

Thunderwater and the Thunderwater Council Part 2

There were several aspects of the Thunderwater message which appealed to community members including distrust of the Indian Agent (and by extension Indian Affairs) and desire to have more control over their own affairs. These interests connected with a long-standing desire on the part of many for a return to a traditional council.

The Indian Agent & Elected Councils

Thunderwater was actively critical of the role of the Indian Agent and how it dominated elected Councils. He told Indian Affairs that "... at least one agent has actually endeavoured to intimidate Indian Chiefs and to declare that they had no right to hold meetings or come to conclusions without his presence and approval. If such authority is given to agents, then Indians are little more than slaves under a master; and, if the Government indorses[sic] the will and action of the agent under such circumstances, the election of Chiefs by the male population of the Indian reserves becomes a FARCE; and the Government would appear to the world to be ungratefull[sic] for the great services given it by the Indians in the past..." [Source: LAC RG10 Vol. 3184 File 458, 168 pt. 1 Reel C-11335]

Thunderwater was very knowledgeable about how councils were elected. During his visit to Tyendinaga in 1915 he must have learned about the election that was due in December 1915 and recommended a strategy for having Thunderwater supporters elected to Council.

He suggested men who might be nominated: Andrew Sero, Isaac Brant, Isaac Clause, and Joel Johnson. To Thunderwater, they appeared to be men who "would not be bribed nor in any way be a discredit to either the people of the reservation nor the Council of the Tribes." [Source: LAC RG10 Vol. 3184 File 458, 168 pt. 2 Reel C-11336]

He stressed the importance of following the instructions for elections in the Indian Act so that "no chance will be open to any of our opponents to set aside any of the work of this Council at any time now or in the future" . ." [Source: LAC RG10 Vol. 3184 File 458, 168 pt. 2 Reel C-11336]

He stressed the need for "working for the GENERAL good of ALL OF THE PEOPLE and not for the good of a few select persons." [Source: LAC RG10 Vol. 3184 File 458, 168 pt. 2 Reel C-11336]

He told the Council of Tribes supporters to "please get busy and select your men that you propose shall be nominated so as to be ready for the regular meeting. Have all of the thing rehearsed and kept secret in the council, so that when the nomination meeting shall take place, it will be no trick to nominate your men. Then when your election comes off, see to it that they are fairly and honestly elected." [Source: LAC RG10 Vol. 3184 File 458, 168 pt. 2 Reel C-11336]

The community was divided about the influence of Thunderwater and even before the election, the out-going Council protested against any followers of Thunderwater being candidates. [source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.1 Reel C-13506]

The Nominations

The nomination meeting for the 1915 election at Tyendinaga was held the 21st December 1915 at the Council House. The nominees were:

William Sero proposed by Albert Lewis seconded by Wellington Claus
Isaac Claus proposed by Simon Hill seconded by Joel Johnson
Dan H. Maracle proposed by Norman Lewis seconded by Josiah Hill
Jacob M. Barnhart proposed by Soloman Hill seconded by Jacob S. Hill
George Hill proposed by Johnston Lewis seconded by Sylvester Moses
John A. Maracle proposed by James N. Barnhart seconded by Michael Claus
Josiah W. Brant proposed by Edmond Loft seconded by Josiah Hill
John Walker proposed by Henry Smart seconded by Allen Sero
Herman Claus proposed by Harry M. Hill seconded by John Walker
Joe J. Hill proposed by Robert Smart seconded by Herman Claus
Nelson C. Maracle proposed by Lewis Loft seconded by Calvin Hill
Lewis Loft proposed by Nelson C. Maracle seconded by James S. Maracle
Isaac W. Green proposed by Marshall Louis seconded by Edmond Loft
Albert Maracle proposed by David H. Maracle seconded by Peter Smart
[source: Council Minutes Volume 4, 21st December 1915]

William Sero, Isaac Claus, Jacob M. Barnhart, George Hill, John A. Maracle, Nelson C. Maracle & Lewis Loft were all Thunderwater supporters.

The Election

The election took place the 28th December 1915 and the following men were elected: Isaac Claus – Chief – 112 votes
William Sero – Councillor – 111 votes
George Hill – Councillor – 109 votes
Jacob M. Barnhart – Councillor – 106 votes
John A. Maracle – Councillor – 104 votes
[source: Council Minutes Volume 4, 21st December 1915]

The Indian Agent G. M. Campbell put it this way: "The election for councilors[sic] was held to day[sic] in the council House and the result was a Thunder Water bunch the whole five were elected by large majorities..." *[source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.1 Reel C-13506]*

Former Chief Sampson Green wrote to Indian Affairs saying: "I am very sorry to inform you that the party voting with tunderwater[sic] has been elected to the five seats in the Council House who were elected are very young men some of this have no education Is there any way to remedy this unfortunate situation..." *[source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.1 Reel C-13506]*

Isaac Claus was 46 yrs old; William Sero was 43 yrs old; George Hill was 28 yrs old; Jacob M. Barnhart was 37 yrs old. (Former elected Chief Sampson Green was 73 years of age.)

All five men were known to be Thunderwater Movement supporters. This was the council that came to be known as the "Thunderwater Council"

The "Thunderwater Council"

Indian Agent Campbell was not happy about the new Council and wrote to Indian Affairs on the 5th of January 1916 describing the first council meeting with the newly elected council this way: "We held the first meeting of the new Council this afternoon. The Chief Isaac Claus took his Declaration but the four councillors[sic] would not sign theirs and said they would not come under the Agent and that no white man was going to sit in their council. Michael Claus the head Thunder water chief said they were going to run their own business now so I adjourned the meeting and picked up my Book and papers and then they wanted the minute Book and I told them it belonged to the Dept and then they said they would get one of their own." *[source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.1 Reel C-13506]*

Agent Campbell was not at all interested in working with the new Council and in the same letter said: "Now I would ask the Dept to Depose the present elected

chiefs... And that no Thunder Water candidates be recognized in any election. It would be well to send a man up from the Dept to investigate the whole matter and settle it for all time to come as I can get plenty of evidence from the Indians who are not Thunderwater's men." [source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.1 Reel C-13506]

And one day later he wrote again asking for help: "I would like to have C. C. Parker and some other man from the Dept. and put a stop to the Thunderwater Movement as they are blocking the business of this reserve and have become a nuisance[sic]." [source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.1 Reel C-13506]

Indian Affairs replied that there was no provision in the Indian Act to disqualify Thunderwater followers but that the business of the Agency must be done through the Agent, meetings must be presided over by the Agent, minutes must be recorded or signed by the Agent and the results sent to Ottawa. Campbell was told that there was no need for any special agent to assist, "you ought to be able to do this yourself by reading this letter to them" [source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.1 Reel C-13506]

On the 11th of January 1916, Campbell wrote again:

I. Now those 4 councilors[sic] refused to come under the agent and will not have the agent in the room where they meet.

II. The Thunderwater followers are backing them up and telling them not to take the Declaration

They also mooved[sic] that the minute Book be handed over to them and I told them it was the property of the Dept. in my care. And then they said we could stick it- and they would get one of their own.

In my last letter I asked for someone to be sent up to settle the matter. I thought perhaps Mr. Parker would be up to settle the Francis Maracle Estate and could help me settle this matter if it is not settled it is going to raise a Rebellion as the good Indians are opposing this kind of work.

I Hope the Dept will see its way clear to send Mr. Parker, up to help me as I have been sick since new year's day and am only around part of the time." [source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.1 Reel C-13506]

Indian Affairs wrote back criticising Campbell for not carrying out the instructions given previously. J.D. Mclean, the Secretary of Indian Affairs, told Campbell to warn the Councillors that if they do not attend to their duty "in the regular manner" they could be deposed. [source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.1 Reel C-13506]

On the 17th of January 1916 Chief Thunderwater sent a telegraph to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs [SGIA] saying that the Tyendinaga Council object to being subject to the agent because of previous treatment by

agents; they want no interference by the agent; that their decisions will go directly to the SGIA; that the Agent should act according to Indian Act; that Crown Attorney William Carnew is now acting counsel for Tyendinaga Indians. [source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.1 Reel C-13506]

The same day Agent Campbell ignored the instructions from Mclean and wrote to Chief Isaac Claus saying: "In regard to the Indian Council to which you have been elected I wish to call your attention to the following sections of the Indian Act 166,167,185,187,188 and 189 as to the business of an Indian Council. And the Indian Dept at Ottawa will not deal with any resolutions or minutes of any Indian Council, except the Agent was present and his signature was attached to the work. Now when you are willing to be guided by the Indian Act, I will be pleased to call you all together, and go on with the business of this Reserve." [source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.1 Reel C-13506]

On the 21st of January, J.D. McLean wrote to Campbell again criticizing him for not following instructions – that the sections of the Indian Act listed in his letter 185-189 were from the Advancement Act and that Tyendinaga was not under that Act. Mclean told the agent to either read to the councillors or send them a copy of McLean's letter of the 10th January. [source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.1 Reel C-13506]

In January 1917 Agent Campbell reported that Isaac Claus had moved to Belleville and George Hill lived in Belleville. Campbell wanted them to resign their seats. But Indian Affairs reported back that three councillors were enough to conduct business and the Department was not interested in taking action to make Chief Claus and Councillor Hill resign. Indian Affairs did not want vacancies on Council that would mean another election. [source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.1 Reel C-13506]

Thunderwater Council At Work

The actual Council Minutes in the first part of 1916 show a Council doing the work of Council: paying of bills and accounts; deciding about road repairs; distribution of the Shannonville flour; inquiries into estate questions, etc.

But on the 12th April 1916, at a General Council meeting of the community, there were resolutions which reflected objectives of the Thunderwater Movement: "Resolution (1) Moved by J.N. Barnhart sec. by D. H. Barnhart that the Band adopt its own minute book and that the Dept. of Ind. Affairs be requested to supply the council [?] addressed envelopes[sic], Business and communications papers and resolutions forms." This resolution was "carried by majority"

"Resolution (6) Moved by J. N. Barnhart sec. of J. I. Smart that all the schools on the Reservation be controlled by the Band to regulate it[sic] own school by law." This resolution was "carried by majority"

"Resolution (7) Moved by J. N. Barnhart sec. by John I. Smart that the Band adopt and admit into the Band intrest[sic] all those that are of Indian Blood that are not members at present." [There is no notation that this resolution was carried.] [source: Council Minutes Volume 4, 12th April 1916]

Council Minutes from May 1916 show the Council paying bills and accounts, paying caretakers of the elderly, getting community members to hospital and authorizing the use of Territory lands for the war effort: "Moved by Chief J. M. Barnhart sec. by Chief J. A. Maracle that the Canadian Aviation School be allowed to use the plains on the Mohawk Reserve to the end of the war. The school to be responsible for any damage done to property and livestock pasturing on said plains. The school to remove buildings at expiration of term. Carried." [source: Council Minutes Volume 4, 3rd May 1916]

Also in the May meeting Council wanted to find out why the Department objected to the Mohawks having control over their own schools.

In June 1916 J. D. McLean described the situation with the new Council this way: "I understand that the council elected on the Tyendinaga Reserve are Chief Thunderwater's followers, and there was some difficulty a short time ago when they thought they could pass minutes and send them to the Department direct, but our Agent Mr. Campbell, was informed that no such minutes would be recognized by the Department without their being certified by him as Agent of the Department and sent through him for necessary action." [Source: LAC RG10 Vol. 3184 File 458, 168 pt. 1 Reel C-11335]

In July, the Thunderwater Council passed a motion to appoint their own school board but this was rejected by the Department. [source: Council Minutes Volume 4, 5th July 1916]

How Indian Affairs Saw the Situation

In November 1916 A.S. Williams an official with Indian Affairs wrote: "A general complaint was made against the way in which the present councillors, who are sympathizers with Thunderwater, conduct, or neglect to conduct, the business of the band and in particular it was stated that accounts against the band such as funeral expenses of deceased indigent Indians are held up without reason; that applications for leases are also held up without reason; that proper notice is not given for meetings of the band and that women and non-members of the band are allowed to vote at such meetings."

"The complainants allege that the presence of Mr. Marten [a Council of Tribes official] encourages the Thunderwater element of the band in the belief that it is to Thunderwater rather than to the Department that the Indians should look for the direction of their affairs." [Source: LAC RG10 Vol. 3184 File 458, 168 pt. 2 Reel C-11336]

A Departmental memorandum (not sent) from Indian Affairs dated 6th November 1917 to Hon. Mr. Meighen, Minister of the Interior stated:
"The Thunderwater element was successful to a certain extent in getting possession of the elective Councillors of the band. At the Tyendinaga Reserve, where we have a rather weak agent, we had twice or three times to send an inspector to adjust matters, as there the Indians openly demanded that our agent should hand over to them all the books and papers of his office. The Indians on the reserve who were loyal to the Department protested vigorously against the conduct of the Thunderwater element which is recruited largely from the unprogressive Indians." [Source: LAC RG10 Vol. 3184 File 458, 168 pt. 2 Reel C-11336]

Another memorandum dated 23rd April 1918 to the Honourable Mr. Meighen, Minister of the Interior stated: "The Indians have been led to believe that they will be able to repudiate the Government and take their affairs into their own hands. They have been told that the Indian Agent, the representative of the Government, had no right to sit in their council and that that it is their intention to oppose the immigration and customs, laws and certain provisions of the Indian Act." [Source: LAC RG10 Vol. 3184 File 458, 168 pt. 1 Reel C-11335]

The Non-Election In December 1918

At the end of their elected term, the Thunderwater Council passed the following motion dated 4th December 1918:

"Moved by Chief George Hill, sec. by Chief Wm. J. Sero that this Council adopt the Life Chief System and that no Election be held on this reservation. Carried" [source: Council Minutes Volume 4, 4th December 1918]

J.M. Barnhart moved that nominations be held on the 20th of December but there was no seconder for the motion.

The Department rejected the motion and responded to it on the 10th of December saying that the Department could not "entertain the proposal to introduce the system of life chiefs" [source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.2 Reel C-13507]

The nomination meeting went ahead on December 20th. The nominees were: Stephen Maracle nominated by Nicholas Hill Sec. by Isaac Powless

Josiah W. Brant nominated by Isaac Powless Sec. by David H. Maracle
William John nominated by Norman Louis Sec. by Nicholas Hill
Harry M. Hill nominated by Joe. J. Hill Sec. by Henry Smart
John Walker nominated by Henry Smart Sec. by Joe J. Hill
[source: Council Minutes Volume 4, 20th December 1918]

The report on the nominations by Agent Campbell states that: "Their[sic] being only 5 candidates Nominated at 12 oclock the Following candidates were declared Elected for a term of 3 years: Stephen Maracle, Josiah W. Brant, William John, Harry M. Hill and John Walker..." *[source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.2 Reel C-13507]*

There was in fact no election on the Territory in 1918. There were only five men nominated and the Agent Mr. Campbell "declared them elected". Indian Affairs confirmed the "election" results. *[source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.2 Reel C-13507]*

In January 1919 the Deputy Superintendent General wrote a memorandum giving the reasons why the department would not allow the introduction of the hereditary system. He stated that Thunderwater was behind this idea and this movement is "subversive to authority". He wrote that while Six Nations and "Oneida of the Thames" still operated under the old hereditary system – under the law they will at some point be required to follow the three year system. And he described the hereditary system as cumbersome, antiquated, and as the election of chiefs by old women in their "dotage". *[source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.2 Reel C-13507]*

The Thunderwater Legacy

This was not the end of the line for the Thunderwater supporters. They continued to press for a return to hereditary council into the 1920s. They continued to protest against the controlling power of Indian Affairs.

Inspector C.C. Parker of Indian Affairs complained in August 1921 that at a General Council at Tyendinaga he had been called to attend the opposing parties in the community "talked almost entirely in Mohawk". Parker reported that the Thunderwaters were "a faction activeley[sic] opposed to the Department who are determined to get in power in order to hamper the working of the Dept. as much as possible and to stir up dis-content." *[source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.2 Reel C-13507]*

They also continued to stand in Council elections. In December 1921 the following men were elected: John W. Maracle, Peter Joe Brant, William J. Sero, Nelson S. Maracle and Wellington Green, all Thunderwater supporters. William J.

Sero had been part of the "Thunderwater Council" elected in 1915. Agent Campbell reported the results as "in favour of the Thunderwater Council of the Tribes" [source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.2 Reel C-13507]

They still protested against the role of the Indian Agent and his management of councils. Agent Campbell reported in February 1922 that the members of Council refused to sign the declarations of office. [source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.2 Reel C-13507]

George Hill, part of the "Thunderwater Council" elected in 1915, was re-elected to council in 1924 and three others elected that year were also Thunderwater supporters. [source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.2 Reel C-13507]

Agent Campbell continued in his opposition to Thunderwaters being on Council. In December 1927, Campbell wrote about the results of the election saying "I think we have a good Council this time, as only one Thunderwater got elected and that was D. H. Barnhart. The others are all good men and I look for better work done on this Reserve. I was pleased with the way the election went." [source: LAC RG10 Volume 7932 File 32-34 pt.2 Reel C-13507]

Also in later years there was an echo of the Thunderwaters in the next generation. Nelson "Teck" Green, who was elected to council many times and was elected Chief in 1945, was the son of Wellington Green.

Ahead Of Their Time

Many of the Thunderwater positions were far, far ahead of those of Indian Affairs.

Although it took too long, deplorably too long, women did gain the right to vote in Council elections in 1951.

Eventually the Indian Agent as an institution was abolished allowing for direct communication with Indian Affairs beginning about 1970.

The desire for true decision-making responsibilities, better education and local control of education, control of membership, recognition of the problem with alcohol abuse, self-determination – these are all issues we still see today.

Can you identify anyone in this picture? Please contact us!



**This was a gathering during one of the visits of Thunderwater to the Community.
Permission to use this picture was generously provided by Chief R. Donald
Maracle.**

Minutes of 1800

This is a continuation of the Minutes of 1800. In September 1800 there was a Council Meeting held in the community that spanned 8 days. This meeting was held to try to come to some resolution of the troubles that had been dividing the community at that time.

Reprinted in this edition of the newsletter is a proceeding of the meeting held on September 10th. No proceedings were held on September 7th as it was a Sunday. September 2nd to September 8th were previously printed in the newsletter in the months of May, August, September and October 2013 and February and March 2014. You can also find all of the Minutes of 1800 on our website.

www.mbq-tmt.org

If anyone has any questions please contact Amy Cowie in the Research Department.

Proceedings of a Council held at the Bay of Quinte beginning on the 2nd and ending on the 10th of September 1800, in the Mohawk Village

September 10th:

Council House

Present as before.

The Acting Deputy Superintendent General spoke as follows:

Brothers - We are now met again and I wish to say a few words. We have not yet, as usual, made use of wampum, but I shall this day speak on wampum - that what I say may be remembered. It has always been observed as long as we have known the Indians, or they us, that whenever white men have been suffered among them, they have uniformly been the cause of all disputes and difficulties which arise among them. And I must observe to you, there are people now here of that description who have no Indian Blood in them. And I now strongly recommend to you all not to suffer them to be present, or at all to interfere in any of your transactions. Ye may rest assured that the moment I hear of their interfering in the least, they shall be ordered away. The people I allude to are no strangers to me; I know them of old. There is this old man, Paulus, the family of the Mircles and a man of the name of Fun who left the Grand River. Now the moment I hear of any of them interfering in Indian Affairs, that moment

they shall be removed. There is also another thing I wish to mention about the poor Widow Laurence. I mean to leave directions to have the farm let for her benefit and whoever takes the farm will be also subject to be turned off as the other white people who behave improperly. It appears to me that the Wolfe Tribe have named their Chiefs in haste and anger and I have already mentioned to you that Capt. John must still be considered the Head Chief. I never wish to leave any thing on my mind and therefore, again desire that no more disturbances may happen among you. I also strongly recommend it to you, to take care of your religion, for when that is laid aside, you are a lost people. Think seriously, therefore, of what I have now said to you and suffer not the young men to behave in any way improperly.

Delivered 6 strings of Bk.& Wh. Wampum to Capt. John.

Now Captain Isaac, you promised to repeat, when we met again, what you said the other day that both parties may hear and be satisfied; and as you recollect what you then said it will be unnecessary to have it taken down again.

After Captain Isaac had repeated what he said the day before yesterday,

He spoke thus on two Belts:

This is our old custom, to settle all matters of great consequence, as this is. "I now present to you (speaking to Capt. John) with these Belts; one to wipe away the Blood and the other to level the Graves of those who were killed, tis true it is but a trifle, there being only 4,000 Wampum to cover the dead and wash away the Blood".

Capt. John then desired, that he and his people might retire for a few minutes. He soon returned & spoke as follows:

Brother - It gives me pain to have given you so much trouble by attending here so long about this bad affair. We were acquainted yesterday with regard to this settlement & were told it was to be finally settled this day. When I heard that it gave me great ease, particularly as you have in writing all that Capt. Isaac said. We now have heard what he has said and that it came from his Heart. It has given me great ease, tho' with a hard struggle with myself what to do. He has talked of the old Custom in such cases, but he has not gone thro' them by any means. It is not proper, Brother, to give you so much trouble as I have done in regard to our affairs. I am very happy to see that Capt. Isaac has wiped away the Blood as it is the Custom of our ancestors and you, Brother, are the cause of settling this sad affair, which but for you would probably have gone worse and worse. We are not hard to please and have been ready to give way to have it settled on good terms. Capt. Isaac mentioned there were three Tribes, and that

they should always be consulted in all matters. Capt. Isaac has no right to say that himself. I understood yesterday Capt. Isaac was to lay his head down and have nothing more to say[or?] do in the Village and if he will say that, I will take him by the hand, if he will do that everything shall be settled and nothing more said about it. And if will not consent to it, there may be very probably more Blood spilt. I am not hard to please, and would be ready to Comply with anything that was just. In 1786, Lord Dorchester said that no white person should stay among us and as you are now here, I wish that you would take your people away at once, that there may be peace among us in future; and we leave it to you to be settled, how to have them removed. Capt. Isaac has said the Loffs have some Indian Blood in them, but as they so not belong to the Nation, I do not think it proper they should stay among us.

After the Acting Deputy Superintendent General had expressed a doubt whether Isaac was a Village Chief or only a War Chief and telling him that no Village Chief can be made without the Consent of the Principle Officer of the Indian Department, Capt. Isaac requested to retire with his party for a little time.

On their return, Captain Isaac spoke as follows:

Brother - Now we are happy our business is almost at an end. I told you the other day I would have nothing to do with any bad thing whatever. Capt. John does not seem satisfied with the manner in which he understood what I said. Capt. John said I was to have my head down and have nothing to do in the Village. I am fully satisfied to my hearts content with what Capt. John has said. I have been 45 years in the Service & have done the best in my power, but from what has been said I am quite satisfied and give it up & I shall in future just look about my own Affairs, which concern myself only. I am very sorry we have given my Father and you so much trouble. I have nothing more to do than to mind my own business and am just going to Erect a mill which I hope to complete, as that will be the means of getting my livelihood.

Now, Brother, that is all I have to say.

Captain John then said, "this is all I wanted to hear, but as to his building a mill, I object to it".

After much altercation between the parties, about building a Mill, it was at length agreed that neither party should build a mill until General Hunter shall decide whether they or either of them shall build a mill or not.

Captain John then desired to perform his promise to shake hands and answered, he expected Isaac to get up and offer him his Hand. Isaac being

desired to do so said he could not, nor would not, but that he would faithfully perform all he promised.

The Acting Deputy Superintendent General then informed them, that it was with the greatest pain he should return to tell the General, that all the trouble which had been taken by his Order had been of no use, for the parties would not be reconciled in the usual manner according to our expectations. Isaac then said, "whatever I say you may rely on me and you shall find I shall keep my promise".

The Acting Deputy Superintendent General spoke again and said he felt it impossible to go away without making them friends; that little things should be thrown on one side, and they must meet on the terms proposed. Tis true we have been here a long time, but if I remain as much longer, I will not go away without seeing you friends.

Capt. Isaac answered:

"A person who has been guilty of a great crime and repents and does everything in his power to give satisfaction can do no more. We hoped to have a different termination of this business and are sorry it has turned out otherwise. I have submitted to everything and am now just like a Dog and have nothing more to do".

Captain John said, "Now, Brother, you see, he will not get up and shake hands with me".

After a great deal of persuasion by the friends of both parties Capt. Isaac got up, Capt. John also standing opposite to him, when they shook hands and afterwards all the parties shook hands alternatively. The following words were spoken by the parties, Capt. John & Capt. Isaac to each other.

Capt. Isaac "I confirm all I have said before and am resolved to do all I have said".

Captain John: "Since you have made so full a declaration, I am satisfied"; and then addressing himself to Capt. Claus said, "Now, Brother, the particular point you wanted is now settled and we thank you very much for all the Trouble you have taken and hope you will find no obstacles in your road home, and that you will remember us kindly to General Hunter. Everything is now done. I shall, therefore, ask for the Tomahawk they have of ours (Delivered to Captain Claus)".

The Acting Deputy Superintendent General then spoke as follows: "I feel myself extremely happy at the Termination of this business and I shall, according to

Custom, confirm it with Wampum. I consider this and always shall consider it as the happiest day of my life. I consider myself as having performed a singular service to God & you and am satisfied General Hunter will be well pleased with what we have done” .

“I now wish to conform as much as possible to your ancient customs, with that View I have brought this Belt with me (being fully persuaded this unfortunate affair would be made up) for the purpose of covering everything that is past, and I now hand it over to you for that purpose that your uneasiness may never more be thought of” .

Delivered to Capt. John a Belt with 8,000 wampum.

Capt. John:

“I thank you very much, Brother. You have now covered everything that was bad, if anything bad should happen in future, I will take this belt & show it, that they may know what was done at this Council” .

The Acting Deputy Superintendent General:

Brother - There is yet one Ceremony to be gone thro’ . It has been done already by Capt. Isaac, but I have to do it in the Name of their Father, that is the Condolence for the death of those who were killed. He then delivered 6 strings to Capt. John desiring him to go thro’ the ceremony of wiping away their Tears &ca; And afterwards delivered a Belt of 2,000 Wampum with six strings attached to it to Cover the graves of the Dead; and Capt. John went thro’ the Ceremony as usual on such occasions.

Capt. Claus added:

“For some days we have been under a heavy Cloud, but now our Hearts are at rest and I hope all here will remember the proceedings of this day” .

All the Indians present got up and shook hands with Capt. Claus and the officers with him and returned thanks at the same time.

Capt. John:

“Brother - Everything is now done, in case any further disturbances happen, we shall acquaint you; and these Young men (pointing to Isaac and Peter Smarts sons) will be our Messengers” .

Montreal 24th October 1800 - A True Copy - John Shew - Secy. I. A.