

## Lesson 3.1

### UNDERSTANDING POINTS OF VIEW

**Objective:** Students will investigate several documents and examine the different points of view of the authors.

**Materials:**

- **Sheet 3.1:** Understanding Points of View Student Worksheet
- **Doc 3.1A:** Loron Sagouarrab's Explanation of Casco Bay Treaty
- **Doc 3.1B:** 1755 Proclamation
- **Doc 3.1C(a), (b) or (c):** The Submission and Agreement of the Delegates of the Eastern Indians, (choose 3.1C(a), (b), or (c) based on reading level)
- **Doc 3.1D(a) or (b):** The Conference with the Eastern Indians, excerpt
- Selected sections of the textbook, or any other documents you choose

**Timing:** Two class periods

**Background Reading:** Chapter Three

**\*Note:** This is a good activity to use to introduce these documents to students. You can then follow it up with the other lessons in this unit, using some of the same documents.

**Procedure:**

1. Discuss with students how different documents may exhibit different points of view. We all have our own point of view that is based on our beliefs, personal history, and desires. History is always told or written from a certain point of view, which often means one needs to examine multiple sources in order to get a more complete understanding. Whenever you read history, in primary or secondary sources, it's important to read various accounts in order to get closer to the truth.

2. Put a short excerpt from one of the above documents on the overhead. (Suggestions: the 1755 Proclamation uses a great deal of inflammatory language, and clearly represents an English perspective. The introduction to the Submission and Agreement of the Delegates of the Eastern Indians (the 1726 treaty) is a bit more wordy, but the point of view is clearly articulated as well.) Read it for understanding first. Then, read a second time to understand its perspective. Ask questions like the following to help students distinguish different points of view:

- What statements seem like fact? What seem like opinion?
- Are there any extra-strong words used to describe other people or events? What are they?
- Whose point of view is the document written from?
- Does the document make any false or hasty assumptions about others?
- What information or points of view seem to be left out?
- Could the document be rewritten to reflect another point of view? How?

3. Have students pair up. Give each pair a copy of one of the above documents. With their partner, students should read their document and fill out the Understanding Points of View worksheets. If they have time, allow them to go through several different documents, filling out a worksheet for each one.

4. After students are finished, discuss their findings with the class.

5. Discuss: If a document presents a perspective that represents a small part of the overall population, can it be used as historical evidence? How might historians use it?

Evaluation: Grade students' worksheets based on accuracy and thoughtfulness.

Follow up activities:

- Have students hunt for documents that advertise a specific perspective outside the classroom. Have them bring it in and present it to the class.

### **Alignment with Learning Results:**

Grade Level: **9<sup>th</sup>-dipl.**

Content Area: Social Studies: **APPLICATIONS**

Standard: **Researching and Developing Positions on Current Social Studies Issues**

Students research, develop, present, and defend positions on current social studies issues by developing and modifying research questions, and locating, selecting, evaluating, and synthesizing information from multiple and varied sources.

Descriptor **A1c**: Make judgments about conflicting findings from different sources, incorporating those from sources that are valid and refuting others.

Grade Level: **6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>**

Content Area: Social Studies: **HISTORY**

Standard: **Historical Knowledge, Concepts, Themes, and Patterns**

Students understand major eras, majoring enduring themes, and historic influences in the history of Maine, the United States, and various regions of the world.

Descriptor **E1d**: Analyze interpretations of historical events that are based on different perspectives and evidence.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**UNDERSTANDING POINTS OF VIEW**  
**Student worksheet**

1. Title of Document: \_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the document about? Summarize it briefly. \_\_\_\_\_

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3. What point of view does it represent? Who is speaking? \_\_\_\_\_

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4. List the factual statements made in the document. \_\_\_\_\_

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5. List the statements of opinion made in the document. \_\_\_\_\_

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6. Are there any strong or inflammatory words used in the document? List them below.

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7. Does the document make any false assumptions about others? List them below.

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**INDIAN EXPLANATION OF THE TREATY OF CASCO BAY [EXCERPT]**  
Treaty of Peace concluded at Caskebay between the Indians of the Village of  
Panaouamsqué and the English, the 4th August, 1727.

I, Panaouamskeyen<sup>1</sup>, do inform ye--Ye who are scattered all over the earth take notice--of what has passed between me and the English in negotiating the peace that I have just concluded with them. It is from the bottom of my heart that I inform you; and, as a proof that I tell you nothing but the truth, I wish to speak to you in my own tongue.

My reason for informing you, myself, is the diversity and contrariety of the interpretations I receive of the English writing in which the articles of Peace are drawn up. . . . These writings appear to contain things that are not. . . .

We were two that went to Boston; I, Laurence Sagouarrab, and John Ehennekouit. . .

He began by asking me, what brought me hither? I did not give him for answer--I am come to ask your pardon; nor, I come to acknowledge you as my conqueror; nor, I come to make my submission to you; nor, I come to receive your commands. All the answer I made was, that I was come on his invitation to me to hear the propositions for a settlement that he wished to submit to me.

Wherefore do we kill one another? he again asked me. 'Tis true that, in reply, I said to him--You are right. But I did not say to him, I acknowledge myself the cause of it, nor I condemn myself for having made war on him.

He next said to me, Propose what must be done to make us friends. 'Tis true that thereupon I answered him--It is rather for you to do that. And my reason for giving him that answer is, that having himself spoken to me of an arrangement, I did not doubt but he would make me some advantageous proposals. But I did not tell him that I would submit in every respect to his orders.

Thereupon, he said to me--Let us observe the treaties concluded by our Fathers, and renew the ancient friendship which existed between us. I made him no answer thereunto; much less, I repeat, did I, become his subject, or give him my land, or acknowledge his King as my King. This I never did, and he never proposed it to me. I say, he never said to me--Give thyself and thy land to me, nor acknowledge my King for thy King, as thy ancestors formerly did.

He again said to me--But do you not recognize the King of England as King over all his states? To which I answered--Yes, I recognize him King of all his lands; but, I rejoined, do not hence infer that I acknowledge thy King as my King, and King of my lands. Here lies my distinction--my Indian distinction. God hath willed that I have no King, and that I be master of my lands in common.

He against asked me--Do you not admit that I am at least master of the lands I have purchased? I answered him thereupon, that I admit nothing, and that I knew not what he had reference to.

He again said to me--If, hereafter, any one desire to disturb the negotiation of the peace we are at present engaged about, we will join together to arrest him. I again consented to that. But I did not say to him, and do not understand that he said to me, that

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<sup>1</sup>Panaouamskeyen: villagers of Panaouamsque

we should go in company to attack such person. . . . I said to him only, and I understand him to say to me, that if any one wished to disturb our negotiation of Peace, we would both endeavor to pacify him by fair words, and to that end would direct all our efforts.

He again said to me--In order that the peace we would negotiate be permanent, should any private quarrel arise hereafter between Indians and Englishmen, they must not take justice into their own hands, nor do any thing, the one to the other. It shall be the business of us Chiefs to decide. I again agreed with him on that article, but I did not understand that he alone should be judge. I understood only that he should judge his people, and that I would judge mine. . . .

These are the principal matters that I wished to communicate to you who are spread all over the earth. What I tell you now is the truth. If, then, any one should produce any writing that makes me speak otherwise, pay no attention to it, for I know not what I am made to say in another language, but I know well what I say in my own. And in testimony that I say things as they are, I have signed the present Minute which I wish to be authentic and to remain for ever.

From *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of New York*, by John Romeyn Brodhead, edited by E.B. O'Callaghan. Vol. IX. Albany: Weed, Parsons, and Company. ©1855. p. 966-967.



By His HONOUR

**S P E N C E R P H I P S**, Esq;

Lieutenant-Governour and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New-England*.

**A P R O C L A M A T I O N.**

**W**HEREAS the Tribe of *Penobscot* Indians have repeatedly in a perfidious Manner acted contrary to their solemn Submission unto His Majesty long since made and frequently renewed ;

**I** have therefore, at the Desire of the house of Representatives, with the Advice of His Majesty's Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation, and to declare the *Penobscot* Tribe of Indians to be Enemies, Rebels and Traitors to His Majesty King *GEORGE* the Second : And I do hereby require His Majesty's Subjects of this Province to embrace all Opportunities of pursuing, captivating, killing and destroying all and every of the aforesaid Indians.

**AND WHEREAS** the General Court of this Province have voted that a Bounty or Encouragement be granted and allowed to be paid out of the Publick Treasury, to the marching Forces that shall have been employed for the Defence of the *Eastern* and *Western* Frontiers, from the *First* to the *Twenty-fifth* of this Instant *November* ;

**I** have thought fit to publish the same ; and I do hereby promise, That there shall be paid out of the Province-Treasury to all and any of the said Forces, over and above their Bounty upon Enlistment, their Wages and Subsistence, the Premiums or Bounty following, viz.

For every Male *Penobscot* Indian above the Age of Twelve Years, that shall be taken within the Time aforesaid and brought to *Boston*, *Fifty Pounds*.

For every Scalp of a Male *Penobscot* Indian above the Age aforesaid, brought in as Evidence of their being killed as aforesaid, *Forty Pounds*.

For every Female *Penobscot* Indian taken and brought in as aforesaid, and for every Male Indian Prisoner under the Age of Twelve Years, taken and brought in as aforesaid, *Twenty-five Pounds*.

For every Scalp of such Female Indian or Male Indian under the Age of Twelve Years, that shall be killed and brought in as Evidence of their being killed as aforesaid, *Twenty Pounds*.

Given at the Council-Chamber in *Boston*, this Third Day of *November* 1755, and in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *GEORGE* the Second, by the Grace of GOD of *Great-Britain, France and Ireland*, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.

By His Honour's Command,  
**J. Willard**, Secr.

**S. Phips.**

**G O D** Save the **K I N G.**

*B O S T O N*: Printed by *Jobu Draper*, Printer to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governour and Council. 1755.

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**The SUBMISSION and AGREEMENT of the Delegates of the *Eastern Indians*.**

[Treaty signed at Casco Bay, 1726]

Whereas the several Tribes of the Eastern Indians Viz. The Penobscot, Norridgewock, St. Johns, Cape Sables, and other Tribes Inhabiting within His Majesties Territories of *New England* and *Nova Scotia*, who have been engaged in the present War, from whom we, Saguaarum alias Loron, Arexis, Francois Xavier, & Meganumbee, are Delegated and fully Impowered to enter into Articles of Pacification with His Majesties Governments of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, *New-Hampshire* and *Nova Scotia*, have contrary to the several Treaties they have Solemnly entred into with the said Governments, made an Open Rupture, and have continued some Years in Acts of Hostility against the Subjects of His Majesty King GEORGE within the said Governments.

They being now sensible of the Miseries and Troubles they have involved themselves in, and being desirous to be restored to His Majesties Grace and Favour, and to Live in Peace with all His Majesties Subjects of the said Three Governments, and the Province of *New York* and Colonies of *Connecticut* and *Rhode Island* and that all former Acts of Injury be forgotten, have Concluded to make, and we do by these Presents in the Name and Behalf of the said Tribes, make Our Submission unto His most Excellent Majesty GEORGE by the Grace of GOD of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, KING Defender of the Faith, &c. in as Full and Ample Manner, as any of our Predecessors have heretofore done.

And we do hereby promise and engage with the Honourable WILLIAM DUMMER Esq; as he is Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief of His Majesties Province of the *Massachusetts Bay* and with the Governours or Commanders in Chief of the said Province for the Time being, *That is to say*.

We the said Delegates for and in behalf of the several Tribes abovesaid, Do Promise and Engage, that at all times for Ever, from and after the Date of these Presents, We and They will Cease and Forbear all Acts of Hostility, Injuries and Discords towards all the Subjects of the Crown of *Great Britain*, and not offer the least Hurt, Violence or Molestation to them or any of them in their Persons or Estates, But will hence forward hold and maintain a firm and constant Amity and Friendship with all the English, and will never confederate or combine with any other Nation to their Prejudice.

That all the Captives taken in this present War, shall at or before, the Time of the further Ratification of this Treaty be restored without any Ransom or Payment to be made by them or any of them.

That His Majesty's Subjects the English shall and may peaceably and quietly enter upon, improve and for ever enjoy all and singular their Rights of Land and former Settlements, Properties and Possessions within the Eastern parts of the said Province of the *Massachusetts Bay*, together with all Islands, Isletts, Shoars, Beaches and Fishery within the same, without any Molestation or Claims by us or any other Indians, and be in no ways Molested, Interrupted or Disturbed therein. Saving unto the *Penobscot*, *Norridgewock*, and other Tribes within His Majesties Province aforesaid, and their Natural Decendants respectively, all their Lands, Liberties and Properties not by them

conveyed or Sold to or Possessed by any of the English subjects as aforesaid, as also the Privilege of Fishing, Hunting, and Fowling as formerly.

That all Trade and Commerce which hereafter may be Allowed betwixt the English and Indians, shall be under such Management and Regulation as the Government of the *Massachusetts* Province shall Direct.

If any Controversie or Difference at any time hereafter happen to arise between any of the English and Indians for any real or supposed Wrong or Injury done on either side, no Private Revenge shall be taken for the same but proper Application shall be made to His Majesties Government upon the place for Remedy or Redress thereof in a due course of Justice.

We Submitting Our selves to be Ruled and Governed by His Majesty's Laws, and desiring to have the Benefit of the same.

We also the said Delegates, in Behalf of the Tribes of Indians, inhabiting within the French Territories, who have Assisted us in this War, for whom we are fully Impowered to Act in this present Treaty, DO hereby Promise and Engage, that they and every of them shall henceforth Cease and Forbear all Acts of Hostility, Force, and Violence towards all and every the Subjects of His Majesty the King of Great Britain.

We do further in Behalf of the Tribe of the *Penobscot* Indians, promise and engage, that if any of the other Tribes intended to be Included in this Treaty, shall notwithstanding refuse to Confirm and Ratify this present Treaty entered into on their Behalf and continue or Renew Acts of Hostility against the English, in such case the said *Penobscot* Tribe shall join their Young Men with the English in reducing them to Reason.

In the next place we the aforesaid Delegates Do promise and engage with the Honourable JOHN WENTWORTH Esq; as He is Lieut. Governour and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Province of *New Hampshire*, and with the Governours and Commander in Chief of the said Province for the time being, that we and the Tribes we are deputed from will henceforth cease and forbear all Acts of Hostility, Injuries & Discords towards all the Subjects of His Majesty King GEORGE within said Province. And we do understand and take it that the said Government of *New Hampshire* is also included and comprehended in all and every the Articles foregoing excepting that respecting the regulating the Trade with us.

And further we the aforesaid Delegates do Promise and Engage with the Honourable LAWRENCE ARMSTRONG Esq; Lieutenant Governour and Commanader in Chief of His Majesty's Province of *Nova Scotia* or *L'Acadie* to live in peace with His Majesty's Good Subjects and their Dependants in that Government according to the Articles agreed on with Major PAUL MASCARENE commissioned for that purpose, and further to be Ratified as mentioned in the said Articles.

That this present Treaty shall be Accepted Ratified and Confirmed in a Publick and Solemn manner by the Chiefs of the several Eastern Tribes of Indians included therein at *Falmouth* in *Casco Bay* some time in the Month of *May* next. *In Testimony* whereof we have Signed these Presents, and Affixed Our Seals. Dated at the Council Chamber in *Boston* in *New England*, this Fifteenth Day of December, Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-five, Annoque Regni Regis GEORGIJ, Magnae Britanniae, &c. Duodecimo.

Signed



*Sauguaarum*  
alias *Loron* [L.S.]

Signed



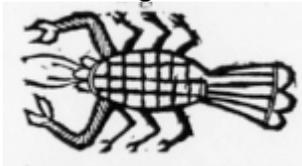
*Arexus*  
[L.S.]

Signed



*Francois*  
**alias** *Xavier* [L.S.]

Signed



*Maganumbee*  
[L.S.]

Done in the presence of the Great and General Court of Assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay aforesaid, being first Read distinctly, and Interpreted by Capt. *John Gyles*, Capt. *Samuel Jordan*, and Capt. *Joseph Bane*, Sworn Interpreters.

Attest J. WILLARD, Secr.

From *The Collections of the Maine Historical Society*, Series 1, Vol. III. Portland: Maine Historical Society. ©1853. p. 416-420.

**The SUBMISSION and AGREEMENT of the Delegates of the *Eastern Indians*.**

[Treaty signed at Casco Bay, 1726]

Abridged

[INTRODUCTION]

Whereas the several Tribes of the Eastern Indians Viz. The Penobscot, Norridgewock, St. Johns, Cape Sables, and other Tribes Inhabiting within His Majesties Territories of *New England* and *Nova Scotia*, who have been engaged in the present War, from whom we, Saguaarum alias Loron, Arexis, Francois Xavier, & Meganumbee, are Delegated and fully Impowered to enter into Articles of Pacification with His Majesties Governments of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, *New-Hampshire* and *Nova Scotia*, have contrary to the several Treaties they have Solemnly entered into with the said Governments, made an Open Rupture, and have continued some Years in Acts of Hostility against the Subjects of His Majesty King GEORGE within the said Governments.

They being now sensible of the Miseries and Troubles they have involved themselves in, and being desirous to be restored to His Majesties Grace and Favour, and to Live in Peace with all His Majesties Subjects of the said Three Governments, and the Province of *New York* and Colonies of *Connecticut* and *Rhode Island* and that all former Acts of Injury be forgotten, have Concluded to make, and we do by these Presents in the Name and Behalf of the said Tribes, make Our Submission unto His most Excellent Majesty GEORGE by the Grace of GOD of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, KING Defender of the Faith, &c. in as Full and Ample Manner, as any of our Predecessors have heretofore done.

And we do hereby promise and engage with the Honourable WILLIAM DUMMER Esq; as he is Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief of His Majesties Province of the *Massachusetts Bay* and with the Governours or Commanders in Chief of the said Province for the Time being, *That is to say*.

[TERMS OF THE TREATY]

1. We the said Delegates for and in behalf of the several Tribes abovesaid, Do Promise and Engage, that at all times for Ever, from and after the Date of these Presents, We and They will Cease and Forbear all Acts of Hostility, Injuries and Discords towards all the Subjects of the Crown of *Great Britain*, and not offer the least Hurt, Violence or Molestation to them or any of them in their Persons or Estates, But will hence forward hold and maintain a firm and constant Amity and Friendship with all the English, and will never confederate or combine with any other Nation to their Prejudice.

2. That all the Captives taken in this present War, shall at or before, the Time of the further Ratification of this Treaty be restored without any Ransom or Payment to be made by them or any of them.

3. That His Majesty's Subjects the English shall and may peaceably and quietly enter upon, improve and for ever enjoy all and singular their Rights of Land and former Settlements, Properties and Possessions within the Eastern parts of the said Province of the *Massachusetts Bay*, together with all Islands, Islets, Shoars, Beaches and Fishery within the same, without any Molestation or Claims by us or any other Indians, and be in no ways Molested, Interrupted or Disturbed therein. Saving unto the *Penobscot*, *Norridgewock*, and other Tribes within His Majesties Province aforesaid, and their Natural Decendants respectively, all their Lands, Liberties and Properties not by them conveyed or Sold to or Possessed by any of the English subjects as aforesaid, as also the Privilege of Fishing, Hunting, and Fowling as formerly.

4. That all Trade and Commerce which hereafter may be Allowed betwixt the English and Indians, shall be under such Management and Regulation as the Government of the *Massachusetts* Province shall Direct.

5. If any Controversie or Difference at any time hereafter happen to arise between any of the English and Indians for any real or supposed Wrong or Injury done on either side, no Private Revenge shall be taken for the same but proper Application shall be made to His Majesties Government upon the place for Remedy or Redress thereof in a due course of Justice.

6. We Submitting Our selves to be Ruled and Governed by His Majesty's Laws, and desiring to have the Benefit of the same.

7. We also the said Delegates, in Behalf of the Tribes of Indians, inhabiting within the French Territories, who have Assisted us in this War, for whom we are fully Impowered to Act in this present Treaty, DO hereby Promise and Engage, that they and every of them shall henceforth Cease and Forbear all Acts of Hostility, Force, and Violence towards all and every the Subjects of His Majesty the King of Great Britain.

8. We do further in Behalf of the Tribe of the *Penobscot* Indians, promise and engage, that if any of the other Tribes intended to be Included in this Treaty, shall notwithstanding refuse to Confirm and Ratify this present Treaty entered into on their Behalf and continue or Renew Acts of Hostility against the English, in such case the said *Penobscot* Tribe shall join their Young Men with the English in reducing them to Reason.

From *The Collections of the Maine Historical Society*, Series 1, Vol. III. Portland: Maine Historical Society. ©1853. p. 416-420.

**The SUBMISSION and AGREEMENT of the Delegates of the *Eastern Indians*.**

[Treaty signed at Casco Bay, 1726]

Text modified for easier reading

[INTRODUCTION]

The several Indian tribes living in New England and Nova Scotia (including the Penobscot, Norridgewock, St. Johns, Cape Sables, and others) have openly broken the treaties they have made with Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, and Nova Scotia, and have continued to perform hostile acts against the subjects of His Majesty King George for many years.

Now, aware of the misery and trouble they have caused, they wish to regain the favor of King George, and to live in peace with his subjects. Hoping that all previous hostilities will be forgotten, we, the representatives of these Eastern Indian tribes, make our submission to the king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

[TERMS OF THE TREATY]

1. We promise that all the abovementioned tribes will cease all hostile acts toward the king's subjects forever. We will not hurt nor disturb them or their property. We will be friends and allies with all the English and will never conspire against them with any other nation.

2. That we will release all captives from this war without collecting ransom.

3. That the English may return peacefully to their settlements and reclaim their possessions in Eastern Massachusetts [Maine], including all islands, shores, beaches, and fisheries, without being bothered or disturbed by any Indians. All lands and property that have not been sold or possessed by the English will revert to the aforementioned Indian tribes and their descendants, including the privilege of fishing, hunting, and fowling on those lands.

4. That the Province of Massachusetts Bay will manage and regulate all trade between the English and the Indians.

5. If any disputes should arise between the English and Indians for any reason, it will be settled by his majesty's government in a due course of justice. No private revenge will be taken.

6. We will submit to the king's rule and his laws, and wish to benefit from them ourselves.

7. We also promise that the Indians living in the French territories, whom we also represent in this treaty, will cease all hostile acts toward the English.

8. Furthermore, we, the Penobscot Indian tribe, promise to join the English in reducing to reason any tribe included in this treaty who refuses to ratify it or who renews hostilities against the English.

**THE CONFERENCE**  
**WITH THE EASTERN INDIANS, AT THE RATIFICATION OF THE PEACE, HELD AT**  
**FALMOUTH IN CASCO-BAY, IN JULY AND AUGUST, 1726**  
(Excerpt)

Falmouth, In Casco-Bay, July 16, 1726

His Honour WILLIAM DUMMER Esq; Lieut. Governour and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New-England*, with a Quorum of His Majesty's Council of said Province, Arrived here this Day, A Number of the Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, and others, attending the Lieut. Governour, to receive the Ratification of the late Treaty of Peace from the *Eastern Indians*.

Lieutenant Governor William Dummer: I Am very glad to see you here, You are all Welcome to Casco.

Indians: We come to wait on the Governour to know when it will be his Pleasure that we should see him again, in order for the Treaty. The Business requires haste, and the Governour has been here a long time waiting; we want to have the Business over, that so we might get home again: All the Indians that are expected at the Ratification are now Arrived.

Lt. Gov.: We will be ready at Three a Clock for the Treaty, in case you are ready, and it will suit you. . . .

Indians: It is the desire of our Ancient Men that the Governor would give Orders that all the Vessels in the Harbor, and Taverns on the Shore, may be restrained from Selling our Young Men any Strong Liquor, which may prevent Mischief.

Lt. Gov.: We approve very much of that, and shall give Orders accordingly. . . . How many Indians are there in the whole.

Indians: About Forty.

Lt. Gov.: You shall be supplied with Provisions needful for you.

[That afternoon]

Lt. Gov.: Interpreters, you are now to Acquaint the Indians, that you have been Sworn well and truly and faithfully to Interpret in the Negotiation now depending. . . . We are ready to Ratify the Articles of the Treaty on Our Part, and we suppose you are also ready to Ratify the same on your Part, and that's what we have to say now.

Loron. Speaker.: The Lt. Governor has mentioned the same thing that we are come for, The Treaty we had the last Winter so far as it was then finished, There are none but the Penobscot Tribe here at present, Others that we expected are not here at this Place. . . . We sent Messengers to the other Tribes, and acquainted them of the time the Governor Appointed to meet, but being so soon, they are not yet come; we sent to the Canada Tribes to come over to the Treaty . . . but they have not come; they have sent a Letter, and two Wampum Belts, one to the Governor, and one to the Penobscot Tribe.

Lt. Gov.: Who do you mean by the Canada Indians.

Loron: We mean the Norridgewocks, St. Francis, and Wawenock Indians. . . . As to the first Motions of Peace when we heard of it from the Governour we were very glad of it, and were ready to join in the Peace, and made Proposals in order to effect it, and particularly about the Lands, and the English quitting the two Houses, viz. Richmond and St. George's, . . . not that the Houses should be removed at a great distance, but that the House at St. George's should be removed to Pemaquid, and that at Richmond to Arrowsick, for the Trading-Houses; . . . it was further mentioned in the Treaty, that if any of the Tribes should rise or break up what was therein Agreed on, or lift up the Hatchet, we shall all join in Suppressing them, and so we now agree. We have nothing further to offer now.

Lt. Gov.: To Morrow is the Lord's Day, upon which we do no Business. On Monday we will give you an Answer to what you have said; and we will Order the same Signal when we are ready as we did to Day.

*Monday August, 1st. 1726.*  
Present as Before.

Lt. Gov.: What we have now to say is in Writing, I will give it the Secretary, who will read it to you, and you may have time to consider and give your Answer to it.

GENTLEMEN,

Before we proceed it is necessary that you give us a true and full Account why the Norridgewock Indians are not here. . . . As to the Two Houses you except against, you may Remember you were told at Boston, that King GEORGE had a Right to build Houses where he pleased within his Dominions, and we have not built any Houses on Lands in the Eastern Parts but what we have Purchased, and are ready to prove the Title, and that the Houses mentioned were not kept for Offence after the Ratification, but as they were most Conveniently Scituated . . . for Supplying the Indians, which we then concluded you had rested satisfied with . . . This is all we have to say to you at Present, if you desire it, it shall all be repeated to you over again.

Indians: We desire time to consider of what has been said, and we will make an Answer.

*Tuesday, August, 2d. 1726.*

Present as before.

Lt. Gov.: I Am ready to hear what you have to say.

Loron: We will now give our Answer to what was said Yesterday. And first give the Reason why the Norridgewock Tribe is not here, we shall be very Plain, and tell the Truth and nothing but the Truth why they are not here. . . . We sent a Messenger over to the Norridgewocks, St. Francis, and Wonenocks, for them to come over here to the Treaty, to hear what was said, . . . and the . . . Norridgewock Indians told the Penobscots, to go on, and what ever they did was all one as if they were Present . . . .

Now we proceed to make Answer to the Second Part of Yesterdays Discourse. Every thing of the Treaty is very plain to us, and there is nothing in the way excepting the Two Houses; in case they could be removed a little further in, as we mentioned Yesterday. The Governour was mentioning that he would Settle no Lands, but what good Rights & Titles might be set forth to; . . . we have a Number of Young People growing up who never were Acquainted of the Lands being Sold, The Government is a Great and Rich Government, and if the Lands were Sold, they were Sold for a small matter, and Cost but little, and it would be but a small matter for the Government to make Allowance for them, and give them up.

Lt. Gov.: What do you mean by making Allowance for the Lands.

Loron: We desire that no Houses or Settlement may be made to the Eastward of Pemaquid, or above Arrowsick, As for the Penobscot Tribe in particular, we don't know that ever they Sold any Lands, That's all we have to say.

*Wednesday, August 3d, 1726.*

Present as Before.

Lt. Gov.: We have Considered your Motion, That we would remove those two Houses on Kennebeck and St. George's Rivers a little further in, to which we Answer, That those Houses are on Lands Purchased by His Majesty's Subjects, which we are ready . . . to make evident to you . . . by producing fair Deeds under the Hands of the Sachems of those Countrys for the same. . . .

And now as you have assured us, that you very well know all the Articles of the Peace which was made at Boston, and that you are ready to come hither to Ratify them, so we are also ready to receive the said Ratification, and now expect that it shall be done accordingly. We have no more to say. . . .

[That afternoon]

Loron: We have been tho'tful of, and Consulted what was said to Day and now will give Answer to it. . . . We insist upon the removal of those two Houses which was mentioned last Winter, we again make mention of them now, and if they were removed there would be no difficulty among the Tribes. We can't find any Record in our Memory, nor in the Memory of Our Grand-Fathers that the Penobscot Tribe have sold any Land, As to the

Deeds mentioned last Winter, made by Medoccewanda and Sheepscot John they were not Penobscot Indians. . . . If we could find in reality that the Lands were Purchased of the right Owners, we should not have insisted upon it, nor have opened our Mouths, we would not pretend to tell a Lye about it, for we know that God will be angry with the Man that tells a Lye. . . .

Lt. Gov.: The Committee for Claims are here, ready in the Presence of all the Governments here Assembled to set forth the Titles of the English to the Lands in the Eastern Parts of this Government.

Then the Committee made a Beginning to show the Deeds of the Sagamores to the Lands about St. George's River, and after some time spent therein, the Indians desired to refer the further Proceedings of that matter to some other time, when they would take an Opportunity to consider it.

*Thursday, August 4th, 1726.*  
Present as Before.

Lt. Gov.: You have been with the Committee this Morning, and I trust they have given you Satisfaction concerning the Lands in Dispute, and may be assured that you shall always have equal Justice with His Majesty's English Subjects in all Points, when ever any Difficulty shall arise concerning the Property of Lands or any other Matters. . . .

Loron: We have been tho'tful of what has been said to us this Morning respecting the Lands; . . . now we think we shall go beyond and further than ordinary to effect a good Understanding, As to the House at St. Georges, which lies at our Door as it were, we submit that it shall be a Truck-House, and that no other Houses be built there or thereabouts. . . . We are in hopes, Brothers, that what we have offered is to your Acceptance, This is all we have to say now.

Lt. Gov.: I shall then put you in mind of what I told you just now respecting the Settling the Lands at St. George's River, and that is, that you shall have equal Justice in all Point with the Subject of His Majesty King GEORGE; . . . we don't expect a Peace to last on any other footing than that of Justice.

Indians: We are very well pleased with what is said.

Lt. Gov.: . . . We hope this will be a better and more lasting Peace, than ever was made yet, and that it will last to the End of the World.

Indians: We hope it will and rejoice at it.

[The Articles of the Treaty were then read to the Indians, and both sides ratified them.]

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**THE CONFERENCE**  
WITH THE EASTERN INDIANS, AT THE RATIFICATION OF THE PEACE, HELD AT  
FALMOUTH IN CASCO-BAY, IN JULY AND AUGUST, 1726  
(Modified version for easier reading)

Falmouth, In Casco-Bay, July 16, 1726

Lieutenant Governor William Dummer, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, arrived at Casco Bay accompanied by members of His Majesty's Council of Massachusetts, as well as by members of the House of Representatives and others.

Lt. Gov. William Dummer: I am glad to see you here. Welcome to Casco.

Indians: We would like to know when we should see the governor again, in order to discuss the treaty. We should like to conclude the business quickly. The governor has been waiting a long time, and we also would like to get home again. All the Indians that we expect to be here have now arrived.

Lt. Gov.: We will be ready at three o'clock, if it suits you.

Indians: Our Elders would like the governor to prohibit the ships in the harbor and the taverns onshore from selling any strong liquor to our young men, in order to prevent any mischief.

Lt. Gov.: We approve of that, and will give orders accordingly. How many Indians are there, all told?

Indians: About forty.

Lt. Gov.: We will supply you with provisions.

[That afternoon]

Lt. Gov.: Interpreters, please tell the Indians that you have sworn to interpret our negotiations truly and faithfully. . . . We are ready to ratify the articles of the treaty, and we suppose you are also ready.

Loron, Speaker: The Lt. Governor has mentioned ratifying the treaty, which we made a draft of last winter. Only the Penobscot Tribe is here now. The others we expected are not here. We sent messengers to the other tribes, and told them when we were to meet you, but because it was so soon, they are not yet here. We asked the Canada Tribes to come, but they have not. They have sent a letter, and two wampum belts, one for the governor, and one for the Penobscot Tribe.

Lt. Gov.: Who do you mean by the Canada Indians?

Loron: We mean the Norridgewocks, St. Francis, and Wawenock Indians. . . . When we heard of the first motions of peace, we were very glad, and were ready to make peace. We made proposals in order to bring it about, particularly about the lands, and the English leaving the two houses at Richmond and St. George's. We would like the house at St. George's to be moved to Pemaquid, and the one at Richmond to Arrowsick. It was also mentioned in the treaty that if any of the tribes should break the treaty or lift up the hatchet, we would all join in suppressing them, and to this we now agree.

Lt. Gov.: Tomorrow is Sunday and we will do no business. On Monday, we will answer what you have said.

*Monday, August 1, 1726.*  
The same parties present as before.

Lt. Gov.: We have written down what we have to say. I will give it to the secretary, who will read it to you. You may have time to consider it and then give your answer.

Gentlemen,

Before we proceed, we need to know why the Norridgewock Indians are not here. As far as the two houses you take exception to, you may remember that you were told in Boston that King George has a right to build houses wherever he pleases within his lands. We have only built houses on lands we have purchased, and we can prove the title of those lands. Those houses are not kept there for offensive purposes, but because they are in the best location for supplying the Indians.

That is all we have to say. If you like, we shall repeat it for you.

Indians: We would like time to consider what you have said, and then we will answer.

*Tuesday, August 2nd, 1726.*  
The same parties present as before.

Lt. Gov.: I am ready to hear what you have to say.

Loron: We will give our answer to what was said yesterday. First, we will tell you why the Norridgewock Tribe is not here. We shall be very plain, and tell the truth and nothing but the truth. We sent a messenger to the Norridgewocks, St. Francis, and Wawenocks to invite them to this meeting. The Norridgewock Indians told the Penobscots to go to the meeting and to act as representatives for the Norridgewock Tribe.

Now we will address the second part of our discussion yesterday. Everything in the treaty is very clear, there is nothing in the way except for the two houses. We would like them to be moved further in, as we said yesterday. The governor mentioned he would only settle lands he had the titles to . . . We have many young people who were never told of lands being sold. The government is large and rich. If the lands were sold, they

were sold cheaply and they cost little. It would be a small matter for the government to make allowance for them and give them up.

Lt. Gov.: What do you mean by making allowance for the lands?

Loron: We do not want any houses or settlements to be built east of Pemaquid or above Arrowsick. We don't know that the Penobscot Tribe ever sold any lands. That's all we have to say.

*Wednesday, August 3rd, 1726.*

Present as before.

Lt. Gov.: We have considered your request for us to move those two houses on Kennebeck and St. George's Rivers a little further in. Those houses are on land fairly purchased by the king's subjects, which we can prove to you. We can show you the legal deeds, signed by the sakoms of those areas.

You have told us that you understand all the terms of the peace treaty agreed to in Boston, and that you are ready to ratify them. We are also ready to receive your ratification. We have no more to say.

[That afternoon]

Loron: We have consulted with each other and considered what you spoke of this morning, and now we will answer it. We insist that you remove those two houses that we spoke of last winter. We mention them again now. If they were removed, there would be no difficulty among the Tribes. We can't find any record in our memory, nor in the memory of our grandfathers, of the Penobscot Tribe selling any land. Medoccewanda and Sheepscoot John, who made the deeds you mentioned last winter, were not Penobscot Indians. We would not insist on this, nor would we have opened our mouths, if we could find evidence that the lands were purchased from the right owners. We would not lie about it, because we know that God will be angry with the man who tells a lie.

Lt. Gov.: The Committee for Claims are here, ready to show us all the English titles to the lands in the Eastern parts of this government.

Then the Committee began to show the deeds to the lands surrounding St. George's River. After some time, the Indians asked to continue the proceedings another time, so they could consider the evidence.

*Thursday, August 4th, 1726.*

Present as before.

Lt. Gov.: You have been with the Committee this morning, and I trust they have satisfied you concerning the land in dispute. You may be assured that you will always have equal justice with the English, whenever any difficulty concerning property or anything else should arise.

Loron: We have considered what the Committee told us this morning about the lands. Now we think we will extend ourselves further to bring about a good understanding between us. The house at St. Georges, which lies at our door, we will agree to make a trading house, on the condition that no other houses may be built there or near there. We are hopeful, Brothers, that you will accept our offer. That is all we have to say now.

Lt. Gov.: I will then remind you of what I just told you about settling the lands at St. George's River. You will have equal justice with the English subjects of King George. We don't expect peace to last on any other footing than that of justice.

Indians: We are very well pleased with what you say.

Lt. Gov.: We hope this will be a better and more lasting peace than any other yet made, and that it will last until the end of the world.

Indians: We hope so, too, and will rejoice at it.

[The terms of the treaty were then read to the Indians, and both sides ratified them.]