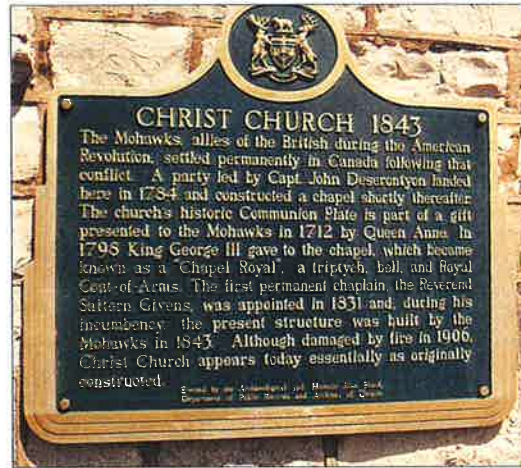




The Mohawk Singers at the 1984 recording of Mohawk hymn album "At Her Majesty's Mohawk Chapel."



The Ontario Government Heritage Plaque



In 1788 the Mohawk Chiefs and the Reverend John Stuart (a former Chaplain to the Mohawks) divided the Queen Anne Silver between the Mohawks of the Grand River and Tyendinaga. The Queen Anne Communion Silver was displayed, together for the first time since they were divided, for Her Majesty the Queen in October 1977.

## ROYAL GIFTS HOUSED AT CHRIST CHURCH

The royal gifts proudly displayed at the Royal Chapel include, a triptych in the Mohawk language and a bell given by King George III, a royal coat of arms given by King George V, a bible given by Queen Victoria. A communion chalice was given by Queen Elizabeth II in 1984 to commemorate the coming of the United Empire Loyalists to Ontario. The historic Queen Anne Communion Silver given to the Mohawks in 1712 is used on special occasions.

The chapel also houses a memorial window given by Dr. Oronhyateka, the first academically accredited Native American Medical Doctor, a graduate of the University of Toronto and who attended Oxford University in England. He was a member of Canada's first Wimbledon Rifle Team, a personal friend of the Prince of Wales, and a founder of the Independent Order of Foresters and is buried at the Royal Chapel.

(right) Her Majesty and Prince Philip autographed the 1840s Bible from Christ Church at the Public Archives, Ottawa while on their Silver Jubilee Visit, October 1977.



Queen Anne Communion Silver



Dr. Oronhyateka, 1841-1907



The Memorial Window given by Dr. Oronhyateka and the triptych given by King George III.



Queen Elizabeth II Chalice



Queen Victoria, 1819-1901



King George V, 1865-1936

## HISTORIC DESIGNATION

As a Royal Chapel, Christ Church is designated a provincial and national historic site. Plaques have been erected in the Royal Chapel to commemorate the military service of Mohawk Veterans from World Wars I and II demonstrating the close bond of friendship and military alliance that has existed between the Mohawks and the Crown for the last three centuries.

Christ Church stands proudly as a National Monument memorializing the important contribution of the Mohawk people to the historic development and preservation of the land that ultimately became Canada.

Honour Roll of Mohawk Volunteers of World War I originally erected by the Kanyengeh League.



Private Huron E. Brant of the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment receives the Military Medal from Lieutenant-General Sir Bernard Montgomery for bravery at Gramscichel in Sicily. In 1944 he was killed in action.

Honour Roll of Mohawk Volunteers of World War II erected by the Tyendinaga Mohawk Council.



## RESTORING A NATIONAL TREASURE

Christ Church is embarking on a major restoration project. Due to decades of natural aging, major restoration of all the exterior components of the building is required. A new foundation will be constructed to provide necessary structural support. The stonework will be repointed and major repairs to the tower completed. The exterior woodwork will be restored and the mechanical systems upgraded.

The total campaign goal of \$1,400,000.00

Funds raised to date \$1,010,000.00

Restoration Project Partners:

Heritage Canada \$500,000.00

Ontario Trillium Foundation \$75,000.00

Ontario Heritage Challenge Fund \$100,000.00

Congregation of Christ Church \$100,000.00

Individuals, Foundations and Corporations \$625,000.00



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II gave a special financial donation in 1998 and conveyed her best wishes for the success of the project.



His Royal Highness Prince Charles provided a financial contribution in 1999 and extended his best wishes for the restoration of the Royal Chapel.

Donors to the Christ Church Royal Chapel Restoration Campaign will be acknowledged in a permanent register in the Chapel.

Your financial contribution is greatly appreciated and will ensure that this National treasure is preserved for future generations.

Printing courtesy of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte in commemoration of the Jubilee Visit to Canada of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, October 9, 2002



# CHRIST CHURCH

Her Majesty's Royal Chapel of the Mohawks



Built 1843

Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory  
Deseronto, Ontario, Canada



## THE ROYAL CHAPEL

**C**HURCH CHURCH, Her Majesty's Royal Chapel of the Mohawks, is one of six Royal chapels outside of Great Britain and is of great historic significance to the Mohawk people and to the colonial history of Canada.

It is a Gothic structure built by the Mohawks in 1843 and houses a number of gifts given to the Mohawks by the Royal Family over the last three centuries to commemorate the political and military alliance between the Mohawks and the British Crown. This military alliance defended and preserved the lands that ultimately became Canada. Religion and a deep belief in God was not foreign to the Mohawk people. A great reverence for the Creator and for life was entrenched in the Long House tradition, a deeply religious and political



Meeting of the Five Nations (Pre-contact). Courtesy - Museum of Civilization

ideology and way of life, founded in the 12th century by Chief Hiawatha and the great prophet Deganawidah. This deep belief in peace, democracy, and realization of good and evil forces made it easy for them to accept Christianity in the early 1700's.

## THE 1710 VISIT TO LONDON

In 1710 "Four Mohawk Kings" or Chiefs of the Iroquoian Confederacy visited England on a polit-



Etow Oh Koam (Christianized Nicholas), 1710



Sa Ga Yeath Qua Pieth Tow (Brant), 1710



Ho Nee Yeath Taw No Row (John), 1710



Tee Yee Neen Ho Ga Row (Hendrick), 1710



Queen Anne, 1665-1714

ical and diplomatic visit. They were transported in royal carriages through the streets of London and were received by Queen Anne at St. James's Palace. In their discussions, the Mohawk emissaries requested military aid. The 1677 "Silver Covenant Chain of Friendship" and the military alliance was reaffirmed.

While meeting with Her Majesty, the Chiefs requested that a missionary be sent to them. Queen Anne promised to support their request, relayed it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and plans were made for a Royal Chapel to be built at Fort Hunter near present day Johnstown, New York. The Chapel was built in 1711 and Queen Anne gave gifts of a double silver communion set and a reed organ. The Queen Anne Silver is still in use today.



Queen Anne Chapel

## MOLLY BRANT AND SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON

In 1756 Sir William Johnson was appointed as the Crown agent for the Northern District and was responsible to court and maintain the allegiance of the Iroquois people to the Royal cause. In 1759 Molly Brant became the consort of Sir William Johnson and resided at Johnson Hall, a large elegant



Johnson Hall, Johnson, NY, Indian Council meeting 1775



Sir William Johnson, 1715-1774

colonial mansion at Johnstown New York. Molly Brant maintained the morale and loyalty of the Mohawk people during the darkest hours of war-time. She was a Mohawk woman of great fortitude and of keen intelligence with remarkable ability to bridge an understanding between two different cultures. Her contacts with high ranking Indian families and her union with Sir William Johnson enabled her to wield incredible influence at critical moments.

Molly Brant's contributions lay largely in her efforts to gain and maintain the active support of the Mohawks in fighting the American rebels. The Mohawks in this way contributed significantly to the defence and preservation of the land that eventually became Canada.

The Canadian Postal Corporation issued a commemorative stamp in 1986 for Molly Brant. The Anglican Church of Canada recognized her valuable contribution by including her in the revised calendar of the book of Alternative Services.



Canada Post's stamp "Canadian Personalities, Molly Brant," issued in 1986.

## THE SETTLEMENT AT TYENDINAGA

The Mohawks and others of the Iroquois Confederacy fought as military allies of the British during the American colonial rebellion of 1775 to 1783. Following the outbreak of hostilities, the Mohawks were forced to leave their indigenous homeland in upper New York and removed themselves to Lachine, near Montreal. At the end of the war, on 22 May, 1784, the Tyendinaga Mohawk people resettled from their ancient castles of Canajoharie and Fort Hunter in Upper New York to the lands provided by



Captain Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea) 1742-1807 by Romney



King George III, 1738-1820

King George III in recognition of loyal and faithful service as His Majesty's Indian allies. The great leaders at that time Captain John Deserontyon, Aaron Hill and Captain Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea) took the Mohawk people north, where they settled at Tyendinaga and along the Grand River at Oshweken.

## CONTINUED ALLIANCE TO THE CROWN

Many Mohawk people, as military allies of the British Crown throughout the American Revolution, were proud of their status and designation as United Empire Loyalists.

During the War of 1812, the Mohawks again answered the call to arms on behalf of the King and in defence of Canada. The Mohawk warriors fought side-by-side with His Majesty's troops at the battle of Queenston Heights and at Beaver Dams, where the Mohawks from Kanawake, Akwesansé and Kanasetake won eternal laurels.

In the autumn of 1813, the Tyendinaga Mohawks came from their villages and stood in the flanks of His Majesty's troops in the decisive battle of 11 November 1813 at Crysler Farm. Following the death of Sir Isaac Brock, the judicious position taken in the woods by the Mohawks from Oshweken turned the tide of battle at LaBelle Famille near Niagara. Yet again, when Canada was threatened by internal insurrection in 1837, the Mohawk people remained steadfastly loyal to the British Crown.

In more recent times, during the Great War, and in the Second World War, His Majesty's faithful Mohawks volunteered in numbers unprecedented and disproportionate in comparison to percentage and population, to fight in the defence and preservation of Britain, Canada and the Empire. These Mohawk volunteers distinguished themselves in battle and were particularly honoured to serve throughout the years 1939-1945 alongside His Majesty's troops.

## RESPONSE CARD

Yes, I would like to help preserve this historically significant Royal Chapel of the Mohawks.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Prov. \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosed is my gift of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

I prefer to give my donation over two years:

2002 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ enclosed

2003 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ pledged

2004 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ pledged

Cheques should be made payable to  
CHRIST CHURCH CAPITAL FUND.

I would like to designate my gift in memory of \_\_\_\_\_

Acknowledgement in the donor register in the Royal Chapel should read: \_\_\_\_\_

Charitable tax receipts issued.

Please mail donations to:

Christ Church Royal Chapel  
Capital Fund

Mohawk Administration Office  
Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory