

AN ARCHIVAL APPROACH TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF NATIVE SETTLEMENT SITES IN THE LOWER GRAND RIVER VALLEY: 1782 - 1849

by David Faux

Preface

Archaeology has always held a special fascination for me. While growing up in the Province of Quebec I would be held spellbound whenever reading about a local archaeological discovery. At the earliest opportunity I would seek out the location of the site. It was never my intention to in any way disturb the area, but merely to stand in awe pondering the behaviour, thoughts and emotions of those humans of bygone days whose footsteps I could almost hear. Circumstances never allowed me to pursue my interest in archaeology academically. It was put on the back burner until I returned to my native province of Ontario with the intention of remaining on a permanent basis.

Since taking up residence, a few years ago, 10 miles from the Grand River I have attempted to become involved in my related interests in genealogy and history. One particular project that has captivated my imagination and attention is collecting documents to round out the story of my family which settled in the Grand River Valley almost 200 years ago. Since their tract of land was within the boundaries of the Six Nations Indian Reserve as it then stood, and since these individuals were of Indian ancestry, it eventually became mandatory to check the voluminous Indian Affairs papers housed at the Public Archives of Canada. While realizing considerable success in

finding information about my family, it soon became apparent that without undue effort I could also transcribe selected material concerning related families and the various tribal groups. It also occurred to me that I was viewing very valuable and unique information on the screen of the microfilm reader - data which might be worthy of collecting and disseminating to a wider audience.

An extensive search of published sources relating to the Grand River lands had showed (with one major exception- see reference No. 4) only scattered and often unverified references to Indian sites in the late historic period. The dearth of research in this particular time frame is in stark contrast to the relative glut of investigations concerning the Neutral and pre-Neutral occupation of the Grand River Valley. My forays into the primary sources, including the various collections of the Public Archives of Canada (P.A.C.) and the Archives of Ontario<sup>(A.O.)</sup>, demonstrated that there was no lack of references to Indian sites in the historic period between 1782 and 1849. Background to Settlement from 1782

It has been well established that the Grand River Valley was denuded of its permanent human occupants after 1653 with the destruction of the Neutrals by the belligerent Six Nations Indians (1). From this point on the whole region only served as a remote hunting ground for the Six Nations and may have seen only the occasional encampment of the nomadic Mississauga (Chippewa).

The evidence is scanty, however there may have been a Mississauga settlement site on the Grand River during and prior to the American Revolution. On 18 September 1784 it was reported that Captain Hendrick Nelles of the Indian Department had by that date received permission of the Commander in Chief "to trade with the Mississaugas on the Grand River" (2).

The earliest known reference relative to Indian settlers on the Grand River after 1653 is found in a letter dated 13 June 1782 when Powell wrote from Niagara to Haldimand that he was waiting for "some Delawares and Shemongs who were expected from the Grand River,....." (3). Further confirmation of this early date for the settlement of Delawares in the Grand River Valley is found in a letter of 18 May 1783 describing the results occasioned by the spread of a rumour by the Oneidas to the effect that the Americans were planning to destroy all the Indians. This report caused "a number of the Delawares to quit Buffaloe Creek already and cross at Fort Erie and go to the grand River 50 miles beyond Fort Erie,....." (4).

A census taken by Indian Department officials on 24 June 1783 stated that there were a total of 7 Oneidas, 12 Cayugas, and 120 Delawares settled on the Grand River (5). Three months later, while there were the same number of Oneidas and Cayugas, there were also 69 Nanticokes and the Delaware population had increased to 395 (6).

It was also during the year 1783 that the first permanent White settler came to live among the Indians then settled on the river. John Young, formerly a lieutenant in the Indian Department, became the first person to purchase lands on the Grand River when, on 20 January 1784, he purchased from the Mississauga what was to become the Young Tract in Haldimand County (7). He had been residing there at least since the Fall of the previous year when Col. John Butler sent some Rangers and an Indian guide to him to request his assistance in encouraging the Indians at the Grand River to build canoes to help recover the cargo from a schooner which ran aground near Long Point (8).

As an aside it might be mentioned that on 30 Sept. 1784 John Young wrote to DePeyster at Niagara from his Grand River home describing a multiple murder he investigated at the mouth of Devil's Creek on Lake Erie. A group of Delawares had killed 3 American traders who were on their way to Detroit (9). Young buried the men in the sand bank at the mouth of Devil's (now called Wardell's) Creek. If erosion has not eradicated all trace of this bloody encounter it might be suggested that upon completion of an archaeological investigation a suitable marker be erected.

The specific location of most of the Indian settlements at this time remains a mystery. The only extant map relating to the opening years along the Grand River is highly schematic. The only definite conclusions that can be extrapolated from



this map of the Niagara Penninsula, drawn circa 1783, is that the Delawares were then settled in 5 closely spaced villages well up the Grand River, on the north (east) bank of the river.(10).

#### Mass Exodus to the Grand River

9 During and after the American Revolution the Six Nations Indian refugees (Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca and Tuscarora) and those paying tribute to them (e.g. Nanticoke, Delaware, and Tutelo) were settled along the east side of the Niagara River from Fort Niagara in the north to Buffalo Creek in the south.

Those Indians who wished to remain in British governed territory were provided with a tract of land on 25 October 1784, purchased from the Mississaugas, by the Governor General of Canada Frederick Haldimand. This Haldimand Grant (later a sore bone of contention) was to give the Six Nations Indians 6 miles on each side of the Grand River from the mouth at Lake Erie to the headwaters of the river.(11). While some small attempt might have been made at settling on the Grand in the Fall of 1784 (12), the mass exodus from American held territory took place in the winter and spring of 1784-5 (13).

In the latter year a census of the Six Nations on the Grand River was completed (14) (Figure 11). It is noteworthy that there were 18 separately identifiable tribal and band units at that early date. Also, in addition to the number

Mohawks	448
Onondaga's Council fire	174
"    Bear's foot's party	51
Senecas	47
... Onondagas from the West	20
Upper Cayugas	198
Upper Tootalies	55
Oghguagas	113
Delaware Aaron's party	48
Oghguaga Joseph's party	49
Tuscaroras	129
Lower Cayugas	183
St. Regis	16
Montours	15
Creeks & Cherokees	53
Lower Tootalies	19
Delawares	183
Senecas from the West	31
Nanticokes	<u>11</u>
	1843

Figure 1: A Census of the Six Nations on the Grand River, 1785

of persons in each group provided by the census, it has another use in that the units appear to be listed in a geographical sequence by residence from the Mohawks in the north to the Nanticokes in the south.

### Diaries

Although often devoid of exact references to settlement sites, the early accounts of travellers, traders, and missionaries provide some insight into the types of artifacts one might expect to find on Grand River sites. One extensive and vivid descriptions of the settlements at this time was provided by Patrick Campbell in February of 1792. He visited the region between the home of the Brant family at the Mohawk Village south to the farm of John Young and his Mohawk wife just above present day Cayuga. Details such as the consumption of bottled Madeira wines by the Brants and the playing of cribbage by the Youngs plus the types of goods distributed by the British government give evidence as to what activities were present in the Indian settlements and what artifacts might wait to be unearthed (15).

### Map Resources

In the closing years of the 1700's were produced the first cartographic materials showing the specific locations of the various Indian groups plus the residences of the White men who had Indian families. These maps were produced by the early surveyors such as Augustus Jones and are of immense value. The most useful maps are found in the collections of the

Public Archives of Canada or the Archives of Ontario and are among the sources listed in Appendix 1.

The early survey resources are best used in conjunction with more contemporary maps which show features that are identifiable in modern times. For example an archaeologist might be seeking to ascertain the precise location of the Delaware village that was in existence near the modern town of Cayuga between 1783 and 1840. It is possible to transfer these locations marked on the survey maps to the topographic series and thus by noting the various landmarks in the vicinity to be able to determine where, within a small radius, a particular village site was located. Thus a potential dig site could be pinpointed with a fair degree of accuracy.

Reference to the relevant survey maps indicate that the Delaware village moved little if any over the years. The position shown may then be transferred to the map of North Cayuga Township in the Haldimand County atlas of 1877 and to the modern topographic map entitled "Dunnville 30 L/13 West Half" (see Appendix 2) by noting where the river curves and the position of the village with respect to a set of islands which still exist today. Another clue to location is the note on one map that the village was at the foot of the rapids. The present owner of the site can then be determined by tracing the ownership of the specific lot and concession noted on the 1877 atlas through to the present day via the abstract

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indicies in the land registry office of Haldimand County in Cayuga (asking local residents may prove somewhat less tedious).

#### Records Generated by Government Agencies and Others

A wide variety of documentary materials other than maps are useful in detailing the locations where Indian people were settled prior to Confederation. For example, the Anglican Church records of the Mohawk Chapel in Brantford give information pertaining to the place of residence of the adults listed in the early baptismal and marriage records (16). Also of particular note are the diaries of David Thorburn who was given the onerous job of settling the tangled land claims of Indians and Whites in the Grand River Valley in the mid 1800's. He often noted the conflicting claims made by individuals and groups to specific parcels of land (17).

Of paramount importance are the Indian Affairs Records (RG 10) at the Public Archives of Canada. Contained therein are approximately 2000 volumes of petitions, land inspection returns, surveyors records, lists of Indian goods distributed as presents, letters and correspondence, minutes of council meetings, returns, requisitions, accounts, census material, paylists, etc. The researcher willing and able to make a systematic search of these (mostly unindexed) documents will be rewarded with details found nowhere else pertaining

to early settlement (both Indian and White) in the Grand River Valley.

The richness of data in this series is illustrated by documents such as the tally of the various tribes and bands with their respective populations, number of acres of improved land, houses, barns, wagons, sleighs, plows, harrows, horses, oxen, cows, hogs, and sheep as enumerated in the year 1843. The narrative that is included with the report provides details concerning the types of houses and the extent and condition of the various villages (18).

Some of the primary sources may also describe in surveyors terminology the exact location of Indian settlements. One such instance was provided with the documentation resulting when the Tuteloos, decimated by the cholera epidemic, were forced to sell their tribal lands (see Appendix 3).

Examples of other useful sources are listed in Appendix 2.

#### Consolidation of Settlements

By the mid 1840's the Indians residing on the Grand River found themselves hemmed in on all sides by White settlers who had purchased blocks of land from the chiefs in council or small improvements from individual Indian owners. There were conflicting claims pertaining to many of the land parcels and, it became evident that the Indian peoples would be forced to integrate with the White communities, move to Crown lands to the west, or settle together in a compact reservation where White

incursions could be effectively regulated. The latter alternative seemed most viable and by 1849 most of the Six Nations and other Indians residing in the valley had moved permanently to a reservation set aside for them in Brant and Haldimand Counties encompassing all of Tuscarora and parts of Oneida and Onondaga Townships. Some few elected to remain on their former holdings, e.g. the Powless family (Mohawks) at the old Mohawk Village, Daniel Green (a Mohawk) at the Johnson Settlement, Patrick Latham (a Nanticoke) near Cayuga, and George Styres (a Lower Cayuga) near Mount Healey ( Documents in the possession of the author).

Figure 2 shows the population distribution by bands for the year 1849, the year when most of the Indians had settled on the consolidated reserve(20).

#### Specific Location of Settlements; 1783 - 1849

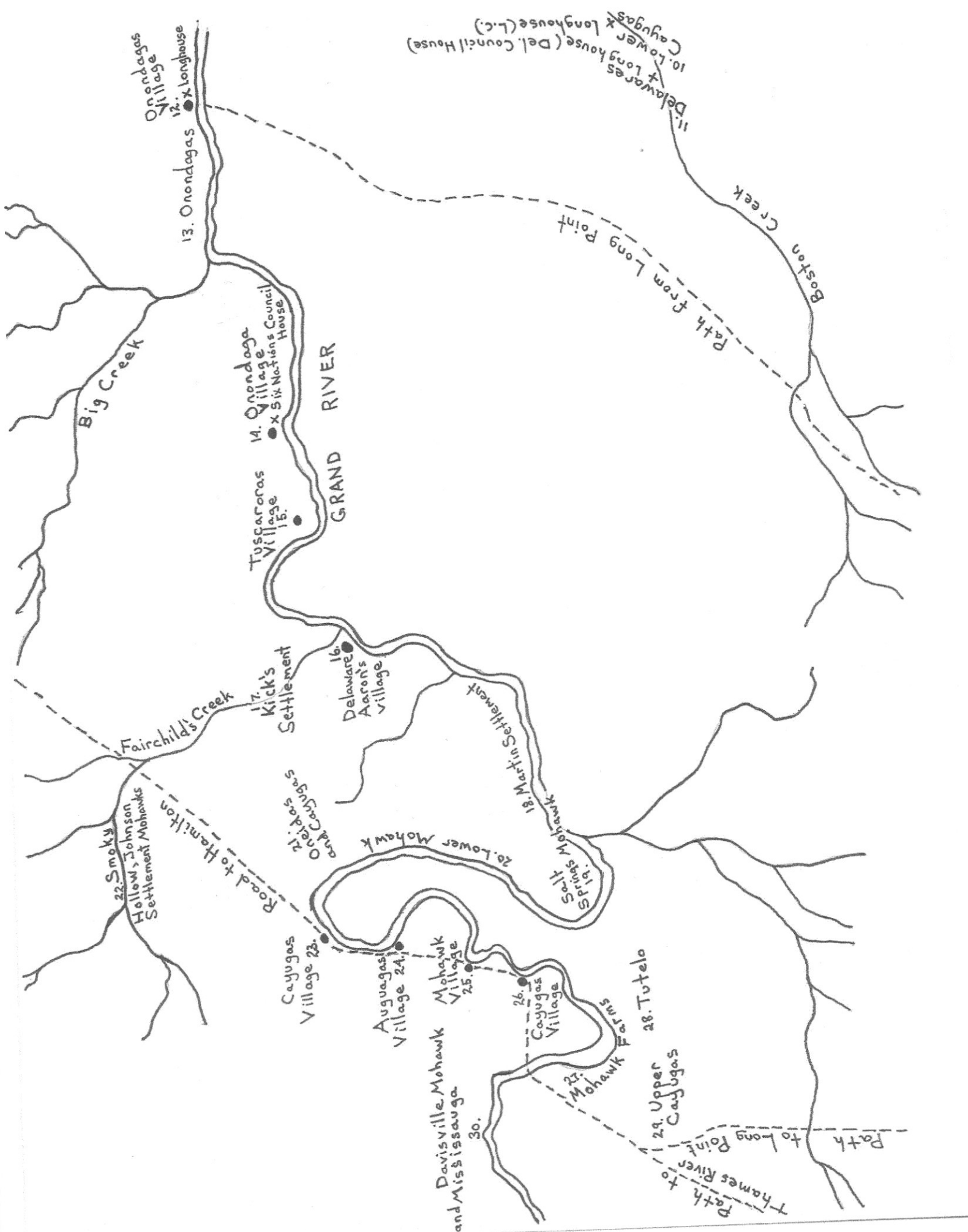
The map shown in Figure 3 represents a compendium of information garnered from a wide variety of source materials. Each of the village sites and settlement areas are portrayed in their approximate geographical position. Known and probable dates associated with each of these areas are given in Appendix 4.

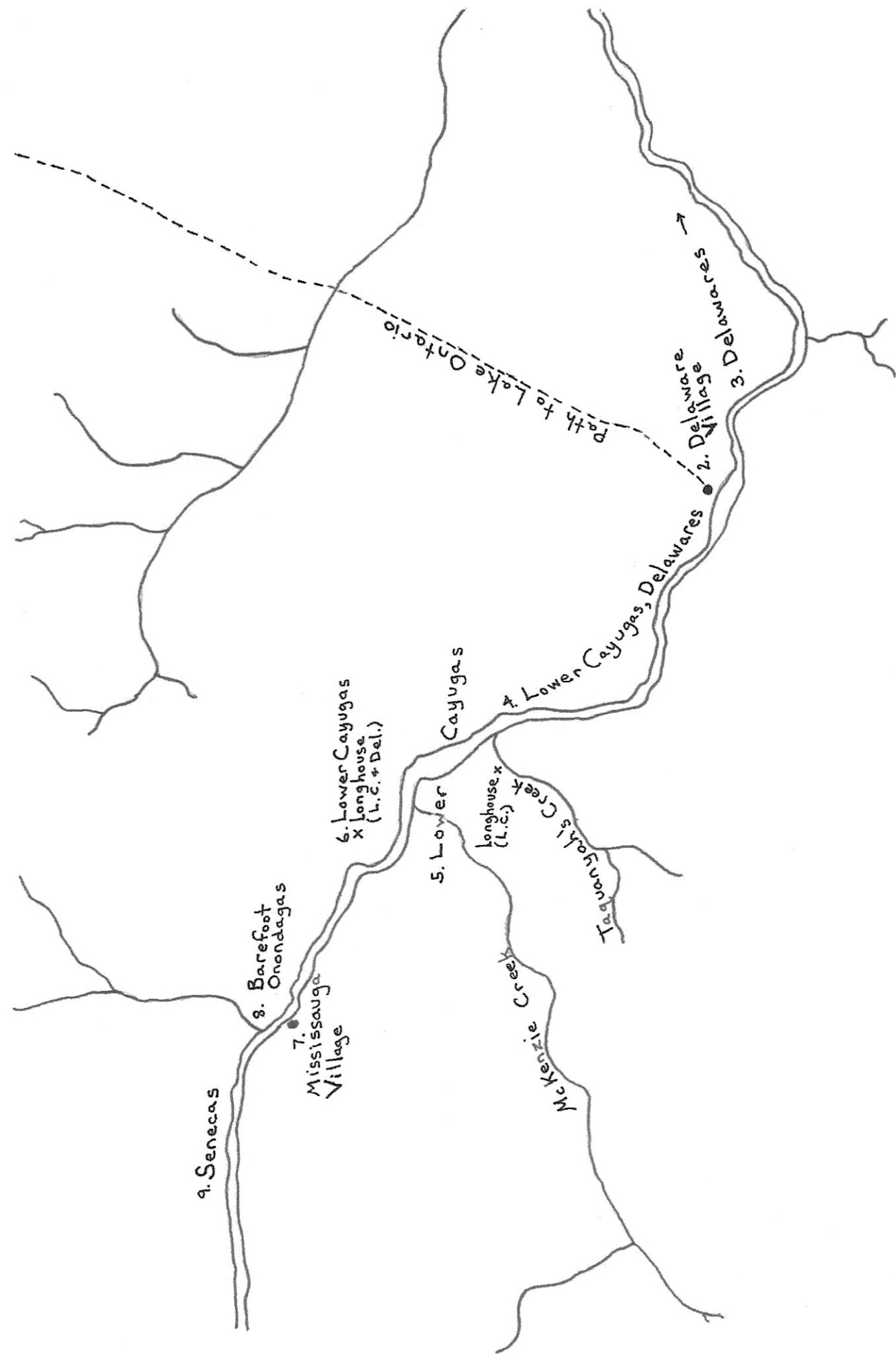
It is apparent from the map in Figure 3 that some trends in Native settlement can be deduced. Throughout the years in question there was a pronounced tendency for the Indians settlements to hug close to the Grand River. Some are on the river flats while others appear to be located on the low hills just

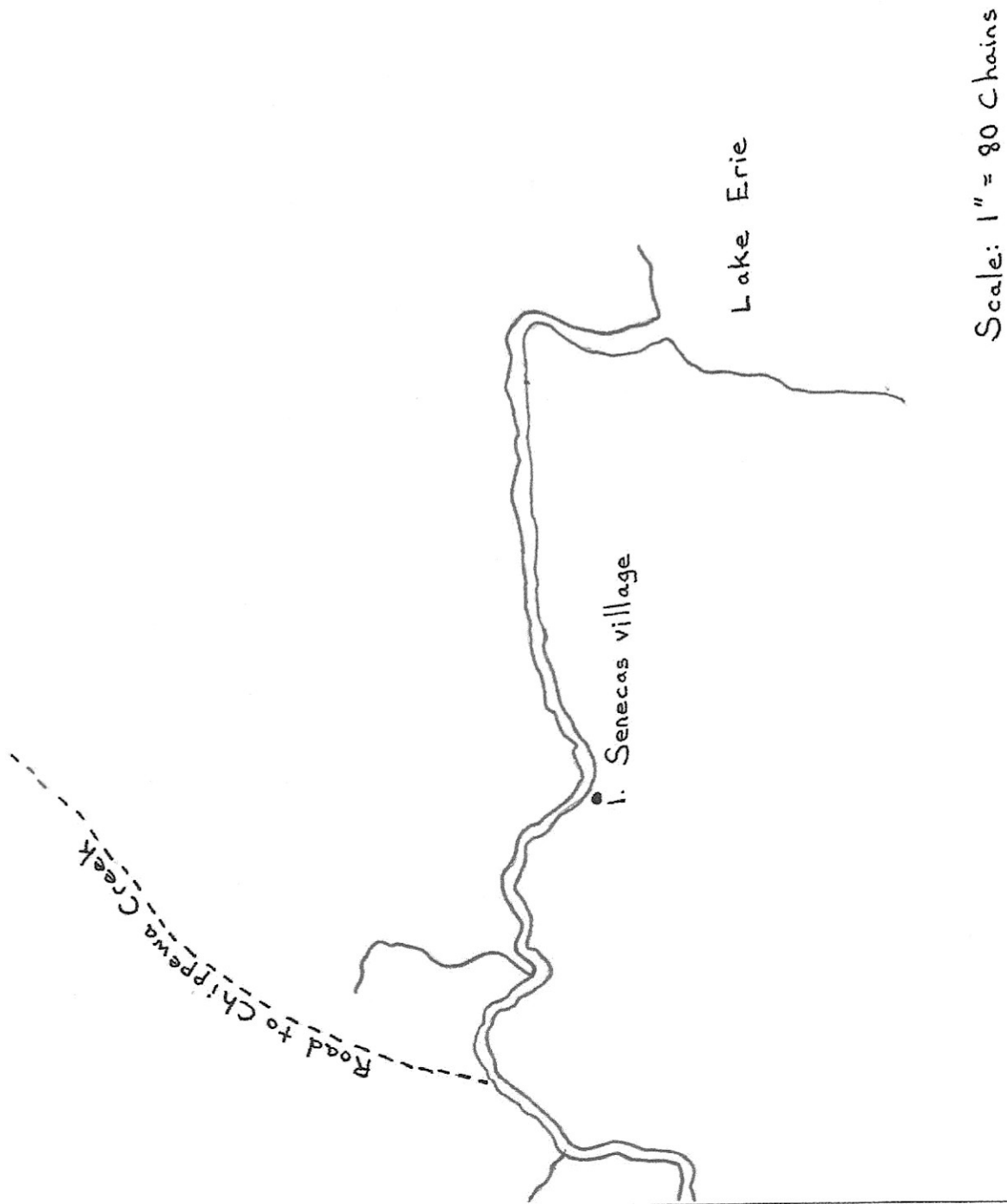


Upper Mohawk	326
Moses Walker Mohawks	45
Brant Family	9
Lower Mohawks	290
Bay of Quintys	90
Upper Cayugas	108
Lower Cayugas	244
Onondaga Clear Skys	178
Bearfoot's Onondaga	45
Tuscaroras	187
Delawares	81
Kanetagas Senecas	38
Nikarondara Senecas	76
Peter Green Aughwagas	72
Aughwaga Joseph	38
Tutalys	12
Oneida Joseph	31
St. Regis	8
Nanticokes Old Family	32
Nanticokes Young Family	29
Canada Family	7
Kayentahgowah	8
Mentures Family	14

Figure 2: The General Return for the Six Nations Entitled to Presents, 1849







Scale: 1" = 80 Chains

Figure 3: A Map Showing Known Indian Settlement Sites 1783 to 1849. Base Map Adapted from A.O., Map A-16

above the flats. It is only in the later years when satellite settlements begin to appear any appreciable distance up the larger tributaries of the Grand River. Examples of such dispersion are the settlements of the Delawares and Lower Cayugas along McKenzie and Boston Creeks and the Smoky Hollow habitation of the Mohawks well up Fairchild's Creek. It might be speculated that by 1840 the good agricultural land and sources of firewood supplies along the Grand River had been exhausted. Other reasons for changes in population distribution were no doubt the incursions of White settlers in the older settled areas forcing the traditionalist element to flee from the acculturative influences and impelling the youth to seek far fields when they came of age and attempted to locate a parcel of land adequate to meet their needs.

An examination of extant records relating to improvements possessed by individual Indians (see Appendix 3) show that certain generalizations can be made. Most so called improvements, in forinstance Oneida Township, were small - perhaps  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 10 acres with few above 40. They were very irregular in shape and were generally "owned" by one individual. It was often the case that the chiefs and principal women owned scattered plots throughout the settlement area. The vast majority of houses were log (between 1 and 3 per clearing) with a very few frame buildings. Some improvements also had log barns and stables constructed upon them.

The documents, when used in conjunction with other RG 10 records and the survey map of Oneida in 1842 make it possible to locate with precision the former longhouses in the area which served as ceremonial and religious edifices and were additionally used as council houses (see Appendix 1, 2, 3). It was also near the longhouses where the cemeteries of these non-Christian people were placed. Thus in order to locate the cemeteries of these Indian people it is necessary to first ascertain where the longhouse formerly stood. I am not about to advocate digging for these sacred spots, however it might be the business of concerned people to identify the location of the burial ground so that they are not inadvertently desecrated by some construction project.

#### Summary and Conclusions

This paper has attempted to present, in a preliminary way, a picture of the location of Indian peoples in the Grand River Valley from the closing days of the American Revolution to the time when the remaining Indians sold their scattered holdings and moved, prior to 1850, to a consolidated reservation that remains in the hands of their descendants to this date.

The primary source materials such as the map collections in the Archives of Ontario and the Public Archives of Canada plus the RG 10 (Indian Affairs) series at the latter repository have been of paramount significance in the attempt to pinpoint the locations of settlements in the Grand River

Valley from Port Maitland to Paris during the historical period. Secondary sources were also of use in providing leads which could be followed up with searches in the primary materials.

Sifting through a mountain of parchment and paper records can provide tantalizing glimpses of bygone years, however to one hoping to obtain a three dimensional picture of the opening days of settlement on the Grand River they have their limitations. Without tangible cultural artifacts to round out the data obtained from historical research and to substantiate what these documents claim, there is bound to be something lacking. Examining historical data will show only one side of the coin. The other side will only come to light with archaeological research.

and  
archaeological

The importance of comparing and contrasting historical materials is evident in the study of the Mohawk peoples prior to their exile from the Mohawk Valley. Two of the papers most outstanding in the field are ones which combine historical and archaeological inquiry in a vibrant mix. One article depicts the various transformations in the Indian Castle Church since 1769 (21), and the other examines the evidence for the increasing belligerence of the Mohawks against other tribes as contacts with Europeans became more common (22). Their interdisciplinary research has served to dispell certain myths or hypotheses that are nor longer tenable in light of these studies.



Although in bygone days it was common for historians and archaeologists to jealously guard their respective territories, and in many cases to remain ignorant of useful advances in the others field, today the two are usually on speaking terms and are often found on a research team with common goals.

The archaeologist whose research interests encompass the Grand River Valley during the 19th Century is truly fortunate. The chances of success in a systematic archaeological investigation of 19th Century Whites as well as Indian sites along the Grand River are high due to the recency of the depositions and to the quantity and quality of historical documents which more or less point to where to dig. Some archaeologists (e.g. Tim Kenyon) have taken great strides in exposing the buried history of the White settlements and industrial sites along the banks of the river, for example the canals, mills and dams associated with the Grand River Navigation Company. Few archaeologists have as yet directed their scientific efforts towards unearthing artifacts pertaining to the Indian occupation after 1782.

There awaits the careful researcher a continuous array of cultural artifacts from the closing days of the American Revolution to the mid 1800's. It is hoped that the information presented in this paper may in some way stimulate

archaeologists to conduct the painstaking on-site investigations required in order to extend and confirm what the historical records suggest.

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## References

- 1) Gordon K. Wright. The Neutral Indians . Occasional Papers of the New York State Archeological Association, No. 4, 1963, p. 56.
- 2) Sir Frederick Haldimand: Unpublished Papers and Correspondence 1758-1784. Add. Ms. 21763, Vol. IV., Dease to Sir John Johnson, 18 Sept. 1784, p. 348.
- 3) Ibid., Add. Ms. 21762, Vol. III., Powell to Haldimand, 13 June 1782, pp. 71-72.
- 4) Charles M. Johnston. The Valley of the Six Nations. (University of Toronto Press: Toronto), 1971, p. 38.
- 5) Public Archives of Canada (P.A.C.). RG10, Vol. 15, Return of the Six Nations Indians and Confederates by Villages or Settlements near this post (Niagara), 24 June 1783, p. 74.
- 6) Ibid., 25 Sept. 1783, p. 71.
- 7) P.A.C. Upper Canada Land Petitions, "Y" Bundle 20, 1836-1837, RG1, L3, Vol. 550(a), p. 8x.
- 8) Haldimand Papers, Add. Ms. 21763, Vol. IV., Hayes to Haldimand, 2 Nov. 1783, p. 285.
- 9) Ibid., Young to De Peyster, 30 Sept. 1784, pp. 361-2.
- 10) Ibid., Add. Ms. 21829, undated (1782-1784), p. 74.
- 11) Johnston, pp. 50-51.
- 12) Ibid., p. 51.
- 13) Ibid., p. xl.
- 14) Ibid., p. 52.
- 15) Ibid., pp. 59-65.
- 16) Brant County Museum. Luard Transcripts, Book 1, Register of Indian Baptisms from 1827.
- 17) Archives of Ontario (A.O.). Thorburn Papers 1817-1897, V. Diaries, Superintendent Six Nations Indians, Nos. 1-11, 1844 to 1849.
- 18) Johnston, pp. 305-311.

- 19) P.A.C. RG10, Vol. 999A, General Return of the Six Nations  
Entitled to Presents for the year 1849.
  - 20) Wayne Lenig. Archeology, Education and the Indian Castle  
Church . Bulletin of the New York State Archeological Association,  
No. 69, March 1977, pp. 42-51.
  - 21) Donald Lenig. Of Dutchmen, Beaver Hats and Iroquois. Current  
Perspectives in Northeastern Archeology. Researches and  
Transactions, Vol. 17, No. 1, 1977, pp. 71-84.
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Appendix 1: Sources that Identify Tribal and Band Settlements.  
Arranged Chronologically.

- 1) Haldimand Papers. Add. Ms. 21829, (no date - circa 1784) p. 74 - Delaware settlements shown in a very schematic way.
- 2) Niagara Historical Society. No. 41. Records of Niagara, Ed. by E.A. Cruikshank 1930. Letter from Joseph Brant to Sir John Johnson 24 March 1791. The Six Nations agree to give up land from the mouth of the Grand River upstream  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles, "because Six Miles, it would take in a Seneca settlement..." p. 88.
- 3) A.O. Map A-16. A Tract of Land Situate in the District of Nassau Reserved for the Mohawk Indians... 1791, Augustus Jones (?).
- 4) Simcoe Papers. E.A. Cruikshank (Ed.). Ontario Historical Society 1925, Vol. III, 1794-1795. Map dated 23 Oct. 1794.
- 5) A.O. Map A-15. No date. (1796?).
- 6) P.A.C. Grand River Indian lands, 2 Feb. 1821, Thomas Ridout. (see Johnston, Figure 3).
- 7) Brant County Museum. Luard Transcripts, Mohawk Church Registers 1827-1877.
- 8) P.A.C. Plan of the Grand River, 20 Feb. 1828, Rev. Robert Luggier. (see Johnston, Figure 2).
- 9) For information pertaining to the Mohawk Village see Johnston for a number of references.
- 10) A.O. RG1, A-I-7, Box 7, file 9. Letters and accounts re Indian Lands 6 Sept. 1833. Map included in a letter from Marcus Blair shows detailed individual improvements of Cayugas and Delawares around the town plot of Cayuga.
- 11) P.A.C. RG 10, Vol. 107, p. 222. Kinga Aaron et.al. to James Walker. Lot 11, Con. 2,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles long and 80 rods wide, east of Mt. Pleasant. 18 Feb. 1835.

- 12) P.A.C. RG10, Vol. 728, p. 115. Thomas Davis to Seth Crawford. Pts. of Gores 24, 25, 26, 3rd Con., S. of G.R. Twp. of Brantford, 14 Aug. 1837.
- 13) History of Brant County. Published by Warner and Beers, 1883. p. 413. Information concerning Onondaga. Lots 62 and 63, river range at Middleport where the council house was located until sometime before 1838. Also Kick's Settlement (on farms of Joseph Charlton and John Hartley, 1883).
- 14) P.A.C. Plan of the North Part of Township Number One on the Grand River (Onondaga Twp.), No date, H3/430. Shows individual possessions of Indians.
- 15) Survey Records Office, Ministry of Natural Resources. Plan of Oneida on the Grand River, 24 June 1842, William Walker.
- 16) P.A.C. Sketch of the Lots Adjoining the Village of Tuscarora (Indiana), 1843, H3/440. Shows some Delaware and Cayuga improvements.
- 17) P.A.C. RG10, Vol. 729. Return of Inspection of the Township of Oneida, pp. 61-205, 11 March 1844. Lists last Indian occupant of each lot in the township and often provides a surveyor's sketch of the particular improvement. Mostly Cayugas and Delawares.
- 18) A.O. Thorburn Papers, Box 3, V., Diaries, Superintendent of Six Nations Indians, 1845-1862.
- 19) P.A.C. RG10, Vol. 814, p. 660. Map of Lot 64, Oneida Township, 26 May 1848. Shows exact position of longhouse and some Indian houses.

Note: The Indian Office in Brantford has a myriad of other source material which is presently unavailable to researchers.

## Appendix 2: Other Useful Sources

### a. Maps:

Historical Atlas of the Counties of Haldimand. H.R. Page & Co., Toronto, 1877.

Historical Atlas of the County of Brant. Page & Smith, Toronto, 1875.

Tremaine's Map of the County of Brant. Geo.C. Tremaine, New York, 1858.

Tremaine's Map of the County of Haldimand. Geo. C. Tremaine, Toronto, 1863.

Topographic Maps, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources, 1972. Brantford (40 P/1), Grimsby (30 M/4W), Dunnville (30L/13 East Half), Dunnville (30L/13 West Half).

### b. Examples of Local History Books which Can Provide leads:

The Valley of the Six Nations. Charles M. Johnston, (University of Toronto Press: Toronto), 1971. e.g. location of Mohawk Village.

A Glimpse of the Past. Brant Historical Society, 1966. e.g. location of Smoky Hollow.

History of Brant County Ontario. (Warner, Beers: Toronto), 1883. e.g. location of Onondaga longhouse.

The Township of Seneca History. Seneca Centennial Historical Committee, 1967. e.g. location of a cemetery near the Seneca Village.

A History of Mount Healy. Mt. Healy Branch of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, Tweedsmuir History, 1969. e.g. present location of the building that once served as the Lower Cayuga longhouse.

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Appendix 3: Examples of Sources that Identify Individual  
Improvements Owned by Indians. Arranged by Tribal Affiliation.

Delaware: P.A.C. RG10, Vol. 726, Land Inspection Returns 1832-42, p. 25. Widow of late Peter Curley. Lot 10 and Broken Front, 200 acres.

Cayuga: P.A.C. RG10, Vol. 805, p.8, 7 April 1838. Deed from John Slink or Schuyler for Slink's Island in the Grand River about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile below the village of Indiana containing  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

Mohawk: P.A.C. RG10, Vol. 119, p. 488, 20 July 1843. Plan of the Mohawk Village. Shows individual plots owned by Peter and Elizabeth Powles, Catherine Brant and Margaret Powles.

Tutelo: P.A.C. RG10, Vol. 803, pt.2, pp. 445-447, 18 Nov. 1836. Deed from Sleepy Davy and his wife Betsey to Daniel Young. 100 acres Lot 43, North side of Anderson's Creek, Oneida Township.

Onondaga: P.A.C. RG10, Vol. 112. Chief William Crawford sold lots in Caledonia to a variety of people e.g. p. 112 when he sold 100 acres of land near the Seneca Village on the Grand River, in the vicinity of dam #4 on the north side of the river.

Seneca: P.A.C. RG10, Vol. 27, p. 15678, 15 Nov. 1806. Joseph Duquanyo alias Thaosenough to a war chief of the Seneca Nation surrendered his improvements on the west bank of the Grand River (Dennis Block) to Sarah Dennis.

Nanticoke: P.A.C. RG10, Vol. 148, p. 85635, 22 April 1845. Plan of Township of Cayuga showing the property of Patrick Latham, 1 Con. of Cayuga north of Talbot Road south, 250 35/100 a.

Appendix 4: Known Dates Associated with the Settlement Sites  
Shown in Figure 3

- 1) Senecas Village - 1791
- 2) Delaware Village - 1791, 1794, 1821 ( from 1783)
- 3) Delawares - 1828 ( from 1783)
- 4) Lower Cayugas, Delawares - 1833 ( from 1783-1840)
- 5) Lower Cayugas - 1828 to 1849 ( from 1783-1849)
- 6) Lower Cayugas - 1836 ( from 1790-1840)
- 7) Mississauga Village - 1791 ( from prior to 1783)
- 8) Barefoot Onondagas - 1828
- 9) Senecas - 1828
- 10) Lower Cayugas - 1843 to 1849
- 11) Delawares - 1840 to 1849
- 12) Onondagas Village - 1791, 1794, 1821 (1785-1828)
- 13) Onondagas - 1828 ( to 1849)
- 14) Onondagas - 1828 to present
- 15) Tuscaroras Village - 1828 to 1849
- 16) Delaware Aaron's Village - 1791, 1794, 1796, 1821  
(1783-1828)
- 17) Kick's Settlement - unknown
- 18) Martin Settlement - to 1840's
- 19) Salt Springs Mohawk, 1828, 1840's

- 20) Lower Mohawk - 1827 to 1840's
- 21) Oneidas and Cayugas - 1828
- 22) Smoky Hollow, Johnson Settlement Mohawks - to 1841
- 23) Cayugas Village - 1791, 1794, 1796, 1821 (1785 to ?)
- 24) Auguagas Village - 1791, 1794, 1796, 1821 (1785 to?)
- 25) Mohawk Village - 1785, 1791, 1794, 1796, 1821, 1828  
(1785 to present)
- 26) Cayugas Village - 1791, 1794, 1796, 1821 (1785 to ?)
- 27) Mohawk Farms - ( from 1785)
- 28) Tutelo - 1827 to 1838
- 29) Upper Cayugas - 1828
- 30) Davisville Mohawk and Mississauga - 1828

Note: Probable dates are given in brackets.



LONDON CHAPTER OF THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
55 Centre Street, London, Ontario N6J 1T4

July 21, 1980

Mr. David Faux,  
R.R. 1,  
Hagersville, Ontario  
NOA 1H0

Dear Mr. Faux:

This will confirm that your abstract has been received and that you have been scheduled to speak in the Saturday Historic session of the upcoming Ontario Archaeological Society Symposium. As soon as the remaining papers have been selected, you will be notified concerning the exact time of your presentation.

Finally, enclosed you will find a Symposium registration kit. We look forward to seeing you in October.

Yours truly,

William A. Fox,  
Programme and Publications Coordinator.

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519-433-8401

P.S.

Due to the delicate and non-renewable nature of the resource and the very public forum of your presentation, we would appreciate a more general discussion of site locations, combined with a revised title, such as: "A Discussion of Native Settlement Distribution in the Lower Grand River Valley from 1783 to 1849 - An Archival Approach". Such a revision in perspective would be more in keeping with current archaeological legislation (Ontario Heritage Act) and should still serve to stimulate much needed archaeological research in this area.



LONDON CHAPTER OF THE ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
55 Centre Street, London, Ontario N6J 1T4

December 19, 1980

Mr. David Faux,  
R.R. 1,  
Hagersville, Ontario  
NOA 1H0

Dear David:

Enclosed please find a cheque for fifty dollars, which our Society Chapter wishes to provide to defray the cost of your participation in the recent Symposium. Along with this small token of appreciation, please accept our sincere thanks for actively contributing to the success of the proceedings.

Yours truly,

William A. Fox,  
Programme Convenor.

WAF/BK

Encls.