

BRANT, U. E. L.

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IN the year 1710 five Indian Chiefs or Sachems were taken to England, where they attracted much attention, and were presented to Queen Anne. Three of these were Mohawks, one of whom was chief of the Canajoharie clan or division of that tribe, to which the famous Brant belonged.

One of these chiefs, said to be the last mentioned, was the father of

Nickus Brant or Aroghyadagha, also known by the name of Tehowaghwengaraghkwin, a sachem of the Wolf (Okwaho) family or totem. Two of the children of this chief attained considerable celebrity. viz.:

Joseph, of whom below.

Mary, or Molly, as she has usually been called (d 1805), who became the second wife of Sir William Johnson, Baronet (d 1774), who was a gentleman of large estates in the then Province of New York (which were confiscated by the American Government, and his son, Sir John Johnson, dispossessed, in the Revolutionary War) He exercised great influence among the Indians, and was a successful military leader, being consequently a prominent figure in the contest for supremacy between the English and French in North America. Molly is described by an authoress to whom she was well known, as possessing "an uncommonly agreeable person and good understanding." Of this marriage there was issue (besides probably others), William, d. unm., and daughters married as follows: to Capt. Farley, 60th Regt.; to Lieut. Lemoine, 24th Regt.; to John Ferguson of the Indian Department; to Capt. Earle, naval officer; and to Robert Kerr, M.D., of Niagara, said to be a relative of the Duke of Roxburgh, who had issue, three sons, all officers in the war of 1812, viz.:

- 1.—William-Johnson (Kerr) b. 1787, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Brant, named below. He was Captain in the war of 1812; commanded the Indians at the Beaver Dams, when a small force under Fitzgibbon secured the surrender