do	do	do
Hay Jammes	do	Detroit	16 August 1812
Lalien Louis	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Land Robert	Lieut	Detroit	16 August 1812

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Larose Pierre	Private	Detroit	16 August 1812
Lee Asa	do	do	do
Louks Peter	do	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Laroche Francois	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Labrousse Remi Boucher	Maj	do	do
Lellrohon Edouard	Lieut	do	do
Laviolette Jean Baptiste	do	do	do
Lavoie Joseph	Private	do	do
Lafrance Louis	do	do	do
... Hon Joseph	do	do	do
Legault Jean Baptiste	do	do	do
Leduc Pierre	do	do	do
Laferts Antoine	do	do	do
LeFcois(LeFrancois) Hyacinthe	do	do	do
Lefebvre Alexis	do	do	do
Lessart Pierre	do	do	do
Lenteigne Augustin	do	do	do
McCallum Hugh	Sergeant	Detroit	16 August 1812

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
<i>Maffecas Lob</i>	Private	Detroit	16 August 1812
Macdonald Charles	do	do	do
<i>Migel</i> Jean Baptiste	Sergt	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Morency Marcelle	Private	do	11 Nov 1813
Milette Joseph	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Mauricette Joseph	do	do	26 Oct 1813
Marcotte Joseph	do	do	26 Oct 1813
Noyé Isidore	do	do	26 Oct 1813
<i>Nand</i> Jacques	do	do	26 Oct 1813
Piché Pierre	do	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Portugais Jean Baptiste	Sergt	do	11 Nov 1813
Plamondon Joseph	Private	do	11 Nov 1813
Petit dit St-Pierre ...	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Pascal Jean	Corp	do	26 Oct 1813
Panet Philippe	Cap	do	26 Oct 1813
Proulx Joseph	Serg	do	26 Oct 1813

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Peltier Jean Baptiste	Private	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Potovin (Potvin) Jean Baptiste	do	do	26 Oct 1813
Pradet dit St-Gelais Bernard	do	do	26 Oct 1813
Pradet dit St-Gelais Jean Baptiste	do	do	26 Oct 1813
Pagé « Charles »	do	do	26 Oct 1813
Pagé Louis Gonzague	do	do	26 Oct 1813
Robinson John Beverly	Lieut	Detroit	16 August 1812
<i>Rolsh</i> Georges	do	do	16 August 1812
Read «Gag »	Sergt	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Redman Robert	Private	do	11 Nov 1813
Rouville dit Jean Bte...	Capt	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Robert Pierre	Private	do	26 Oct 1813
Robitaille Etienne	do	do	26 Oct 1813
Rousseau alias Brook Francois	do	do	26 Oct 1813
Richer dit Louveteau Joseph	do	do	26 Oct 1813
Therien Francois	Sergt	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Sherwood Reuben	Capt	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Smith John R	Private	do	11 Nov 1813
<i>Shiffy</i> or <i>Shissy</i> John	Private	Detroit	16 August 1812
<i>Smilger</i> John	do	do	16 August 1812
Stoner John	do	do	16 August 1812
<i>Slaght</i> Aaron	do	do	16 August 1812
Simard Vital	Private	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Saumier Louis	do	do	26 Oct 1813
Ste Marie Pierre	Private	do	26 Oct 1813
Shyter Joseph	Capt	do	26 Oct 1813
Surprenant Francois	Private	do	26 Oct 1813
Tremblay Edouard	do	do	26 Oct 1813
Turcotte Amable	do	do	26 Oct 1813
Tribal dit LAfricain, child	do	do	26 Oct 1813
<i>Terrien Teriot</i>	do	do	26 Oct 1813
Toms Hugh	...	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
<i>Vanesery</i> Peter	Private	Detroit	16 August 1812
Vandel Roger	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Vachon Louis	Private	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Vincent Louis	do	do	do
Vachon <i>Leonas</i>	do	do	do
Vezina Joseph	do	do	do
Williams...	Lieut	Detroit	16 August 1812
Wilson Benjamin	do	do	do
Wilson John	Private	do	do
White William	do	do	do
Wilkinson Alexandre	do	do	do

Followed by the Natives Warriors, mostly Nipissings and Mohawks. The underlined names are those encountered through the Oka Mission registers and/or censuses.

Anaicha	Saro	11	Warrior	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Annance	Noel	12	Lieut	do	do
Annance	Cadnash	Charles	Warrior	do	do
Anontara	Saro	14	do	do	do
Anionken	Sawatis	15	do	do	do
Arenhoktha	Saro	16	do	do	do
Arosin	Wiske	17	do	do	do
Ashawgashe	Peter	18	do	Detroit	16 August 1812
Atenhara	Henias	19	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Aughguaga	Joseph	180	do	Detroit	16 August 1812
Awachouche	Marie Joseph	do	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Awennaniio	Atonwa	12	do	do	do
Brown	Adam	13	do	Detroit	16 August 1812
Chouquelin	Louis	14	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Ducharme	Dominique	15	Capt	do	do

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Anaicha, Saro (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	Warrior	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Annance Noel	Lieut	do	do
Annance Cadnash, Charles	Warrior	do	do
Anontara, Saro (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
Anionken Sawatis	do	do	do
Arenhoktha, Saro (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
Arosin-Arosen, Wishe (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
Ashawgashe, Peter	do	Detroit	16 August 1812
<u>Atenhara, Henias (Oka & Caughnawaga)</u>	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Aughguaga, Joseph	v	Detroit	16 August 1812
Awachouche, Marie-Joseph	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Awennaniio, Atonwa Oka	do	do	26 Oct 1813
Brown, Adam	do	Detroit	16 August 1812
Chouquelin, Louis	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Ducharme Dominique	Capt	do	26 Oct 1813

Saro-Charles Arenhokta-Araokta, married October 23 Caughnawaga

*Araokta Charles & Marie
Thérèse Anataie 1084*

Ignace Atenhara, married Novembre 23 1813 Caughnawaga

*Atenhara ignace et Marie Kasennes — 80
the Kasanotation — 65*

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 264, pp. 161, 164-162, 177) o

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Ducharme Dominique	185	Capt & do	do do
Fishcarrier Peter	16	Warrior Detroit	16 August 1812
Honastiokon Wishe	17	do Chateaugay	26 October 1813
Honenharakete Roren	18	do do	do do
Jahoaron Rowi	19	do do	do do
Jakohate Atonsa	190	do do	do do
Jasent	1	do do	do do
Kanewatiron Henias	12	do do	do do
Kanenhariio Rasar	13	do do	do do
Kaniakaroton Saksarie	14	do do	do do
Karakontie Arenne	195	do do	do do

Carried Forward

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Fishcarrier, Peter	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812
Honastiokon, Wishe (Heonastiokon)	do	Chateaugay	26 Oct 1813
Honenharakete, Roren (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
Jahoaron, Rowi (Oka)	do	do	do
Jakohate, Atonsa	do	do	do
Jasent	do	do	do
Kanewatiron, Henias (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
Kanenhariio, Rasar	do	do	do
Kaniakaroton, Saksarie	do	do	do
Karakontie, Arenne (Oka and <u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do

161465

Names	Rank	Action	Date of Action
Karenhoton Atonsa 196	Warrior	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Kariwakeron Sak 17	do	do	do do
Karoniarakwen Tier 18	do	do	do do
Katstirakeron Saro 19	Chief	do	do do
Kenewe John 200	Warrior	Chrysler's Farm	11 November 1813
Keneguen Joseph Skung 1	do	do	do do
Launier Legere 12	Lieut	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Luckenback Thomas 13	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812
Manelowaub John 14	do	do	do do
Macomber Jarvis 1215	Lieut	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Metzalabanlette Joseph 16	Chief	do	do do
Naliwhaquask King, James Indian	Warrior	Chrysler's Farm	11 November 1813
Nikarakwasa Atonsa 18	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813

Names	Rank	Action	Date of action
Karenhoton, Atonsa (Caughnawaga)	Warrior	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Kariwakeron, Sak (Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Karoniarakwen, Tier	do	do	do
Katstirakeron, Saro (Caughnawaga)	Chief	do	do
Kenewe John	Warrior	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Keneguen Joseph Skung	do	do	do
Launier Legere	Lieut	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Luckenback Thomas	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812
Manelowaub, John	do	do	do
Macomber Jarvis (Caughnawaga)	Lieut	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Metzalabanlette, Joseph	Chief	do	do
Naliwhaquask King, James Indian	Warrior	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Nikarakwasa, Atonsa (Caughnawaga)	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813

Thomas-Aton8a Karahoton-Karenhoton married February 6 Caughnawaga

Karahoton Thomas & Maria
Josephine Tisonkegi - 1014

<i>Niverville, Joseph Boucher</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Chateauguay</i>	<i>26 October 1813</i>
<i>Ogemawiojewan</i>	<i>1 2/10</i>	<i>Warrior</i>	<i>Detroit</i>	<i>16 August 1812</i>
<i>Omeme, John Pigeon</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Chrysler Farm</i>	<i>11 November 1813</i>
<i>Pahahiwickjecomwaby, Big Jacob</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>
<i>Pahguahjeneny, Old Peter</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>
<i>Patitickewa, John Snak</i>	<i>1 1/4</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>
<i>Pheasant, Jacob</i>	<i>1 2/5</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Detroit</i>	<i>16 August 1812</i>
<i>Picard, Laurent</i>	<i>1 6</i>	<i>Chief</i>	<i>Chateauguay</i>	<i>26 October 1813</i>
<i>Powlass Peter</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>Warrior</i>	<i>Detroit</i>	<i>16 August 1812</i>

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Niverville, Joseph Boucher	Lieut	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Ogemawiojewan	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812
Omeme, John Pigeon	Warrior	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Pahahiwickjecomwaby, Big Jacob	Warrior	do	do
Pahguahjeneny, Old Peter	Warrior	do	do
Patitickewa, John Snak	Warrior	do	do
Pheasant, Jacob	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812
Picard Laurent	Chief	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Powlass Peter	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812

Powdash Peter	17	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812
Portneuf Ignace	18	Chief	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Powdash George	19	Warrior	Chrysler's Farm	11 November 1813
Romain Andre	220	Chief	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Sawgawinine Jean Baptiste	1	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812
Sakahoronkwias Triom	2	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Sakoiatiostha Sose	3	do	do	do do
Sakoratentha Sawatis	4	do	do	do do
Sakonentsiase Sose	225	do	do	do do
Sarenhowane Arik	6	do	do	do do
Sawennowane Saron	17	do	do	do do
Saskwenharowane Saro	18	do	do	do do
Sawennowane Aton8a	19	do	do	do do
married Inward				

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 264, pp. 161, 414-162, 177) o

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Portneuf Ignace	Chief	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Powdash , George	Warrior	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Romain, André	Chief	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Sawgawinine , Jean-Baptiste	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812
Sakahoronkwias , Triom (Caughnawaga)	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Sakoiatiostha , Sose (Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Sakoratentha , Sawatis (Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Sakonentsiase , Sose	do	do	do
Sarenhowane , Arik	do	do	do
Saskwenharowane , Saro (Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Sawennowane , Aton8a (Caughnawaga)	do	do	do

perreault josph charles et Anne Katenies -- 67
 Sakahoronkwias guillaume et Anne Katenies -- 68
 Thomas Aton8a et Anne Katenies -- 68

Guillaume-Triom Sakahoronkwias married in Caughnawaga 15 February 1813

Sawennowane Thom. et Aton8a Sakahoronkwias -- 50

Thomas-Aton8a, Sawennowane married in Caughnawaga, 3 February 1812

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Names	Rank	Action	Date of Action
Shingawwawkonce 230	Chief	Detroit	16 August 1812
Shagaunnahquodwaby (captain Jim)	Warrior	Crysler's Farm	11 November 1813
Shawindas John Sunday 12	do	do	do do
Shakarie Antoine 13	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Sioui Michel 14	Chief	do	do do
Skaionwio Wishe 235	Warrior	do	do do
Soclan Louis 16	do	do	do do
Sononsese Sose 17	do	do	do do
Solaontion Sak 18	do	do	do do
Sowenhese Tier 19	do	do	do do
Springer Daniel 240	do	Detroit	16 August 1812
Spitlog Matthias 11	do	do	do do
Taietakenontie Koi 12	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813

Names	Rank	Action	Date of action
Shingawwawkonce Chief	Chief	Detroit	16 August 1812
Shagaunnahquodwaby, Captain Jim	Warrior	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Shawindas, John Sunday	do	do	do
Shakarie, Antoine	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Sioui Michel	Chief	do	do
Skaionwio, Wishe (Caughnawaga)	Warrior	do	do
Soclan, Louis	do	do	do
Sononsese, Sose OKA	do	do	do
Solaontion, Sak	do	do	do
Sowenhese, Tier	do	do	do
Springer Daniel	do	Detroit	16 August 1812
Spitlog Matthias	do	do	do
Taietakenontie, Koi	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813

Skaionwio Michel et Anne Kewannaigen — 29

Married in Caughnawaga 27 January 1812

Taiakontakete Mathias 11	do	do	do	do
Taiakontakete Hen 12	do	Chateaugay	26 October 1813	do
Taiakontakete Wishe 13	do	do	do	do
Takontakete Sak 14	do	do	do	do
Taratie Sak 1245	do	do	do	do
Tawentsiakwente Saksarie 16	do	do	do	do
Tawesennenton Saksarie 17	do	do	do	do
Tekarihontie Wishe 18	do	do	do	do
Tekaionwanthwa Wishe 19	do	do	do	do
Tekaionwanthwa Atonsa 250	do	do	do	do
Tekaionwanthwa Atonsa 1	do	do	do	do
Tekanasontie Martin 12	Chief	do	do	do
Tewasarasere Roiir 13	Warrior	do	do	do
Tewaserake Henias 14	do	do	do	do
Thanonianitha Saro 255	do	do	do	do

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Taiakontakete, Wishe (Caughnawaga)	Warrior	Chateaugay	26 Oct 1813
Takontakete, Sak	do	do	do
Taratie, Sak	do	do	do
Tawentsiakwente, Saksarie	do	do	do
Tawesennenton, Saksarie	do	do	do
Tekarihontie, Wishe OKA	do	do	do
Tekaionwanthwa, Aton8a	do	do	do
Tekanasontie, Martin (Caughnawaga)	Chief	do	do
Tewasarasere, Roiir (Caughnawaga)	Warrior	do	do
Tewaserake, Henias (Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Thanonianitha, Saro	do	do	do

Tewasarasere -T8asarasere, Roiir-Louis, married in 1815 in Caughnawaga

*Tewasarasere Louis & Agnes
Henias 110 R.*

Ignace-Henias Tewaserage-Tewaserake married 11 September 1813 in Caughnawaga

*Tewaserage Ignace & Marguerite Hubert
110 R.*

Thamoniawitha Saro	255	do	/	do	do	do
Thasarenhawakwen Sasatis	6	do	/	do	do	do
Thoientakon Simon	7	do	/	do	do	do
Thomas Noel	18	do	/	do	do	do
Thostosoroton Saro	19	do	/	do	do	do
Tiakothare Wishe	26	do	/	do	do	do
Tiohakwente Tier	11	do	/	do	do	do
Tiohatekon Aton8a	12	Chief	/	do	do	do
Tohesennenton Tier	13	Warrior	/	do	do	do
Warrior Forward						

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 264, pp. 161,414-162,177) o

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Thasarenhawakwen, Sasatis	Warrior	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Thoientakon, Simon (Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Thomas, Noel	do	do	do
Thostosoroton, Saro	do	do	do
Tiakothare, Wishe	do	do	do
Tiohakwente, Tier (Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Tiohatekon, Aton8a (Caughnawaga)	Chief	do	do
Tohesennenton, Tier	Warrior	do	do

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Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Tomoquois Louis 264	Chief	Chateauguay	26 Oct-1813
Tseohersen Tier 1265	Warrior	do	do do
Tsiorakwisin Rosi 16	do	do	do do
Tsioriwa Tier 17	do	do	do do
Wawbezee Richards 18	do	Detroit	16 Aug-1812
Wawalomette Antoine 249	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct-1813
Wayawement Black 275	do	Detroit	16 Aug-1812

Supplementary List

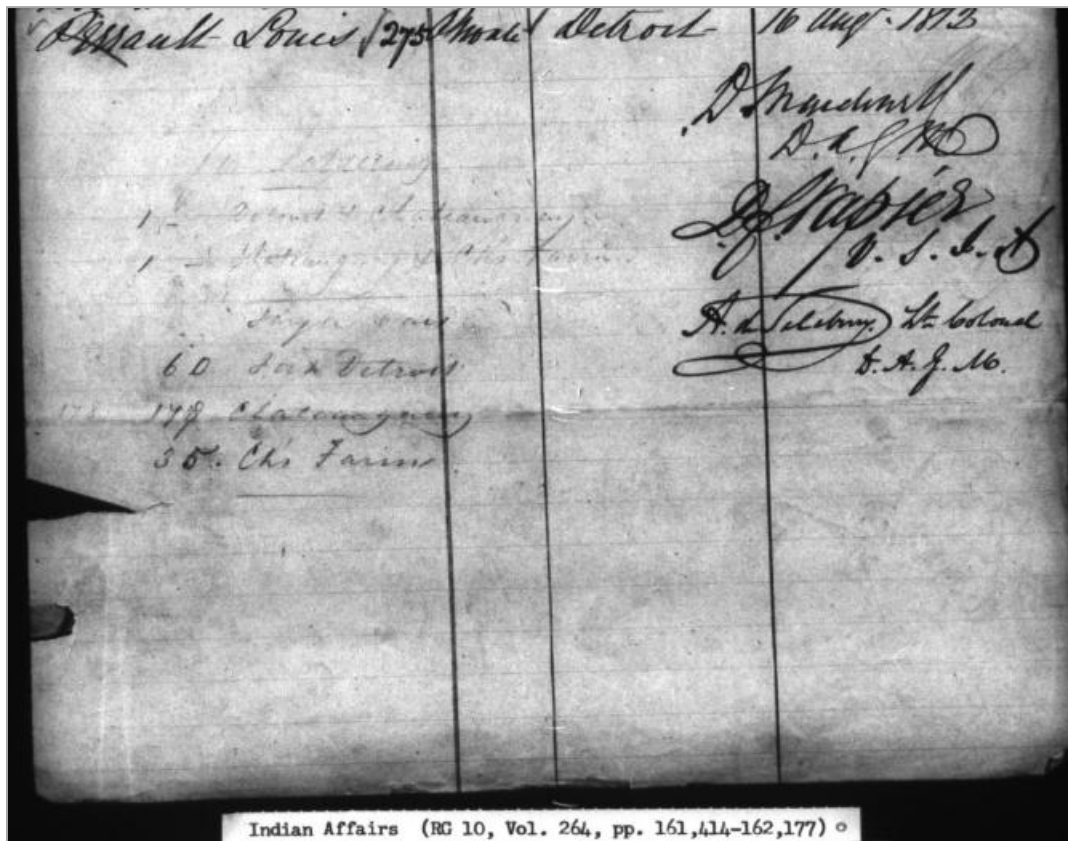
Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Tomoquois Louis	Chief	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Tseohersen, Tier (Caughnawaga)	Warrior	do	do
Tsiorakwisin, Rosi (Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Tsioriwa, Tier	do	do	do
Wawbezee, Richard	do	Detroit	16 Aug 1812
Wawalomette, Antoine	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Wayawement, Black	do	Detroit	16 Aug 1812

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Supplementary List

Cuvillier Antoine 275	Capt	Crysler Farm	11 Nov-1813
Gendron Pierre 72	Sergt	Chateauguay	26 Oct-1813
Lesieur Madore 13	do	do	do do
Robidas Francois	do	do	do do
Perrault Louis 275	Private	Detroit	16 Aug-1812

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
Cuvillier Antoine	Capt	Crysler Farm	11 Nov 1813
Gendron Pierre	Sergt	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Lesieur Madore	do	do	do
Robidas Francois	do	do	do
Perrault Louis	Private	Detroit	16 Aug 1812



-D. Macdonell

(Major Donald Macdonell)

-Do. Frapier

-Lieutenant Colonel A. de Salaberry

60: Detroit

179: Chateauguay

35: Chrysler Farm

War Monuments:

The Memorial to the Heroes of the War of 1812



The memorial of the Heroes of the War of 1812. 1812-14 plaque, Parliament of Canada, Copyright, Author, Eric Pouliot-Thisdale¹⁸

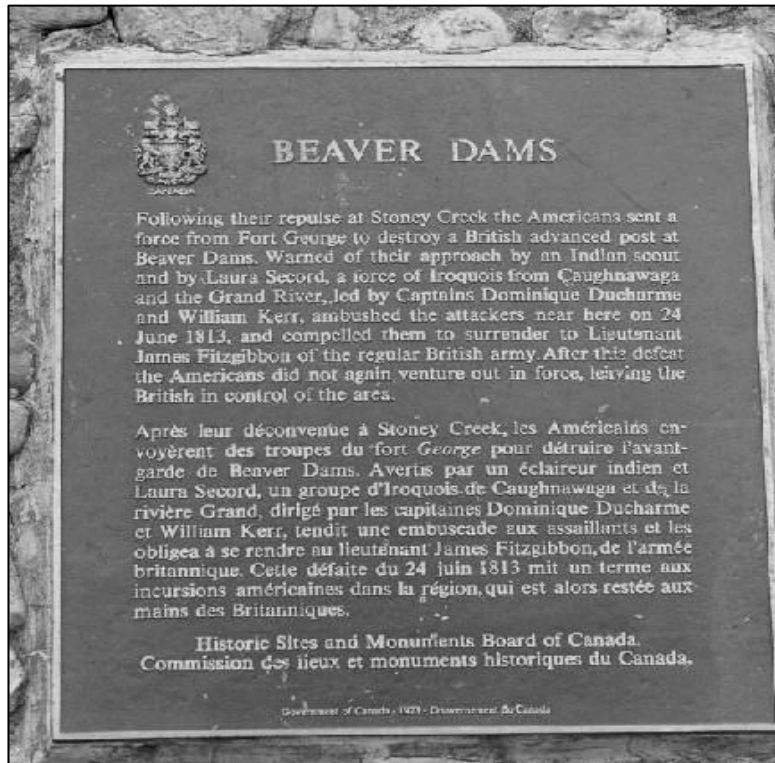
The Memorial to the War of 1812 is a unique commemoration that remains almost unnoticed. Installed in the original Parliament Buildings, it survived the fire of 1916 and was reinstalled in the Centre Block in the 1920s. The Memorial to the Heroes of the War of 1812 was commissioned by Lt.-Col. William Hamilton Merritt, in 1913. It was created to commemorate the centennial of the Anglo-American war, fought between 1812 and 1815, and the successful defense of British North America by the British, Canadian and First Nations' allies.

Thirty-four battles are listed in chronological order on the plaque, including, Chateauguay and Crysler's Farm. In early 1914, the Minister of Public Works wrote to Lt. Col. Merritt to accept his generous gift on behalf of the Prime Minister. The plaque was then shipped to Canada and subsequently installed in the Parliament Building before April 1914. Its exact location at that time is not currently known.¹⁹

¹⁸ *Memorial of the Heroes of the War of 1812*, 1812-14 plaque, Parliament of Canada, Copyright, Author, Eric Pouliot-Thisdale, 2014

¹⁹ Parliament of Canada, website <http://www.parl.gc.ca/>, 2014

Beaver Dams: June 24th 1813



General view of the Battle of Beaver Dams, showing the plaque, 1989.
Parks Canada Agency / Agence Parcs Canada, 1989.²⁰



Photos by contributor Wayne Adam - Posted June, 2009²¹

²⁰ General view of the Battle of Beaver Dams, showing the plaque, 1989. Parks Canada Agency, 1989.

²¹ Ontario's historical plaques, 2014, <http://www.ontarioplaques.com/>

The United States launched a new offensive into Upper Canada early in 1813, and in May, the Americans took the capital of York, Fort George, and maintained a presence at the Niagara Peninsula. In a letter from May 26, to Colonel William Claus from Sir John Johnson he mentioned that a reinforcement needed for the Indian warrior corps was organized on September 1812, commanded by Captain Dominique Ducharme, being sent from Lower Canada was described as below:

"all the Indians I can spare, with six officers, to Sir George, so that I think he will have about three hundred either to attack or defend."

From Ducharme's personal account:

*"On the 26th day of May, 1813, I was ordered by Sir John Johnson to set out from Lachine at the head of a body of 340 Indians namely: 160 from Sault St. Louis [emphasis added], 120 from the Lake of Two Mountains and 60 from St. Regis. I was accompanied by Lieutenants J. B. DeLorimier, Geodeon G. Gaucher, Louis Langlade, Evangeliste St. Germain and Isaac Leclair."*²²

160 Kahnawake Mohawks from Sault St. Louis under Ducharme joined by Captain William Kerr, John Brant and 100 additional Warriors from the Six Nations could represent once again the Crown against the American forces for control over the Niagara Peninsula. The British forces were approximately 2000 while the United States forces were about 6,000 continually harassed by the militias and Warriors under British command.

It is then, on 24 June, that *Laura Secord* informed Lieutenant James FitzGibbon of the planned American attack on the post at Beaver Dams. Ducharme's scouts and Warriors located the American force of about 500 men, and he then reported its position to FitzGibbon and 300 Warriors, and to Captain William Johnson Kerr and 100 Mohawks Warriors. They attacked the Americans in the woods in the rear of their position. After three hours of fighting an enemy they could not see, terrified, the Americans surrendered to FitzGibbon. According to Ducharme's later account, confirmed in large part by FitzGibbon, it was his warriors, not Kerr's Mohawks or FitzGibbon, who had engineered the victory.²³

²² Cruikshank, E. A. The Documentary History of the Campaigns upon the Niagara Frontier in 1812-14, Vol. VI, Welland: Tribune Office, 1920

²³ Ibid 6

The Battle of Chateauguay of 1814: 26th October 1813



Battle Chateauguay site a, Copyright, Author, Eric Pouliot-Thisdale 2013²⁴



Battle Chateauguay site b, Copyright, Author, Eric Pouliot-Thisdale 2013²⁵

²⁴ Battle Chateauguay site a-b, Copyright, Author, Eric Pouliot-Thisdale, July 2014

²⁵ Copyright, Author, Eric Pouliot-Thisdale, July 2014



Map of Land Operations 1812-1814, From Voltigeurs of Quebec's website²⁶

The Battle of the Chateauguay and the Battle of Crysler's Farm caused the American defeat of the Saint Lawrence Campaign, their major strategic plan of fall 1813. The Battle of Chateauguay was an engagement of the War of 1812 which occurred on *October 26th 1813*, conducted by a British force which consisted of about 1650 men from Lower-Canada and Mohawk warriors commanded by Charles de Salaberry, against about 2,600 Americans in an attempt to invade Lower-Canada in an attack on Montreal. The American Troops planned to take Montreal as an attempt to take control of all Upper-Canada, from Lake Ontario, to Plattsburg, to Lake Champlain.

²⁶ Map of Land Operations 1812-1814, From Voltigeurs of Quebec's website

Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost ordered Lieutenant Colonel George MacDonnell organized on Lake Ontario, to the front south of Montreal with his 1st Light Battalion of mixed regular and militia companies. Also, the Lieutenant Colonel Charles de Salaberry was organising a defences. With his corps: the Canadian Voltigeurs, George MacDonnell's 1st Light Battalion, and local militia units. De Salaberry had many informants among the farmers in the area to provide accurate information about the American forces and its movements. He ordered blockades to be built with trees. From there, the organized companies, of Beauharnois and the Voltigeurs under Captain Michel-Louis Juchereau Duchesnay and his brother Captain Jean-Baptiste Juchereau Duchesnay, consisting of 200 men; and about two dozen Mohawks commanded by Captain Lamothe.

No details though about the exact number of Mohawks in the last fights. Captain Joseph M. Lamothe and his group of *Abenakis, Algonkins, and Iroquois* were deployed on Canadian lines fighting. This gave Lamothe personal mentions for his part in the battle and his pursuit of the Americans. In reserve positions, organized a mile and a half along the river were another five companies of around 300 Voltigeurs, the main body of the 2nd Select Embodied Militia consisting of 480 soldiers, 200 more local militia, and another 150 Mohawks. De Salaberry commanded the front line in person, while the reserves were commanded by Lieutenant Colonel MacDonnell.²⁷

A source states that Ducharme was placed under the command of de Salaberry, and medal records confirm that he received a Military General Service Medal for Chateauguay in 1847. It is likely that Kahnawake warriors accompanied him during the battle.

Finally, an account of the last surviving eye-witness was published in the Montreal Gazette on May 11, 1895, claiming:

*"De Salaberry did not pursue the enemy. The third day after the encounter he reported at De Watteville's headquarters at Baker's. Hampton fell back unmolested, save by the Indians, who cut off several of his men near Dewittville. The Okas and the Caughnawagas were really the heroes of the campaign, and their services ought to be commemorated"*²⁸

²⁷ National Parks of Canada website,
<http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/lhn-nhs/qc/chateauguay/natcul/natcul1/natcul1c.aspx>

²⁸ Ibid 4

Other sources have claimed that Kahnawake men also participated in the Battle of Chateauguay. Carl Benn mentions that:

*"At Chateauguay, Kahnawake warriors participated in both the preliminary skirmishing and in the pursuit of the defeated Americans as part of a larger light infantry force."*²⁹

From another source, Salaberry would have ordered Ducharme to take 150 men to encounter the enemy on the 27th.³⁰

William Charles Henry Wood, the historical author specifically mentioned the "Caughnawagas" participating at the Battle of Chateauguay, without providing exact numbers. A mention is made that the Indians, particularly the Okas and Caughnawagas, did effective work in scouting and harassing the enemy in the bush. Also 22 Indians were present, from Captain Joseph M. Lamothe, the captain of the Abenakis and Iroquois when the Warrior were created in 1812.

A Corps of Indian Warriors was created, by General Order on August 8, 1814, intended to serve as a reserve force, "[consisting] of Four Companies to be selected and brought forward as circumstances may require from the Villages of Caughnawaga the Lake of the two Mountains, St Regis, St François Becancour and Three Rivers." The officers were instructed to "hold themselves in readiness at all times to move at the shortest possible notice".

The "Company of Caughnawaga" was under the command of Captain Lorimier, who had two Lieutenants, Jarvis Maccomber and Ignace Taisson. Captain Dominique Ducharme commanded the Company of the Lake of the Two Mountains, and J.B.C. de Lorimier led the Company of St. Regis. The records do not indicate the number of warriors recruited for each division, or if this new corps participated in any additional actions during the war.³¹

Carl Benn, the author wrote: *"At Chateauguay, Kahnawake warriors participated in both the preliminary skirmishing and in the pursuit of the defeated Americans as part of a larger light infantry force."*

Benjamin Sulte for himself wrote that de Salaberry ordered Ducharme to take 150 men to reconnoiter the enemy on August 27th. Three days later, Ducharme's scouting party brought back intelligence that Lamothe and his group of Abenakis, Algonkins, and Iroquois were deployed at the right front of the Canadian line, and were thus involved in some of the fiercest fighting. They acquitted themselves with distinction, and Lamothe received a personal commendation for his part in the battle and for his pursuit of the Americans during the two following days. Neither source indicates whether the 22 Indians with Lamothe included any "Caughnawaga". It is possible that some or all of the 150 Indians at the right-rear of de Salaberry under Lt.-Col. de Lery were "Caughnawagas".³²

²⁹ Ibid 8

³⁰ Ibid 2

³¹ Wood, William Charles Henry. Select British documents of the Canadian war of 1812. Vol. I, Toronto: University of Toronto, 1920

³² Ibid 8

Mohawk Warriors who received medals at Chateauguay

Here is the list of those encountered in the parish registers between 1786-1800, the transcribed registers from the repertory available at National Archives of Quebec in Montreal, and through the censuses mentioned:

- 1-Atenhara, Henias, *Here: properly named* Ignace
- 2-Jagoan-Jagoaron Rowen, *Here properly named* Louis
- 3-Kahrahonte or Karakontie, Arenne, *Here: named* Ignace or Louis-« Ronnie »)
- 4-Sononsese, Sose, *Here no modifications*
- 5-Tiohakwente, Tioarokwintay, Tier, *Here: named* Toussaint or Hyacinthe

The use of surnames

Surnames and names have often been translated and adapted to Mohawk language. Though, a main problem often encountered following a military service, is that many officers in charge of the registers often *used* special *soldier* names, or spelt surname any way they pleased. Also some Warriors potentially decided to keep as a *surname or name* the one of their superior, as often seen from previous military services from officers when they left the army.

Surnames:

Charles: Saro
 David: Tawit
 Francis-Francois-Frank: Saskari
 George: Swasen
 Ignace: Henias
 Jack-Jacques-James: Sak
 Jean-John: Sawatis
 Joseph: Sose
 Laurent-Lawrence: Roren

Louis: Rowi
 Matthew-Mathieu: Watio
 Michel: Wise-Wishe
 Moise-Mosus: Maiis
 Paul: Kor
 Peter-Pierre: Ker and Tier-Tiehr
 Rene, Ronnie: Arenne
 Thomas-Tom: Atonsa-Atonwa

In the present chapter, several names presented, are those appearing in parish registers, censuses, and from the list of Warriors who received medals from their participation as Warriors during the 1812 War, under the commands of their Captain, Dominique Ducharme, the “*Captain of the Savage Department*”.

Since names and surnames were often written differently, by priests and military officers, some of the names present in the chart below are the ones that will be analyzed, as those mentioned by the List of medals given by the Canadian Army for Lower-Canada Warriors.

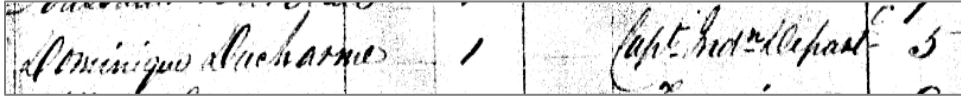
Surnames and names have often been translated and adapted to Mohawk language. Though, a main problem often encountered following a military service, is that many officers in charge of the registers often *used* special *soldier* names, or spelt surname any way they pleased. Also some Warriors potentially decided to keep as a *surname* or *name* the one of their superior, as often seen from previous military services from officers when they left the army.

In order to get the names of the potential Warriors who took part in the Battle of the 1812-13 war, 2 first censuses were analyzed. Those 2 first censuses are those from 1842 and 1851. These seemed to be the most convenient ones to analyze in order to have a glimpse of the potential men who participated as Warriors in the 1812 war, commanded by Dominique Ducharme. Latter in this chapter, 2 more censuses were released while the creation of this book: the 1825 and the 1831 censuses.

The census from 1842 was not mentioning certain details clearly, such as the specific ages of the individuals, but presented columns in categories and groups. Only the names of the heads of families or households were collected. The other members of the families or households were counted, but not named. The names of Natives mentioned in this version were written with a more proper orthography than the 1851 census, since the standardized way of writing Mohawk names until now seemed closer to the present orthography.

The legislators agreed about the need for a census, in September 1841, and it was completed on February 1, 1842. In 1841, the Act *of* Union created the Province of Canada, which consisted of Canada West (Ontario) and Canada East (Quebec).

For instance, the first page of the 1842 census of Oka Mission is starting with people of European origins, as the one from 1851. The first persons mentioned are the clerical responsible, followed by the millers of the village, and the Troop commander of 2nd Battalion of the Warriors of 1812 War: Dominique Ducharme mentioned as the Captain of Indian Department. There were 6 children in his house, and 4 were below 14 years old, 5 of them were more than 12. He had 1 servant, 3 cows, 2 horses, 2 sheep and 2 pigs. He owned a small land; only 4 acres and being considered as a Lord, it was delivered free.

						
Name	owner	non-owner	tenant	Profession	Number/ family	Age
Monsieur Dufresne	1			Priest	8	30-60
Monsieur Durocher	1			Priest		30-60
"" Du Reulier	1			Priest	1	30-60
Toussaint Barbeau		1		Miller	9	30-60
Dominique Ducharme		1		Capt. Indian department		30-60

Then, the census of 1851 is a formal one, as the original formula obtained every 10 years, which came from the second collection of statistics for the Province of Canada. It was clear, detailing individuals by age, health conditions, jobs, lands, animals owned, and more.

The first 8 pages of the 1851 census are listing the Europeans and French Canadians taking part in Mission du Lac; by men of several employments and aptitudes to lead and organize the mission. Through those men listed in the first page, *Dominique Ducharme, Captain of the Savage department*, 87 years old, followed by Agathe Delorimier, who became his wife on 26 June 1810, daughter of Claude-Nicolas-Guillaume de Lorimier, the resident Indian agent at Caughnawaga (Kahnawake). Ducharme was commissioned a lieutenant in the Pointe-Claire Battalion of Militia on 21 July 1812, after war broke out with the United States. He led the Mohawks and Algonquians to the 1812 war.³³

RECENSEMENT PERSONNEL, District de Recensement, No <u>6</u> de <u>la Mission du Lac</u>							
NOMS DES PERSONNES DANS LA MAISON.	PROFESSION, ETAT OU OCCUPATION.	LIEU DE NAISSANCE.	RELIGION.	RESIDENCE SI ELLE EST HORS DES LIMITES.	Age au jour an- niversaire de naissance suivant.	SEXE.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	Hommes.	Femmes.
1. Dominique Ducharme	Capt. d'inf. Can.	Canada	Catholique		87	1	
2. Agathe Delorimier		"	"		33		1
3. Louise Ducharme		"	"		33		1
4. Hermine Ducharme		"	"		32		1

³³ Cruikshank, Lt. Col. G. *The Documentary History of the Campaign upon the Niagara Frontier*. Cruikshank The Lundy's Lane Historical Society, n.d.

All the warriors who received medals at Chateauguay can be found in the 1786-1800 Oka Parish registers or other census that took place during that period. The transcribed registers from the parish registers repertory are available at National Archives of Quebec in Montreal, and through the censuses mentioned.

Those from OKA MISSION were:

Ducharme Dominique	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813	Register
1-Atenhara , Henias (Oka & <u>Caughnawaga</u>) (Atenhata or Aterihata)	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813	-Witness 1788 -Medals
2-Jagoan- Jahoaron Louis (OKA)	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813	-Birth, his son 1786 -Medals
3-Kahrahonte or Karakontie, Arenne (OKA) (Ignace or Louis-« Ronnie ») (Several options for this person)	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813	- register 1789 Oka - register 1796 Oka -Wedding 1805 Oka -Wedding 1844 Oka -Medals
4-Sononsese, Sose (Oka & <u>Caughnawaga</u>)	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813	-Wedding 1854 Oka -Census 1842 -Medals
5- Tioarokwintay, Tier (Oka & <u>Caughnawaga</u>)	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813	Census 1825 & 1842

Warriors of the 1812 War, from CAUGHNAWAGA were:

Ducharme Dominique	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813	Register
Anaicha, Saro (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	Warrior	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Anontara, Saro (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
Arenhoktha, Saro (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
Arosin-Arosen, Wishe (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
Atenhara, Henias (Oka & <u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Honenharakete, Roren (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
Kanewatiron, Henias (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
<u>Karakontie, Arenne</u> (Oka and <u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
Karenhoton, Atonsa (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	Warrior	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Kariwakeron, Sak (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
Katstirakeron , Saro (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	Chief	do	do
Maccomber Jarvis (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	Lieut	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Nikarakwasa, Atonsa (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Sakahoronkwass , Triom (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Sakoiatiiostha , Sose (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
Sakoratenha , Sawatis (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
Saskwenharowane , Saro (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
Sawennowane , Aton8a (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
Skaionwio, Wishe (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	Warrior	do	do
Taiakonentakete, Wishe (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	Warrior	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Tekanasontie , Martin (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	Chief	do	do
Tewasarasere, Roiir (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	Warrior	do	do
Tewaserake, Henias (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
Thoientakon, Simon (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
Tiohakwente, Tier (Oka & <u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do
Tiohatekon, Aton8a (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	Chief	do	do
Tseoherisen, Tier (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	Warrior	do	do
Tsiorakwisin, Rosi (<u>Caughnawaga</u>)	do	do	do

Certain Warriors are present in registers of Oka Mission and Caughnawaga as well, speculating that some individuals had moved from a Kanehsatà: ke to Caughnawaga for several reasons, and took part in more than one battle, representing both villages:

Names			Date of action
<u>Atenhara, Henias</u> (Kanesatake & Caughnawaga)	Warrior	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
<u>Karakontie, Arenne</u> (Kanesatake & Caughnawaga)	Warrior	Detroit	16 August 1812

Below are the extracts of the registers and census where each one of the confirmed medaled **KANESATAKE WARRIORS** acknowledged has been found. All medaled Warriors from the list are depicted here with the proper registers linked:

1-Atenhara, Henias-Ignace

July 3 1788

D-Marie Angelique **Kahentorihata**, from **Sagotensta**: often seen as **Sagotenshta**: **Sakotensta** and Ignace **Atenhata** or **Aterihata** (a Warrior is named Atenhara, Henias)

lan mil sept cent quatre vingt huit le trois juillet à Kahnahara
 par elle. qu'on a le nom de cette nation le corps de
 marie angelique kahentorihata de la Sagotensta
 le sagotensta et pour signer aterihata

Warrior List Medals

Names	Rent	Action	Date of action
<u>Atenhara, Henias</u>	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813

2-Jagoan, Rowi Here: named Louis

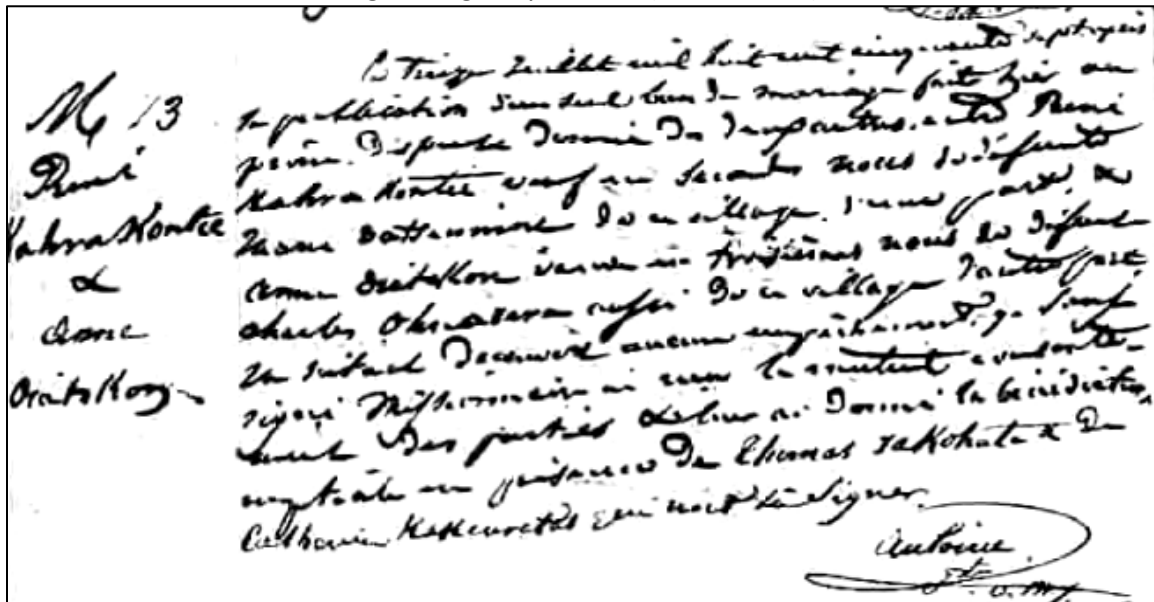
Death: May 9 1786

D-Jean-Baptiste **Anatannonne**, died around 8 years old, son of Louis "Jagoan" & Anne "Tetiokton"

J.
 Jean Baptiste L'an mil sept cent quatre vingt six le neuf mai
 J.B. de Jagoan Sou Jigne ~~an~~ ay enterre dans le cimetiere de cette
 mission le corps de Jean Baptiste anatannonne fils de
 Louis Jagoan et d'Anne Tetiokton, deud. de la ville
 age de huit ans.

3-Kahrahonte, Arenne Here: named Louis-Ronnie (Ronnie=Rene)

Married Anne Oiatokon in Caughnawaga July 13 1857 (both widows)



March 18 1796 Oka

B-Anne from Rene Hiatitakon and Helene Ka8eninon, from the lake

Godfather: Louis **Karakontien** Godmother: Anne Atiokton or Tetiokton

Louis Karakontien

Or **Karakontie** Louis (Ronnie) or Rene

Wedding: January 14 1805 Oka

Louis-Ronnie **Karakontie** widow and Marie Magdeleine Angelique Kahonkakenrie

(Not available)

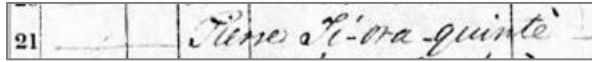
November 25 1844 Oka

Rene **Karakontie**, widow and Marie Watsiennikwe (Not available)

5-Tiohakwenti, Tiohakwente, Tier, Pierre

Ti ora quintè

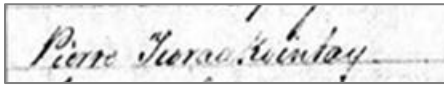
Pierre Mohawk-Iroquois census 1842



Name	owner	non-owner	tenant	Profession	Number/ family	age
Pierre Ti ora quinté		1		" "	5	30-60

Also written: **Tioarokwintay**, Tier-Pierre

Mohawk 1825 census



Name	owner	non-owner	tenant	Profession	Number/ family	Age range
Tioarokwintay , Pierre						25-40

Also in the wedding index of Oka: 1803, a Toussaint Tiohakwente in mentioned.

Another important Warrior, not in previous list is Amable Chevalier.

May 21 1797

D-Marie Chevalier, from Amable Chevalier and Catherine 8aka

Present: Francois Ron8ahninon

*Le samedi sept cent quatre-vingt dix sept levingt au
mois. J'ai subscrit avec le vicaire de cette mission le corps de Marie
Cecile fille aye de dix ans fille d'Amable Chevalier et de Catherine
8aka. ont été déposés à la sépulture Francois Ron8ahninon et Jean
Maurice Royer qui sont les témoins*

Malard

CHE	G1	CHE
CHEVALIER, BARTHÉLEMI. SAUVAGESSE. Marguerite, née 1784; b 23 juillet 1786, à Mac- kinac.	Pierre, b 2 mars 1764.—Paul, b... m 1732, à Marie-Anne BARBE-ABEL.—Joseph, b... m 18 oct. 1734, à Marie-Joseph BRIEN, à Varennes.	1779, (7 sept.) Québec. I.—CHEVALIER, JEAN, fils de Jean et de Marie Tessier, d'Herneville, diocèse de Coutances, Normandie. PHILIPPON, Marie-Joseph, [PIERRE I. b 1760.
CHEVALIER, AMABLE, Sauvage. KINDSANA, Catherine. Marie, b 15 août 1787, à Mackinac. *—Marie- Louise, b 4 1 ^{er} sept. 1789.	1706, (7 juin) Montréal. * II.—CHEVAUDIER (1), JOSEPH, [CHARLES I. b 1634. 1 ^o VAUDRY, Jeanne, [JACQUES I. b 1678; veuve de Gabriel Perrin, s... fé- vrier 1710. 1710, (28 avril). * 2 ^o GUYONET (2), Marie-Charlotte, [JEAN I. b 1693. Jean-Joseph, b 27 février et s 5 août 1711.— Marie-Louise, b 15 août 1712; s 11 nov. 1714. —Charlotte, b 6 et s 7 oct. 1714.—Jean- Charles, b 21 sept. 1716; m 15 janvier 1738.	III.—CHEVALIER, LUC, [JEAN-BTE II. b 1735. SAUVAGESSE. Marguerite, née 23 déc. 1778, à Mackinac; b 4 20 juillet 1786. — Joseph, né 4 17 avril 1789; b 4 20 juillet 1786. — Jean-Baptiste, né 4 4 février 1785; b 4 20 juillet 1786. (1) Elle épouse, le 6 juillet 1759, Galtier, à Québec. (2) De La D...; gentilhomme et officier de milice.
1790, (1 ^{er} février) Repentigny. IV.—CHEVALIER, JOS.-NICOLAS, [JOSEPH III. b 1766. MIGNERON, Marie-Ange, [FRANÇOIS IV. b 1766.		

Source: Public archives ³⁴

On September 23 of this year, an interesting name appears, as a godfather, for the baptism of Genevieve, 4 months old, without parents. Paul Chevalier appears as a witness in the act. He is also named Paul "Kwiwisen" at his burial.

Paul was the son of Chief Amable "Pakwakona, Pikidjissak" Chevalier, Lieutenant, borned around 1753 in St-Joseph Mission, in Michillimakinac, Michigan, U.S.A. Amable was the son of Louis T. Chevalier and an unknown Ottawa Woman. He was the brother of Louis Chevalier Jr, the husband of Catherine (Chenier) Chevalier married at an unknown location and time Father of Paul Chevalier, Marie Chevalier and Marie Louise (Chevalier) married Francois Odjick, according to Cyprien Tanguay.

³⁴ Tanguay, Father Cyprien. *Dictionnaire généalogique des Familles Canadiennes depuis la fondation de la colonie jusqu'à nos jours*. Facsimile Edition. Éditions Élysées. Montreal, Quebec. 1975.

He died on April 17, 1833 in Deux-Montagnes (Oka), Quebec, Canada. Amable traded throughout Michigan, Wisconsin and Canada. He was a chief at Deux Montagnes. He fought as a warrior and as a lieutenant (who was distinguished in the War of 1812).³⁵

Act
Amable
Pikidjissak
Chevalier

Aujourd'hui dix sept Avril mil huit cent trente trois, Par
 Nous Pretre Missionnaire soussigné a été inhumé
 dans l'Eglise de cette mission, Amable Pikidjissak
 dit Chevalier, Un des grands Chefs de guerre, Ontariois
 de nation, Blessé au Service de Sa Majesté Bri-
 tannique, Decédé le seize du courant à l'âge de
 quatre vingt ans environ, depuis longtemps domi-
 cilié dans cette mission. Furont presents à
 l'inhumation Messire Flavien Durocher Pretre,
 soussigné, Sieur Dominique Ducharme Inter-
 prete du Departement Sauvage aussi soussigné, de
 Pierre Louis Constant Pinesi et plusieurs autres
 qui n'ont su signer.
 D. Ducharme
 Durocher P. M.
 (Leonard)

"Today, April 17, eighteen thirty-three, by
 us, subsigned Priest Missionary, as been buried
 at this mission's church, Amable Pikidjissak
 said Chevalier, a great war chief, "Ontariois"
 of Nation, wounded ay his Britain Majesties service
 died the current sixteenth at the age of
 eighty years old, approximately, resident
 of this mission. Were present at
 the burial Sir Flavien Durocher, Priest
 subsigned, Sir **Dominique Ducharme**, inter-
 pret of the Savage department, also subsigned,
 Pierre Louis Constant Pinesi and many others
 Who didn't sign"

³⁵ Ibid 8

Warrior from Caughnawaga-Kahnawake

Those from CAUGHNAWAGA were:

Ducharme Dominique		Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813	Register
Anaicha, Saro	(Caughnawaga)	Warrior	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Anontara, Saro	(Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Arenhoktha, Saro	(Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Arosin-Arosen, Wishe	(Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Atenhara, Henias	(Oka & Caughnawaga)	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Honenharakete, Roren	(Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Kanewatiron, Henias	(Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Karakontie, Arenne	(Oka and Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Karenhoton, Atonsa	(Caughnawaga)	Warrior	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Kariwakeron, Sak	(Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Katstirakeron , Saro	(Caughnawaga)	Chief	do	do
Maccomber Jarvis	(Caughnawaga)	Lieut	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Nikarakwasa, Atonsa	(Caughnawaga)	do	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Sakahoronkwass , Triom	(Caughnawaga)	do	Chateauguay	26 October 1813
Sakoiatiostha , Sose	(Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Sakorathenta , Sawatis	(Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Saskwenharowane , Saro	(Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Sawennowane , Aton8a	(Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Skaionwiio, Wishe	(Caughnawaga)	Warrior	do	do
Taiakonentakete, Wishe	(Caughnawaga)	Warrior	Chateauguay	26 Oct 1813
Tekanasontie , Martin	(Caughnawaga)	Chief	do	do
Tewasarasere, Roiir	(Caughnawaga)	Warrior	do	do
Tewaserake, Henias	(Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Thoientakon, Simon	(Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Tiohakwente, Tier	(Caughnawaga)	do	do	do
Tiohatekon, Aton8a	(Caughnawaga)	Chief	do	do
Tseoherisen, Tier	(Caughnawaga)	Warrior	do	do
Tsiorakwisin, Rosi	(Caughnawaga)	do	do	do

A child of Dominique Ducharme, the Commandant of the "Savage department"

L'an mil huit cent treize, le ~~troisième~~ ^{troisième} jour d'août, par moi prêtre soussigné a été baptisée Marie Claire née de ce jour du légitime mariage Ducharme du sr. Dominique Ducharme officiant Commandant dans le département sauvage, et d'Agathe de Lorimier. Le parrain a été le missionnaire de l'endroit soussigné; et la marraine Marie Magdeleine de Lorimier qui a signé. le père de l'enfant est absent.
 Madeleine de Lorimier. Rénard ptre

L'an mil huit cent treize, le ~~troisième~~ ^{troisième} jour d'août, par moi prêtre soussigné a été inhumé dans le cimetière de cette mission un enfant ondoyé à la maison, et mort sur le champ, né du légitime mariage du sr. Dominique Ducharme officiant Commandant dans le département sauvage; et d'Agathe de Lorimier. étaient présents à l'inhumation Joseph aonsoutpatekha, et Jacques sohahio qui ont déclaré ne savoir signer.
 De ce enquis Rénard ptre

Anontara, Saro

February 9 1817

M- Charles Anotarha son of Louis Aratenha and Marie Magdeleine Sganaicha,
married Catherine Tiia8enthi

Cent Vingt Longueue Feuille

N:4 Le neuf Vientier mil huit-cent-Vingt sept, après la publication
 (Charles) d'un bon de mariage entre Charles Anotarha, fils mineur de Louis Aratenha
 Anotarha part, et Catherine Tiia8enthi, fille mineure de Pierre TaitSiasonkera
 et de Elizabeth Togiombasetha, ses père et mère de cette mission d'autre
 part, ne s'étant trouvé aucun empêchement et au consentement de
 Catherine leurs parents, le sousigné, missionnaire, après avoir diffusé les parties de la
 publication des deux autres bords, ai reçu leur verbal consentement et lui
 Tiia8enthi ai donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence de Michel Aron-
 hiaretha sousigné témoin des côtes de L'Espoir, et de Louis ~~Aratenha~~ ^{Aratenha}
 son deuxième des côtes de L'Espoir laquelle n'a eu digner, ni si que L'Espoir.
 owi she. havonia vi tha

In fide 1817

Arenhoktha, Saro (Araokta)

October 23 1815

W-Charles **Araokta** major widow of Marie **Ka8ennaïen** married to Marie Therese **Anatrie8as**, minor daughter of Anne **Kaisha** of this mission

M. 4: Le vingt trois Octobre mil huit cent quinze, après la publication d'un ban de mariage fait au prône de la messe paroissiale entre Charles Araokta veuf majeur de Marie Ka8ennaïen de cette mission d'une part, et Marie Thérèse Anatrie8as fille mineure d'Anne Kaisha de cette mission d'autre part; ne s'étant découvert aucun empêchement et vu le consentement des parents, Nous Prêtre Soussigné, après le avoir dispensés de la publication des deux autres bans, avons reçu leur mutuel consentement, et leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence de Charles Soshonsarobane témoin du côté de l'époux, et de Marguerite Hoongirohon témoin du côté de l'épouse, lesquels, ainsi que les époux ont déclaré ne savoir signer quatre mots à la marge sous

Pierre Oshio
Charles
Araokta
&
Marie Thérèse
Anatrie8as

V. Dufresne Prêtre

Arenhoktha, Saro (Araokta) 2nd wedding

November 3rd 1822

W-Charles **Arenhoktha** widow in third wedding, from Therese **Onataie8as**,
married Marie **Tsio8ontet**

M.
 Charles
 Arenhoktha
 &
 Marie
 Tsio8ontet

Le trois novembre mil huit cent vingt deux, après
 la publication d'un seul ban de mariage faite hier,
 dispense donnée des deux autres, entre Charles aren-
 hoktha veuf en troisième nocce de Therese Onataie-
 8as d'une part; & Marie Tsio8ontet fille mineure
 de Jean Baptiste Sedatier ben & de défunte Francois
 Marageas d'autre part; Ne s'étant de leur part aucun
 empêchement, je soussigné Missionnaire, de l'agré-
 ment des parents respectifs, ai reçu le mutuel consenti-
 ment des Parties & leur ai donné la bénédiction nuptiale
 selon la forme prescrite &c en présence de Pierre
 Jéhannismont & de Ceula Jegatauwittha qui ont
 soussigné.

Jof. Maroney (M)

Atenhara, Henias

November 23 1813

W-Ignace **Atenharha** from Thomas **A8ennaniont** and Marie Anne **Tekaierente**

married Marie **Ka8ennes** minor daughter of Pierre **SakoSennagethe** and Catherine **Kane8atons**

L'an mil huit cent treize, le vingt troisième
 jour de novembre, après la publication d'un seul ban de
 mariage, suivant l'usage de ce village, faite avant-hier di-
 manche au grône de la grand-messe, entre ignace aten-
 harha fils mineur de Thomas a8ennaniont, et de mar-
 rianne tekaierente ses père et mère de ce village
 d'une part, et Marie kasennes, fille mineure de
 défunt pierre sakosennagethe et de Catherine Kane-
 batons ses père et mère aussi de ce village d'autre part,
 sans qu'il se soit vu contre aucun empêchement, je
 maître soussigné ai reçu le mutuel consentement de
 mariage des susdits ignace atenharha, et Marie
 kasennes, et leur ai donné la bénédiction nuptiale
 en présence d'ignace stinhen témoin du côté de l'époux,
 et de Marie Karonianoron témoin du côté de l'épouse,
 lesquels ont déclaré ne s'avoir signer de ce enquis.
 P. J. et J. J.

M. Ignace
 atenharha
 et de
 Marie
 Kasennes

Karakontie, Arenne (Garagontie)February 2nd 1818

W- Rene **Garagontie**, minor son of Louis **Kanahare Go8a** and Agnes **Ate8enni8sta**
 married Marie Anne **Ori8i8ston**, daughter of Laurent **Ni8herasa** & Cecile **Kanensagahenion**

m: 5 Le jour Hier, mil-huit-cent-dix-huit, après la publication d'un
 ban de mariage entre René Garagontie, domicilié en cette mission,
 Garagontie fils mineur de Louis Kanahare Go8a et d'Agnes Ate8enni8sta,
 des père et mère de cette mission d'une part, et Marie Anne Ori8i8ston
 Marie Anne aussi domiciliée en cette mission, fille mineure de Laurent Ni8herasa
 Ori8i8ston et de Cecile Kanensagahenion, des père et mère aussi de cette mission

Cont. Invariantes Feuille 2
 D'autre part, ne s'étant rencontré aucun empêchement, et vu
 le contentement des parents, nous, Prêtre, Missionnaire du Pault
 St-Louis, Loupigny, avons reçu le mutuel consentement de mar-
 riage des dites parties, après les avoir dispensés des deux autres
 bans, et leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale en pré-
 sence de François Xavier Anatahes, témoin du côté de L'É-
 poux et de Marie Madeleine Kahenticah, témoin du côté de
 L'Épouse, lesquels, ainsi que les Époux, n'ont pu signer
 ... Du prêtre

Karenhoton, Atonsa

February 6 1815

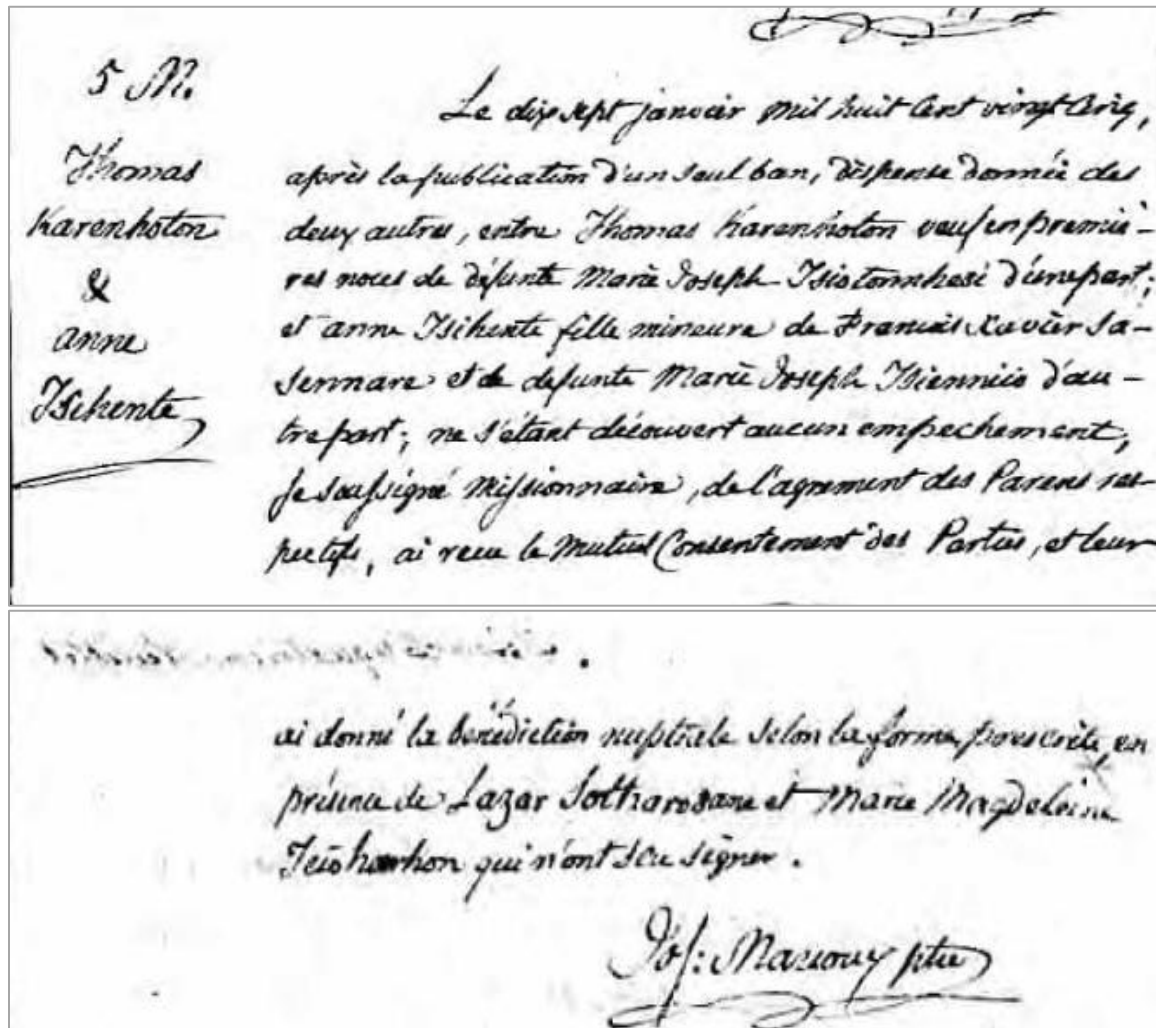
W-Thomas **Karaoton**, major of Charles **Tei8ahenseres** and Anne from this village married Marie Josephte **Tsi8tonhe8i**, widow of Louis **Kaarienhg**, minor daughter of Thomas **Saetagenra** and Anastasie **Kasnr8anen**

M. 2
Thomas
Karaoton
Et
Marie
Josephte
Tsi8tonhe8i

Le six février mil huit cent quinze ; après la publication d'un
ban de mariage faite au pres de la messe paroissiale entre
Thomas Karaoton fils majeur de Charles Tei8ahenseres et
Anne de ce village d'une part, et Marie Josephte Tsi8ton
he8i ^{veuve de Louis Kaarienhg} fille mineure de feu Thomas Saetagenra et d'Anasta-
sie Kasenraenon ^{veuve de ce village} d'autre part, ne s'étant
rencontré aucun empêchement, et vu le consentement des
parents et tuteurs, Nous Pierre Souffigné, Missionnaire du
Sault St. Louis, après les avoir dispensés des deux autres bans,
avons reçu leur mutuel consentement de mariage en présence de
Thomas Saetagenra le témoin du côté de l'époux, et de
Marie Josephte Tsi8tonhe8i le témoin du côté de la femme
qui, ainsi que les témoins, ont déclaré au clerc les avoir
cette date et signé bon - N. Souffigné

Karenhoton, Atonsa 2nd wedding

January 17 1825

W- Thomas **Karenhoton**, widow of Marie Joseph **Tsiotonnha8i**Married Anne **Tsihente**, minor daughter of Francois Xavier **Sasennare** and the last Marie Joseph **Tsienniio**

Katstirakeron, Saro

September 17 1811

W-Charles **Katsirageron**, minor of Joseph **Iontienk8aronni** and Catherine **Kanakenha8i**
 married Marianne **KatSitSiatonk8as**, minor daughter of Pierre **To8ennitoken** and Therese
Taon8entsine

L'an mil huit cent onze, le dix septième jour de
septembre, après la publication d'un feu ban de mariage,
suivant l'usage de ce village, faite avant hier dimanche
au prône de la grand-messe, entre Charles Katfirageron
fils mineur de Joseph iontieu Karonni et de Catherine
Kankinhasi son père et mère de ce village d'une part,
et Marianne Katfifiaronkas fille mineure de Pierre
Tosennitohen

Maccomber Jarvise

August 10 1812

W-Gervais **Macomber**, widow of Charlotte **Tsiononra**, married Angelique **Giasson**, minor daughter of Ignace **Giasson** and Marie Louise de **Saképé**

L'an mil huit cent douze, le dixième jour
d'août, après la publication d'un seul ban de mariage
faite hier dimanche au prône de la grand-messe,
entre Gervais Macomber veuf de Charlotte Tsiononra,
et Angelique Giasson fille mineure d'ignace Giasson
et de Marie Louise de Saképé, ses père et mère aussi
de la village d'autre part, sans qu'il se soit rencontré
d'autre empêchement que la publication de deux bans
dont ils ont obtenu dispense de Messire Roux vicaire
général, je prêtre soussigné ai reçu le mutuel Consen-
tement de mariage des susdits Gervais Macomber,
et Angelique Giasson, et leur en donne la bénédic-
tion nuptiale en présence de Pierre Cherry, John
Macomber

Macomber, ignace Giasson ~~fil~~ de l'épouse qui tous
ont signé avec moi, ainsi qu'ignace Giasson, frère de l'épouse.
Gervais Macomber
Angelique Giasson Ignace Giasson fils
J. Giasson John Macomber
Pierre Cherry

Nikarakwasa, Atonsa

November 4 1811

W-Thomas **Nikarakwasa**, major son of Maurice **Ahentaken** and Louise **Kon8atentiata**, married Helene **OSenenha8i**, minor daughter of Thomas **Kentarontie** and Louise **"Tsiaossio"**

M. de
Thomas
Nikarakwasa
et Helene
osenenhasi

L'an mil huit cent onze, le quatrième jour de novembre, après la publication d'un seul ban de mariage suivant l'usage de ce village, faite hier dimanche au prône de la grand-messe, entre Thomas nikarakwasa, fils majeur de maurice ahentaken et de Louise kon8atentiata ses père et mère d'une part; et Helene osenenhasi, fille mineure de Thomas kentarontie, et de Louise tsiaossio ses père et mère aussi de ce village d'autre part, sans qu'il se soit rencontré aucun empêchement, je prêtre soussigné ai reçu le mutuel consentement de mariage des sus-dits Thomas nikarakwasa, et Helene osenenhasi, et leur ai donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence de Jacques tchafennak témoin du côté de l'époux; et de Marie Madeleine staley témoin du côté de l'épouse, qui tous ont déclaré ne savoir signer. de ce enquis

Renfort

Sakahoronkwas, Triom

February 15 1813

W-Guillaume Sakahoronk8as, major son of the late Louis Toroniongo and Anne Ska8enneti, married Anne Katenias daughter of Thomas Onakaragethe and Martine Te8atontieson

L'an mil huit cent treize, le quinzième
 jour de février, après la publication d'un seul ban
 de mariage, suivant l'usage de ce village, faite hier
 dimanche au prime de la grand-messe, entre Guillaume
 Sakahoronk8as fils majeur de défunt Louis Toron-
 iongo, et d'Anne Ska8enneti ses père et mère de ce
 village d'une part; et Anne Katenias fille mi-
 neure de Thomas Onakaragethe, et de Martine
 Te8atontieson, ses père et mère aussi de ce village
 d'autre part, sans qu'il se soit rencontré aucun em-
 pêchement, je prêtre soussigné ai reçu le mutuel
 Consentement de mariage des sus-dits Contractans,
 et leur ai donné la Bénédiction nuptiale en
 présence de Louis Kataraton témoin du côté
 de l'époux; et de Marie Karirakfata témoin du
 côté de l'épouse, qui tous ont déclaré ne savoir
 signer de ce enquis — Ringuet *[Signature]*

Sakoiatiostha, Sose

1817 January 21

W- Joseph **Sagoiatista**, minor son of Thomas **Tsiohatek8en** and Louise **Kaherine**

Married Marie Anne **IgarisSions**, minor daughter of Joseph **Nis8atenraha** and Therese **Gaitieren**

M: 2 de vingt Janvier, mil. huit-cent. dix-sept, après la publication d'un
 Joseph de mariage entre Joseph Sagoiatista, domicilié en cette mission, fils mineur
 de Thomas Tsiohatek8en et de Louise Kaherine, de père et mère d'une part, et
 IgarisSions Marie Anne IgarisSions, aussi domiciliée en cette mission, fille mineure de Joseph
 Nis8atenraha et de Therese Gaitieren, de père et mère d'autre part, au
 mariage, nous Pêtre Missionnaire Souffigne, après les avoir deschargés de la
 publication des deux autres bans, avons reçu leur mutuel consentement
 et leur avons donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence de Pierre
 Gassenton témoin du côté de l'Époux, Souffigne, et Pierre Quinton témoin
 du côté de l'Épouse, qui n'ont signé, ainsi que le Pêtre
 Souffigne, et le Pêtre Quinton.

Sakoratentha , Sawatis

W-Jean-Baptiste **Sakoiatentha**, major son of Thomas **Tanonrak8en** and marie Anne **Nikaiataa** married Agnes **Kanak8ine**, minor daughter of the late Francois Xavier **Teka8eiaien** and Agnes **Niakaha**

7 M.
 J. Pte
 Sakoiatentha
 &
 Agnes
 Kanak8ine

Ce six fevrier mil huit cent vingt six, après la pu-
 blication d'un seul bon, dispense donnée des deux autres, en-
 tre Jean Baptiste Sakoiatentha fils majeur de défunt Tho-
 mas Tanonrak8en et de marie Anne Nikaiataa d'une
 part; et agnes Kanak8ine fille mineure de défunt Francois
 Xavier Teka8eiaien et d'agnes Niakaha d'autre part. au
 setant decouvert aucun empêchement, je soussigné Maf-
 sionnaire de l'agrement des Parents respectifs, ai recue le
 mutuel consentement des Parties, et leur ai donné la bénédic-
 tion nuptiale en présence de leurs Tishenote et de Thoreh
 Halennanoron qui seule n'a pu signer.
 ro si to i ro te J. Pte
 J. P. Marouy Pte,

Sawennowane, Aton8a

February 3rd 1812

W-Thomas **Sa8enno8ane**, minor son of Louis **Karoniatsiko8a** and Marianne **Atahine**,
Married Louise **Tekaherha**, minor daughter of Joseph **Iontienk8aronni** and Catherine
Kanekenha8i

M. de
Thomas
Sawennosane
et de
Louise Tekaherha

L'an mil huit cent douze, le troisieme jour
de fevrier, apres la publication d'un seul ban de
mariage, suivant l'usage de ce village, faite hier
dimanche au prône de la grand-messe, entre
Thomas Sawennosane fils mineur de Louis Ka-
roniatsiko8a, et de marianne atahine ses
pere et mere de ce village d'une part; et Louise
tekaherha fille mineure de Joseph Iontien Kra-
ronni, et de Catherine Kanekenhasi ses pere
et mere aussi de ce village d'autre part, jusqu'il
se soit rencontré aucun empêchement, j'ai prêté
soubigné ai reçu le mutuel consentement de
mariage des sus-dits Thomas Sawennosane,
et Louise tekaherha, et leur ai donné la
bénédiction nuptiale en présence d'ignace
ahonaieta, et de Louise Kachori, la premier
témoin du côté de l'époux; et la seconde
témoin du côté de l'épouse, qui tous ont dé-
claré ne savoir signer. De ce enquis

Ringret

Skaionwiio, Wishe

January 27 1812

W-Michele **Skaion8iio**, major son of Joseph **AtSihaienton** and Therese, from St-Regis, married Anne **Ka8ennaisSen**, minor daughter of Thomas **A8enneniont** and Marianne **Tekaierente**

L'an mil huit cent douze, le vingt-septième jour de janvier, après la publication d'un seul ban

M. de
michel
Skaionsiio
et d'anne
KasennaisSen

seul ban de mariage, suivant l'usage de ce village, faite hier dimanche au prône de la grand-messe entre michel Skaionsiio domicilié en ce village, fils majeur de Joseph AtSihaienton, et de ~~Thérèse~~ Thérèse, ses père et mère de la mission de St-Regis d'une part; et anne KasennaisSen, fille mineure de Thomas A8enneniont, et de marianne Tekaiarente, ses père et mère de ce village d'autre part, sans qu'il se soit rencontré aucun empêchement, je prêtre soussigné ai reçu le mutuel consentement de mariage des sus-dits Michel Skaionsiio, et anne KasennaisSen, et leur ai donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence de François Xabier, lehanhetorens témoin du côté de l'époux, et d'anne aterisine témoin du côté de l'épouse, qui tous ont déclaré ne savoir signer de ce qu'ils

Ringret pte

Taiakonentakete, Wishe

February 14 1814

W-Michal **Taiakonentakete**, major son of Jacques **Tonitarihonni** and Agnes **Skon8ak8enne** married Anne **O8ennagon**, major daughter of the late Joseph **Kanenho** and Marie **Tioahose**

L'an mil huit Cent quatorze, le quatorzième jour de février, ne s'étant rencontré aucun autre empêchement au mariage de michel taiakonentakete, fils majeur de jacques tonitarihonni, et d'agnes skon8ak8enne ses père et mère de ce village d'une part; et Anne O8ennagon fille majeure de feu josph Kanenho, et de marie tionahose ses père et mère aussi de ce village d'autre part, que celui de la publication ordinaire d'un seul ban, je prêtre soussigné en vertu des pouvoirs que me donne le mandement de l'évêque à l'égard des sauvages de ce village, j'ai jugé à propos d'accorder aux sus-dits contractants, dispense de cette publication ordinaire d'un seul ban de mariage, et après avoir reçu leur mutuel consentement, leur ai donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence de Lazare tahahente témoin du côté de l'époux, et d'anne kasennaïsen témoin du côté de l'épouse, qui tous ont déclaré ne savoir signer de ce enquis

M. de Michel taiakonentakete et d'anne O8ennagon

Rinpret ptre

Tewasarasere, Roiir

November 20 1815

W-Louis **T8asarasere** minor son of the late Charles ... and Marie Appolline **Ti8esha**, married
Agnes **Kon8age...nni**, minor daughter of Jacques.... And Marie "**Orong8irohon**"

A. 6
 Le vingt novembre mil huit cent quinze, après
 la publication en bas le mariage fait en présence
 de nous parois de Louis Tewasarasere, le mineur, fils
 de Charles Tewasarasere et de Marie Appolline Ti8esha
 de cette mission d'une part, et Agnes Kon8age...nni fille
 mineure de Jacques Kon8age et de Marie Orong8irohon
 d'autre part, et de Marie Orong8irohon
 après de cette mission d'autre part, nous étant présents
 nous avons vérifié et vu le consentement de leurs
 pères, lesquels après avoir distendu de la publication
 en des deux lettres leurs noms avec leur consentement
 nous ont donné la bénédiction nuptiale en pré-
 sence de Louis Tawitha le frère témoin du côté de

le père, et de Anne Oiatogo le cousin du côté
 de la mère, laquelle, ainsi que l'épouse a déclaré
 savoir Agnes. Le mariage a été célébré avec nous
 nous ahen-ta-vi-tha
 so-yi-te-sa-sa-sa-sa... H. Dufresne

Tewaserake, Henias

September 11 1813

W-Ignace **Te8aserage**, minor son of Laurent **Sa8atSio** and Louise **TioraSihe**n, married
Marguerite **Hubert**, major daughter of the late Ignace **Hubert** and Marguerite **Gendron**

Sous la main de l'écuyer

M.
d'ignace
tesaserage
et de
marguerite
Hubert

ban de mariage suivant l'usage de ce village # entre
ignace tesaserage fils mineur de Laurent SasatSio,
et de Louise tiorasihen ses père et mère de ce village
d'une part; et marguerite Hubert, fille majeure de
désunt ignace Hubert, et de Marguerite Gendron
Défunte, ses père et mère d'autre part, sans qu'il y
ait eu contre aucun empêchement, je prêtre sou signé
ai reçu le mutuel consentement de mariage des
sus-dits ignace tesaserage, et marguerite Hubert,
et leur ai donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence
de Louis Kataratiron, témoin du côté de l'époux, et de
marianna Kousaionse, témoin du côté de l'épouse,
les quels ont déclaré ne savoir signer de ce enquis

et faite hier
dimanche au
prône de la
grand-messe.
huit mots en
margu à bon
Rinfret ptre

Rinfret ptre

Tiohakwente, Tier

October 15 1811

W-Pierre **Teiohak8ente**, major son of Marie Joseph **Katarionk8as**, we ignore the father's name married to Angelique **Kaiatitakhe**, minor daughter of Eustache **Arak8atiron** and Anne **Karenharatirontha**

M. de
pierre
teiohak8ente
et
d'angelique
kaiatitakhe

L'an mil huit cent onze, la quinzième jour d'octobre, après la publication d'un seul bande mariage faite avant-hier dimanche au prône de la grand-messe, entre pierre teiohak8ente, fils majeur de marie josphé katarionk8as son ignore le nom du père, d'une part; et angelique kaiatitakhe, fille mineure d'eustache arak8atiron, et d'anne karenharatirontha ses père et mère d'autre part, sans qu'il se soit rencontré aucun empêchement, je prêtre soussigné ai reçu le mutuel consentement de mariage des sus-dits pierre teiohak8ente et angelique kaiatitakhe; et leur ai donné la bénédiction nuptiale en présence de martin tekanasontie témoin du côté de l'époux; et d'angelique tiironse, témoin du côté de l'épouse, qui tous ont déclaré ne savoir signer de ce enquis

Rinfrot

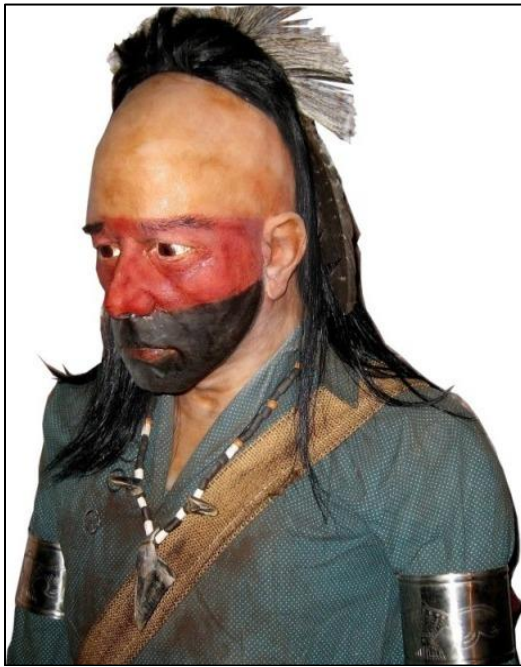
Tiohakwente, Tier 2nd wedding

February 15 1830

W-Pierre **Tiohak8ente**, widow of the late Angelique **Kaiatitakha**, married to Marguerite "**Tioha8ison**", widow of Louis **Kahnetakon**

3 M.
 Pierre
 Tiohakwente
 &
 Marguerite
 Tioha8ison

Le quinze février mil huit cent trente, après avoir dis-
 pensé de la publication de trois bans de mariage entre
 Pierre Tiohakwente veuf de défunte Angelique Kaiatitakha
 d'une part; et Marguerite Tioha8ison veuve de défunt Louis
 Kahnetakon d'autre part. N'étant découvert aucun
 empêchement je soussigné missionnaire ai reçu le mu-
 tuel consentement des parties et leur ai donné la béné-
 diction nuptiale en présence de Pierre Tioheminta,
 Ignace Kotsinnken, Charles Kanakato et Marie Joseph
 Otennotion dont quelques uns ont signé les autres ayant
 déclaré ne savoir le faire.
 Jaro Kanakato Pier-Maleguminte
 hemmin ReTshindon
 J. Marcoux pte



The head was cast from a member of the Six Nations of the Grand River. This Life-like figure can be seen at the Battle of Crysler's Farm Visitor centre.
Photo: R. Henderson³⁷



Reconstruction by Ronald B. Volstad.³⁶



Canadian Voltigeurs and Kahnawake warriors advance to border (Parks Canada)³⁸

³⁶ Canadian Department of National Defence, Canadian Military History Gateway, 2014 <http://www.cmhg.gc.ca/>

³⁷ War of 1812 website, 2014 created by [Militaryheritage.com](http://militaryheritage.com)

³⁸ Public Domain, National Archives of Canada, 2014

Military General Service Medal, Fort Detroit Bar & commemorative banner

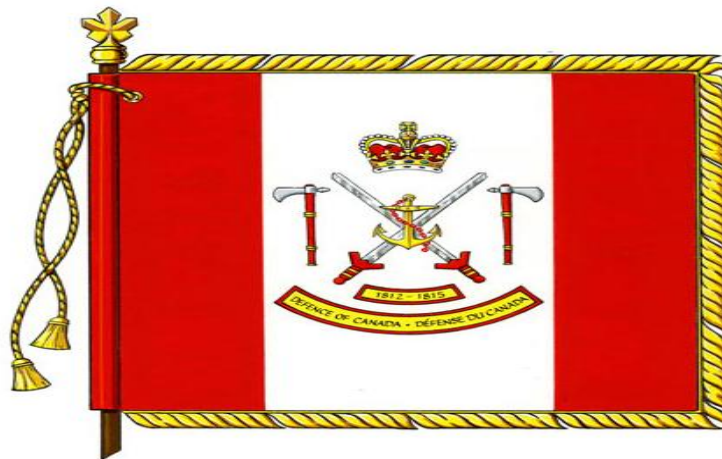
War of 1812 Commemorative Medal and Banner³⁹



The Government of Canada is drawing on tradition to commemorate the contributions of Aboriginal people in the War of 1812. At the end of the war, military banners and medals were presented to Aboriginal groups who had fought alongside British forces. The banners were awarded by the British Army and the medals, known as the King George III War of 1812 Indian Peace Medals, were issued by the government as symbolic acts of gratitude and recognition to the Crown's Aboriginal allies. In order to strengthen the recognition of Aboriginal efforts, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada have developed commemorative War of 1812 medals based on the original medal design. These commemorative medals will be presented to 48 First Nation and Métis communities with a heritage linked to the War of 1812. This National Recognition Ceremony takes place on October 25th, 2012, at Rideau Hall.

This medal, significant because of the Fort Detroit Bar, was awarded to those who took part in the capture of American Fort Detroit on August 16th, 1812, when Major General Sir Isaac Brock led a force of 300 British regular troops, and 400 Canadian Militia, which followed Tecumseh's force of 600 First Nations warriors across the Detroit River. Within hours American Brigadier General William Hull surrendered, unable to defend the fort against Brock and Tecumseh's bold advance.

A commemorative banner, a called Ontario Approval of a Flag, with the mentions: "1812-1815, Defence of Canada – Défense du Canada". Notice the Tomahawks.



Canadian Forces War Of 1812 commemorative banner, public domain⁴⁰

³⁹ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, 2014 <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca>

⁴⁰ Ottawa, Ontario Approval of a Flag, October 20, 2010, Vol. VI, p. 72

This military general service medal was issued in 1848 for military action from 1793-1814. There were only three such bars issued for actions during the War of 1812: for participation in the capture of Fort Detroit (1812), the Battle of the Chateauguay (1813), and the Battle of Crysler's Farm (1813).



Military General Service Medal, Fort Detroit Bar
© Parks Canada

Military General Service Medal 1793-1814 with clasp Chateauguay awarded to Sose Sononsese:



Sose Sononsese Medal, National Army Museum, UK, <http://www.nam.ac.uk/>, 2002⁴¹

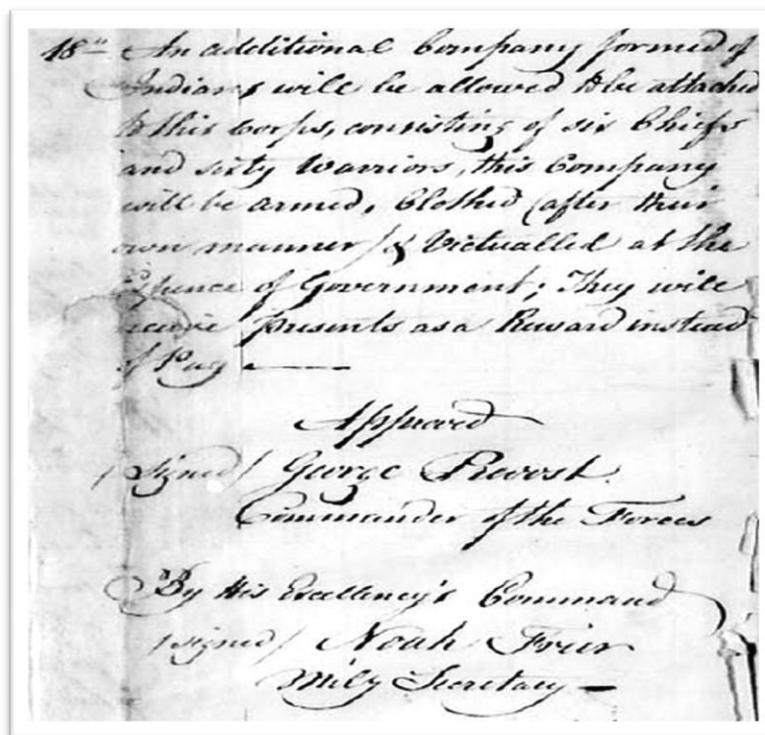
⁴¹ Sose Sononsese Medal, National Army Museum, UK, <http://www.nam.ac.uk/>, 2002

Pays to the Indians

As for their pays, for their services, very few details are available, in a document explaining in the “conditions for raising the Canadian Voltigeurs”, a corps of Light Infantry. In a document of April 15 1812, the corps is described with details concerning the mission, the pays of soldiers, and the paragraph 18th of the document is describing the roles and pays of 6 Chiefs and 60 Warriors.⁴²

“18th An additional Company formed of Indians will be allowed to be attached to this corps consisting of six Chiefs and sixty Warriors. This company will be armed, clothed (After their own manner) ... “victualled” at the Expense of the Government. They will Receive presents as a reward instead Of Pay_____

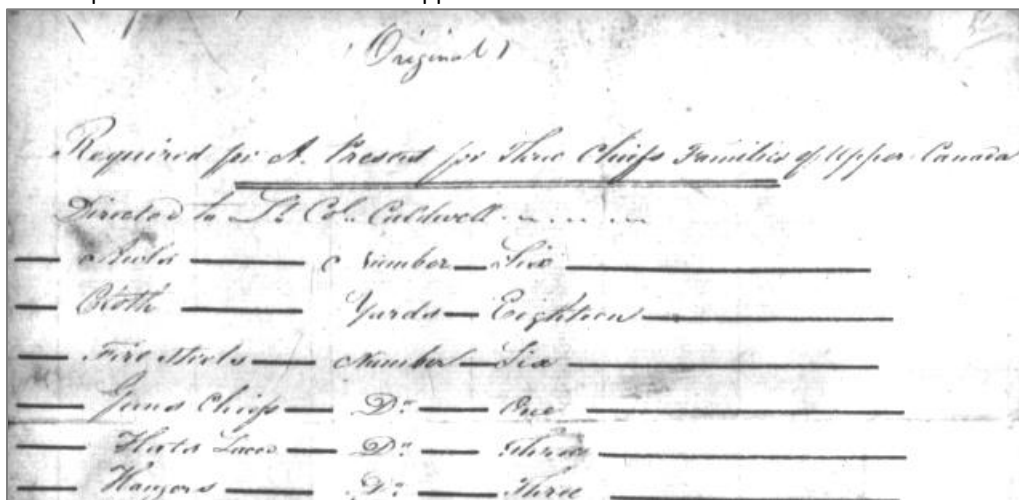
*Approved
Signed George Prevost
Commander of the Forces
By His Excellency's command
Signed Noah “Frier” (Freer)
Military Secretary”*



⁴² LAC, Microfilm T-10369, page 11-15

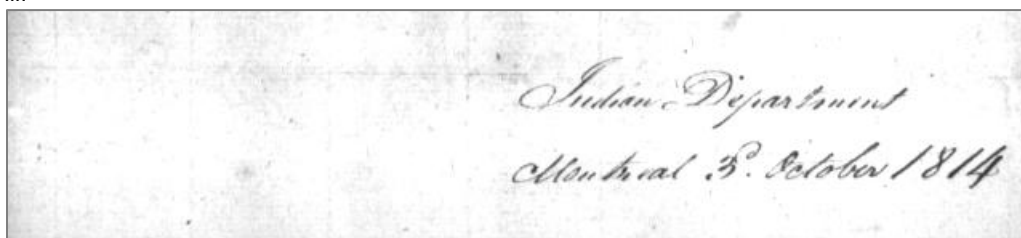
Several mentions of “pays to the Indians” were observable, and were mostly similar value-wise such as in the documents presented. Several claims by the Warriors started occurring around 1815 as compensations for wounded and for pensions were offered.

A list of presents for the families was appointed on October 3rd 1814.⁴³



Rushers	Numbers	6
Cloth	Yards	18
Fire steels	Numbers	6
Guns chiefs	ditto	1
Hats Laces	ditto	3
Hangers	ditto	3
Tobacco	Pounds	24
Tomahawks	Number	3

....



⁴³ LAC, Microfilm T-1123, page 22

Several other reconsiderations occurred from 1823 to 1825. In the letter, a mention is present on top mentioning "claims decided". An investigation of the claims presented as a "reasonable compensations" by the "friendly Chief".⁴⁴

Also, several other Warriors implied during the war took part in the claims such as a collective claim from July 29 1823 (without more details for this specific claim):

"The former Board of York
actual upon a number of Indian claims (in all
68) transmitted by Col. James from ...
the restriction amount of which are as follows

Moravian Indians, 29 claims	£ 1734.8.9
Ottawas & Chippewas, 20 claims	£ 611.13.6
Shawnees, 4 claims	£ 404.5
Hurons, 13 claims	£ 781.12
Senecas & Cayughas, 2 claims.....	£ 68
Amounting to	£ 3599.19.3"

My dear Sir

The former Board of York
acted upon a number of Indian claims (in all
68) transmitted by Col. James from (Rumwauathung)
the respective amounts of which are as follows

Moravian Indians	29 claims	£ 1734. 8. 9
Ottawas & Chippewas	20 -	611. 13. 6
Shawnee's	4 -	404. 5. -
Hurons	13 -	781. 12. -
Senecas & Cayughas	2 -	68. -
Amounting together to		£ 3599. 19. 3 and

of which two thirds are recommended to be paid in
present - all the same made in the names

⁴⁴ BAC, Microfilm T-1123, page 520

Unclassified document from Paylists

Approuvé à D^{re} Pay: Par P^r Sullivan Eyer
 Pay: maître Du 2^d P^r m. E. X. L.

P^r J^r Mathiot P^r L^r
 2^d P^r m. E. X. L.

Reçu de P^r Lukin Corp Mader
 2^d 8^m - the sum of three pounds to men &
 being the amount which Lt got Mathiot paid to the
 Indian mentioned men, one pound each -

Montreal 18 July 1814 J^r Wanolett
 Lt M^r 2^d 8^m

L3 - 11

"Received « Lukin Corp Mader »
 2nd of 8m the sum of three pounds to men &
 being the amount which Lt got Mathiot paid to the
 Indians mentioned men, one pound each
 ...July 1814 (or 1816)
 Wanolett"⁴⁵

⁴⁵ BAC, Microfilm T-10372, page 522

"Statement of terms paid by the commissariat in
October 1861, to officers and others of the Indian department
The vouchers for which are now submitted for the covering
Warrant of his Excellency the Governor General"
(The present list is showing Mohawk Warriors from Kahnawake)

159141

*Statement of Sums paid by the Commissariat in
October 1861, to Officers and others of the Indian Department
the Vouchers for which are now submitted for the covering
Warrant of His Excellency the Governor General.*

Particulars	Period	Sterling
<i>J. G. Husley</i> — <i>Act. Secy. Genl.</i> — <i>Pay 1st to 30 Sept. 92 15</i>		
<i>Gervais MacComber</i> — <i>Act. Interpreter</i> — " — " — 9		
<i>Pierre Micajona</i> — <i>Wounded Warrior</i> — " — " — 3 15 10		
<i>Thos. G. Anderson</i> — <i>Act. Superintendent</i> — " — " — 52 13 5		
<i>Rev. J. A. O'Meara</i> — <i>Retired Missionary</i> — " — " — 23 2 6		
<i>Mrs. Sarah Elliott</i> — <i>Widow of Col. Elliott</i> — " — " — 18 11 6		
<i>J. B. Aldrich</i> — <i>Act. Interpreter</i> — " — <i>1st to 30 Sept.</i> — 7 10		

Gervais McComber from Caughnawaga is mentioned as the Assistant Interpreter

Total £ 207 11 3

*Amounting to two hundred and seven pounds, eleven
shillings and three pence Sterling.*

*Commissariat, Canada;
Montreal, 26 Decembre 1861:
By Order John White
A.S.*

"Amounting to two-hundred and seven pounds eleven
Shillings and three Sterling.

Commissariat Canada
Montreal 26 December 1861

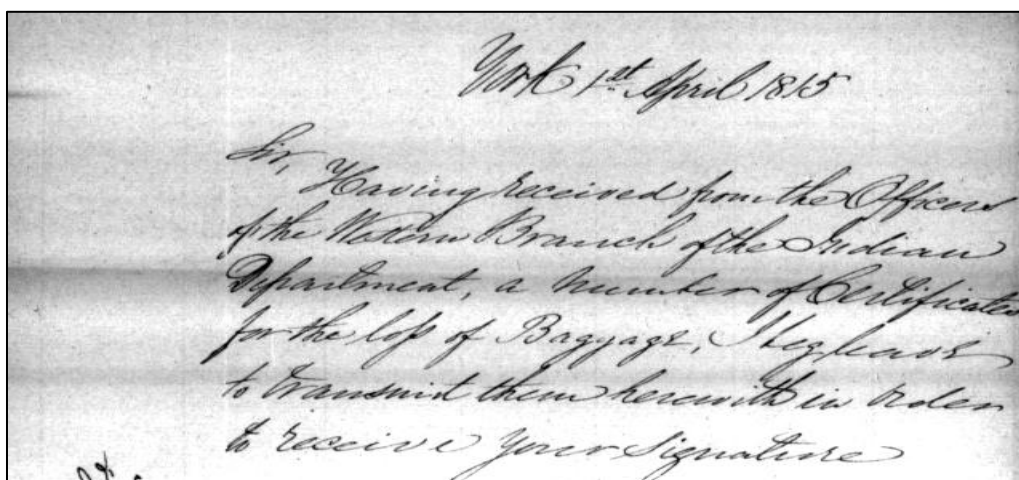
By order John ...⁴⁶

⁴⁶ LAC, War of 1812, Medals to Aborigines, RG 10, Volume 264, microfilm C-12650, Page 161458 (page 844 on microfilm)

Sir John Claus, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs obtained the position Indian Department of the Six Nations at Fort George in October 1796. He was involved in a controversy about the Six Nations of the Grand River selling portions of their land, supporting the government's refusal to recognize that claim. It's in 1800 that he was appointed Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for Upper Canada.

A rivalry for influence among the Six Nations on the Grand River developed between Claus and John Norton (Teyoninhokarawen). Norton became partner with Joseph Brant and became a war chief for several Warriors of the Grand River during the War of 1812. John Norton, Chief and Indian Department interpreter was the son of a Cherokee father and a Scottish mother (Anderson). He claimed to be the son of a Cherokee chief. His father was taken by the British soldiers after they had destroyed the Cherokee village of Keowee, South Carolina.

On June 1812, Claus was appointed colonel of the 1st Lincoln Militia and was put in command of a militia at Fort George and Queenston. On 13 October 1812, he was ordered to take charge and to maintain the attacks on Fort Niagara from Fort George, where he commanded in May 1813, and the militia fighting in defence against the American invasion of 25-27 May. By 1814 Claus's rivalry with Norton was gaining most of his attention.



Microfilm T-1123, page 312 Indian Department for the loss of baggage's

York, 1st April 1815

Sir,

Having received from the Officers
of the Western Branch of the Indian
Department, a number of certificates
for the loss of baggage, I beg leave &
to transmit them herewith in roler
to receive your signature...

...Captain William Elliot informed me that your objection to sign the certificates formerly submitted to You, was on the assumption that the money paid to him at Quebec in the winter 1814 was for that purpose but he assured me that what he then received was to reimburse him for disbursement made while conducting prisoners from Fort George to Lower Canada

I have the honor to be

Signed

To Major General Proctor
Montreal

signed William Claus
Superintendent General
Indian Affairs

Microfilm T-1123, page 312 Indian Department for the loss of baggage's

Certified to be a true copy

Original to be a true copy
William Claus
Superintendent General
Indian Affairs

your signature

Captain William Elliot informs me that your objection to sign the certificates formerly submitted to you, was on the assumption that the money paid to him at Quebec in the winter 1814 was for that purpose but he assures me that what he then received was to reimburse him for disbursements made while conducting prisoners from Fort George to Lower Canada.

I have the honor to be
Signed
William Claus
Superintendent General
Indian Affairs

To Major General Proctor
Montreal

Estimates of the probable values of the property of Lieutenant
John William of Chatham taken and destroyed by the Enemy the Indians
And his Majesty's Troops during the late War

£- s =D

Indians	{	30 acres of Wheat destroyed valued of	195-12-6
in 1812			
and	{	4 horses-sheeps and other property inclu	" - " - "
1813			
		=ded in the above ... all destroyed by the Indians	

*Estimate of the probable Value of the property of Lieutenant
John William of Chatham taken and destroyed by the Enemy the Indians
and His Majesty's Troops during the late War*

Indians { 30 Acres of Wheat destroyed valued at 195-12-6
in 1812
and
1813 { 4 Horses - Sheep and other property inclu
=ed in the above sum all destroyed by the Indians " - " - "

The Enemy in { 75 Acres of Wheat App and 8 Acres of
1813 Indian Corn besides a large Barn filled
with various sorts of grain - 6 Tons of Hay
Vegetables and Provisions all amounting to 275-0-0
Fences 15-0-0 destroyed by the Enemy 15-0-0

His Majesty's { Provisions made use of by His Majesty's
Troops Troops valued at 5-0-0

Currency £490-12-6

Microfilm T-1123, page 470, Claims, in Sandwich Ontario

The enemy in	{	75 acres of wheat ... and 8 acres of Indian corn besides a large barn filled with various sorts of grain - 6 tons of hay vegetables and provisions all amounting to	275 -" -"
1813			
		Fences x x x destroyed by the enemy	15 -" -"
His Majesty's	{	Provisions made use of by His Majestys Troops values of	5 -" -"
Troops			
		Currency	£ 490-12-6

Claims from July 29th 1823

The former Board of York
 actual upon a number of Indian claims (in all
 68) transmitted by Col. James from Amherstburg
 the restriction amount of which are as follows

Moravian Indians	29 claims.....£ 1734 . 8 . 9
Ottawas x Chippawas	20 claims.....611 . 13 . 6
Shaionces	4 claims.....404 . 5 ...
Hurons	13 claims.....781 . 12
Senekas & Cayugas	2 claims.....68
Amounting to either to	£3598 . 19 . 3 and

My dear Sir

The former Board of York
 acted upon a number of Indian claims (in all
 68) transmitted by Col. James from Amherstburg
 the respective amounts of which are as follows

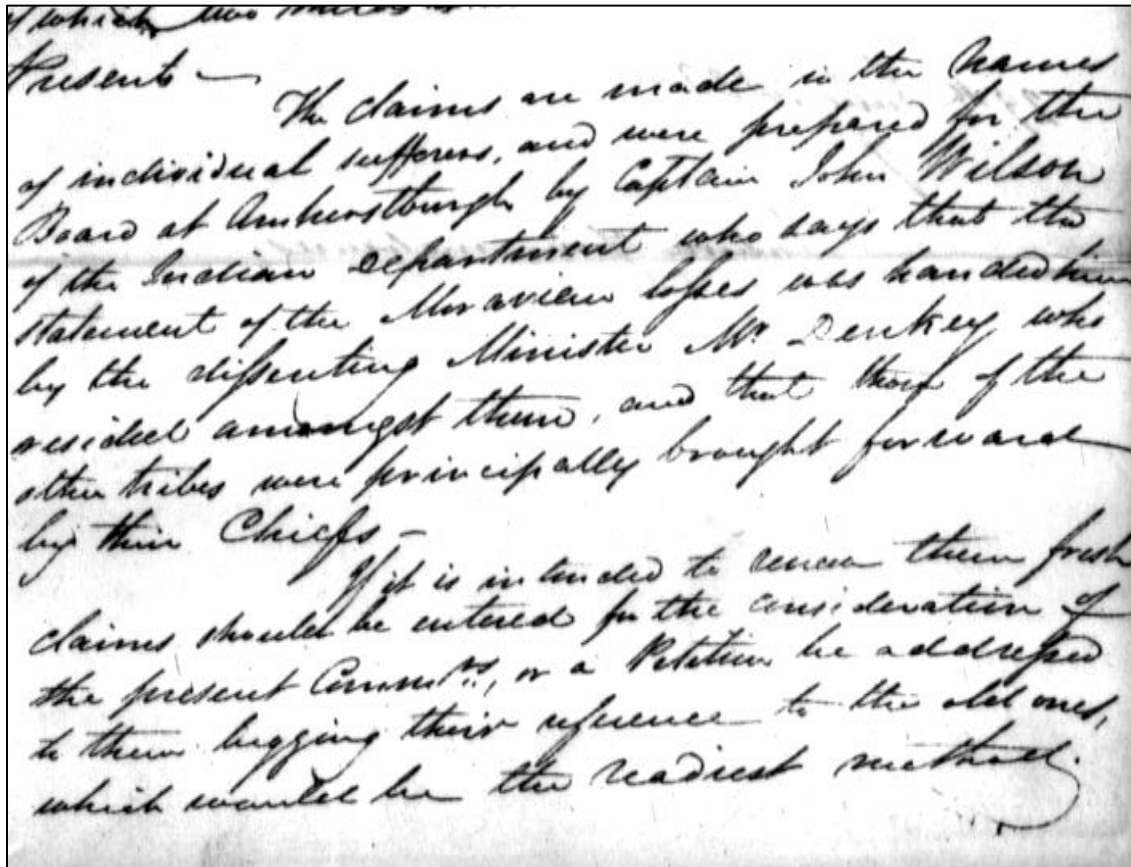
Moravian Indians	29 claims —	£1734 . 8 . 9
Ottawas x Chippawas	20 —	611 . 13 . 6
Shaionce's	4 —	404 . 5 . —
Hurons	13 —	781 . 12 . —
Senekas & Cayugas	2 —	68 . — . —
Amounting together to —		£3598 . 19 . 3 and

of which two thirds is recommended to be paid in
 Present — all of which are made in the names

Microfilm T-1123, page 520, Claims, in Sandwich Ontario

Of which two thirds recommended to be paid in
 Present ...

The claims are made in the names of individual sufferers and were prepared for the Board at Amherstburg by Captain John Wilson of the Indian department who says that the statement of the Moravian losses was handed him by the dissenting minister Mr Denkey who assisted amongst them and that those of the other tribes were principally brought forward by their chiefs.



Presents — The claims are made in the names of individual sufferers, and were prepared for the Board at Amherstburg by Captain John Wilson of the Indian department who says that the statement of the Moravian losses was handed him by the dissenting Minister Mr Denkey who assisted amongst them, and that those of the other tribes were principally brought forward by their Chiefs —

If it is intended to review them fresh claims should be entered for the consideration of the present Comm^{tee}, or a Petition be addressed to them begging their reference to the old ones, which would be the readiest method.

Microfilm T-1123, page 520, Claims, in Sandwich Ontario

If it is intended to "review" them fresh claims should be entered for the consideration of the present consent or a petition he addressed to them begging their reference to the ... ones which wanted by the readiest method.

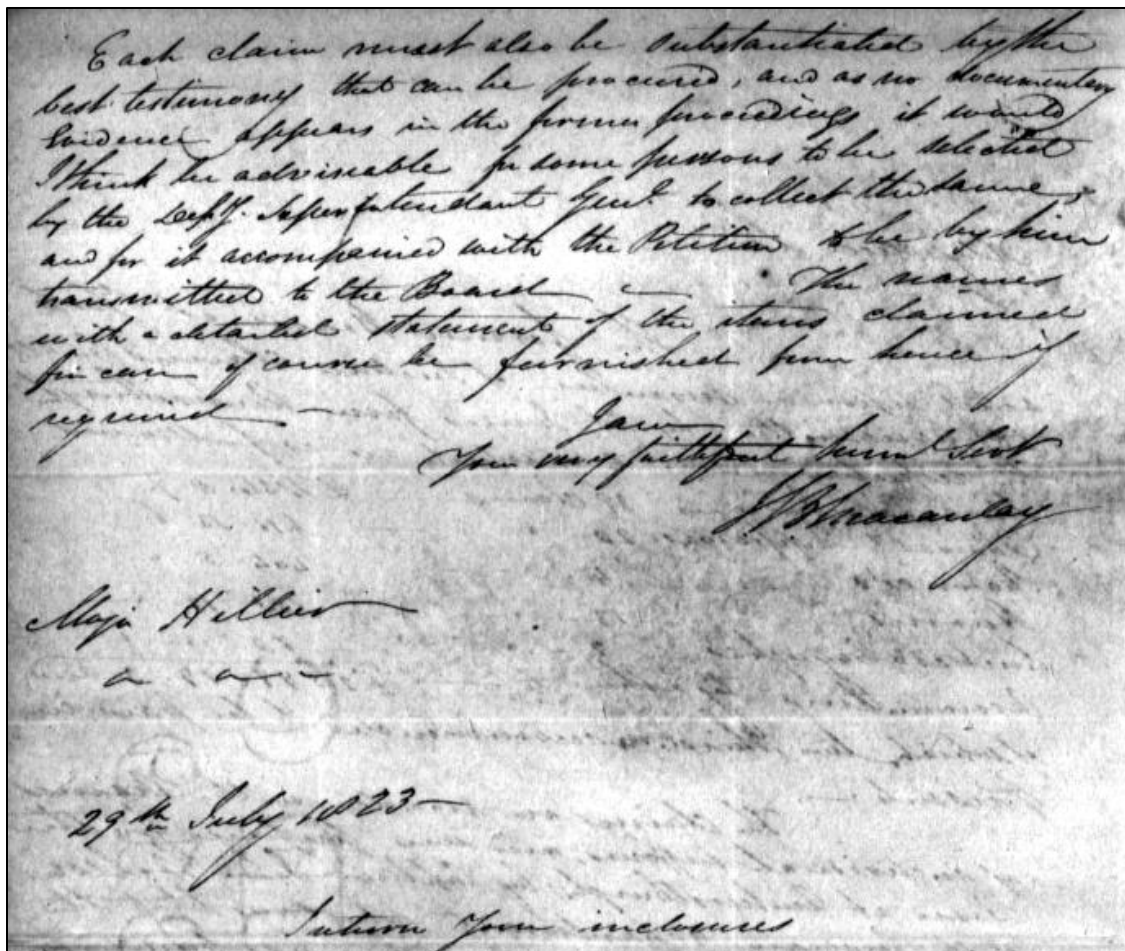
Each claims must also be substantiated by the best testimony that can be procured, and as no documentary evidence appears in the former proceedings it wants I think be advisable ... some previous to be selected by the Department Superintendant Genl. to collect the names and for it accompanied with the petition to the by ... transmitted to the Board ____ The names with a substantial statement of the items claimed for can of course be furnished from hence if required.

Your very faithful servant

John Macaulay (businessman, office holder, newspaperman, justice of the peace, militia officer, and politician who had direct access to the office of the lieutenant governor)

Major Hillier (his secretary army officer and office holder.⁴⁷)

July 29th 1823



Each claim must also be substantiated by the best testimony that can be procured, and as no documentary evidence appears in the former proceedings it wants I think be advisable ... some previous to be selected by the Dept^y Superintendant Genl. to collect the names, and for it accompanied with the Petition & be by him transmitted to the Board ____ The names with a substantial statement of the items claimed for can of course be furnished from hence if required.

Yours very faithful servant
J Macaulay

Major Hillier

29th July 1823

Enclose your inclosure

Microfilm T-1123, page 521, Claims, in Sandwich Ontario

⁴⁷ Dictionary of Canadian Biography, University of Toronto, 2014

Conclusion

The established research shed an important light concerning the Kanehsatà: ke Warriors who took part in the 1812-1814 war, considering that most previous researches were mainly focused on Caughnawaga-Kahnawake Warriors. It gives the opportunity to realize that most people who previously made researches about Lower-Canada Warriors of the British Crown never analyzed the parish registers or the several censuses of the Oka Mission, to compare the names encountered in the Warriors list of those who received medals in 1847. Of course, no one is to blame considering that none of the Warriors names, or very few, were mentioned in any other registers available at Library and Archives Canada, through military archives.

In order to shed a light on the Oka Mission population between 1786 to 1801, to get a main vision of all community members mentioned by the priests responsible through that period, the transcriptions of all parish registers and censuses had to be done. Since several priests who wrote names of community members, Mohawks, Nipissings, Anishnabes, Ojibways, Atikamekw and others in a certain orthographic formula, several others had their own perceptions and had totally different orthographic formulas, making it speculative, to a certain extent, to be sure about several individuals. They also had a closed perception of the matriarchy lived in Iroquois societies.

Since only those who claimed medals, or survived until 1847 are not representing a realistic vision of the entire male population who took part in the war, it would be realistic to speculate that most men present through the period analyzed through the registers(1786-1801) might have taken part in the Warrior's militia.

Another complexity is of course the family links between the three populations of Mohawks: Oka Mission, Caughnawaga, and Akwesasne. It is not speculative to imagine that several members of each community had family bounces in these last communities or at least two, making it speculative to think that they were all borned, married and/or buried in the same missions. It would be speculative, though to a certain extent, to associate any Mohawk Warriors who received medals to an entitled community considering the light shed on these complexities.

There are a lot of archives available to analyze in order to make more discoveries on the present subject since several archives not classified yet will be presented publicly, which is happening on a yearly basis at Library and National Archives of Canada and from similar sources. Updates might become available eventually to the community considering this, so there will always be more to be done to shed light about our history.

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Pictures

- Front picture: *Sketch of the Battle of Chateauguay, October 26 1813*, from Public Domain, W.D. Lighthall, M.A., Chateauguay Literary and Historical Society. An account of the battle of Chateauguay being a lecture delivered at Ormstown, march 8th, 1889
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