

establishment is supported by the New England Company. Mr. and Mrs. W. Bauslaugh are caretakers of the premises.

A large majority of the Indians on the Grand River are Christians, and the greater part belong to the Church of England; there are a few Methodists and Baptists. A considerable number, however, of the Cayugas, and a few Senecas and Onondagas, are still Pagans.

The Grand River Indians, including also a few Delawares, Muntures, Tutulies, Nanticokes, and a considerable body of Massassaugas (Credit Indians), are under the superintendence of an officer of the Indian Department, residing at Brantford; they receive medical aid and annual payments from the fund of the tribes. In 1843 they numbered 2,223 individuals, forming about 500 families, and probably at present (1867) they amount to upwards of 3000.

JOSEPH BRANT (Thayendanega), a Mohawk of pure blood, was born on the banks of the Ohio, in 1742. He is said to have been a grandson of one of the five Sachems or Chiefs who visited England in 1710, during the reign of Queen Anne. In the Revolutionary war he took sides with the British, and as a prominent chief of the Iroquois, he influenced several Cantons of that celebrated league to join the British standard. During the war he was chiefly engaged on the border settlements of New York and Pennsylvania in conjunction with Sir William Johnson and Colonel Butler. He received a good education at Lebanon, Connecticut, and during the war held a Colonel's Commission from the King.

Brant was a warrior from his boyhood, being only thirteen years of age when he fought his first battle. In 1765 he married the daughter of an Oneida Chief, and settled near Canajoharie.

The town of Brantford, the county of Brant, and the township of Thayendanega, on the Bay of Quinte, where a number of the Mohawks had settled, were named after him. He translated the Gospel of St. Mark into the Mohawk language; and in many ways exerted himself to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of his people. He was greatly respected and beloved by them and the English. In 1783, he visited England, and died near Wellington Square, Canada, on the 24th November, 1807, aged 65 years. His remains were removed to the Mohawk village, and interred by the side of the church which he had erected there. He was a noble specimen of a Christian Indian, and humane as he was brave.

His son John led the Mohawks at the battle of Queenston, October, 1812, and, in 1827, was appointed by the Earl of Dalhousie to the rank of Captain and Superintendent of the Six Nations. He died in 1832.