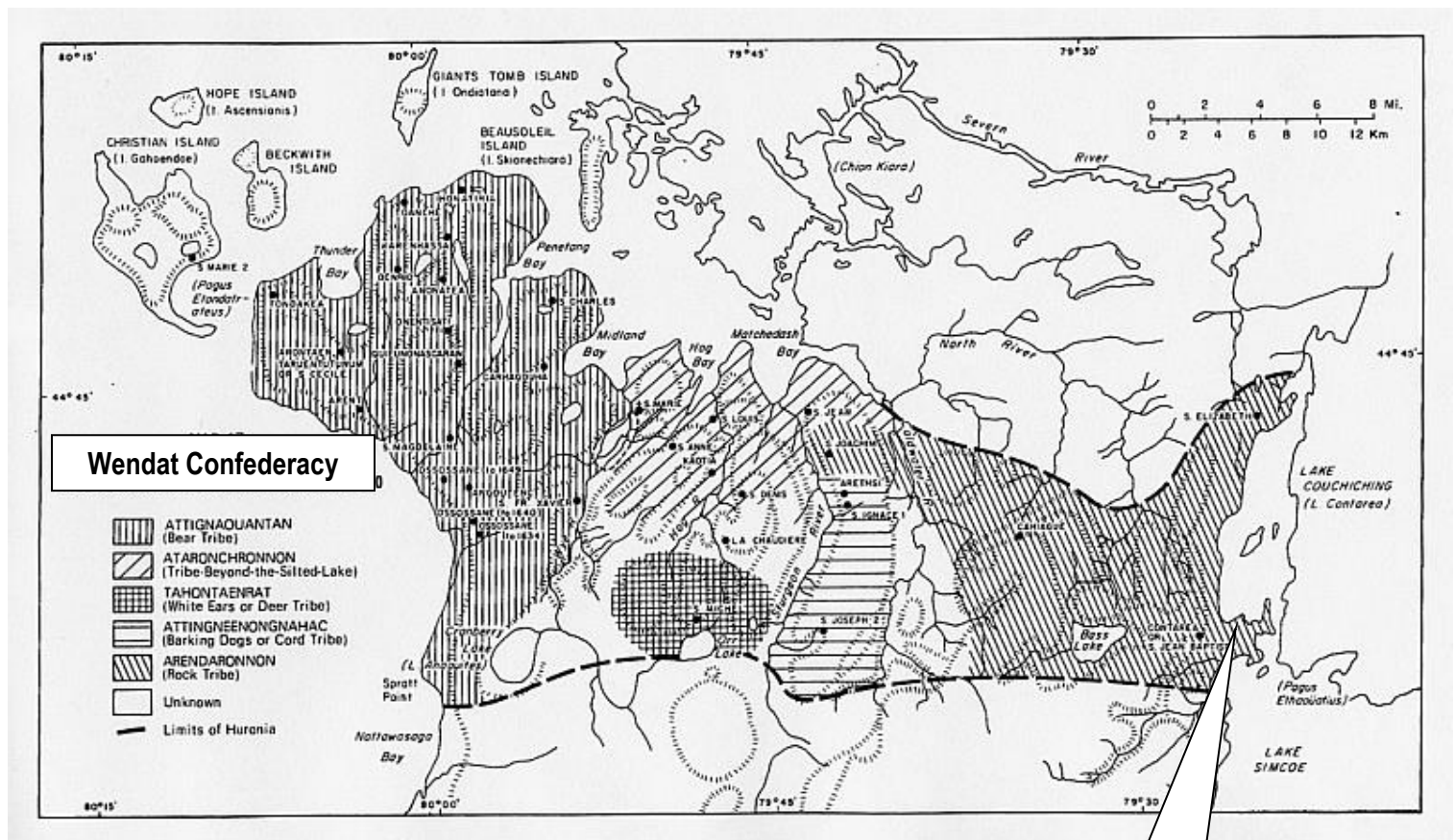


The Haudenosuane-Wendat War (aka the Huron-Iroquois War) & their aftermath

Important Information:

- Remember that the Wendat Confederacy was located north of Flamborough
- The Haudenosuane confederacy was located along the southern shore of Lake Ontario (in modern-day upstate New York)
- The Neutral Nation occupied territory that now encompasses Flamborough. This nation was called “Neutral” by the French because they did not pick a side during this conflict.



Present-day Orillia

Allies:

Haudenosuane Confederacy	Wendat Confederacy
English & Dutch	French

Something else you should know: New France was completely dependant on the Fur Trade at this point – an industry that depended on their relationship with the Native Peoples (in their case, the Wendat).



The Situation:

- There had always been conflict between the Haudenosuane and Wendat people – but it was fairly balanced.

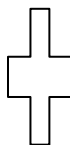
Wendat Confederacy

The Wendat population had dropped 30-50% since First Contact, settling at around 10,000.

- Disease had killed most of the nation’s leaders.
- The Wendat were divided by those who accepted the teachings of the Jesuits, and those who rejected them.
- The Wendat acted as the go-betweens for the fur trappers and the French Government.



New France was completely dependent on the fur trade but had exhausted their lands of fur supplies – THEY NEEDED NEW HUNTING GROUNDS.



If you are the Haudenosaunee Confederacy and British Crown, how could you disrupt the French presence in North America?

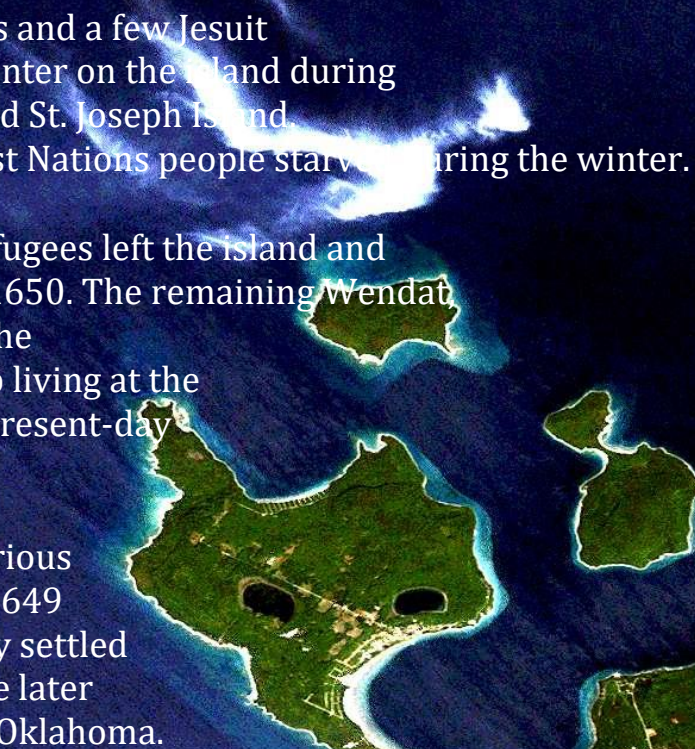
Haudenosaunee Confederacy

- Also impacted by disease
- The Jesuits had not infiltrated this population – so they were not divided by religion
- Started disrupting trade lines between the Wendat Confederacy and New France
- Were supplied weapons by the Dutch (this is what tipped the balance in favour of the Haudenosuantee) in 1648



What happened?

- As keepers of the Western and Eastern Doors for the Haudenosaunee, the Seneca and Mohawk Nations sent warriors north to confront the Wendat, some of which crossed into Neutral Territory. At its peak, the Neutral Nation had the ability to muster 5-6,000 warriors, but only 1,600 could be called upon due to outbreaks of disease brought by missionaries and other non-Indigenous people.
- Allied to the French, the Wendat were ultimately pushed off their lands by the Haudenosaunee Confederacy who had been supplied muskets by their Dutch and English allies. Caught in the middle of the conflict, the Neutral Nation collapsed by 1650. By 1653, only a few Neutral villages remained in the area - their inhabitants ultimately joined other nations.
- Following the Beaver Wars, members of the Haudenosaunee moved into the area with Seneca settlements appearing throughout the land. Communities were established along important trade routes, including Ganatsekwyagon on the River Rouge and Teiaiagon on the Humber. The important Seneca settlement of Tinawatawa was established in Flamborough (likely near Westover) to control the important portage route between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron.

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- In 1649, thousands of Wendat refugees and a few Jesuit missionaries took refuge during the winter on the island during the conflict. The Jesuits called the island St. Joseph Island. With insufficient food, many of the First Nations people starved during the winter.
 - The Jesuits and most of the Wendat refugees left the island and travelled to Quebec in the summer of 1650. The remaining Wendat along with the surviving remnants of the Khionontateronon, an Iroquoian group living at the base of the Niagara Escarpment near present-day Collingwood, left the island in 1651.
 - The Khionontateronon had suffered serious losses in Haudenosaunee raids in late 1649 and 1650. Their descendants eventually settled in the Detroit-Windsor area. Some were later forcibly resettled by U.S. authorities in Oklahoma.

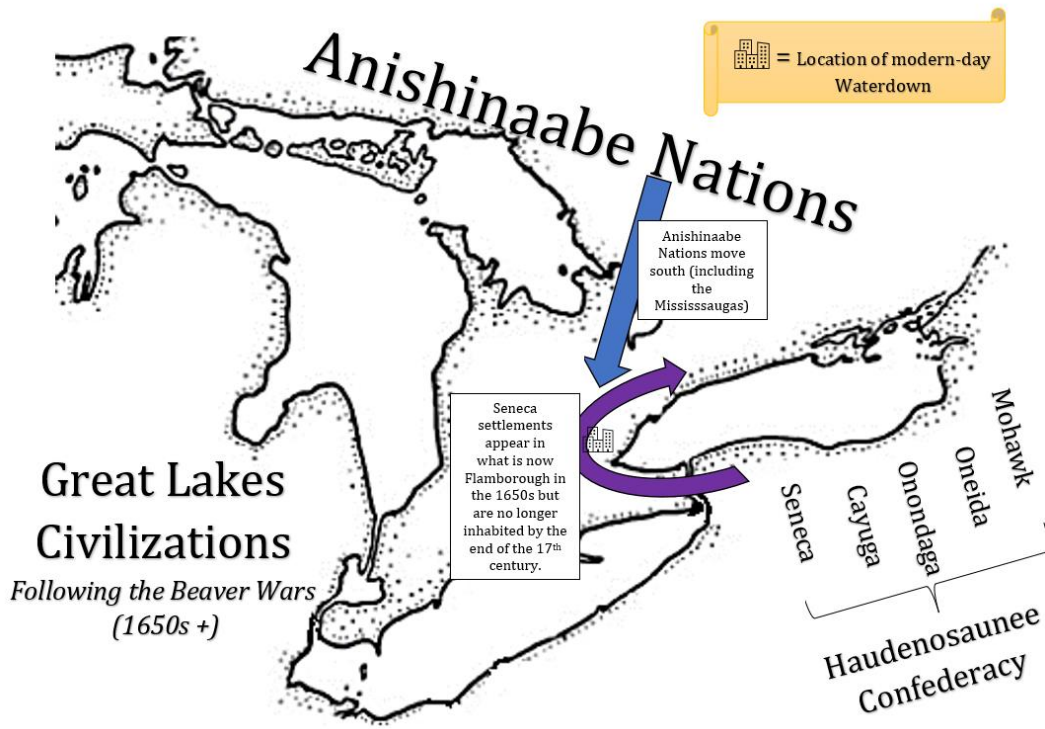
- Conflict continued into the region between the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, Nipissing, Algonquin, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and Ojibwa Nations.
- Kahkewāquonāby (aka Peter Jones, the first elected chief of the Mississaugas of the Credit Nation), who was born at Burlington Heights, wrote that this period was “the greatest and most bloody war that [the Ojibwa Nation] ever waged.”

- Peace was established between the Haudenosaunee and Anishinaabe Peoples with the exchange of the **Dish With One Spoon Wampum** in the late 17th century. The essential teaching offered by the wampum highlights that the various nations would share the bounty of the land (the dish) together (using a single spoon).¹



Professor Rick Hill of the Tuscarora Nation displays the Dish With One Spoon Wampum at the unveiling of The Queen's Bench, Memorial Park, Waterdown, September 9th, 2015.

- Following the peace established through the **Dish With One Spoon Wampum**, Anishinaabe moved into the area. One of these nations is known today as the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation.



¹ To fully understand the meaning of this Treaty, elders and knowledge keepers must be consulted.