

Stark County Teaching American History Grant

Stark County Educational Service Center
2100 38th Street NW
Canton, Ohio 44709



Courtesy of the Ohio Historical Society

Struggle for Control of the Ohio Country

Both the British and French lay claim to the same land which, in turn, places the Ohio Native Americans directly in the middle of their struggle.

Grade 4

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Minerva Elementary

Duration 5 days (Approx. 1 hour lessons)

Overview

- Students will read about why the Native Ohioans, French and English all felt entitled to the Ohio Country. Each of the group's land ownership point-of-view will be discussed. Following this, students learn that the Ohio tribes find themselves needing to ally with either France or England, in order to survive the conflict between these countries. An original treaty document will be read, discussed and analyzed. Using this document, student groups will be assigned a particular tribe. Groups will complete a History Frame graphic organizer. From this information, groups will determine their tribe's perspective and support it with related facts. Students will then transfer the information from their graphic organizer into a paragraph that states and supports their assigned tribe's position following the treaty.
- Projecting a map of disputed area would be a helpful visual.

Ohio New Learning Standards

History:

- 2. Primary and secondary sources can be used to create historical narratives.

- 3. Various groups of people have lived in Ohio over time including prehistoric and historic American Indians, migrating settlers and immigrants. Interactions among these groups have resulted in both cooperation and conflict.

Common Core State Standards

English Language Arts

- **Literacy RI 4.3:** Explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.

Historical Background

- Today's state of Ohio formed the part of what was called the Ohio Country in the 17th and 18th centuries. It was here that some of the fiercest battles for control of the Great Lakes region occurred between Native Americans, and the empires of France, Great Britain and then the United States. Until the 1500s, American Indians were the only people who lived in North America. Then during the 1500s and 1600s, European explorers made their way to America for various reasons.
- During the 1600s, the French had control of today's Canada, the British remained on the eastern seaboard of America, and various tribes occupied lands throughout the rest of North America, but lands of Ohio remained largely unoccupied until the 1700s.
- In Europe, there was a profitable market for fur, while in America there seemed to be an endless supply of fur-bearing animals. By the 1700s, the French had established a fur-trading partnership and built trading posts throughout the Ohio Country. At the same time, land pressures pushed several Native tribes into the Ohio Country, including Shawnee (Shawonese), Wyandot (Owendatt), Delaware, Twightwees (Miamis) and Indian tribes of the Six Nations (Mohawk, Oneida, Onondago, Cayuga, Seneca and Tuscarora). Also known as the Iroquois Confederacy or Haudenosaunee.
- Britain too began expanding its reaches westward into the Ohio Country. For Britain and France, North America served as a part of their global reach and the lands and peoples around the Great Lakes became drawn into various wars for the empire. British dominance in the Ohio Country and Canada came when France lost control in America at the end of the French and Indian War.
- During these conflicts, both countries attempted to lay claim to the same land. For example, in 1749, France sent Celeron de Bienville and 250 soldiers to the region to renew ties with the Native Americans and to drive English traders from the region. De Bienville buried lead plates in various places that claimed the land for King Louis XV, based on La Salle's earlier explorations (buried plates originated during the Middle Ages as a way to show landownership).
- The English opposed France's claim stating that a treaty had been made between the commissioners from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia and the Six Nations (Treaty of Lancaster, 1744) which gave up all rights and titles to the land west of the Allegany Mountains. George Croghan, a British trader and an Indian agent, was sent to the Ohio Country to help improve and increase relationships with area Native Americans. He was instrumental in helping to establish British trading posts in the Ohio Country. To show their approval, many tribes displayed the British flags over their wigwams.
- Native Americans were key players in the conquest for control of the Ohio Country. They had become accustomed to European-made goods such as wool blankets, iron blades, axes and guns. They also served as key allies, trading partners, and guides for both the French and the British. Amidst the wars of the 1700s, Native peoples made various

choices regarding trade and military alliances with the primary focus of keeping their land and societies intact.

"Fur Trade." - *Ohio History Central*. N.p., n.d. Web. 24 Nov. 2012.
<<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=1555>>.

Hickman, Kennedy. "French & Indian War: Causes. War in the Wilderness: 1754 - 1755." *Military History*. About.com, n.d. Web. 23 Nov. 2012.

"Incidents Leading up to the French and Indian War, 1753-1754." *Http://www.state.gov*. Ed. Bureau of Public Affairs. U.S. Department of State, n.d. Web. 23 Nov. 2012.

Enduring Understanding

- Interactions between groups can lead to conflict.
- Actions and influences change the lives of others.

Essential Question

- In what ways did these groups influence change?
- What issues preceded the conflict between these groups?

Instructional Strategies

Day 1: Build Background: Who is laying claim to the Country?

Preparation:

Scan or create a transparency of the Map: Spanish, English and French Occupation 1750 (Appendix A)

Download "Along the Ohio Trail" A Short History of OHIO LANDS (Appendix B)

This is a free book from the Ohio Auditor of the state.

Concentrate on (pages 17-27) *Native Americans, Explorers and Traders*.

Make enough copies of these pages so each student has their own.

Make enough "Focus Question" copies for each student. (Appendix C)

Lesson:

1. Introduce - Focus Question. Explain that even though they may not have an answer yet, knowing the question will help them *read for a reason*. Suggestion: Write the focus question on the board and keep referring to it throughout the selection. "*Who owns the Ohio Country land? What is your evidence that supports this answer?*"

2. Display map: **Spanish, English and French Occupation 1750.**

Point out where Ohio is located and recall the three groups interested in the land.

3. Read and discuss information from (pages 17-27) *Native Americans, Explorers and Traders*. "Along the Ohio Trail." As this selection is being read, point out to students the dates when the French, Native Americans and British originally entered and laid claim to the Ohio Country. Post these dates and events where students can refer to them when they are answering their focus question.

(Suggestion: Read aloud to permit struggling readers to clearly hear the content.)

These 10 pages give background on specific groups and their interests in the Ohio Country. The reading is student-centered and includes maps, artifacts and fact boxes that make for engaging discussion with your students.

4. Give students copies of the Focus Question *"Who owns the Ohio Country land? What is your evidence that supports this answer?"* (Appendix C)

. This is an informal assessment to see if students understood the lesson and to use for tomorrow's discussion.

Day 2 & 3: Model: Did England fairly gain land in the Treaty of Lancaster?

Preparation:

Copy Treaty at Lancaster Excerpt for each student (Appendix D)

Copy Day 2-3 focus question for each student. (Appendix E)

Copy Vocabulary Terms & definitions for each student (Appendix F)

Copy History Frame Graphic Organizer for each student (Appendix G)

Scan or create a transparency of the History Frame Graphic Organizer to complete together.

Lesson:

1. Introduce Focus Question and refer to it throughout reading and discussion.

Focus Question: *The Iroquois eventually signed two official land deeds, but Maryland and Virginia understood their literal meaning differently. Who do you think understood the deeds correctly? Why?*

Review any misconceptions found in the responses to yesterday's focus question.

Report the outcome answers from the focus question (French? British? Native Americans?)

2. Recall information learned in Day 1 lesson

- French felt that due to LeSalle's explorations, the Ohio Country belonged to France.
- Native people had no concept of land ownership. They believed it belonged to everyone.
- Although they hunted and gathered food, no historic native tribes settled in the Ohio region until the early 1700s.
- British occupied the thirteen colonies and had already established a relationship with the Iroquois.

The excerpt of the Treaty of Lancaster, 1744 (Appendix D) shows clear frustration that the Native Americans felt toward the British, but some of the vocabulary in the treaty excerpt may hinder students from understanding the content. To increase their understanding, with the students, take a few minutes to replace some of the more challenging vocabulary with suggested synonyms. (Appendix F).

Also, explain to students that this excerpt highlights the important portions of the actual treaty.

3. Read the treaty excerpt together. Focus on the tone and comments made by Canassatego, an Iroquois.

(Suggestion: Read aloud to permit struggling readers to clearly hear the content.)

Discussion questions as the excerpt is read:

Who are the groups involved in the treaty?

What is the focus of the treaty?

Where does the treaty take place?

When does the treaty occur?

Why are these groups meeting? (problem)

Why does Canassatego seem upset? (event)
What is done to settle the disagreement? (event)
Why does Maryland and Virginia view the same outcome so differently? (outcome)
How might Virginia's view of the treaty language alter the future? (lesson/"So what?)

Give students copies of the Focus Question. This is an informal assessment to check to see who understood the lesson and to use for tomorrow's discussion. *The Iroquois eventually signed two official land deeds, but Maryland and Virginia understood their literal meaning differently. Who do you think understood the deeds correctly? Why?*

Continue to Day 3 . . .

1. Display a copy of History Frame Graphic Organizer. (Appendix G)
Be sure to project it large enough to write in the cell areas.
Give each student a copy, so they can complete theirs along with the displayed model.
2. Repeat the previous day's questions, and working together, write answers in the appropriate graphic organizer cell. Students should complete their own graphic organizer as the class example is being filled in.

Note: The next day, students will be grouped to work as a particular tribe.
Be sure to mix groups heterogeneously so that there are strong leaders to model for those students who may need extra guidance.

Day 4 & 5 Group Activity

Preparation:

Organize your students into 5 heterogeneous groups. Assign each group a tribe mentioned in the primary document "Proceedings at Ohio." (Six Nations, Shawonese, Delaware, Qwendatts, and Twightwees). (Appendix J)

Note: (Appendix I) is another version of the Proceedings, but it is not as "user friendly."

Make enough copies for each student. Then **highlight specific areas** that only pertain to the assigned tribe. Be sure to mark common areas for all tribes to read, such as the first two pages, especially when Mr. Ioncoeur, the French interpreter speaks and the immediate response by the Six Nation's Chief and just after (page 536) when Mr. Ioncoeur is spoken to again.

Copy a History Frame Graphic Organizer for each student. (Appendix G)

Copy Focus Question: *Based on the facts shared at these proceedings, how does your tribe feel about the French? How do they feel about the British? How can you tell?* (Appendix K)

Copy grading rubric for each student. (Appendix L)

Teacher Background:

It would have taken the British representatives many months to organize a meeting with this many tribes. Consider how quickly we communicate today compared to the 1750s.

Treaties and meetings last many days. Although Europeans wanted to hurry things along, the Native Americans' pace was much slower and filled with ceremony and ritual. For example: notice in the "Proceedings at Ohio" documents. 1st) Condolences and gifts must be given to

recognize the deaths of important leaders. If they are not honored, no discussions move forward. 2nd) Often time, only one group will talk while the other listens. Discussions seldom take place between the two sides. Once one side makes their views known, the meeting is dismissed, so discussions among the same groups can take place privately. When a response has been formulated, another meeting is called so that a response can be formally given. This back and forth may be repeated as often as necessary. 3rd) Wampum Belts and strings are significant to the Iroquois people. They are used to mark special events and ceremonies. Because information was not written down, wampum often contained symbols and designs that represented significant tribal history and was shared orally with the tribe.

The term "*Onondago*", represents the location where the Six Nations (Iroquois Confederacy) met with the tribes in the Confederacy.

Notice Relationship terms: France refers to Ohio Natives as "Children" and the French are to be called "Fathers," while the British and Ohio Natives call one another "Brothers."

Procedure:

1. Introduce Focus Questions : *Based on the facts shared at these proceedings, how does your tribe feel about the French? How do they feel about the British? How can you tell?*

2. Divide students into tribal groups.

Give each tribal group copies of "Proceedings at Ohio" with their tribe's details highlighted and any common dialogue that addresses all groups, such as when the French Interpreter, Mr. Ioncoeur speaks as well as when a Six Nation Chief stands up to answer Mr. Ioncoeur.

As needed: Also share background knowledge found in "Teacher Background" section, during the first reading of the proceedings. Clarify areas students may have questions.

3. Begin reading the proceedings:

These accounts are documented by George Croghan, so as the teacher, take the role of Mr. Croghan. Students can follow when their tribe has been spoken to and when they are to respond. Don't forget to change to his obvious superior demeanor when speaking for Mr. Ioncoeur.

Have tribe volunteers read their parts.

4. After completing the reading and discussion, have each group work together and determine the answers to today's Focus Questions. *Based on the facts shared at these proceedings, how does your tribe feel about the French? How do they feel about the British? How can you tell?*

Continue Day 5 . . .

Hand out History Frame Graphic Organizers. (Appendix G)

1. Explain that each group will work on completing the graphic organizer, but each member is responsible for filling out their own paper. Also give students the scoring rubric and stress that students should use it as a guideline when filling out their own graphic organizer.

2. Give student groups time to complete their work.

3. Allow time for students to independently critique and edit their own graphic organizer before turning in the completed graphic organizer and scoring rubric.

Lesson Extension:

Students will use their organizer to write a final paragraph.

(It is assumed that students have used "Story Mapping" graphic organizers to organize and write a structured paragraph.)

The new skill would be to use this same graphic organizer to transfer contextual information, using this primary source, into a well-structured paragraph.

Give students the paragraph grading rubric so they can use it as a checklist and guide for their paragraph.

Students should hand in 1) completed graphic organizer 2) paragraph 3) rubric

Classroom Materials

Prepare copies of "Proceedings at Ohio." See notes above.

Projector or overhead

White Board or Chalkboard

Resources:

Primary Source:

"An Account of the Proceedings of George Croghan, Esquire, and Andrew Montour at Ohio, in the Execution of the Governor's Instructions to deliver the Provincial Present to the several Tribes of Indians settled there," Published by the State of Pennsylvania, *Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania. From the Organization to the Termination of the Proprietary Government...* Vol. V. (pages 530-539). Harrisburg: Theo. Fenn & Co., 1851, http://books.google.com/books?id=d1jWAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbg_gesummary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false (accessed May 7, 2013).

"Proceedings at Ohio," (May 18, 1751) *Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania*, August 12, 1751, Colonial Records, Vol. V, pp. 530-539. Glen A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, http://gbl.indiana.edu/ethnohistory/archives/miamis10/M51_19a.html (Accessed February 17, 2013).

"A Treaty, Held at the Town of Lancaster, In Pennsylvania. June 1744," Published by the State of Pennsylvania, *Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania. From the Organization to the Termination of the Proprietary Government...* Vol. IV. pp.698-
http://books.google.com/books?id=D9swAQAAMAAJ&dq=A+Treaty,+Held+at+the+Town+of+Lancaster,+In+Pennsylvania.+June+1744.&source=gbg_navlinks_s (accessed May 7, 2013).

"Ohio Country," Ohio History Central, http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/File:Ohio_Country.jpg (accessed May 7, 2013).

"English, French, and Spanish Occupation 1750," David B. Scott, A School History of the United States, from the discovery of America to the year 1880 (New York, NY: American Book Company, 1884) Downloaded from *Maps ETC*, Florida Center for Instructional Technology, College of Education, University of South Florida, <http://etc.usf.edu/maps/pages/3800/3870/3870.htm> [map #03870] (accessed May 7, 2013).

Assessment or Answer Key

Acceptable Responses: Six Nations

Six Nations Materials in Blue Type

1) **Title of Event:** Proceedings at Ohio

2) **Participants/ Key Players:**

Indians of **Six Nations**, Delaware, Shawonese, Owendatts, and Twightwees
George Croghan, Andrew Montour (representing Province of Pennsylvania
Mr. Ioncouer (a French Interpreter)

3) **Where and When:**

Logstown, Pennsylvania in May 18-May 29, 1751

4) **Problem/ Goal Needed to be Achieved:**

George Croghan and Andrew Montour were sent on behalf of the Province of Pennsylvania to make a treaty with each of the tribes present and renew their long friendship.

5) **Key Episodes or Events:**

Croghan and Montour spent the first few days greeting those who arrived.

On May 21 Mr. Ioncoeur, a French Interpreter, called a council to remind the Indians present that Celeron had told them 2 years ago that this land was claimed for France. Also that “Father” Governor of Canada wants them to turn away from the English traders and send the English away on pain of incurring his displeasure. To enforce this, he presented a very large wampum belt.

Immediately a chief from the Six Nations got up and told Mr. Ioncoeur the English would not be sent away because they had been invited to come and trade among them. He called the English would not be sent away because they had been invited to come and trade among them. He called the English his “Brothers” and told Mr. Ioncoeur that no trading would happen with the French and to go and tell your Governor this. Then he returned the wampum belt.

On May 21- Croghan thanks Six Nations for being friends many years and warmly asked they give their best advice to Twightwees and Owendatts on how to behave in their newly formed alliance and resist the French.

Speaker of the Six Nations speaks to Mr. Ioncoeur and blames the French for breaking the peace. He told Ioncoeur to leave this land- France had no rights to it.

6) **Resolution or Outcome:**

On May 29-To Croghan, Six Nations thanked Brethern (British) for advaice and promised to watch over the behavior of all those tribes new to the alliance. Encourage them to continue to trade because the Indians depended on British goods. Also, asked the British to build a “strong house” where their women and children could go, if there was a war.

7) **Theme/Lesson/So What?:** Build long friendships and your friends may support you.

Acceptable Responses: Delawares

Delaware Materials in Blue Type

1) Title of Event: Proceedings at Ohio

2) Participants/ Key Players:

Indians of Six Nations, **Delaware**, Shawonese, Owendatts, and Twightwees
George Croghan, Andrew Montour (representing Province of Pennsylvania
Mr. Ioncouer (a French Interpreter)

3) Where and When:

Logstown, Pennsylvania in May 18-May 29, 1751

4) Problem/ Goal Needed to be Achieved:

George Croghan and Andrew Montour were sent on behalf of the Province of Pennsylvania to make a treaty with each of the tribes present and renew their long friendship.

5) Key Episodes or Events:

Croghan and Montour spent the first few days greeting those who arrived.

On May 21 Mr. Ioncoeur, a French Interpreter, called a council to remind the Indians present that Celeron had told them 2 years ago that this land was claimed for France. Also that “Father” Governor of Canada wants them to turn away from the English traders and send the Englosh away on pain of incurring his displeasure. To enforce this, he presented a very large wampum belt.

Immediately a chief from the Six Nations got up and told Mr. Ioncoeur the English would not be sent away because they had been invited to come and trade among them. He called the English would not be sent away because they had been invited to come and trade among them. He called the English his “Brothers” and told Mr. Ioncoeur that no trading would happen with the French and to go and tell your Governor this. Then he returned the wampum belt.

On May 28- Croghan presented gifts to Delaware to wipe away tears related to losing their chief 3 years before. He advised the Delaware to choose a new leader among their tribe and that your Brethren (British) and Six Nations would do public business with them.

6) Resolution or Outcome:

On May 29-To Croghan: Thanked Governor of Pennsylvania for the advice and told him the gifts had brought them out of the dark and could now see the sun, “You have directed us how to behave- it is good- we will be directed by you our Brethren [British] and do what you bid us.

7) Theme/Lesson/So What?:

Delaware said that later when all their wise men gathered, they would consider a man fit to undertake to rule a Nation of People, but as soon as possible they would make a full answer.

Acceptable Responses: Shawonese

Shawonese Materials in Blue Type

1) Title of Event: Proceedings at Ohio

2) Participants/ Key Players:

Indians of Six Nations, Delaware, **Shawonese**, Owendatts, and Twightwees
George Croghan, Andrew Montour (representing Province of Pennsylvania
Mr. Ioncouer (a French Interpreter)

3) Where and When:

Logstown, Pennsylvania in May 18-May 29, 1751

4) Problem/ Goal Needed to be Achieved:

George Croghan and Andrew Montour were sent on behalf of the Province of Pennsylvania to make a treaty with each of the tribes present and renew their long friendship.

5) Key Episodes or Events:

Croghan and Montour spent the first few days greeting those who arrived.

On May 21 Mr. Ioncoeur, a French Interpreter, called a council to remind the Indians present that Celeron had told them 2 years ago that this land was claimed for France. Also that “Father” Governor of Canada wants them to turn away from the English traders and send the Englosh away on pain of incurring his displeasure. To enforce this, he presented a very large wampum belt.

Immediately a chief from the Six Nations got up and told Mr. Ioncoeur the English would not be sent away because they had been invited to come and trade among them. He called the English would not be sent away because they had been invited to come and trade among them. He called the English his “Brothers” and told Mr. Ioncoeur that no trading would happen with the French and to go and tell your Governor this. Then he returned the wampum belt.

On May 28- Croghan told the Shawnoese that he heard some of their people who had once helped the French are now returning home. “I do not blame you for what happened, for the wisest of People sometimes make mistakes. It was the French that the Indians called their Fathers that deceived you and scattered you about the woods they might have it in their power to keep you poor.” He also says that the [British] are willing forget anything they have done and for the future there will be a more free and open correspondence.

6) Resolution or Outcome:

On May 29-To Croghan: Thanks the Governor of Pennsylvania for his kind words. We assure you that our hearts are all good and true towards you and we will be ready to hear what you say and take your advice.

7) Theme/Lesson/So What?:

British are willing to forgive and forget in order to sign and treaty with former enemies.

Acceptable Responses: Owendatts

Owendatts Materials in Blue Type

1) Title of Event: Proceedings at Ohio

2) Participants/ Key Players:

Indians of Six Nations, Delaware, Shawonese, **Owendatts**, and Twightwees
George Croghan, Andrew Montour (representing Province of Pennsylvania
Mr. Ioncouer (a French Interpreter)

3) Where and When:

Logstown, Pennsylvania in May 18-May 29, 1751

4) Problem/ Goal Needed to be Achieved:

George Croghan and Andrew Montour were sent on behalf of the Province of Pennsylvania to make a treaty with each of the tribes present and renew their long friendship.

5) Key Episodes or Events:

Croghan and Montour spent the first few days greeting those who arrived.

On May 21 Mr. Ioncoeur, a French Interpreter, called a council to remind the Indians present that Celeron had told them 2 years ago that this land was claimed for France. Also that “Father” Governor of Canada wants them to turn away from the English traders and send the Englosh away on pain of incurring his displeasure. To enforce this, he presented a very large wampum belt.

Immediately a chief from the Six Nations got up and told Mr. Ioncoeur the English would not be sent away because they had been invited to come and trade among them. He called the English would not be sent away because they had been invited to come and trade among them. He called the English his “Brothers” and told Mr. Ioncoeur that no trading would happen with the French and to go and tell your Governor this. Then he returned the wampum belt.

On May 28- Croghan to the Owendatts says he received messages that the French won’t let you rest in your town in peace, but constantly threaten to cut you off. Croghan tells them they are a Free Nation and the British sees them this way, why don’t the French? He adds, “I think the French who attempt to infringe on your liberties should be opposed by one and all the Indians or any other Nations that should undertake such unjust proceedings. He presents them with a wampum belt and goods to clothe their families.

6) Resolution or Outcome:

On May 29-Croghan is thanked for the care of the Owendatt people, but said that they are not empowered to give a full answer at this time and asked to be excused. They added that they would empowered to give a full answer at this time and asked to be excused. They added that they would council after returning home and would send a message of a fuller answer when they had one.

7) Theme/Lesson/So What?:

The British are not able to convince all tribes that show up for the treaty talks.

Acceptable Responses: Twightwees

Twightwees Materials in Blue Type

1) **Title of Event:** Proceedings at Ohio

2) **Participants/ Key Players:**

Indians of Six Nations, Delaware, Shawonese, Owendatts, and **Twightwees**
George Croghan, Andrew Montour (representing Province of Pennsylvania
Mr. Ioncouer (a French Interpreter)

3) **Where and When:**

Logstown, Pennsylvania in May 18-May 29, 1751

4) **Problem/ Goal Needed to be Achieved:**

George Croghan and Andrew Montour were sent on behalf of the Province of Pennsylvania to make a treaty with each of the tribes present and renew their long friendship.

5) **Key Episodes or Events:**

Croghan and Montour spent the first few days greeting those who arrived.

On May 21 Mr. Ioncoeur, a French Interpreter, called a council to remind the Indians present that Celeron had told them 2 years ago that this land was claimed for France. Also that "Father" Governor of Canada wants them to turn away from the English traders and send the Englosh away on pain of incurring his displeasure. To enforce this, he presented a very large wampum belt.

Immediately a chief from the Six Nations got up and told Mr. Ioncoeur the English would not be sent away because they had been invited to come and trade among them. He called the English would not be sent away because they had been invited to come and trade among them. He called the English his "Brothers" and told Mr. Ioncoeur that no trading would happen with the French and to go and tell your Governor this. Then he returned the wampum belt.

On May 28- Croghan thanked the Twightwees for asking for an alliance three years prior and for allowing the British to send traders to their area. Told them that the Six Nations would guide you in your allies and to them their Promises of Fidelity and Friendship were appreciated.

6) **Resolution or Outcome:**

On May 29-On behalf of the Twightwees, Six Nations thanked the Governor of Pennsylvania. (No Twightwees were present to give the speech themselves.) They assured Croghan the message would be delivered and help them understand we will put our hands on their heads, so if any nations strikes them our fingers must be cut off before they are hurt. Six Nations said they hoped the speech and present would have the desired effect on their new Brethern so that we may all become united as one people.

7) **Theme/Lesson/So What?:**

At the end of this treaty, it was not known if the Twightwee would agree to the alliance since none were in attendance on May 29.

Assessment Rubric: History Frame Rubric

Criteria for 100%	Level 50	Level 30	Level 20	Points Earned
Event Name Important Participants Setting details (from the primary source document) 15%	Contains * exact event name *important participants *specific setting details (time and place of event) .15 x 50 = 7.5	Contains *event names *participants *setting details (time and/or place) .15x 30 = 4.5	Contains some of the following details *event name Label *participants *Setting .15 x 20 = 3.0	
Problem/ Goal Needed to Achieve (from the primary source document) 20%	States the specific problem or goal needed to be achieve .20 x 50 = 10.0	States the problem or goal needed to be achieve .20 x 30 = 9.0	Makes an attempt, but does not state the problem or goal needed to achieve .20 x 20 = 4.0	
Key Events/Details (from the primary source document) 30%	Includes at least 3 key events or details related to solving the problem or achieving a goal .30 x 50 = 15.0	Includes at 1-2 events or details related to solving the problem or achieving a goal .30 x 30 = 9.0	Includes at least one event that may or may not be related to solving the problem or achieving a goal .30 x 20 = 6.0	
Outcome/ Solution Goal Needed to Achieve (from the primary source document) 20%	Contains an (outcome/solution/goal needed to achieve) that directly relates to stated problem or goal .20 x 50 = 10.0	Contains an (outcome/solution/goal needed to achieve) that somewhat relates to stated problem or goal .20 x 30 = 6.0	Contains an (outcome/solution/goal needed to achieve) but it does not relate to stated problem or goal .20 x 20 = 4.0	
Lesson/ Theme/ Now What? (thinking beyond the primary source document) 15%	Contains a clear understanding of the connection between the event and its influence or impact on others .15 x 50 = 7.5	Contains some understanding of the connection between the event and its influence or impact on others .15 x 30 = 4.5	Contains an attempt to make a connection between the event and its influence or impact on others .15 x 20 = 3.0	
				Total Score

Assessment Rubric: History Frame Paragraph Rubric

Criteria	Level 30	Level 20	Level 10	Points Earned
Topic Sentence (from the primary source document) 15%	Topic Sentence includes: * event name *important participants *time and place of event .15 x 30 =4.5	Topic Sentence includes: * event name *important participants *time and place of event .15x 20 = 3.0	Topic Sentence includes: * event name *important participants *time and place of event .15 x 10 = 1.5	
Supporting Details (from the primary source document) 50%	Detail Sentences Include: *Clearly stated problem/goal/event reason *at least 3 key detail sentences that support the topic sentence *Clearly stated outcome/ Solution/ Goal Achieved .50 x 30 = 15.0	Detail Sentences Include: *Stated problem/goal/event reason *at least 1-2 detail sentences that support the topic sentence *Clearly stated outcome/ Solution/ Goal Achieved .50 x 20 = 10.0	Detail Sentences Include: *An attempt to state problem/goal/event reason *at least 1 detail sentence that attempts to support the topic sentence *Clearly stated outcome/ Solution/ Goal Achieved .50 x 10 = 5.0	
Key Events/Details (from the primary source document) 30%	Includes at least 3 key events or details related to solving the problem or achieving a goal .30 x 50 = 15.0	Includes at 1-2 events or details related to solving the problem or achieving a goal .30 x 30 = 9.0	Includes at least one event that may or may not be related to solving the problem or achieving a goal .30 x 20 =6.0	
Conclusion (from the primary source document) 15%	Sentence clearly states the Solution/ Goal Achieved/ Outcome .15 x 30 = 4.5	Sentence states the Solution/ Goal Achieved/ Outcome .15 x 30 = 3.0	Sentence attempt to state the Solution/ Goal Achieved/ Outcome .15 x 10 = 1.5	
Writing Mechanics 5%	Minimal punctuation, capitalization and grammatical errors .05 x 30 = 1.5	Some punctuation, capitalization and grammatical errors .05 x 20 = 1.0	Excessive punctuation, capitalization and grammatical errors .05 x 10 = 0.5	
Paragraph Structure 5%	Paragraph has a clear beginning, middle and end .05 x 30 = 1.5	Paragraph is somewhat structured with a beginning, middle and end .05 x 20 = 1.0	Paragraph structure is disorganized .05 x 10 = 0.5	
				Total Score

Appendices

Appendix A: Ohio Country Map

Appendix B: "Along the Ohio Trail"

Appendix C: Day 1 Focus Question

Appendix D: Secondary Source: Lancaster Treaty Excerpt

Appendix E: Day 2-3 Focus Question

Appendix F: Vocabulary Terms

Appendix G: History Frame Graphic Organizer

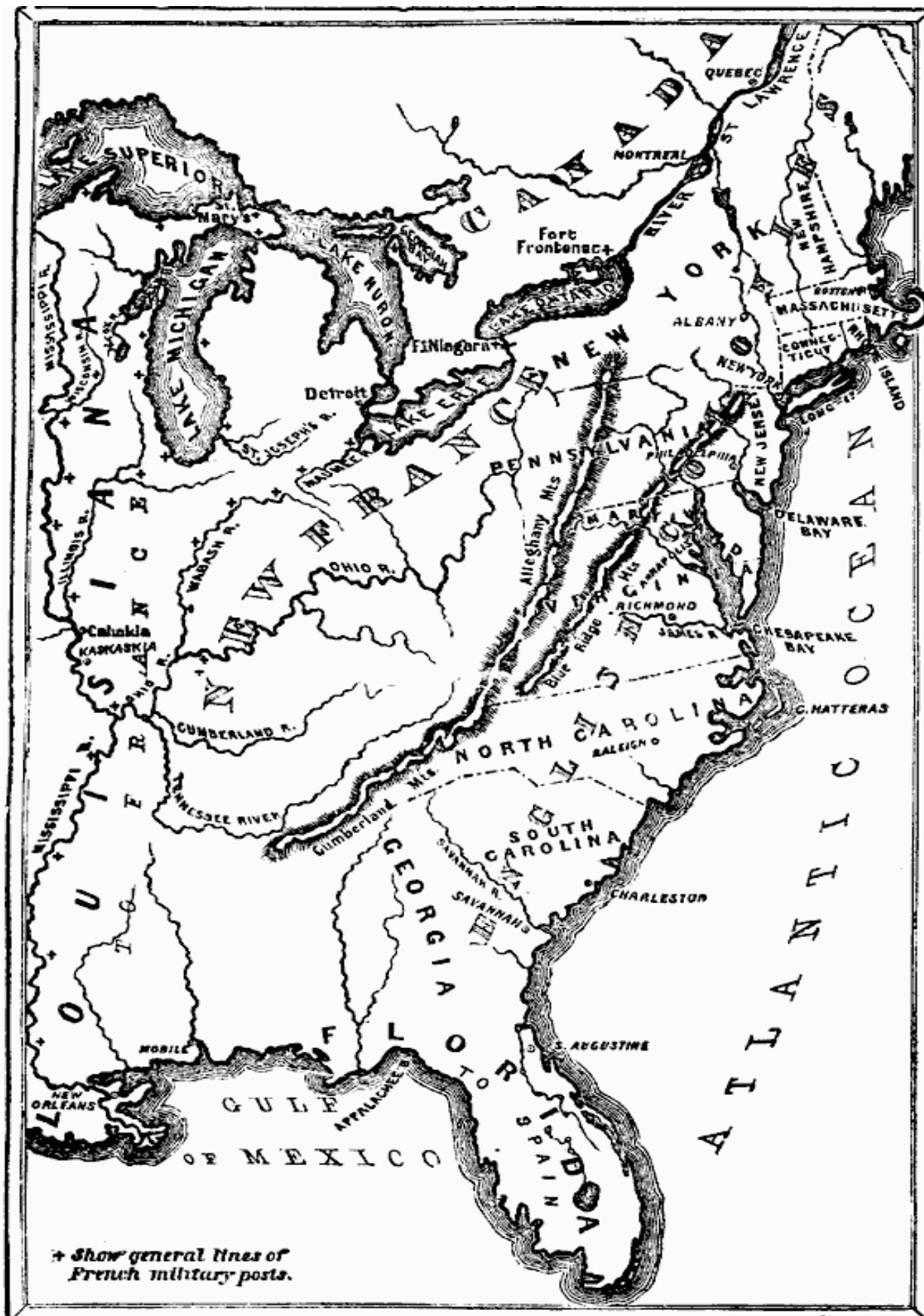
Appendix H: Lancaster Treaty History Frame

Appendix I: Primary Source: Minutes From Provincial Council

Appendix J: Primary Source: "Proceeding at Ohio"

Appendix K: Day 4-5 Focus Question

Appendix A: Map of Spanish, English and French Occupation 1750



Map Courtesy FCIT: <http://etc.usf.edu/maps/pages/3800/3870/3870.htm>

Appendix B "Along the Ohio Trail"

Dean, Tanya West and W. David Speas, "Native Wars and the Treaty of Greenville" *Along the Ohio Trail: A Short History of Ohio Lands*, George W. Knepper, Ed, 4th Ed. The Auditor of State, Columbus, p. 53-55. Available at: <http://www.auditor.state.oh.us/studentcenter/default.htm> (accessed April 17, 2013).

Along the Ohio Trail is a product of the Ohio Auditor of State's Office. It gives a brief overview of Ohio's natural, political, and social history beginning with the Paleoindians and ending with the modern state. The publication deals heavily with early European settlement in the region. The selected reading describes the conflicts between Native and American peoples after Revolutionary War through the signing of the Treaty of Greenville. The material also covers the effects of the treaty on both groups of people.

[Along The Ohio Trail - Ohio Auditor of State](http://www.auditor.state.oh.us/publications/general/alongtheohiotrail.pdf)

www.auditor.state.oh.us/publications/general/alongtheohiotrail.pdf

Appendix C: Day 1 Focus Question

Name _____ Date _____

What is the Best Decision for Us? Day 1:

Restate each question and answer in complete sentences. Use at least two facts from the reading to support your response.

"Who owns the Ohio Country land? What is your evidence that supports this answer?"

Appendix D: Lancaster Treaty Excerpt

A
T R E A T Y,
Held at the
Town of LANCASTER,
In *Pennsylvania,*
By the *Honourable* the Lieutenant-Governor of the *Province,*
And the *Honourable* the Commissioners of the *Provinces*
Of
VIRGINIA *and* MARYLAND
With the *I N D I A N S* of the *S I X N A T I O N S*, in *JUNE*, 1744.

* * *

The focus of this treaty is a land dispute between Virginia, Maryland, and the Iroquois League. Pennsylvania arranged the treaty council in an attempt to play the role of honest broker. Virginia and Maryland agreed to attend because the Iroquois threatened to forcibly extract payment from frontier settlements, which they claimed had encroached upon their lands. This threat was relayed through Pennsylvania.

The treaty includes a number of important elements for the upcoming November treaty council in Easton, Pennsylvania. Early in these deliberations, the conflict between pen and ink work (i.e. written treaties) and Indian concepts of oral tradition emerge. When the whites appear to be getting the upper hand with their references to earlier treaties, Canassatego retaliates with his version of history, which he frames with two abiding claims to the land in question that he insists supersede the authority of colonial paper: we are from here; you are not. We conquered them; you did not.

Despite the forceful counterclaims of Virginia, both it and Maryland eventually agree to provide the Iroquois with a considerable amount of gifts. In return, Iroquois representatives put their marks on two official deeds (one for each colony), which verify the extinguishing of their ownership claims to the land desired (and partially settled) by Virginia and Maryland. While Maryland's claims remained rather circumscribed after this treaty, Virginia interpreted its claim through the language of its colonial charter, which gave it title to a huge slab of North America that stretched all the way across the continent to the Pacific Ocean. Importantly, this claim included the Ohio River valley. This would, over the next decade bring Britain, France, and the Delaware into conflict.

Appendix E: Day 2-3 Focus Question

Name _____ Date _____

What is the Best Decision for Us? Day 2:

Restate each question and answer in complete sentences. Use at least two facts from the reading to support your response.

The Iroquois eventually signed two official land deeds, but Maryland and Virginia understood their literal meaning differently. Who do you think understood the deeds correctly? Why?

Appendix F: Vocabulary Terms

Vocabulary Synonyms	
Lancaster Treaty Excerpt	
Find each word in the reading. Replace with synonym.	
Broker	advisor <i>or</i> negotiator
Circumscribe	limited
Deed	document showing land ownership
Deliberations	discussions
Extinguishing	ending
Forcibly extract payment	take payment by force
Retaliates	reacts
Province	territory <i>or</i> land
Supersede	replace
Treaty	agreement <i>or</i> deal

Appendix G: History Frame Graphic Organizer

History Frame

Formatted **History Frame** sheet available for educational purposes online at ReadingQuest.org: <http://www.readingquest.org/strat/>
See: **History Frames/Story Maps**

History Frame Questions:

- 1) Title of Event
- 2) Participants/ Key Players
- 3) Where and When
- 4) Problem/ Goal Needed to be Achieved
- 5) Key Episodes or Events
- 6) Resolution or Outcome
- 7) Theme/Lesson/So What?

Appendix H: Lancaster Treaty History Frame

Formatted **History Frame** sheet available for educational purposes online at
ReadingQuest.org: <http://www.readingquest.org/strat/>
See: **History Frames/Story Maps**

History Frame Questions:

1) Title of Event:

A Treaty, Held at the Town of Lancaster

2) Participants/ Key Players:

Indians of Six Nations, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania,
Commissioner of Province of Virginia, Commissioner of Maryland

3) Where and When:

Lancaster, Pennsylvania in June, 1744

4) Problem/ Goal Needed to be Achieved:

Land dispute between Virginia, Maryland and Iroquios League- Iroquois threatening to
“forcibly” extract payment from settlers

5) Key Episodes or Events:

Iroquois have a problem with settlers on their land.

Canassatego, an Iroquois, feels that whites (British) are using early treaties to claim the
land in question. He tells them that since his people conquered the people on this land
before the whites got there then this supersedes any treaty. “We are from here, you are
not. We conquered them, you did not.”

Maryland and Virginia want to resist, but eventually give a considerable amount of gifts
and receive land deeds for the land settlers are already on.

Maryland tries to honor the treaty terms.

Virginia relies on claims from its original colonial charters and believes it is entitled to
land as far as the Pacific Ocean.

6) Resolution or Outcome:

Virginia’s claim will lead to future conflict between Britain, France and Indians.

7) Theme/Lesson/So What?:

Some groups/ people will use dishonesty and twist the words around to get what they
want.

MINUTES
OF THE
PROVINCIAL COUNCIL

OF
PENNSYLVANIA,
FROM THE ORGANIZATION TO THE TERMINATION
OF THE PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT.

PUBLISHED BY THE STATE.

VOL. V.,
CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL FROM DECEMBER 17TH,
1745, TO 20TH MARCH, 1754, BOTH DAYS INCLUDED.

HARRISBURG:
PRINTED BY THEO. FENN & CO.
1851.

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what appears to me) he has well performed what was intrusted to him, I hope you will pay him to his Satisfaction.

"Mr. Weiser is likewise expected in Town, and will relate to you his Proceedings in the Execution of my Instructions respecting the Delivery of the Present to the Six Nations at Albany.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"August 13th, 1751."

"An Account of the Proceedings of George Croghan, Esquire, and Mr. Andrew Montour at Ohio, in the Execution of the Governor's Instructions to deliver the Provincial Present to the several Tribes of Indians settled there :

"May the 18th, 1751.—I arrived at the Log's Town on Ohio with the Provincial Present from the Province of Pennsylvania, where I was received by a great number of the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawonese, in a very complaisant manner in their way, by firing Guns and Hoisting the English Colours. As soon as I came to the shore their Chiefs met me and took me by the Hand bidding me welcome to their Country.

"May the 19th.—One of the Six Nation Kings from the Head of Ohio came to the Logstown to the Council, he immediately came to visit me, and told me he was glad to see a Messenger from his Brother Onas on the waters of Ohio.

"May the 20th.—Forty Warriors of the Six Nations came to Town from the Heads of Ohio, with Mr. Ioncœur and one Frenchman more in company.

"May the 21st, 1751.—Mr. Ioncœur, the French Interpreter, called a council with all the Indians then present in the Town, and made the following Speech :

"Children—

"I desire you may now give me an answer from your hearts to the Speech Monsieur Celeron (the Commander of the Party of Two Hundred Frenchmen that went down the River two Years ago) made to you.' His Speech was, That their Father the Governor of Canada desired his Children on Ohio to turn away the English Traders from amongst them, and discharge them from ever coming to trade there again, or on any of the Branches, on Pain of incurring his Displeasure, and to enforce that Speech he gave them a very large Belt of Wampum. Immediately one of the Chiefs of the Six Nations got up and made the following answer :

"Fathers :

"I mean you that call yourselves our Fathers, hear what I am going to say to you. You desire we may turn our Brothers the English away, and not suffer them to come and trade with us again; I now tell you from our Hearts we will not, for we ourselves brought

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them here to trade with us, and they shall live amongst us as long as there is one of us alive. You are always threatening our Brothers what you will do to them, and in particular to that man (pointing to me); now if you have anything to say to our Brothers tell it to him if you be a man, as you Frenchmen always say you are, and the Head of all Nations. Our Brothers are the People we will trade with, and not you. Go and tell your Governor to ask the Onondago Council If I don't speak the minds of all the Six Nations;' and then returned the Belt.

"I paid Cochawitchake the old Shawonese King a visit, as he was rendered incapable of attending the Council by his great age, and let him know that his Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania was glad to hear that he was still alive and retained his senses, and had ordered me to cloathe him and to acquaint him that he had not forgot his strict Attachment to the English Interest. I gave him a Strowd Shirt, Match Coat, and a pair Stockings, for which he gave the Governor a great many thanks.

"May the 22d.—A number of about forty of the Six Nations came up the River Ohio to Logstown to wait on the Council; as soon as they came to Town they came to my House, and after shaking Hands they told me they were glad to see me safe arrived in their Country after my long Journey.

"May the 23d.—Conajarca, one of the Chiefs of the Six Nations, and a Party with him from the Cuseuskie, came to Town to wait on the Council, and congratulated me upon my safe arrival in their Country.

"May the 24th.—Some Warriors of the Delawares came to Town from the Lower Shawonese Town, and brought a Scalp with them; they brought an Account that the Southward Indians had come to the Lower Towns to War, and had killed some of the Shawonese, Delawares, and the Six Nations, so that we might not expect any People from there to the Council.

"May the 25th.—I had a conference with Monsieur Ioncœur; he desired I would excuse him and not think hard of him for the Speech he made to the Indians requesting them to turn the English Traders away and not suffer them to trade, for it was the Governor of Canada's Orders to him, and he was obliged to obey them altho' he was very sensible which way the Indians would receive them, for he was sure the French could not accomplish their designs with the Six Nations without it could be done by Force, which he said he believed they would find to be as difficult as the method they had just tried, and would meet with the like Success.

"May the 26th.—A Dunkar from the Colony of Virginia came to the Log's Town and requested Liberty of the Six Nation Chiefs to make on the River Yogh-yo-gaine a branch of Ohio, to which the Indians made answer that it was not in their Power to dispose

of Lands; that he must apply to the Council at Onondago, and further told him that he did not take a right method, for he should be first recommended by their Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania, with whom all Publick Business of that sort must be transacted before he need expect to succeed.

"May the 27th.—Mr. Montour and I had a Conference with the Chiefs of the Six Nations, when it was agreed upon that the following Speeches should be made to the Delawares, Shawonese, Owendatts, and Twightwees, when the Provincial Present should be delivered them in the Name of the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, in Conjunction with the Chiefs of the Six United Nations On Ohio:

"A Treaty with the Indians of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Owendatts and Twightwees,

"In the Log's Town on Ohio, Thursday the 28th May, 1751.

"PRESENT :

"Thomas Kinton,	Joseph Nelson,	} Indian Traders.
"Samuel Cuzzens,	James Brown,	
"Jacob Pyatt,	Dennis Sullavan,	
"John Owens,	Paul Pearce,	
"Thomas Ward,	Caleb Lamb,	

"The Deputies of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Owendatts, and Twightwees ;

"Mr. Andrew Montour, Interpreter for the Province of Pennsylvania ;

"Toanshiscoe, Interpreter for the Six Nations.

"George Croghan made the following Speech to the several Nations, when they were met in Council, in the Name of the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania :

"Friends and Brethren—

"I am sent here by your Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania with this Present of Goods to renew the Friendship so long subsisting between Us, and I present you these four strings of Wampum to clear your Minds and open your Eyes and Ears that you may see the Sun clear, and hear what your Brother is going to say to you.'

"Gave 4 Strings of Wampum.

"A Speech delivered the Delawares—in answer to the Speech they sent by Mr. Weiser three Years ago to his Honour the Governor to acquaint him of the Death of their Chief, King Oulamopess—by George Croghan :

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“Brethren the Delawares—

“Three years ago some of the Chiefs of your Nation sent me a Message by Mr. Weiser to acquaint me of the Death of your King, a man well beloved by his Brethren the English. You told Mr. Weiser that you intended to visit me in order to consult about a new Chief, but you never did it. I have ever since condoled with you for the Loss of so good a Man, and considering the lamentable Condition you were in for want of a Chief I present You this Belt of Wampum and this Present to wipe away your Tears, and I desire you may choose amongst Yourselves one of your wisest Counsellors and present to your Brethren the Six Nations and me for a Chief, and he so chosen by you shall be looked upon by us as your King, with whom Publick Business shall be transacted. Brethren, to enforce this on your Minds I present you this Belt of Wampum.’

“Gave a Belt of Wampum, which was received with the Yo-hah.”

“A Speech delivered the Shawonese from the Honourable James Hamilton, Governor of Pennsylvania, by George Croghan :

“Brethren the Shawonese—

“Three years ago when some of your Chiefs and some Chiefs of the Six Nations came down to Lancaster with our Brethren the Twightwees, they informed me that your People that went away with Peter Chartier was coming back, and since that I hear that Part of them are returned. I am glad to hear that they are coming home to you again that you may become once more a People, and not as you were dispersed thro’ the World. I do not blame you for what happened, for the wisest of People sometimes make mistakes; it was the French that the Indians call their Fathers that deceived You and scattered you about the Woods that they might have it in their Power to keep you poor. Brethren, I assure you by this Present that I am fully reconcil’d and have forgot any thing that you have done, and I hope for the future there will be a more free and open Correspondence between us; and now your Brethren the Six Nations join with me to remove any misunderstanding that should have happened between us, that we may henceforth spend the remainder of our days together in Brotherly Love and Friendship. Now, that this Speech which your Brothers the Six Nations joyn with me in may have its full Force on your minds, I present you this Belt of Wampum.’

“Gave a Belt of Wampum, Which was received with the Yo-hah.”

“A Speech delivered the Owendatts, from the Honourable James Hamilton, Governor of Pennsylvania, by George Croghan :

“Brethren the Owendatts—

“I receiv’d a Message by the Six Nations and another by Mr. Montour from you, by both which I understand the French, whom

the Indians call their Father, wont let you rest in your Towns in Peace, but constantly threaten to cut you off. How comes this? Are you not a free and independent People, and have you not a Right to live where you please on your own Land, and trade with whom you please? Your Brethren, the English, always considered you as a free Nation, and I think the French who attempt to infringe on your Liberties should be opposed by one and all the Indians or any other Nations that should undertake such unjust proceedings.

“ ‘ Brethren :

“ ‘ I am sorry to hear of your Troubles, and I hope you and your Brethren the Six Nations will let the French know that you are a free People and will not be imposed on by them. To assure you that I have your Troubles much at heart I present you this Belt and this Present of Goods to cloathe your Families.’

“ Gave a Belt of Wampum, which was received with the Yo-hah.”

“ A Speech delivered the Twightwees from the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Governor Pennsylvania, by George Croghan :

“ ‘ Brethren the Twightwees—

“ ‘ As you are an antient and renowned Nation I was well pleased when you sent your Deputies now three years ago to solicit our Alliance; nor did we hesitate to grant you your Request, as it came so warmly recommended to us by our Brethren the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawonese. At your further Request we ordered our Traders to go amongst you and supply you with Goods at as reasonable rates as they could afford. We understand that in obedience to our Commands our Traders have given you full Satisfaction to your Requests. In one of your Towns about three Months ago Mr. George Croghan likewise informs us that some more of your Tribes earnestly requested to become our Allies. He and Mr. Montour did receive a writing from you Certifying such your Request, and containing your Promises of Fidelity and Friendship, which we have seen and approve of. Brethren: We have recommended it to our Brethren the Six Nations to give you their advice how you should behave in your new Alliance with us, and we expect that you will follow it, that the Friendship now subsisting between Us, the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Owendatts, and you, may become as Strong as a great Mountain which the Winds constantly blow against but never overset. Brethren, to assure you of our hearty Inclinations towards you I make you this Present of Goods; and that this Speech which I make you now in Conjunction with the Six Nations may have its full Force on your minds, I present you this Belt of Wampum.”

“ Gave a Belt, which was received with the Yo-hah.”

“ A Speech made to the Six United Nations by George Croghan in behalf of the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania :

“ Brethren the Six Nations, hear what I am going to say to you. Brethren : it is a great while since we, your Brothers the English, first came over the great Water (meaning the Sea) ; as soon as our ship struck the Land you the Six Nations took hold of her and tyed her to the Bushes, and for fear the Bushes would not be strong enough to hold her you removed the Rope and tyed it about a great Tree ; then fearing the winds would blow the Tree down, you removed the Rope and tyed it about a great Mountain in the Country (meaning the Onondago Country), and since that time we have lived in true Brotherly Love and Friendship together. Now, Brethren, since that there are several Nations joined in Friendship with you and Us, and of late our Brethren the Twightwees : Now, Brethren, as you are the Head of all the Nations of Indians, I warmly recommend it to you to give our Brethren the Twightwees your best advice that they may know how to behave in their New Alliance, and likewise I give our Brethren the Owendatts in charge to you, that you may Strengthen them to withstand their Enemies the French, who I understand treat them more like Enemies than Children, tho’ they call themselves their Father.

“ Brethren : I hope we, your Brothers the English, and you the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Owendatts, and Twightwees, will continue in such Brotherly Love and Friendship that it will be as strong as that Mountain to which you tyed our Ship. Now, Brethren, I am informed by George Croghan that the French obstruct my Traders and carry away their Persons and Goods, and are guilty of many outrageous Practices, Whereby the Roads are rendered unsafe to travel in, nor can we ask our Traders to go amongst you whilst their Lives and Effects are in such great Danger. How comes this to pass ? Don’t this proceed from the Pride of Onontio, whom the Indians call their Father, because they don’t see his ill Designs ? The strong houses you gave him Leave to erect on your Lands serve (As your Brethren the English always told you) to impoverish You and keep your Wives and Children always naked by keeping the English Traders at a Distance, the French well knowing the English sell their Goods cheaper than they can afford, and I can assure You Onontio will never rest while an English Trader comes to Ohio ; and indeed if you don’t open your Eyes and put a Stop to his Proceedings he will gain his Ends. Brethren : I hope you will consider well what Onontio means or is about to do. To enforce what I have been saying to you on your minds, I present you this Belt of Wampum.’

“ Gave a Belt.

“ They received this Belt with Yo-hah.”

“ The Speaker of the Six Nations made the following Speech to Monsieur Ioncœur in open Council ; he spoke very quick and sharp with the Air of a Warrior :

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“‘Father—

“‘How comes it that you have broke the General Peace? Is it not three years since you as well as our Brothers the English told Us that there was a Peace between the English and French, and how comes it that you have taken our Brothers as your Prisoners on our Lands? Is it not our Land (Stamping on the Ground and putting his Finger to John Cœur’s Nose)? What Right has Onontio to our Lands? I desire you may go home directly off our Lands and tell Onontio to send us word immediately what was his Reason for using our Brothers so, or what he means by such Proceedings, that we may know what to do, for I can assure Onontio that We the Six Nations will not take such Usage. You hear what I say, and that is the Sentiments of all our Nations; tell it to Onontio that that is what the Six Nations said to you.’

“Gave 4 Strings of black Wampum.

“After which the Chief of the Indians ordered the Goods to be divided, and appointed some of each Nation to stand by to see it done, that those that were absent might have a sufficient Share laid by for them.

“After which the Chiefs made me a Speech and told me it was a Custom with their Brothers whenever they went to Council to have their Guns, Kettles, and Hatchets mended, and desired I might order that done, for they could not go home till they had that done. So Mr. Montour and I agreed to comply with their Request, and ordered it done that they might depart well satisfied.

—
“May the 29th, 1751.

“PRESENT :

“Saml. Cousens,	“Joseph Nellson,	} Indian Traders.
“John Owens,	“James Brown,	
“Jacob Pyatt,	“Dennis Sullivan,	
“Thomas Ward,		

“The Chiefs of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, and Owendatts;

“Mr. Andrew Montour, Interpreter.

“The Beaver, the Speaker of the Delawares, made the following Speech in answer to the Speech made them Yesterday :

“‘Brethren, directing his Speech to the Governor of Pennsylvania, We heard what you said Yesterday to us—We thank you for considering our lamentable Condition for want of a Chief—it is true what you told us, we have been like People in the dark, not knowing where to go nor what to do. Now Brother our Hearts are glad, for you have opened our Eyes that we may see the Sun clear, and

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you have directed us how to behave—it is good—we will be directed by you our Brothers and do what you bid us—and to assure You our Hearts are ready to receive Your advice we send you those two Strings of Wampum.'

"Gave two Strings.

"He added that as all their wise Men were not gathered together it would take some time to consider on a Man that was fit to undertake to rule a Nation of People, but as soon as possible they would make a full answer, which they hoped would give Satisfaction to their Brothers the English and the Six Nations."

"A Speech received from the Shawonese in answer to the Speech delivered them yesterday;—

"Keeshequeatama, Speaker :

"Brethren, directing his Speech to the Governor of Pennsylvania, We the Shawonese return You our hearty thanks for the kind Speech You made Yesterday. You have now washed our Eyes and opened our Ears that we may see the Sun clear and hear what You our Brothers will at any time say to us; and we assure You our Brothers the English, our Hearts are all good and true towards You, and we will be ready and willing at any time to hear what you say to us, and will take your advice only; and to assure you of the Truth of what we say we send You those three Strings of Wampum.'

"Gave three Strings."

"A Speech received from the Chiefs of the several Nations, one of the Six Nations Speaker, in answer to the Speeches sent them last Winter by the Governor of Virginia, and delivered them by Mr. Christopher Guest:

"Brethren, directing their Discourse to the Governor of Virginia: We received Your Messages by your Messenger Mr. Guest, letting us know that our great Father beyond the Seas, not forgetting us his children on this side the great Water, has sent a Present of Goods to your Care for us. We all return you our hearty thanks for your care in sending us word so soon as you did. Now, Brother, we expect You will consider that we are a poor People and at War with the Southward Indians, and don't know but some of our Nations may soon be struck by the French, so that it is not in our Power to go down to hear what our great Father has to say to us; But our Brothers of Pennsylvania have kindled a Council Fire here, and we expect you will send our Father's Speeches to us here, for we long to hear what our great Father the King of Great Britain has to say to us his poor children. Brother, that this Speech may have its full Effect on your mind, we send you these four Strings of Wampum.'

"Gave 4 Strings."

"A Speech made by the Commissioners of the Owendatts sent to

the Council by that Nation to receive what Speeches their Brethren the English had brought them;—

“The Great Arrow Speaker :

“ ‘Brothers : We have heard what you said Yesterday to our Nation ; we return you our hearty thanks for the care of us and our People ; but as we are not impowered to give a full answer we desire to be excused at this time ; but upon our Return home we will call a Council, and then our Brethren may expect a suitable answer to the kind Speeches they have sent us. I hope our Brother the Governor will accept those four Strings of Wampum till they get a fuller answer.’

“ Gave four Strings.

“ A Speech received from the Six Nations, the Speaker directed his Discourse to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

“Tawago,	} Six Nation Chiefs.
“Conajarca,	
“Torasoughko,	
“Counestraho,	
“Contughua,	
“Toanohiso, Speaker.	

“ ‘Brother :

“ ‘We, your Brethren the Six Nations, have heard what You said to us Yesterday ; we thank You for your good advice, and you may depend on our giving our new Brethren the Twightwees our best advice ; and we will have them and the Owendatts always under our Eyes as well as the Delawares and Shawonese, that we may all become as one People, which is the way to be as strong on Ohio as that Mountain which you mention in your Speech, which is the Onondago Country. Brother : as to what you mention of the Traders being taken by the French, we, your Brethren the Six Nations, have a true sense of the ill usage you have received from the French ; and we can assure you we will take a Method to oblige the French to make Satisfaction. Brother : we have discharged the French from amongst us ; and told them that they should not build upon our Land. Now, Brothers, we have been considering what the French mean by their Behaviour, and believe they want to cheat us out of our Country, but we will stop them, and Brother You must help us. We expect that you our Brother will build a strong House on the River Ohio, that if we should be obliged to engage in a War that we should have a Place to secure our Wives and Children, likewise to secure our Brothers that come to trade with us, for without our Brothers supply us with Goods we cannot live. Now, Brothers, we will take two Months to consider and choose out a Place fit for that Purpose, and then we will send You word. We hope Brothers as soon as you receive our Message you will order such a House to be

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built. Brothers: that you may consider well the necessity of building such a Place of Security to strengthen our arms, and that this, our first Request of that kind may have a good effect on your minds, we send you this Belt of Wampum.'

"Gave a Belt."

"A Speech made by the Six Nations in behalf of the Twightwees, as none of them were present:

"Brethren—

"We your Brothers, the Six Nations, received your Message to the Twightwees and the Present, which we assure you we will deliver them safe, and we will join you and make a Speech to them to let them understand that we will put our Hands on their Heads, so that if any nation strikes them our Fingers must be cut off before they are hurt; we hope this Speech with the Present will have its desired Effect on the minds of our new Brethren, so that we may all become united as one People.'

"Gave two Strings of Wampum."

"May the 30th. I took my leave of the Chiefs of the several Nations, when I made each of them some small Presents reserved for that Purpose by Mr. Montour and myself; they wished me a good Journey home, and desired they might be remembered to their Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania and all the wise Counsellors, and desired me to assure them that they would always observe what their Brothers the English would tell them."

*Copy of a Letter sent to the Governor by Mr. George Croghan,
with the above Treaty:*

"PENNSBORO', June 10th, 1751.

"May it please your Honour:

"Inclosed is a Copy of the Treaty held on Ohio by your Honour's Instructions on delivering your Honour's Present to the several Nations of Indians Residing there. I hope your Honour on perusing the Proceedings of the Treaty will find that I have observed your Honour's Instructions in every Speech that I delivered from your Honour. I took all the Pains I could to make the Present have its full Force and Weight with the Indians, and I have the Pleasure of assuring your Honour that the Indians were all unanimously well pleased at your Honour's Speeches, and likewise acknowledged it was a great Present, and the Chiefs of the Six Nations took great Pains with me in dividing it amongst the other nations, that it might have its full force with them, which I assure your Honour it had, for every man I saw there was well satisfied with his share of the Present; the Indians in general expressed a high Sat-

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday, 31st July, 1750.

PRESENT :

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esq., Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Lawrence,	Samuel Hassell,	} Esquires.
Robert Strettell,	Joseph Turner,	
Thomas Hopkinson,	Richard Peters,	

Conrad Weiser, Indian Interpreter.

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and approved.

The Governor laid before the Board a Message from the Chiefs of the Four Nations of the Twightwees, which was spoke to Mr. Hugh Crawford, Indian Trader, in one of the Twightwee Towns on the Owabach, where he was trading last Winter, and which he put down in Writing. Mr. Crawford added that though he was order'd to deliver it to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Traders of that Province only were mentioned, yet the Message was to all his Majesty's Governors, and the Invitation to the Traders of all the English Provinces.

"A Message from the Twightwees, sent by Mr. Hugh Crawford to the English Governors, tho' only delivered to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

"The Four Miami Nation of Indians (Part of whom were at Lancaster last Year) desir'd Hugh Crawford to acquaint the Governor, James Hamilton, Esquire, That last July about Two Hundred French and Thirty-Five French Indians came to their Towns, in order to perswade them to return back to the French Settlements from whence they came, or if fair means would not prevail with them they were to take them away by Force; but the French finding that they were resolved to adhere to the English, and perceiving their Numbers to be great, were discouraged from using any Hostile Measures, and began to be afraid lest they should themselves be cut off. The French brought them a Present consisting of Four Half Barrels of Powder, Four Bags of Bullets, and Four Bags of Paint, with a few Needles and a little Thread, which they refused to accept of, whereupon the French and their Indians made the best of their Way off for Fear of the worst, leaving their Goods scattering about. But at the Time of their Conference the French upbraided the Indians for joining the English, and more so for continuing in their Interest, who had never sent them any Presents, nor even any Token of their Regards to them.

"The Indians further desired Hugh Crawford to assure the Governors of their steady Friendship to the English, which they hoped would last whilst the Sun and Moon ran round the World.

"The Indians send by Hugh Crawford to the Governor Four

Strings of Wampum to confirm their Message, and Two Strings more that the Traders of Pennsylvania may be encouraged by him to go out and deal with them, and they earnestly request the Favour of an Answer from the Governors by the said Hugh Crawford.

"HUGH CRAWFORD.

"29th May, 1750."

The Governor laid before the Council a Conference held with the Indians by Mr. Peters at Mr. Croghan's on Thursday the 7th of June, 1750, which was order'd to be entred :

"At a Conference held with the Indians at Mr. Croghan's on Thursday the 7th of June, 1750, by Mr. Peters.

"PRESENT :

"RICHARD PETERS, Esquire, Secretary.

"George Croghan,	} Esquires.	Andrew Montour,
"Mathew Dill,		Cana-ja-chanah, als. Broken Ket-
"Hermanus Alricks,		tle,
"William Trent,		Hatchin-hatta,
"George Stevenson,		Cadsedan-hiunt,
		Chiefs of the Seneca Nations set-
		tled at Ohio.

"Cana-ja-chanah spoke as follows :

"Brethren :

"We have been sent for by Cap^t Cressap and are now upon our Road to his House. Meeting with Settlements of White People as we came along from Allegheny, we asked why they settled so far back, and whether the Six Nations had sold that Land to Pennsylvania, but received from them no satisfactory Answer. As we came among the Inhabitants we were told that the Lands were not sold by the Six Nations, and that the Secretary had been turning the White People off and was at Mr. Croghan's, whereupon we came here to inquire if this be true; and as we find it is, We return the Government Thanks for their Care of our Lands.

"We were sent from Ohio about Six Years ago to Canada to desire the French to supply us with Goods, and they could not supply Us. When we returned our Council determined to send a String of Wampum to the Governor of Pennsylvania to desire that the English Governors would send their Traders with Goods among us, which String was sent by James Lowry; to which we have received no answer. Therefore We present You with this String to know whether that was delivered or any answer ever given to it.'

"A String of Wampum.

"Brother :

"The Six Nations come down every Year to sell Land, and we

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are Part of the Six Nations, live at Allegheny and hunt there. They sell Lands and give us no account of the Value; therefore we are sent by the Ohio Council to desire our Brother the Governor to recommend it to the Six Nations that when any Lands shall be sold we may have Part of the Value.

“We are now become a stronger Body than when We received the Present from our Brothers the Governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and have got many to join us, and are become a great Body, and desire to be taken notice of as such; and for this Purpose Our Nations by Us present this

“Belt of Wampum.

“Tho' We have been sent for Cap^t Cressap, yet if it be to buy Land of Us We shall have nothing to say to that, as it has not been given us in Charge by our Council; but if it should be for any thing else, perhaps Trade, now we see you we would know your opinion about it.”

“The Secretary answered:

“I am glad I happen'd to be here, and shall consider your Message and give you such an Answer this Afternoon as I can, tho' whatever I say will be only my private Sentiments.”

IN THE AFTERNOON.

Present as before.

“Brethren:

“I shall give your Belt to the Governor and faithfully relate what was said to me at the Delivery of it, and doubt not but you will receive his Honour's Answer in a little Time.

“As Trade is of a private Nature, the Indians, since you ask my Advice, ought to buy their Goods where they can be best served. The People of Maryland and Virginia who deal in this Trade may serve You as well as any Others from Pennsylvania or elsewhere, and I advise you by all Means to go to Cap^t Cresap's and to cultivate a good Understanding with every body who can supply You with Goods, for it is equal to this Government from whence the Indians are supplied so that there be a good Harmony kept up between them and all the King's Subjects. It is no Part of my Business to give You Advice, but I cannot help repeating to You my Sentiments that you do well to trade with the good People of Virginia and Maryland as well as with those of Pennsylvania, and to give them the Preference if you find they treat You better than our People; And as I am now at the House of an Indian Trader, I charge You, Mr. Montour, to tell them truly what I say, and that it will be agreeable to the Proprietaries and this Government that the Indians trade wherever they can be best supplied.

Appendix J: Secondary Source "Proceedings at Ohio"

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Proceedings at Ohio

(May 18, 1751)

In: *Minutes of the Provincial Council
of Pennsylvania*, August 12, 1751,
Colonial Records, Vol. V,
pp. 530-539.

**pp. 530, 531, 532, 533, 534,
535, 536, 537, 538, 539.**

(page 530) what appears to me) he has well performed what was intrusted to him, I hope you will pay him to his Satisfaction.

Mr. Weiser is likewise expected in Town, and will relate to you his Proceedings in the Execution of my Instructions respecting the Delivery of the Present to the Six Nations at Albany.

JAMES HAMILTON.

August 13th, 1751.

*An Account of the Proceedings of
George Croghan, Esquire, and Mr.
Andrew Montour at Ohio, in the
Execution of the Governor's
Instructions to deliver the Provincial
Present to the several Tribes of
Indians settled there:*

May the 18th, 1751.- I arrived at the Log's Town on Ohio with the Provincial Present from the Province of Pennsylvania, where I was received by a great number of the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawonese, in a very complaisant manner in their way, by firing Guns and Hoisting the English Colours. As soon as I came to the shore their Chiefs met me and took me by the Hand bidding me welcome to their Country.

May the 19th.- One of the Six Nation Kings from the Head of Ohio came to the Logstown to the Council, he immediately came to visit me, and told me he was glad to see a Messenger from his Brother Onas on the waters of Ohio.

May the 20th.- Forty Warriors of the Six Nations came to Town from the Heads of Ohio, with Mr. Ioncoeur and one Frenchman more in company.

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May the 21st, 1751.- Mr. Ioncoeur, the French Interpreter, called a council with all the Indians then present in the Town, and made the following Speech:

Children-

"I desire you may now give me an answer from your hearts to the Speech Monsieur Celeron (the Commander of the Party of Two Hundred Frenchmen that went down the River two Years ago) made to you." His Speech was, That their Father the Governor of Canada desired his Children on Ohio to turn away the English Traders from amongst them, and discharge them from ever coming to trade there again, or on any of the Branches, on Pain of incurring his Displeasure, and to enforce that Speech he gave them a very large Belt of Wampum. Immediately one of the Chiefs of the Six Nations got up and made the following answer:

Fathers:

"I mean you that call yourselves our Fathers, hear what I am going to say to you. You desire we may turn our Brothers the English away, and not suffer them to come and trade with us again; I now tell you from our Hearts we will not, for we ourselves brought (page 531) them here to trade with us, and they shall live amongst us as long as there is one of us alive. You are always threatning our Brothers what you will do to them, and in particular to that man (pointing to me); now if you have anything to say to our Brothers tell it to him if you be a man, as you Frenchmen always say you are, and the Head of all Nations. Our Brothers are the People we will trade with, and not you. Go and tell your Governor to ask the Onondago Council If I don't speak the minds of all the Six Nations," and then returned the Belt.

I paid Cochawitchake the old Shawonese King a visit, as he was rendered incapable of attending the Council by his great age, and let him know that his Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania was glad to hear that he was still alive and retained his senses, and had ordered me to cloathe him and to acquaint him that he had not forgot his strict Attachment to the English Interest. I gave him a Strowd Shirt, Match Coat, and a pair Stockings, for which he gave the Governor a great many thanks.

May the 22d.- A number of about forty of the Six Nations came up the River Ohio to Logstown to wait on the Council; as soon as they came to Town they came to my House, and after shaking Hands they told me they were glad to see me safe arrived in their Country after my long Journey.

May the 23d.- Conajarca, one of the Chiefs of the Six Nations, and a Party with him from the Cuscuskie, came to Town to wait on the Council, and congratulated me upon my safe arrival in their Country.

May the 24th.- Some Warriors of the Delawares came to Town from the Lower Shawonese Town, and brought a Scalp with them; they brought an Account that the Southward Indians had come to the Lower Towns to War, and had killed some of the Shawonese, Delawares, and the Six Nations, so that we might not expect any People from there to the Council.

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May the 25th.- I had a conference with Monsieur Ioncoeur; he desired I would excuse him and not think hard of him for the Speech he made to the Indians requesting them to turn the English Traders away and not suffer them to trade, for it was the Governor of Canada's Orders to him, and he was obliged to obey them altho' he was very sensible which way the Indians would receive them, for he was sure the French could not accomplish their designs with the Six Nations without it could be done by Force, which he said he believed they would find to be as difficult as the method they had just tryed, and would meet with the like Success.

May the 26th.- A Dunkar from the Colony of Virginia came to the Log's Town and requested Liberty of the Six Nation Chiefs to make on the River Yogh-yo-gaine a branch of Ohio, to which the Indians made answer that it was not in their Power to dispose (**page 532**) of Lands; that he must apply to the Council at Onondago, and further told him that he did not take a right method, for he should be first recommended by their Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania, with whom all Publick Business of that sort must be transacted before he need expect to succeed.

May the 27th.- Mr. Montour and I had a Conference with the Chiefs of the Six Nations, when it was agreed upon that the following Speeches should be made to the Delawares, Shawonese, Owendatts, and Twightwees, when the Provincial Present should be delivered them in the Name of the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, in Conjunction with the Chiefs of the Six United Nations On Ohio:

*A Treaty with the Indians of the Six Nations, Delawares,
Shawonese, Owendatts and Twightwees,*

In the Log's Town on Ohio, Thursday the 28th May, 1751.

PRESENT:

Thomas Kinton,	Joseph Nelson,	
Samuel Cuzzens,	James Brown,	
Jacob Pyatt,	Dennis Sullavan,	} Indian Traders.
John Owens,	Paul Pearce,	
Thomas Ward,	Caleb Lamb,	

The Deputies of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Owendatts, and Twightwees;

Mr. Andrew Montour, Interpreter for the Province of Pennsylvania;

Toanshiscoe, Interpreter for the Six Nations.

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George Croghan made the following Speech to the several Nations, when they were met in Council, in the Name of the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania:

Friends and Brethren-

"I am sent here by your Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania with this Present of Goods to renew the Friendship so long subsisting between Us, and I present you these four strings of Wampum to clear your Minds and open your Eyes and Ears that you may see the Sun clear, and hear what your Brother is going to say to you."

Gave 4 Strings of Wampum.

A Speech delivered the Delawares- in answer to the Speech they sent by Mr. Weiser three Years ago to his Honour the Governor to acquaint him of the Death of their Chief, King Oulamopeas- by George Croghan:

(page 533)

Brethren the Delawares-

"Three years ago some of the Chiefs of your Nation sent me a Message by Mr. Weiser to acquaint me of the Death of your King, a man well beloved by his Brethren the English. You told Mr. Weiser that you intended to visit me in order to consult about a new chief, but you never did it. I have ever since condoled with you for the Loss of so good a Man, and considering the lamentable Condition you were in for want of a Chief I present You this Belt of Wampum and this Present to wipe away your Tears, and I desire you may choose amongst Yourselves one of your wisest Counsellors and present to your Brethren the Six Nations and me for a Chief, and he so chosen by you shall be looked upon by us as your King, with whom Publick Business shall be transacted. Brethren, to enforce this on your Minds I present you this Belt of Wampum."

Gave a Belt of Wampum, which was received with the Yo-hah.

A Speech delivered the Shawonese from the Honourable James Hamilton, Governor of Pennsylvania, by George Croghan:

Brethren the Shawonese-

"Three years ago when some of your Chiefs and some Chiefs of the Six Nations came down to Lancaster with our Brethren the Twightwees, they informed me that your People that went away with Peter Chartier was coming back, and since that I hear that Part of them are returned. I am glad to hear that they are coming home to you again that you may become once more a People, and not as you were dispersed thro' the World. I do not blame you for what happened, for the wisest of People sometimes make mistakes; it was the French that the Indians call their Fathers that deceived You and scattered you about the Woods that they might have it in their Power to keep you poor. Brethren, I assure you by this Present that I am fully reconcil'd and have forgot

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any thing that you have done, and I hope for the future there will be a more free and open Correspondence between us; and now your Brethren the Six Nations join with me to remove any misunderstanding that should have happened between us, that we may henceforth spend the remainder of our days together in Brotherly Love and Friendship. Now, that this Speech which your Brothers the Six Nations joyn with me in may have its full Force on your minds, I present you this Belt of Wampum."

Gave a Belt of Wampum, Which was received with the Yo-hah.

A Speech delivered the Owendatts; from the Honourable James Hamilton, Governor of Pennsylvania, by George Croghan:

Brethren the Owendatts-

I receiv'd a Message by the Six Nations and another by Mr. Montour from you, by both which I understand the French, whom **(page 534)** the Indians call their Father, wont let you rest in your Towns in Peace, but constantly threaten to cut you off. How comes this? Are you not a free and independent People, and have you not a Right to live where you please on your own Land, and trade with whom you please? Your Brethren, the English, always considered you as a free Nation, and I think the French who attempt to infringe on your Liberties should be opposed by one and all the Indians or any other Nations that should undertake such unjust proceedings.

Brethren:

"I am sorry to hear of your Troubles, and I hope you and your Brethren the Six Nations will let the French know that you are a free People and will not be imposed on by them. To assure you that I have your Troubles much at heart I present you this Belt and this Present of Goods to cloathe your Families."

Gave a Belt of Wampum, which was received with the Yo-hah.

A Speech delivered the Twightwees from the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Governor Pennsylvania, by George Croghan:

Brethren the Twightwees-

"As you are an antient and renowned Nation I was well pleased when you sent your Deputies now three years ago to solicit our Alliance; nor did we hesitate to grant you your Request, as it came so warmly recommended to us by our Brethren the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawonese. At your further Request we ordered our Traders to go amongst you and supply you with Goods at as reasonable rates as they could afford. We understand that in obedience to our Commands our Traders have given you full Satisfaction to your Requests. In one of your Towns about three Months ago Mr. George Croghan likewise informs us that some more of your Tribes earnestly requested to become our Allies. He and Mr. Montour did receive a writing from you Certifying such your Request, and containing your Promises of Fidelity and Friendship, which we have seen and approve of. Brethren: We have recommended it to our Brethren the Six

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Nations to give you their advice how you should behave in your new Alliance with us, and we expect that you will follow it, that the Friendship now subsisting between Us, the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Owendatts, and you, may become as Strong as a great Mountain which the Winds constantly blow against but never overset. Brethren, to assure you of our hearty Inclinations towards you I make you this Present of Goods; and that this Speech which I make you now in Conjunction with the Six Nations may have its full Force on your minds, I present you this Belt of Wampum."

Gave a Belt, which was received with the Yo-hah.

A Speech made to the Six United Nations by George Croghan in behalf of the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania:

(page 535)

"Brethren the Six Nations, hear what I am going to say to you. Brethren: it is a great while since we, your Brothers the English, first came over the great Water (meaning the Sea); as soon as our ship struck the Land you the Six Nations took hold of her and tyed her to the Bushes, and for fear the Bushes would not be strong enough to hold her you removed the Roped and tyed it about a great Tree; then fearing the winds would blow the Tree down, you removed the Rope and tyed it about a great Mountain in the Country (meaning the Onondago Country), and since that time we have lived in true Brotherly Love and Friendship together. Now, Brethren, since that there are several Nations joined in Friendship with you and Us, and of late our Brethren the Twightwees: Now, Brethren, as you are the Head of all the Nations of Indians, I warmly recommend it to you to give our Brethren the Twightwees your best advice that they may know how to behave in their New Alliance, and likewise I give our Brethren the Owendatts in charge to you, that you may Strengthen them to withstand their Enemies the French, who I understand treat them more like Enemies than Children, tho' they call themselves their Father.

Brethren: I hope we, your Brothers the English, and you the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Owendatts, and Twightwees, will continue in such Brotherly Love and Friendship that it will be as strong as that Mountain to which you tyed our Ship. Now, Brethren, I am informed by George Croghan that the French obstruct my Traders and carry away their Persons and Goods, and are guilty of many outrageous Practices, Whereby the Roads are rendered unsafe to travel in, nor can we ask our Traders to go amongst you whilst their Lives and Effects are in such great Danger. How comes this to pass? Don't this proceed from the Pride of Onontio, whom the Indians call their Father, because they don't see his ill Designs? The strong houses you gave him Leave to erect on your Lands serve (As your Brethren the English always told you) to impoverish You and keep your Wives and Children always naked by keeping the English Traders at a Distance, the French well knowing the English sell their Goods cheaper than they can afford, and I can assure You Onontio will never rest while an English Trader comes to Ohio; and indeed if you don't open your Eyes and put a Stop to his Proceedings he will gain his Ends. Brethren: I hope you will consider well what Onontio means or is about to do. To enforce what I have been saying to you on your minds, I present you this Belt of Wampum."

Gave a Belt. They received this Belt with Yo-hah.

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The Speaker of the Six Nations made the following Speech to Monsieur Ioncoeur in open Council; he spoke very quick and sharp with the Air of a Warrior:

(page 536)

Father-

"How comes it that you have broke the General Peace? Is it not three years since you as well as our Brothers the English told Us that there was a Peace between the English and French, and how comes it that you have taken our Brothers as your Prisoners on our Lands? Is it not our Land (Stamping on the Ground and putting his Finger to John Coeur's Nose)? What Right has Onontio to our Lands? I desire you may go home directly off our Lands and tell Onontio to send us word immediately what was his Reason for using our Brothers so, or what he means by such Proceedings, that we may know what to do, for I can assure Onontio that We the Six Nations will not take such Usage. You hear what I say, and that is the Sentiments of all our Nations; tell it to Onontio that that is what the Six Nations said to you."

Gave 4 Strings of black Wampum.

After which the Chief of the Indians ordered the Goods to be divided, and appointed some of each Nation to stand by to see it done, that those that were absent might have a sufficient Share laid by for them.

After which the Chiefs made me a Speech and told me it was a Custom with their Brothers whenever they went to Council to have their Guns, Kettles, and Hatchets mended, and desired I might order that done, for they could not go home till they had that done. So Mr. Montour and I agreed to comply with their Request, and ordered it done that they might depart well satisfied.

May the 29th, 1751.

PRESENT:

Samuel Cousens,	Joseph Nellson,	
John Owens,	James Brown,	
Jacob Pyatt,	Dennis Sullivan,	} Indian Traders.
Thomas Ward,		

The Chiefs of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, and Owendatts;

Mr. Andrew Montour, Interpreter.

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The Beaver, the Speaker of the Delawares, made the following Speech in answer to the Speech made them Yesterday:

"Brethren, directing his Speech to the Governor of Pennsylvania, We heared what you said Yesterday to us- We thank you for considering our lamentable Condition for want of a Chief- it is true what you told us, we have been like People in the dark, not knowing where to go nor what to do. Now Brother our Hearts are glad, for you have opened our Eyes that we may see the Sun clear, and (page 537) you have directed us how to behave- it is good- we will be directed by you our Brothers and do what you bid us- and to assure You our Hearts are ready to receive Your advice we send you those two Strings of Wampum."

Gave two Strings.

He added that as all their wise Men were not gathered together it would take some time to consider on a Man that was fit to undertake to rule a Nation of People, but as soon as possible they would make a full answer, which they hoped would give Satisfaction to their Brothers the English and the Six Nations.

A Speech received from the Shawonese in answer to the Speech delivered them yesterday:-

Keeshequeatama, Speaker:

"Brethren, directing his Speech to the Governor of Pennsylvania, We the Shawonese return You our hearty thanks for the kind Speech You made Yesterday. You have now washed our Eyes and opened our Ears that we may see the Sun clear and hear what You our Brothers will at any time say to us; and we assure You our Brothers the English, our Hearts are all good and true towards You, and we will be ready and willing at any time to hear what you say to us, and will take your advice only; and to assure you of the Truth of what we say we send You those three Strings of Wampum."

Gave three Strings.

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A Speech received from the Chiefs of the several Nations, one of the Six Nations Speaker, in answer to the Speeches sent them last Winter by the Governor of Virginia, and delivered them by Mr. Christopher Guest:

"Brethren, directing their Discourse to the Governor of Virginia: We received Your Message by your Messenger Mr. Guest, letting us know that our great Father beyond the Seas, not forgetting us his children on this side the great Water, has sent a Present of Goods to your Care for us. We all return you our hearty thanks for your care in sending us word so soon as you did. Now, Brother, we expect You will consider that we are a poor People and at War with the Southward Indians, and don't know but some of our Nations may soon be struck by the French, so that it is not in our Power to go down to hear what our great Father has to say to us; But our Brothers of Pennsylvania have kindled a Council Fire here, and we expect you will send our Father's Speeches to us here, for we long to hear what our great Father the King of Great Britain has to say to us his poor children. Brother, that this Speech may have its full Effect on your mind, we send you these four Strings of Wampum."

Gave 4 Strings.

A Speech made by the Commissioners of the Owendatts sent to **(page 538)** the Council by that Nation to receive what Speeches their Brothers the English had brought them;-

The Great Arrow Speaker:

"Brothers: We have heard what you said Yesterday to our Nation; we return you our hearty thanks for the care of us and our People; but as we are not impowered to give a full answer we desire to be excused at this time; but upon our Return home we will call a Council, and then our Brothers may expect a suitable answer to the kind Speeches they have sent us. I hope our Brother the Governor will accept those four Strings of Wampum till they get a fuller answer."

Gave four Strings.

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A Speech received from the Six Nations, the Speaker directed his Discourse to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Tawago,	
Conajarca,	
Torasoughko,	} Six Nation
Counestraho,	Chiefs.
Contughgua,	
Toanohiso,	
Speaker.	

Brother:

"We, your Brethren the Six Nations, have heard what You said to us Yesterday; we thank You for your good advice, and you may depend on our giving our new Brethren the Twightwees our best advice; and we will have them and the Owendatts always under our Eyes as well as the Delawares and Shawonese, that we may all become as one People, which is the way to be as strong on Ohio as that Mountain which you mention in your Speech, which is the Onondago Country. Brother: as to what you mention of the Traders being taken by the French, we, your Brethren the Six Nations, have a true sense of the ill usage you have received from the French; and we can assure you we will take a Method to oblige the French to make Satisfaction. Brother: we have discharged the French from amongst us; and told them that they should not build upon our Land. Now, Brothers, we have been considering what the French mean by their Behaviour, and believe they want to cheat us out of our Country, but we will stop them, and Brother You must help us. We expect that you our Brother will build a strong House on the River Ohio, that if we should be obliged to engage in a War that we should have a Place to secure our Wives and Children, likewise to secure our Brothers that come to trade with us, for without our Brothers supply us with Goods we cannot live. Now, Brothers, we will take two Months to consider and choose out a Place fit for that Purpose, and then we will send You word. We hope Brothers as soon as you receive our Message you will order such a House to be **(page 539)** built. Brothers: that you may consider well the necessity of building such a Place of Security to strengthen our arms, and that this, our first Request of that kind may have a good effect on your minds, we send you this Belt of Wampum."

Gave a Belt.

Appendix J: Secondary Source "Proceedings at Ohio"

Transcript from http://gbl.indiana.edu/ethnohistory/archives/miamis10/M51_19a.html

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A Speech made by the Six Nations on behalf of the Twightwees, as none of them were present:

Brethren-

"We your Brothers, the Six Nations, received your Message to the Twightwees and the Present, which we assure you we will deliver them safe, and we will join you and make a Speech to them to let them understand that we will put our Hands on their Heads, so that if any nation strikes them our Fingers must be cut off before they are hurt; we hope this Speech with the Present will have its desired Effect on the minds of our new Brethren, so that we may all become united as one People."

Gave two Strings of Wampum.

May the 30th. I took my leave of the Chiefs of the several Nations, when I made each of them some small Presents reserved for that Purpose by Mr. Montour and myself; they wished me a good Journey home, and desired they might be remembered to their Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania and all the wise Counsellors, and desired me to assure them that they would always observe what their Brothers the English would tell them.

Appendix K: Focus Question Day 3-4

Name _____ Date _____

What is the Best Decision for Us? Day 2:

Restate each question and answer in complete sentences. Use at least two facts from the reading to support your response. *Based on the facts shared at these proceedings, how does your tribe feel about the French? How do they feel about the British? How can you tell?*
