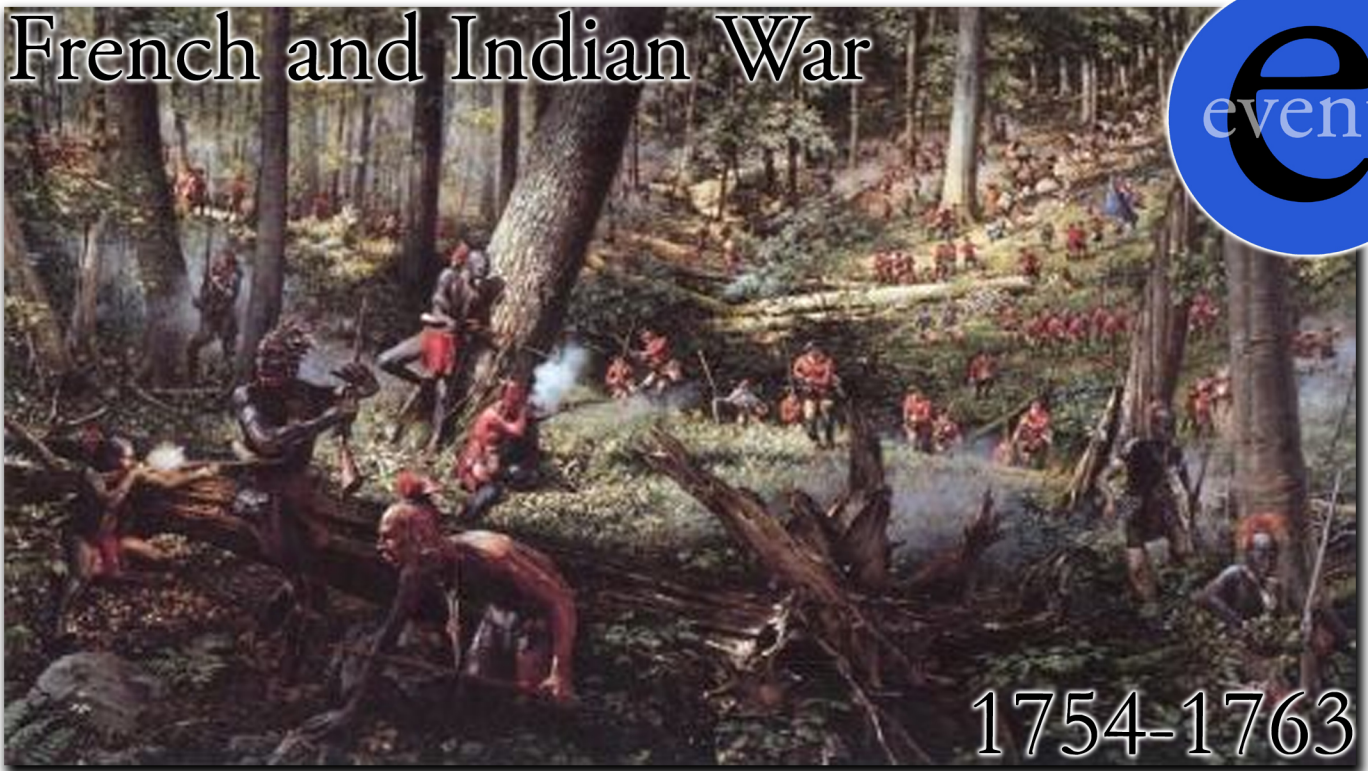


# French and Indian War



1754-1763

The French and Indian War was not a conflict between the French and Indian people. It was a conflict between the English and the French. The Native Americans in the Kennebec and Penobscot River valleys tried to remain neutral during this time. However, Canadian Indians and the French attacked English settlements in these river valleys. The English retaliated by killing innocent Penobscots and Kennebec Valley Native Americans. Some Penobscots fled to St. Johns, Canada. Those who remained starved and were forced to side with their historic allies the French.

In 1754, the English attacked a French stronghold on Cape Breton Island. As their French Allies lost strength, doom hovered over Native American communities.

The Indians of Maine sided with the French and the Iroquois Nation sided with the English. The final defeat to the Indians of Maine and French in Acadia was in 1759 when English forces took Quebec City. By 1763 the English had claimed all of Canada, Arcadia, and present-day Maine for England. This made the area unsafe for any Penobscot. Most returned to the demolished village at Indian Island near Old Town Maine. The face of Maine would never be the same, English settlers flooded in grabbing up Indian land and assuming control of the tribes.





# French Jesuit Priests

1600-

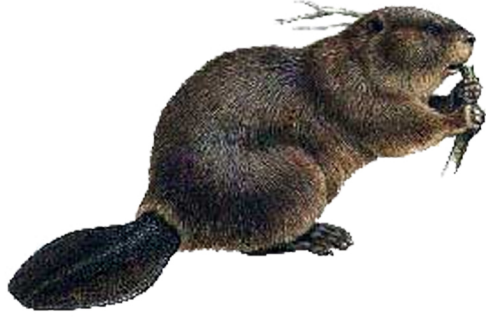
The French were interested in two things in the “New World,” fur and souls. The French established trade early with the Native Americans here in Maine. Also they sent Priests, called Jesuits or Blackrobes, to the area to Christianize the Native Americans. Early in the 1600’s French explorers, like **Champlain**, had Jesuit Priests with them. Penobscots have had many Jesuits living among them throughout their history; Ralse (who was killed in the **Norridgewok Massacre**), Biard, and Vetromile, just to name a few.

These Jesuits were very successful in converting the Native American population into Christians. Epidemics killed many Native Americans and the Jesuits remained healthy. This may have caused lack of faith in the traditional medicines because they didn’t heal the new sickness. Many Native Americans became baptized into the Christian religion and adopted Christian names.





# Fur Trade



The fur trade caused a decline in the number of beaver in the Northeast. **Mohawks**, a nearby Iroquois tribe, attacked the Penobscots in Maine to obtain beaver trapping territories.

The fur trade began with a way to make both the Europeans and the Native Americans wealthy. However, the dependence upon European goods kept the Native Americans from being self-sufficient.

The fur trade began out of European's desire for furs. In Europe, they desired hats made from beaver fur.

Both the French and the English desired these furs. Many trading posts popped up near forts across Maine. **Fort Pentagoet** was a French outpost that was used for trade. The Europeans often fought over trading territory and sought allies.

Native Americans in Maine would spend long winter months seeking beaver furs. At the trading post, the Indians would trade their furs for food, guns, ammunition, clothing and other European goods. The Native Americans became dependant upon these European goods for survival.

The competition between the French and English for these furs usually meant a fair price for furs traded by the Native Americans. Penobscots sought out the best price for their furs.

Traditionally, Native Americans would obtain furs for clothing, using the furs of animals that they ate



# George Weymouth



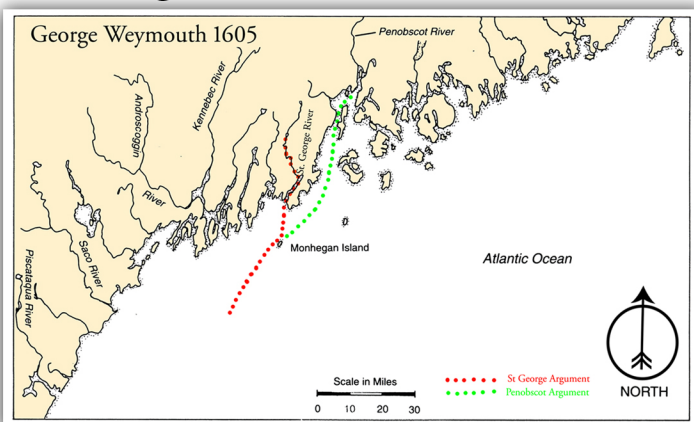
English  
Explorer

In 1605 George Weymouth became the first Englishman to have contact with Maine Native Americans, the Wabanaki. He landed near Monhegan Island off the coast of Maine where he found a safe harbor for his boat the "Archangel." Weymouth and his crew assembled a smaller boat called the "Light Horseman" and explored the western shore of Penobscot Bay. Weymouth and his crew met some Penobscot Indians in the area. According to written accounts by Weymouth's crew, he fed them and got the Native Americans drunk with liquor and then confined them in the hold of his ship. Then he went ashore with some of his men to capture other Native Americans. They opened boxes and showed the Natives the desired goods, but they could not get the Indians to go on the vessel; so Weymouth and his men grabbed two of them. "It was as much as five or six of us could do to get them into the Light Horseman" [the boat], wrote Weymouth, "for their [they] were strong, and so naked as our best hold was by their long hair on their heads." When the anchor was taken up and the ship sailed away for England with the five Penobscot captives, they also took two handsome birch bark canoes. He took the Penobscot prisoners to Europe where they learned to speak English and were gifted to other English sailors and noblemen.

Weymouth wanted the Native Americans because he wanted to teach them to speak the English language so he could communicate with them. Weymouth wanted information about the land and the resources that were there. Weymouth's action set the stage for the future of English/Indian relations in New England.

## 1605

Historically there has been some argument about which river Weymouth and his crew traveled. Some believe that it was the St. George River, and others think that it was the larger Penobscot River.





# James Eric Francis



person

After graduating from Old Town High School in 1986, James Eric Francis joined the United States Air Force. James went to the Air Force Basic Training in San Antonio, Texas before reporting to Francis E. Warren Air Force Base in Cheyenne, Wyoming. F.E. Warren AFB is home to the world's largest missile wing. The base was home to Minuteman I, Minuteman II, and the MX (peacekeeper) Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM). James worked in the 90th Civil Engineering Squadron during peacetime.

James served a four year tour in Cheyenne and returned home to attend college at the University of Maine to study history. James is now the Tribal Historian for the Penobscot Nation. James was married in 2004 in a traditional Penobscot wedding ceremony on Indian Island.

**US Air Force**



# Chief Joseph Orono

1688\*-1801

\*Debated

Served as Penobscot Chief from approximately 1760 until his death in 1801. Chief Joseph Orono was known as the “Blue-eyed Chief.” There is a fair amount of mystery surrounding this Chief because of his light eyes, and because he appeared in the records at a very old age. Even in death Joseph Orono’s life is a mystery. Orono’s age is highly debated. Some say that his age was 110 to 113 years at his death.



Joseph Orono’s signature thought to be a beaver or a seal with head raised\*.

Joseph Orono was the son of one of the **Baron St. Castine’s** daughters. That would make him the grandson of **Molly Mathilde**, and the great-grandson of Chief Madockawando. Chief Orono was related to a long line of hierarchal Chiefs. He assumed the role of Chief at a time of turmoil for the Penobscot Nation. Around the **Revolutionary War**, Chief Orono received letters from George Washington. Orono was sympathetic to the American cause in the war. In a speech in 1775 Orono said, “Our white brothers (Americans) tell us that they came to our land to enjoy liberty and life. But their kin (of England) is coming to bind them in chains and to kill them. We must fight him. We will stand on the same ground with our brother (the Americans).” The Penobscots had a strained relationship with the English which cemented an alliance with the Americans. This was an important time in Penobscot History. The Penobscot have allied with the Americans, and from this time forward many Penobscot fighters became American Soldiers.

The town of Orono, Maine was named after Chief Joseph Orono.





# 1675-1678 King Philip's War

King Philip's War was the beginning of a century of war in New England. King Philip was not king. He was a Massachusetts Wampanoag Chief named Metacom. He was the son of Massasoit who befriended and aided the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth in 1620. On June 24, 1675, Metacom led his people into war against expanding English settlers in Southern New England at a town called Swansea, Massachusetts. Increasing numbers of English colonists and their hunger for land caused tension in the region. Fueling this tension was the continuing problem of English cattle trampling Native American cornfields. In addition, the death of Sassamon (Sachem Squando's child), caused a breakdown in peace relations that led to war.

In Maine, the war involved the Penobscots along with many other people. Colonists in Maine became nervous about the activities in Southern New England and denied the sale of guns and ammunition to the Native population. Native people depended on these guns to hunt.

By the spring and early summer of 1676, more than a 150 Native Americans died from starvation in the Androscoggin and Kennebec River Valleys. The Indians were forced to attack Arrowsic, a trading post on the Kennebec River for much needed supplies.

Chief **Madockawando** led an attack on the settlement of York in Southern Maine during King Philip's War, only after trying to remain neutral.

Metacom (King Philip)



Bronze Sculpture by Jud Hartmann, Blue Hill, Maine.

The outcome of the war was devastating to the traditional way of life for Native people. They were sold into slavery, or forced to become servants locally. Many Native people moved from their traditional lands. This war was one of the bloodiest in American history.





# Frank Loring Korean War



Frank V. Loring Sr. fought in the Korean War in 1951. He was born on Indian Island and was the grandson of “Chief Big Thunder.”

Frank was a warden for the Penobscot Nation Warden Service for twenty five years. While working as a warden, Frank stopped and question some people walking throught the woods in Chain of Ponds township in Western Maine. These people were terrorist and officer Loring arrested them and kept them from entering the country.

Frank has been an avid participant in the Penobscot Nation’s Birch Bark Canoe Revitalization Project. Above is a picture of Frank making ribs for a birch bark canoe.



## KOREAN WAR — ERA

AKINS WATIE J  
BECKER FRED H  
BECKER RICHARD R  
DANA ROY SR  
DENNIS JOSEPH JR  
FRANCIS DONALD  
FRANCIS HARRY A JR  
FRANCIS JOSEPH S SR  
FRANCIS S C SR  
GOULD LOUIS A  
HAMILTON PETER B JR  
HAMILTON RICHARD H

LOLAR GLEN  
LOLAR JOSEPH  
LOLAR LEON D  
LORING FRANK V SR  
LOVE JOHN SR  
MITCHELL MATTHEW A SR  
NELSON DANIEL J  
NELSON DONALD R SR  
NELSON EARL J  
NELSON HILARY E  
NELSON JAMES M  
NELSON KENNETH J

NELSON NORMAND T  
NELSON PATRICIA T  
NEPTUNE ARNOLD E  
NORWOOD RICHARD  
PEHRSON WILFRED SR  
RANCO AVA  
RANCO PAUL H  
RANCO ROGER A  
SHAY GERALD V SR  
SHAY PATRICK  
TAYLOR LIONEL A  
TOMAH JAMES

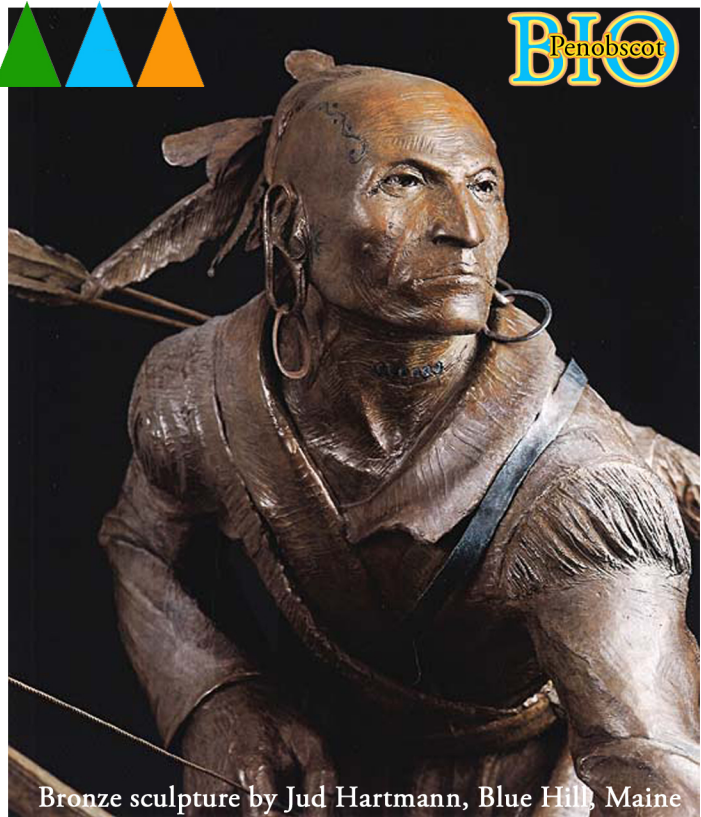




# Madockawando ▲▲▲▲▲



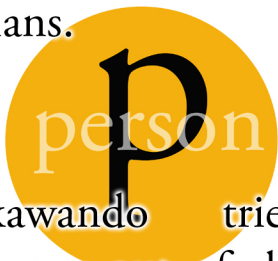
Madockawando was a Penobscot Chief. During the time of King Philip's War Madockawando sought peace between the Penobscot and the English. He attended many peace meetings with Lt. Governor William Phips of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Phips drafted a treaty that called for the Penobscots to live under English rule and to cut all alliances with the French. Most Penobscots, even those who wanted peace could not agree to those terms.



Bronze sculpture by Jud Hartmann, Blue Hill, Maine

Madockawando lived on the Eastern shore of the Penobscot Bay. Today it is near the town of Castine. The town was named after Madockawando's son-in-law the Baron St. Castin. Castin married Madockawando's daughter Molly Mathilde. The French Fort Pentagoet served as a trading post for local Indians.

Madockawando married the daughter of a Chief from the Kennebec River. This was an arranged marriage.



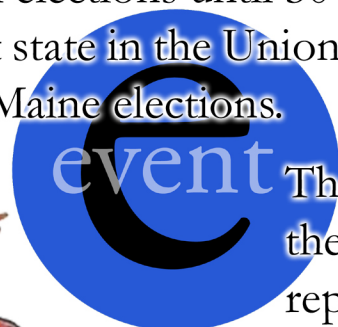
Madockawando tried hard to stay out of the conflict of King Philip's War. However, attempts at peace failed. After the death of his sister to English forces, and the attack on Fort Pentagoet, he and other Penobscots joined the conflict.

d. 1698



# Maine Right to Vote ▲

Native Americans have lived in the area we now call Maine for thousands of years. When Europeans landed on the shores of the “New World” they considered the Native Americans “less-than.” Penobscots were involved in many colonial conflicts, usually allied with the French, against the English. When the colonies declared their independence, the Penobscots allied with the Americans and fought and died in the **Revolutionary War** against England. Penobscots also fought for the United States in the War of 1812, for the North in the **Civil War**, **World War I**, **World War II**, **Korean War**, **Vietnam War**, **Desert Storm**, and **Operation Iraqi Freedom**. There have also been countless Penobscots who served in the armed forces during peace time. However, the United States government didn’t consider Native Americans citizens of this country until **1924**. Even after Native Americans became citizens, they were not officially allowed to vote in federal elections until 30 years later in **1954**. In **1967**, the State of Maine became the last state in the Union to allow Maine Native Americans the right to vote in State of Maine elections.



The State of Maine is the only state in the United States that has Indian representation within the state government. The Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indians and the Penobscot Nation have Indian Representatives in the Maine State Legislature. They are allowed to introduce new legislation (laws) but are not allowed to vote on new legislation. Penobscot Representative Donna Loring, introduced the bill that calls for all Maine school to teach Maine Native American History and Culture. In 2004, Michael Sockalexis became the Penobscot Representative to the Maine Legislature.

1967

