

~~New Hampshire in 1714.~~ The several branches of the Abenakis Indians (who later removed to Canada, settling in Quebec, where lands were assigned them) entered into treaties with Governor Sir William Phipps in 1693, with Governor the Earl of Bellemont in 1699, and Governor Joseph Dudley in 1702 and 1703, whereby they were assured of the protection of the English, and in return promised loyalty to the English cause. The Abenakis broke their treaties, and some of them attacked the English. They were defeated by the English, and sought peace. The history of the matter is set out in Canadian Archives, P 216 - 5 where it is said: "The colonists now looked upon them (the Abenakis) as a conquered race of heathens, and that their duty was to drive them out (of New Hampshire) and enjoy their lands in the manner of the Israelites of old." But instead of being allowed so to do, Governor Dudley entered into a new treaty with the Abenakis, wherein ^{quiet possession of} their lands formerly occupied is assured to them. This treaty sets forth that it is made "At Portsmouth in Her Majesty's Province of New Hampshire in New England the 13th. day of July in the 12th. Year of Our Sovereign Lady Anne." ^(a. d. 1714) In it the Abenakis confess to a breach of Fidelity and Loyalty, and promise allegiance thereafter, and to forbear all acts of hostility toward all the subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, and that they shall not attempt to take any lands then occupied by the English "Saving unto the Indians their own Grounds and free liberty for Hunting, Fishing, Fowling and all other Lawful Liberties and Privileges as on the 11th. August, 1693" (What is to say all the lands had by them at the time of the first treaty.)

Among the Canadian Archives is a pamphlet printed at London in 1710 (P 268 - 6) which describes a visit of "The Four Kings of Canada" to Queen Anne. As a matter of fact they were not Canadian Indians, but four Sachems of the Five Nations, and they visited England for the purpose of presenting to Queen Anne in person (following out the Indian custom of appealing direct to the Sovereign) the views of the Five

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