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A

MAINE REVOLUTIONARY

PATRIOT

BY

JOHN FRANCIS SPRAGUE
COLONEL JOHN ALLAN
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Appointed in 1777 by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony, to Command the Eastern Indians

By
John Francis Sprague

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(Limited Edition of 50 Copies)
Colonel John Allan

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Colonel John Allan of Revolutionary fame, and who was especially prominent during that period in Eastern Maine, deserves much greater mention and consideration than historians have ever bestowed upon him.

This seeming neglect of one who is entitled to much honor is easily accounted for. His position under General Washington as Superintendent of the Indians of Eastern Maine did not bring him into the limelight of those times, although his duties were arduous and required skill, executive ability, keen foresight and sagacity, which attributes he possessed to a marked degree. In executing this important mission he was not identified with any of the memorable battles of the Revolution and hence his name is not prominently inscribed upon the roll of the famous men of that great struggle.

His services for the cause of the American Colonies again brings into prominence Passamaquoddy Bay and the historic town of Machias, that being his headquarters.

John Allan was the eldest son of William Allan, one of the earliest settlers of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was born in Edinburgh Castle, Scotland, Jan. 3, 1746. His father, William Allan, was born about the year 1720; was a Scottish gentleman of means and an officer in the British Army. He married July 9, 1744, Isabella Maxwell, the daughter of Sir Eustace Maxwell a gentleman of Scotland, and at the time of the birth of his son, in Jan., 1746, he was temporarily residing in Edinburgh Castle where he and his family had sought refuge during the troubles of the Rebellion.

From 1748 to 1759 there was quite a large emigration from England to the Nova Scotia coast, and it was about this time that William Allan settled at Halifax where he remained for a short time and then moved to Fort Lawrence where he resided until about 1759. It is supposed that he was a British officer at this time. This was when the French Acadians were deported by the English government. Subsequently the fall of Quebec, which surrendered
all of the French possessions on this continent to the English, caused a great change in the affairs of Nova Scotia. The British government made many grants of that part of the Province from which the Acadians had been removed to officers of the army, and it is supposed that William Allan received a large grant of land at that time.¹

He married Mary Patton, October 10, 1767.

From his father's domain John acquired a farm of 348 acres situated in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Its location was seven miles from Fort Cumberland, on the road to Bay Verte, which he named "Invermerry."

While a young man in Nova Scotia he held the offices of justice of the peace, clerk of the sessions, and clerk of the supreme court. In the spring of 1770 he was elected a representative to the provincial assembly, which position he held until June 28, 1776, when his seat was declared vacant for non-attendance.

Like all of the people of Canada and the provinces he had from the first taken a lively interest in the strife and contentions which Great Britain was engaged in with her American Colonies and his sympathies were entirely with the western colonists in their efforts to obtain justice from the Crown and he openly and fearlessly espoused their cause. As he was a man of standing and influence in the community and a member of the provincial legislature his positive opinions in this regard soon attracted the attention and the censure of the government authorities, and he was notified to desist, which he refused to do. Then the provincial government began to lay their plans to apprehend him for treason to the king. When he learned this and after becoming convinced that his life was in danger he resolved to make his escape from the province and cast his lot with the colonies, which he did August 3, 1776, arriving at Passamaquoddy on the eleventh day of August, and entering Machias Bay three days later. Previous to his departure he had visited the Mic-Mac Indians which was a large and powerful tribe that dominated the Nova Scotia territory. These Indians had for a long time been under the influence and teachings of the Jesuits. Their kindness toward and fair treatment of them had made the Indians the natural allies of the French; they had embraced the Catholic religion, and while entertaining great affection for them they looked upon the English as intruders in their country.

It evidently occurred to Allan that he could for these reasons induce them to espouse the cause of the colonists against the hated English. In this attempt he was successful and when he sailed for Passamaquoddy several of these Indians accompanied him.

During the month of the following October Mr. Allan sailed from Machias for the Piscataqua river and arrived there on the 3d of November. Thence by stage to Boston, where he arrived on the 7th. Here he saw many prominent men in relation to the affairs of Eastern Maine in the war, including Messrs. Adams, Austin and the members of the council, but little promise of aid in furnishing the Indians with supplies could be given, owing to the great need and scarcity at home, and he therefore determined to visit Congress and lay the matter before that body.

On the 29th of November he started from Boston, on horseback for Philadelphia, passing through the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania. His journal of this trip is very interesting, and gives many incidents as they occurred. At Providence he called on Governor Cook, and at Norwich met Governor Trumbull of Connecticut, who gave him a pass through the country. He arrived at Hartford, Dec. 6th, and thence went to Fishkill, where he crossed the Hudson river, avoiding New York City, then in possession of the British. After a variety of adventures and hardships, owing to the roughness of the country, he fell in with General Gates, whom he accompanied to the headquarters of General Washington, to whom he was presented and with whom he dined on Sunday, December 22d. On the 25th, he left for Philadelphia, and the next day heard that Washington had crossed the Delaware. The weather being bitter cold, he had a difficult journey to Baltimore, where he finally arrived on the 30th. He was received by Congress on the 4th of January, and gave them a full statement of matters in the provinces. He was soon after appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Indians and Colonel of Infantry, and having received his instructions from Honorable John Hancock, he left Baltimore on the 17th, for Boston. He arrived at the latter place on the 3d of February, having received intelligence on the way of Colonel Eddy's disastrous repulse at Fort Cumberland.

After the attack on Fort Cumberland the government of Nova Scotia was very much exasperated. The following are extracts from their records at that time:
At a Council holden at Halifax, on the 17th Nov., 1776, Present the Honorable the Lieut. Governor, the Honorable Charles Morris, Richard Bulkly, Henry Morton, Jonathan Binney, Arthur Goold, John Butler.

On certain intelligence having been received, that Jonathan Eddy, William Howe & Samuel Rogers have been to the utmost of their power exciting & stirring up disaffection & rebellion among the people of the county of Cumberland, & are actually before the fort at Cumberland with a considerable number of rebels from New England, together with some Acadians & Indians. It was therefore resolved to offer £200, Reward for apprehending Jonathan Eddy & £100, for taking each of the others, so that they be brought to justice. Also £100, for apprehending of John Allan, who has been deeply concerned in exciting the said rebellion.

Kidder in his memoir of Colonel Allan published in his work, "Military Operations in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia" previously cited, says:

The conduct of the soldiers at Cumberland after they had defeated Eddy was very savage; they burnt many of the houses of the persons who had fled to the States, and Col. Allan’s was one of the first destroyed with nearly all its contents. His family fled without other clothing than they happened to have on at the moment, and hid themselves three days in the woods almost without food. Mrs. Allan crawled up to the smoking ruins of her late happy home, and found some potatoes which had been baked, or rather burnt by the fire. On these, she and her five little ones subsisted till she was found almost in a starving condition by her father, Mark Patton, who took her home and made her comfortable. His house was soon surrounded by British soldiers, who demanded the immediate surrender of the rebel’s wife. Resistance was useless, and she was carried to Halifax a prisoner, though still very ill, leaving her three little boys at their grandfather's. She was taken before the governor who commanded her to tell where her husband was, or be imprisoned. She remained firm, and gave them no information for some weeks. She then told her persecutors that "her husband had escaped to a free country."

Mrs. Allan remained in prison at Halifax, six or eight months, separated from husband and children. She was small in stature, delicate in constitution, and not well suited to this kind of treatment. She was often insulted, and suffered much from the insolence and brutality of her overseers. At the sacking of her house many valuable articles were burned and destroyed; others were carried off by the soldiery. Among the latter were several silk dresses, which were given to the soldiers' wives who by wearing them in her presence, strove to annoy and wound her feelings in every possible way.

After Colonel Allan’s return from his visit to Congress, and his interview with Washington, he remained in Boston about three months, urging upon the members of the council the necessity of protection to the eastern part of Maine, as well as the great advantage to the country of taking possession of the western part of Nova Scotia, and advocating the sending of an armed force for that
purpose, which they consented to do. But above all he represented the condition of the Indians there, and the absolute need of conciliating and assisting them by establishing truck-houses to furnish them with the articles they so much needed.

In 1777 the Americans were convinced that all of the settlements in Eastern Maine were so unprotected that they were in great danger of invasion by the English and that action should be taken to enlist the Indians of Nova Scotia and the St. John river in behalf of the American cause and to take such other action to protect our frontier as might be necessary, and more especially to obtain complete knowledge of the condition and standing of the enemy in that region. June 5, 1777 the Council of Massachusetts Bay passed upon a letter received from Mr. Hancock and a resolve of Congress relative to this matter. Among other things the record of this Council avers:

At a meeting of the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony held September 16, 1777, it was voted and resolved that:

Three hundred men including officers be immediately Raised By enlistment in the Eastern parts of this State; To the Eastward of the County of Cumberland and formed into three Companies consisting of 100 men Each Including officers Each Company to be commanded by one Captain one first Lie't one Second Lie't and one Ensign, the whole to be commanded by Lie't Colonel Phineas Nevers & Major George Stillman and that they be commissioned accordingly and the whole to be Stationed at Machias and to Continue in Service to the last day of December next unless sooner discharged.

At the same time Mr. Allan received an appointment as Colonel to command the Indians in the Eastern parts of Maine as follows:

Resolved that John Allan, Esq be and hereby is appointed Colonel to Command the Indians in the Eastern parts of this State and the Council is hereby directed to Commissionate him accordingly. And it is further

Resolved that John Allan Esq be & he is hereby authorized to take into the service and pay of this State Such and so many of the Eastern Indians as he shall be able to procure & think proper.

That an expedition to the River St. Johns in Nova Scotia, is not only necessary in order to secure the Inhabitants of the Counties of Cumberland & Sunbury (who have applied to Congress for protection) in that State, from the cruel oppression & violence of our common enemy; but also, for the preservation of all our Settlements lying to the Eastward of Casco-Bay; & for preventing that Short & easy communication between our enemies in Canada with those in Nova Scotia, through said River, which they are now fortifying for that purpose.

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3Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Mss.) Vol. 14, p. 419.
4Documentary History of Maine. (Baxter Mss.) Vol. 15, p. 211.
That in order to carry this expedition into effect, there be one Regiment raised, as soon as possible in the Counties of Lincoln & Cumberland within this State, to consist of 728 men Officers included, & to be upon the continental establishment, be raised by enlistment for a term not exceeding Six Months.

That there be a sufficient naval force provided, to Convey all the necessary stores to said River, or such other place as may be ordered; not only sufficient for said Regiment, but also for such volunteers & Indians as may join them in this expedition for Securing that part of the Country against the depredations of the Independence of the United States of America.

That a general Officer be appointed by the whole Court, to command & direct this whole affair, under such orders as may from time to time be given him by the Council, to whom he frequently make return of the State & circumstances of the forces, & all proceedings in this expedition.

Subsequently he subscribed to an oath of allegiance as follows:

State of Massachusetts Bay—

I John Allan, Do Acknowledge, The United States of America, to be Free Independent, and Sovereign States, and Declare that the People Thereof Owe no Allegiance or Obedience to George the Third King of Great Britain, and I renounce refuse and Abjure Any Allegiance or Obedience to him, And I Do Swear that I will to the U utmost of my Power Support, Maintain, And Defend the said United States, Against the Said George the third, King &c—his Heir and Successors, and his or their Abettors, Assistants and Adherents, And Will Serve the said United States in the Offices of Superintendant and Commander in Chief of Indians Eastern Department, Which I now hold, With Fidelity, According to the Best of my Skill and Understanding So help me God—

JNO. ALLAN.

Lincoln ss. Machias Apr'1 15th 1778

This day the Above Mentioned John Allan Esq'r Personally Appeared & Made Solemn Oath to the foregoing Declaration
By him Subscribed—

Before m — ALEX: CAMPBELL Just' peace

Colonel Allan was appointed and commissioned to take charge of what is known in history as the St. John Expedition. He left Machias in June of that year and returned the latter part of the following August. The net result of this movement was the obtaining of much valuable information and establishing to a great extent friendly relations with the Indian tribes, which lasted until the close of the Revolution. The value of Colonel Allan's services in this respect and throughout the war, in maintaining peace with the Eastern Indians and often securing them as our allies, can never be fully estimated. He was, both by temperament and ability, eminently well qualified for such a service. Then the Eastern Indians, having for generations been under the tutorage of the
Jesuits, had probably not acquired such an intense hatred for all white men as had those of western Maine and other parts of New England. They did not regard them collectively as their common enemy, but did distrust the English and believed that they had generally wronged and cheated them and were desirous of revenge. Such conditions as these of course made Colonel Allan's task far easier than it might have been had he filled a similar position west of the Kennebec.

When he returned to Machias from the St. John river he brought with him a large number of Indian warriors with their families who remained true to the Americans as long as hostilities continued.

There is plenty of evidence that General Washington placed implicit confidence in his conduct and supervision of the Indian affairs on the eastern frontier. It is also apparent that when Colonel Allan united his fortunes with the people of Passamaquoddy and Machias they were in dire distress and exposed to danger from threatened invasion of their settlements by the English from Nova Scotia. This is well proven by the correspondence of Rev. James Lyon, chairman of the committee of safety, Benjamin Foster, Colonel Jonathan Eddy and others with the officers of Massachusetts and the Continental Congress.

In a letter under date of August 5, 1777, Mr. Lyon says:

"My people are so reduced, that they cannot provide for themselves, otherwise they would never have applied to your Honors for so much assistance; consequently I have been obliged to strain every nerve, even to the neglect of my proper agreeable business, in order to procure the bare necessities of life, but thro' want of the proper means, I have failed in a great measure, & have suffered much both in body & mind, my bread is Indian procured with great difficulty, my drink water, my meat moose, & my clothing rags, & many of these the dear partner of my misfortunes, who was tenderly educated, has been obliged to beg from those who could ill spare them, but notwithstanding my extreme trials, I have exerted myself to the utmost of my abilities, as a member of the committee & a faithful subject of the State of the Massachusetts, by day & night, & shall continue so to do, when my duty calls upon me, to assist with my feeble abilities the community in which I live."  

And three days later (August 8) Benjamin Foster wrote the Council:

"The Distresses of this place have been so often laid before you, that you are doubtless weary of hearing from us, & nothing but our Necessity could induce us to trouble you any further, but our Distress is so great that I cannot Refrain."

*Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Mss.) Vol. 15, p. 7.*
We are not only destitute to a great Degree of the Necessaries of Life (exclusive of what your Honors were pleas'd to send here for the Troops yet to be raised) but we are also threaten'd with a powerful Armament from Nova Scotia to destroy us. We have certain Intelligence that a 50 Gun Ship & some Transports have been fitted out at Halifax & were ready to sail for this Place 12 Days ago; These are to be join'd by 500 Men from St John's River; We Expect them every hour, & God only knows what will become of us! We have no Strength to resist such a Force, & yet Resist we must.

We have no assistance (tho' long expected) from Boston except a few Officers without Men! Not Twenty of the two Regiments are yet arriv'd here! Nor can we call in the Militia, for they are so destitute of Provision that they can't leave their families (about 50 Minute Men only expected) to our Assistance from the whole regiment.5

There seems to be no doubt about the designs of the English to capture and hold Machias and the eastern frontier. That the expedition to St. John may have precipitated a crisis is probably true. At any rate the Governor of Nova Scotia professing to believe that this would be followed by further raids by Colonel Allan's forces decided to proceed with armed vessels to Machias for the purpose of capturing it. He applied to Sir George Collier, who was at Halifax with a fleet of several war vessels, for aid, who put to sea with four armed frigates and arrived in Machias Bay August 13, 1777. Machias was however ably defended by the forces under command of Colonel Foster and this attempt proved a failure. In this battle the Indians were loyal and rendered valiant service to the Americans. Thus the conditions were precarious and alarming when Colonel Allan finally assumed command and had full control of the situation. Congress was now aware of the danger and thereafter acted with more promptness than ever before in furnishing supplies, arms and ammunition to the militia and people of Machias and Eastern Maine. One of the greatest troubles that he encountered in keeping the Indians peaceable and loyal was the persistence of inn holders and others to sell them intoxicating liquors. White men would also cheat them in trade, steal their furs and commit other depredations, all of which tended to disturb and make more difficult the work in which he was engaged.

The following issued by Colonel Allan was in the nature of a proclamation to the inhabitants, although it is not clear just how it was circulated among them or made public.6

5Ib. p. 9.
6Ib. p. 194.
Mechias Septem'r 8th 1777—

Whereas notwithstanding the Repeated Requests of the Subscribers to the Inn holders & other Inhabitants of this place the former in particular, not to Admit of Trading with the Indians in their several Houses or Otherwise, Particularly the Furnishing Spiritious Liquors as it had a Tendency to the most pernicious Consequences to the United States. Still Several people persists in the Diabolical practice, & not only furnishes Liquors, but Embezzles the Indians property—

The United States have been at a very Great Expence in furnishing the Several Truck Houses particularly, that at this place, in Order that the Indians may have Such Necessarys as they May Want—

This is done to prevent their Going to the enemy for assistance which if the Case the Consequence will be very fatal to this Eastern Country—

But notwithstanding the Generous & Humane Disposition of Congress & the General Court towards this part in regard to Keeping the Intrests of the Indians; Still some person (Whome the publick Cannot Look upon in any other Light then Enemys to their Country who are dayly Involving this Bleeding Continent Deeper into all the horrors of Warr to Satisfy their Insatiable & Voratious appetites) are takeing from Missarible Saveges—(who Fled from their own Homes to help the States) their Necessarys for a Quarter of their Value, Which the publick has been at so Great Expence in procuring, by Which amoung Many Other Evils they must again become Naked, which will be difficult for the States to Replenish in the present Critical Situation of Affairs in these parts—

Many persons may suppose that the Indians Takes no Notice of Such proceedings, but Immediately when known abroad, the Whole Body resent it, & Sildom (with Difficulty) Satisfaction is Given, for Fighting and other Evils Arrises Amoung themselves which the English may be Strangers to—

The Subscriber has Taken every Legal Step Consistant with his authority from Congress to Secure their Interests, but the Task Appears to Grow Harder every day, particularly Occationed by the Reason before mentioned, which if practiz'd In, he will be Under the Necessity of Removing from this place Immediately, which is Detirmind, in Order to Keep the Indians from Returning Into the Enemys Country, as the Sober Sett Cannot Stay if Such proceeding are Tolerated—

As the Subscriber doe not Chuse to Enter Into Broils and Quarrels with particular persons in this Critical Time, He woud once More Request the favour of those persons Who presists in this practice, as well as Others, Not to have any Dealings what Ever with the Indians and In particular Not to furnish them With Strong Liquor—

And he also Expects that the Good people of this District will take particular Notice of Such Offenders, which may Come to their Knowledge & every person who will proseicute to Conviction, or Inform so that the Offender or Offenders may be Convicted, shall Receive three pounds, above what is Allowed by the Hon'ble the Gene'l Court of This State—

It is Earnestly requested that the Gentlemen of the Army Militia as well as Continental, will take particular Notice of Those Incendarys and Misscrents & Order the Diffrient Cores, to see the Resolves of the Gene'l Court put duly Into Execution NB an Indian yesterday (Lordsday) had a Moose—
kin taken from him for a Case Bottle Clove Water (two thirds of it Real Water) Several Skins of Peltry & Other things missing—
Jno Allan Continental agent for Indian Eastern Department—
A True Copy
Attest Lew's Fred'k De Lesdernier J. P.

The Council at Boston made every effort to conciliate the Indians. A letter to “Ambroise and other Indians under Col. Allan” dated Sept. 15, 1777 addresses them as “Friends and Brethren” and thanks them profusely for their “Valor and good Conduct in opposing the Enemy in the attack they lately made on the settlements at Machias.”

Feb. 25, 1778 in a Council report appears the following:

A Committee of Both Houses upon the Petition of the Com'tte of Machias and several Letters from Col'o John Allan, have considered the same; and apprehend that the retaining and securing the Several Tribes of Eastern Indians in the Friendship and Service of the United States is a matter of the utmost importance to the safety and Defence of so Valuable a part of this State as the Eastern Country, and to this end your Committee apprehend that it is absolutely Necessary that the Truck house at Machias should be supplied with Cloth, Corn, Rum, & every Kind of stores Necessary for such a Department as the best means to secure the several Tribes of Indians from taking part with the Enemy—Your Com'tee further report that it will be expedient for the safety of Machias, and to prevent the progress of the Enemy in the Eastern Country, that a small Body of men not exceeding one hundred for their present Relief should be immediately enlisted under the special Direction of Col'o Allan divided into two Company's properly Organized and Stationed at Machias, and that the said Col'o Allan be impowered to ingage in Service as many Indians as he Can and upon such an Establishment as shall be adequate to their service—

And further on April 17, 1778, it was

Resolv'd that the Council be and hereby are Directed to write a Letter to Congress, Inclosing all the Letters Colo'l Allan hath wrote to this Court, Together with his Accounts as agent to the Eastern Indians, acquainting them with what they have advanced Said Allan & Desire that they would take some proper order respecting his further Supply, —

In his letters and communications to the Indians he invariably addressed them as brothers and his communications breathed a spirit of affection and sympathy.

In a communication to the Council Oct. 8, 1778, he reports that having been so urgently solicited by the Penobscot tribe to visit them that he had acceded to their request and describes the meeting as follows:

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1Ib. p. 205.
2Ib. p. 303.
3Ib. p. 420.
On the 7th Ult'o 4 Canoes & Eight Men arrived, with a Message from the Chiefs, Sachems & Young Men, requesting my immediate attendance, Accordingly on the 11th I set off thro' the Lakes & in five days reached Penobscutt Old Town, where the general Part of the Tribe was then assembled.

I immediately Assembled them, & held a Conference, which continued with short Intermission 4 days,—their Complaints were Great, & Many produced Several Instances wherein they were Treated very Ill. I will Just Mention what they said in the first Speech After my Arrival.29

SPEECH OF SAGAMORE ORONO,24 TO COLONEL ALLAN.

Brother We have met Together and with one Heart & Voice Salute you and Welcome you to our Village—Very Glad & rejoiced to see you in health, hoping that God will Preserve it,—what I speak to you now is the Voice of all the Indians of Penobscutt, In Token of which I Deliver you these Two strings of Wampum.

Brother We are Glad & Thank you for what you said to us Yesterday. Our Complaints are Great & a long Time we wanted to make it Known to some person.

Brother By Repeated Promises from our Brothers of the Massachusetts we had a right to have a Truck House on this River, where we Coud go to get what we Wanted, But we find to the Contrary. No more is ever sent for us, but what Two or Three Common Hunters Can take up, & that of the most inferior Sort. If any Larger Quantity is sent us, it must be Disposed to Others than Indians.

Brother Having no governments Truck House you may Easily Conceive the Miserable Situation of Indians. You Know we are not like the White people to Manage our Affairs, particularly when Liquor is in our way,—when we Care not for the Most Valuable Part of our Interest, if we Can Git Rum,—

By Which if we Possess ever so great a Property, by our own Conduct we become Miserable.

Brother We was in Hopes when we Acknowledged, ourselves Americans, Owned them as Brothers, that the White People on this River would have Taken some Notice of us, & not Admitted any person whatever to Take Advantage of our Unhappy Disposition. But to our Great Misfortune we find great Numbers of them who Trys all they Can to hurt us,—will not only Cheat us but will Steal from us. This Tribe has Taken last Winter above 2500 Moose Skins, besides a great Quantity of beaver & other Furres,—it is gone from us, & we have not a Sufficiency that will secure our families till Winter.

You may see Sir what we have,—which we Call upon God as Witness is Truth. Our Men & Women are made Drunk & after they take all from us will Kick us out of Doors.

29Ib. Vol. 16, p. 100.

24One of the most noted and renowned Sagamores or Chiefs of the Penobscot tribe of Indians and from whom the town of Orono in Penobscot County, Maine, derives its name.
Brother The English here are of many minds, and we have been Continually Tossed to & fro, with different News. Many Tories are among us, who are often Telling us about the Goodness of the King of England. A great many who Tells us things on Both Sides to get Money,—& we see them willing to Act any way so they gete Money,—& some are Americans. We Indians are very unhappy, & must Acknowledge by the Behaviour of the White people we Disagree among ourselves & often Times Know not which side to Take,—but all this Time we are Miserable ourselves.

Brother The White People on this River, have Come & Settled Down upon the Lands which was granted us. We have Warned them of, But they say they Dispise us, and Treat us with Language only fit for Dogs. This Treatment we did not Expect from Americans,—Particularly when the General Court of this State Granted the Land to us themselves. We Expect they will Keep good & Support their Promise.

Brother You say you have no Authority from the Great Congress respecting us,—only a Military Command from the General Court at Boston. But being glad to See you & Satisfy’d with what has been done with our Brothers the Marisheete Tribe, we Desire & Expect you will be our friend, & tell all these things we mention to that Authority that will hear our Destress & Grant us releaf. Otherwise we must do as well as we Can,—and Trust to that Great God who has hitherto preserved us & pray that his Good Council may be given,—that we may be Directed to Procure Satisfaction for the abuse given our Injured Familys.

Brother We mind what you say about our being Expiditious, we wilt delay No Time,—But as we must have many Councils among ourselves, & Wanting to have Much Talk with you,—We Expect you will not think of returning this five Days.

Brother God Bless you,—farewell till we see you again.

The result was an urgent appeal to Massachusetts Colony by Colonel Allan for aid in behalf of these Indians.

He said in part:

.........This is the greavences of these people in General,—during my stay we had many familiar Conferences Public & Private. I Inquired & Examined into the Perticulars sett forth by them,—and found that their Complaints were but to Just & True, & Such as must reflect the greatest Dishonour on many persons settled on that River,—I was an Eye Witness myself to some of the most Diabolical Proceedings, but tho’t it most prudent not to Take any further Notice, till this was Communicated to the Honble Board. The Laws made Prohibiting the Trade is Treated with Contempt, & such freedoms are taken & Justiss so Stagnated in the Eastern Parts, that it Appears almost impossible to prosecute those culprets to conviction.

This also appears in the same communication:

I shall Communicate the particulars to Congress as it is the Indiand Earnest desire, & Trust that all will Cast an Eye of Pity on these Poor Wretches, that Justess may be done them, & be better taken care of for the futer.
In the fall of 1780, the British Indian agent made an unusual effort to induce the Indians to forsake the Americans and unite with their army. For a long period no supplies from Boston had reached Machias for the Indians and it seemed as though a famine would ensue. After many futile attempts to awaken the Council to the perils of the Eastern country, which appeared to Colonel Allan so imminent, he decided that it was necessary for him to go to Boston and have a personal interview with the authorities in order to secure the necessary aid. When the Indians were informed of his intention to leave them for this purpose, they feared that he might never return and refused their consent and demanded some security for the fulfillment of his promises.

It was finally arranged that he should leave his two oldest sons, Mark and William, in the hands of the Indians as hostages. Kidder remarking upon this says:

It would be difficult to furnish a more trying case than this, or one that showed a stronger devotion to the cause, and of fidelity to his adopted country. The boys were great favorites with the Indians; they learned their language and always had an attachment to them, and in after life aided them in various ways. The writer has often heard the old Indians speak of their living with the tribe, and particularly about John, who always resided not far from their homes.

Colonel Allan's home and headquarters was at Machias until the close of the war. In July, 1783, he visited Boston and resigned his position. In 1784 he returned to Maine and entered upon mercantile business on what was afterwards known as Allan's Island. In two years he closed his business and retired at Lubec Mills, where he resided until his death, February 7, 1805. In 1860 a monument was erected over his grave which is on the Island that bears his name.

Burial place of Colonel Allan on Treat's Island, (also known as Allan's Island and Dudley Island), and which is one of the most beautiful spots in Passamaquoddy Bay and may be seen by passengers on the Ferry Boats plying between Eastport and Lubec.

Kidder, p. 17.

Also known as Dudley's Island and Treat's Island.

History of Machias, Drisko, p. 354.
In 1780 he sent a farewell address to the Indians as follows:

INDIAN EASTERN DEPARTMENT,
MACHIAS, April 27, 1780.

To the Penobscot, Marishute, Madewascow, all the rest of the St. John, Passamaquoddy, Mick-macks and all others, friends and brothers to America and the French Nation:

Brothers—Peace attend you with the Blessings of the Great God to rest on you and family's—My joy is for your good health and prosperity—open your eyes, ears and hearts—Hear and attend to what I say—I salute you with a loving heart. String of Wampum.

Brothers—I see you have become much scattered and divided; that Good Council for your Safety cannot be procured without being more together and knowing one another's minds.

Brothers—The opportunity will be very advantageous and safe for you to get together:—The supplies and troops ordered to this Country for its defense and your Safety by America and France, will prevent the enemies of our Country from molesting us in our important business.

Brothers—I do therefore now by this belt of Wampum in the name of the good people of the U. S. of America, and by the duty and affection due your Ancient Father, the King of France, by virtue of the Treaty of Friendship settled and confirmed between these two Nations, Summon and require you to meet me in Grand Council, to be held at Passamaquoddy, as soon as possible after the 28th day of May, and for you to give me notice and inform me thereof.

Brothers—If you think of your Safety and that of your wives and children, you will not neglect this on any account Whatever.

Farewell till I see you.

J. ALLAN.

Continental Agent and Com'd in Chief of Indians, Eastern Dep't.

Among the family papers is a letter to the two sons from their father when they were sojourning with the Indians, and is dated "Fort Gates, Machias, May 21, 1782."

The following is an extract from it:

Be very kind to the Indians & take particular notice of Nicholas, Francis Joseph and Old Coucouguash. I send you your books, papers, pen & ink, wafers, & some other little things; shall send more in two or three days. Let me entreat you my dear children to be careful of your company & manners, be moral, sober and discreet ............ Duly observe your Duty to the Almighty, morning & night. Mind strictly the Sabbath Day, not to have either work or play except necessity compels you. Pray God to bless you my dear boys.

The British were very bitter against Colonel Allan and for years a reward of one hundred pounds was set upon his head. They repeatedly made attempts to incite the Indians to take his life and offered them bribes to do so.\(^{35}\)

\(^{35}\)Kidder p. 17.
Once a secret attack was made upon him in Machias by a hostile Indian from Halifax and his life was then saved by one of his own watchful and friendly Indians. At another time he was set upon by British Indians while traveling on skates on the Schoodic Lakes but escaped without injury.

He was a patriot intensely devoted to the cause of his adopted country and is entitled, as we have previously remarked herein, to much more recognition and renown than has yet been awarded him.

Kidder in speaking of the real achievements of Colonel Allan remarks:

For, looking at the condition of the territory east of the Penobscot, and the sparse and feeble settlements along its seaboard, we can see that had the four tribes of Indians done what the British government earnestly wished, and would have aided them to do, they could have united and destroyed, or driven away every inhabitant east of the Penobscot. This Colonel Allan foresew, and to prevent it, made a long journey to report these facts to Congress, and Gen. Washington. They saw the danger, and that Col. Allan was the man to wield the necessary influence with the Indians, and so control them, as to make them our friends, and often to aid in defending our people. Without this aid it is most likely that Machias, our eastern outpost, must have been abandoned.

Had this place been given up, it would have been an abandonment of the whole territory, and must have disastrously affected the settlement of our eastern outpost, must have been abandoned. His papers show. It is now generally conceded that our present boundary was fixed mainly on the ground of occupation, and had we not been able to hold it, we cannot say what river in Maine would now divide us from a British province.

Judge Jones, who resided a long period at Machias, and who well knew the history of Eastern Maine, stated in 1820:

That it was an immense advantage to the inhabitants eastward of the Penobscot that the great majority of the Passamaquoddy & St. John Indians joined with us instead of adhering to the enemy, for had they been against us, and been set on by the British to plunder our towns and settlements, the whole population must have been destroyed. Great credit is due the Indians for their rigid adherence to our cause, although at times the commissary's department was destitute of provisions and clothing for them.

Although a positive character, with an iron will and unswerving determination, Colonel Allan was also possessed of a kindly and gentle disposition and was a man of intelligence, culture and intellectual attainments.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Robert W. Sawyer of Bangor, Maine, the writer has been privileged to peruse an exceedingly
interesting journal kept by Mary Yeaton\(^6\) of Portsmouth, N. H., while visiting relatives in Eastport, Maine, and vicinity, during the summer of 1801. The first entry in her journal is under date of June 7, and the last one was made October 5, of that year.

She was the daughter of Hopley and Comfort (Marshall) Yeaton of Portsmouth, and a young lady of culture and education. Her father was an officer in the American Navy under President Washington. While in Eastport she associated with the best society there and frequently mentions Colonel Allan and members of his family.

The following are some of her references to them:

1801. June 8. Slept late this morning. In the forenoon domestic affairs took my attention. Soon as dinner was over I went to Colonel Allan's, accompanied by George. Samuel went a part of the way. Our visit was very agreeable. We worked, talked, sang and waltzed. Had an agreeable walk home.

"June 13. This afternoon I expect Miss Allan\(^*\) here to spend a few days. I promise myself a large share of intellectual enjoyment. She is an accomplished person, sensible and pensive, a daughter of sensibility.

"June 15. Saturday afternoo We walked. I know not how to account for our attachment to each other, but I am sure I can speak my every thought to her, and she is equally unreserved with me.

"June 25. This evening I returned from Colonel Allan's. I am charmed with the society of this family. Isabell presented me with Watt's poems, 'tis a favorite book of mine. I shall prize it on account of its merits and as a proof of Miss Allan's regard.

"July 10. In the evening George took the black boy with him in the float, and I stepped in and away we went to Colonel Allan's. It was a charming starry evening, the water was very smooth. My mind was at ease. I sang all the while I was on the water and thought of Western friends." Colonel Allan met us on the beach. Spent a social hour with them.

\(^6\)Mary Yeaton married William Sawyer of Wakefield, N. H., a lawyer, and a graduate of Harvard College. Their children were: William J., Mary, George Y., Charles Haven and Augusta. Charles Haven Sawyer's children were the late Charles Haven Sawyer, Jr., Robert Sawyer and Mrs. Charles P. Stetson of Bangor, Maine.

\(^*\)Isabell Allan, daughter of Colonel Allan. John Allan married Mary Patton; their children were William, b. 1768; Mark, b. 1770; John, b. 1771; Isabella, b. 1773; George Washington, b. 1776; Horatio Gates, b. 1779; Ann and Elizabeth, twins, b. 1787; Winckworth, b. 1788; Annie died in infancy.

\(^*\)Referring to friends in Portsmouth.
July 15. Yesterday I rose in good season, went to quilting. In the afternoon my mother, Samuel and I went to Colonel Allan's. A charming, pleasant afternoon, social and friendly.

July 19. Yesterday forenoon I was ironing. Soon after dinner Colonel Allan and Isabell Allan came in. I was quite gratified at their coming. The amiable Isabell tarried with us 'till afternoon.

July 21. I drank tea at Colonel Allan's. A rational, pleasing visit. The Colonel and his daughter accompanied me a great part of the way home.

July 28. Yesterday the day was foggy. I was very sick. At six o'clock P. M., Mr. Delesdernier and Mary Ann came in. Soon after, to my great joy Colonel Allan and Isabell.

August 4. In the afternoon was favored with a visit from Eliza Allan. This raised my spirits. She was so good as to stay all night. We had a social evening, sang, worked, etc.

August 7. Yesterday afternoon Isabell visited us. I was in hopes she would spend the night here. Colonel Allan joined us at the tea table, and they left us just after sunset.

August 11. Agreeably to my intention, I spent yesterday at Colonel Allan's. An agreeable visit.

August 19. Yesterday my mind was peaceful and serene. Reading and needlework engrossed my attentions. In the afternoon Colonel Allan visited us, handed me a billet from Isabell containing a paper in which are some of the Colonel's observations (on History of Charles V) which I have to pursue.

September 23. Yesterday forenoon I was employed in house affairs. At twelve I went to Colonel Allan's accompanied by George in a boat. At two Isabell, Miss Leverett and myself set out for Dudley's Island. It was very windy and we had an unpleasant time, and Mrs. Allan was from home. This disappointment greatly disconcerted us. However, Mr. Allan entertained us very agreeably. Miss Allan did the honors of the tea table and we soon got over our fatigues and anxieties. I sang and Mr. Allan played on the flute. Just after sunset Mrs. Allen returned, accompanied by Colonel Crain and his lady, and a son, a Mr. C. and his lady. Soon after my brother George joined us and a very pleasant evening we passed. Young Mr. Crain played on the violin, Mr. A. the flute. We danced, sang, etc. One of the most agreeable visits I have made since I have been in this place. Some of our conversation was serious and sentimental, some sprightly and entertaining.

September 28. When preparing to return to Portsmouth, in writing of the Allan family, she says: They are much interested for me. Mrs. Allan has sent me some new butter for sea stores. How much this amiable family added to my enjoyment.

The last journal kept or writing of any importance made by Colonel Allan was commenced November 20, 1804, about three months before his death. This journal written by his own hand is now in possession of one of his descendants, Honorable William Rice Allan of Dennysville, Maine, and is as follows:
November 20th, Tuesday. A beautiful summer like morning, wind S. W. I cannot but reflect upon beginning this Journal, and ask the question, How long shall I be able to continue it? Feelings are such about me that indicates some latent infirmities which speaks that something is approaching, which should warn us to be ready. Gates came up for letters. He set off for the Post Office with the following—A Packet for Don McLaughlin inclosing letters to Mr. Pyke—to brother Winch & my son—a letter to Judge Jones respecting Mrs. Rumney not taking up her certificate—a letter to Mr. Delesdernier. Once more urging him to pay attention to Close the Committee business—which I have often done, but he will neglect for his pleasure every Publick business he can—Wrote to Post Office of deficiency of Chronicle of the 22d Oct. & two Centinels which ought to have been in on the 6th of November. The conduct of Mr. Delesdernier about every publick business, is as surprising as Problematical, although allowing for his indolence and carelessness—it is near a month since we met (26 Oct.)—he was to go to B—a day or two—then proceed to settle Owen's business, so as to proceed on others—He goes and stays a week part of the time at St. Andrews—I waited impatiently for him—people Calling upon me for Certificates—the plan not returned—myself deprived of going abroad for my health on this Oct.—

—On Friday the 16th. Nov. he at last makes his appearance having bid up a Nova Scotia preacher about 3 P. M., and was then returning to bring up his wife, for Evening lecture, a most unparalleled project—It seems he had done nothing whatever about Owens affair—nor had he been at his office this fortnight leaving the whole business to Weston, in making returns, etc.—He promised that he would remain in this neighborhood the night & duly attend Committee on Saturday (next day) but have never seen him since—A behavior so eccentric, & otherways extraordinary, is discouraging,—

—November 21: Wednesday.—Again a Spring like morning, foggy & lowry-wind southerly, sun soon broke forth, very pleasant—Thank God, I feel much better this morning—The Captain began putting boards on school house yesterday morning, though prepared sometime before, had put on a board or two it was to have been done before the 13th.

Wrote Joseph Livermore, that the Certificate for the lands laid out in S. Bay, is not yet taken up—It has been Cloudy. Expected falling weather, but Cleared away very fine.

—My situation has become melancholy and Critical—Accustomed either to an active life or when infirm to retire to study—A Gloom now seemingly leading to despondency hangs over me and nothing appears necessary but sentimental Company, but I am not only deprived of that, but even of the Common sort, for I have no friend that calls to see me, except there is some business which operates differently—

About sundown Upton Came from M. Island who brought my Centinel & New Hampshire Gazette but no Chronicle nor an Oracle—

—November 22: Thursday.—Again a very fine day indeed, light air & wind from W. to S. W.—felt very uneasy in the morning, but was soon roused by the coming in of Messrs. Hollowell & Cushing, & soon after Ramsdell & Reynolds—to know about running the West head of Quady—The curious business was both laughable & contemptable, for the business
had all been arranged before, & I expected it was executed—I made known the particulars to Cushing who immediately proceeded with Hallowell for the purpose—I took a ride middle day, which helped me much—Soon after dinner preparing to go out again when who should arrive but Mr. Delesdernier—thus I am sported with—it seems he has been two days assisting as a neighbor (as he says) in settling some disputes, it is well known, he rather would be mixed with vulgar matters than persue his proper line of duty—The papers he brought, done by Weston, were erroneous, so that we had to go over them again, so we passed the afternoon, without any of the other members attending—Mr. Ramsdell called—Gates came up—all well below.

—November 23d.: Friday—Again a most beautiful day like summer—to my anxious desire, I got the garden & an extra piece plowed.—The Committee met pretty early, & Entered spiritedly on business, more than I had seen for sometime, only observing part looking on & nodding, while others were busy, upon the whole a considerable of importance was done, particularly the plan of the 4th division Completed, & the Certificates, for those Admitted were signed—all parted with good humor.

—At last the long look for, The Cutter arrived. Capt. Yeaton Came up in his boat fore part of the day, unwell—left George at Portsmouth last Sunday—The appearance as yet is, that the Republican ticket prevails in Massa. & N. Hampshire, which would be a most singular change.—But I fear when all votes are come in it will appear otherways—Mr. Upton called in—

—November 24th.: Saturday—Again a fine day but somewhat cold—wind N. W.—the past night I was seized very unwell, with short breath.

This morning Kelly called & brought his son William to pass the winter with us—I wrote By K. to Robinson about the Land, he has got, & getting his Certificate, as we heard of his meaning to impose upon Mr. Cooper.—Gates came up, so sat off for Machias about his deeds. I wrote Mr. Harris on the subject—At work getting in wood. Took a small ride before dinner & afternoon. Road around by Mr. Ramsdells & Reynolds, & home by Marks—The weather still extraordinary fine.

—25th. Sunday—Again the same delightful weather—Another fit upon me early this morning—Mark set up with me—the gloom over me at this time of night has an extraordinary effect on me—so as to augment & increase the spasm—I took a ride to the Majors at low water—Afternoon, rode round by Ramsdells & Marks—low spirits in the morning, though surrounded with the most dearest & agreeable Companions. Mr. Delesdernier called just at dusk for plan of 24th division to arrange Owens business with Cushing, who is with him.

—November 26th. Monday—Another beautiful morning and thank my God feel comfortable for me—I set up in a chair all night until just before day. Poor Isabella insisted upon sitting with me—I must have slept comfortable—Rode out morning & afternoon—William came up in the evening. Concluded to speak to Doc. Green about my situation. Mark is out with him for the purpose—A very warm day Appearance of a Change.
—27th. Tuesday—A dull cloudy day with some light sprinkling of rain—Doctor Green being luckily up here attending Miss Bruce. Word was sent me—I had a fit of short breathing—The doctor bled me & I put myself into his care—the day gloomy & unpleasant, & my mind the same.—Practice wholly sleeping in the chair—no lying with ease, I give it up. Weather clearing up in the morning, as usual of late—Had all my letters & papers by mail & lots from—A Wonder of Wonders. The Republican Ticket Prevails.—It is most astonishing the Aristocrats has now outwitted themselves—the train laid for the Republicans has blowed themselves up, so may the case be with all deceivers—Mr. Hollowell who brt. the papers was much elated—

—November 28th. Wednesday—Gloomy & down spirited, some considerable distress in breathing—happy to see Gates return well, it enlivens a little, but very low & unwell in the morning—The weather Clear & Cool—wind W. N. W. fine breeze, looking out strongly for George—White sailed in the morning.

—29th. Thursday—Thanksgiving day—Wind N. W.—clear weather at times—Only Alice from the Island & the family at dinner—Myself very infirm—Called Mr. & Mrs. Upton—Major & others—disagreeable feelings this evening in Body & mind.

—November 30th. Friday an Ugly lowry day, so unpleasant feelings, sent for the Doctor, and to my great surprise & joy Doctor Calef came with him, so kind, so friendly, so Christian like may myself or family never forget a grateful sence—They examined me & from their hints & observations it appeared my situation was critical—I was to forward & to much elated on seeing them, in my distress, for in the evening had a most violent & alarming fit of the Asthma, soon after applied a blister—very unwell—

—December 1st. Saturday—Another fit early this morning. Mr. Upton & Mark set up—reduced very weak & am much alarmed—Blister raised well.

—William came up, appears very much distressed, which hurts my feelings—fine weather.

—2nd. Sunday. More comfortable last night—This day called the Doctor, Mr. & Mrs. Gilmore & Mr. & Mrs. Shead—Much better, but fluttered by Company & too much talk—William went home—Gates came up—fine weather, looking out anxiously for George—

—3d. Monday—Wind very fresh last night at N. W.—felt uneasy about George. Saw a Schooner lying aground at Bells place M. Island, when lo! who should make his appearance but George, whose vessel it was, which by the inattention of the helmman fell in there. Wind blew in squalls, tore their sails, came to anchor & went ashore—Gates went up & brot. her down—feel a little more comfortable—having also by Geo. heard of Winch.

—December 4th. Tuesday. Unloading the Schooner today, disappointed in not getting word to the Doctor—very fine weather.

—5th. Wednesday—George went to M. Island. Doctor came up, he says little about me, but appears very studious & attentive. Had a considerable touch of the gout since last night which increases—this evening took the mattress on the floor—plagued with insipid creatures calling asking frivolous questions—Rec’d. papers & a letter from Gov. Dearborn.
—6th. Thursday. C. Reynolds set up last night. Observed same news in the paper from Niagara which gave distress—suspicious that poor Cochran has perished—not very comfortable.

—Dec. 7th. Friday—A fine day. All the men gone to the Island—Mr. Chryste called & spent most of the day—the Committee out upon roads this two days—boys at home in the evening.

—8th. Saturday—Very gloomy & disagreeable—Major & Mr. Hollowell called in the evening—Wrote the Doct. by Mr. Chryste this morning.

—9th. Sunday. fine day. set up in a chair pretty well—Billy came up & Alice—Dr. Barret—Delesdernier & several others called—all coming at once.

His son Mark, who is referred to in this Journal, was one of his sons that he had once placed in the hands of the Indians as hostages as security to them that he would fulfill his promises herein referred to.

In the picturesque little village of Dennysville, Maine, reside two of the grandsons of Mark, John D. Allan and Honorable William Rice Allan, both of whom are prominent citizens of Washington County, the latter having been chairman of the board of selectmen for the past fifteen years and was a member of the Maine Senate 1893-4.

There are others in Dennysville, among them E. B. Allan, Honorable Herbert H. Allan and I. H. Allan, who are descendants of Colonel Allan. There are many of them in that County and other parts of New England and they are all staunch and worthy people. Among such is Mrs. Daniel Smith of Machias; the late Eliza Ann Mayo, who was the wife of Honorable Josiah B. Mayo of Foxcroft, Maine, was of the number. Also among them, which the writer knows about as they are subscribers of the Journal, are Mrs. A. P. Tukey of Omaha, Nebraska, Mrs. A. J. Rich of Belmont, Massachusetts, and Mrs. H. S. Carhart of Pasadena, California.

The genealogy of the Allan family as compiled by Drisko is as follows:


Horatio Gates Allan of John m. Alice Crane; children: Charlotte, Elizabeth, Alice, all unmarried, N. Gates m. Josephine Rollins, one child, Allan G


39John D. Allan has died since the above was written.

60Drisko's History of Machias, p. 355.

Walter m. Frances Bruce, Alice m. A. M. Gilpatrick; one child, Harry. Harry m. Mildred Bruce, one child, Susie, Eva m. Edgar S. Chase; one child, Frances.

The story of the white man’s supremacy over the red man in North America is a history of a tragedy of cruelty and injustice.

The Jesuits, from the day that they first landed on the American continent full of zeal and enthusiasm to found a new France and to convert all of the Indians to the Catholic faith until the hour arrived when the last of their missions became obsolete, appeared to comprehend the nature of the Indian, treated him kindly, won his affection and proved to be a blessing and comfort to him. Others who were equally as successful in this regard are few in number and occupy but little space on the pages of American history. The need of praise along these lines due to William Penn, John Elliott, Jonathan Edwards and a few others is great and should never be overlooked by any writer upon this subject, and the name of Colonel John Allan belongs in this galaxy of just men. His unceasing faithfulness to their cause and his kindness to them won their everlasting love and respect.

Only a short time before his death he visited the Passamaquoddy tribe for the last time and placed in their keeping his farewell message in writing to them, the original treaties which he had caused to be made with Massachusetts in their behalf, and letters relative to the same, and charged them to always preserve them as long as the tribe existed.

On the line of the Washington County railroad, only a few miles from Eastport, is Pleasant Point, an attractive spot on the shore of St. Croix river and a part of the town of Perry, which is the Indian reservation, and where the fading remnant of this tribe is cared for by the State of Maine, the Sisters of Mercy and the Catholic Church.

It is well named for it is truly a pleasant and lovely spot. On a beautiful morning during one of the charming first days of September, 1914, the writer visited Pleasant Point where he called on the Sisters in whose charge are the Indians and the children of the tribe and who care for them with assiduity and tenderness. He also had the pleasure of meeting there the Rev. Fr. Ahern of Eastport, who devotes much time to the improvement and advancement of these Indians.

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The tribe has ever since the farewell visit made it by Colonel Allan treasured the papers and documents which he left with them and whenever a new Governor of the tribe is elected the retiring Governor places them in his charge to be by him cherished and preserved and passed over to his successor in office. And along with this little tribal archive is also handed down through the generations the story of their great benefactor and the profound love that their fathers had for him.

Among the references to Colonel Allan, not otherwise referred to herein, appear the following in the Documentary History of Maine, (Baxter Mss) Vol. 19:

An extended letter from Colonel Allan to the General Court of Massachusetts, urging the necessity of more supplies and ammunition for the Indians. Pp. 18-23.

Letter from Colonel Allan to same dated “Indian Eastern Department, Machias, November 2d, 1780,” of similar import. Pp. 24-32.

A grant by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Colonel Allan, pp. 50-51 as follows:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the House of Representatives Nov’t 24, 1780

Resolved that there be paid out of the public Treasury of this Commonwealth to Colo John Allan Superintendent of the Indians in the Eastern parts of this Commonwealth, the Sum of one Hundred forty six Pounds three shillings and seven pence (New Emission) in full of the Balance of his accounts to the first Day of June 1780 as certified by the Committee for methodizing & settling accounts A

CALEB DAVIS Spk’r

Sent up for Concurrence
In Senate Nov’t 24th 1780
Read & concurred with an Amendment at A viz at A insert said Sum to be charged to the United States
Sent down for concurrence

Approv’d
John Hancock

JER POWELL Presid’t
Warrant drawn
27 Nov’b 1780

In the House of Representatives Nov’t 25: 1780
Read & concurred with the proposed amendment

CALEB DAVIS Spk’r

Report of the Committee on Colonel Allan’s requests for aid for the Indians, which are acted upon favorably. Pp. 51-52.

Further action by General Court of Massachusetts on Allan’s correspondence. Pp. 60-61.

Advised that the Board of War be and they hereby are directed to deliver M'r James Avery Agent to Col'o John Allan Commander in the Eastern Department, thirty Blankets twenty Stand of Arms, five hundred W. of Powder three hundred W. of Musquet Balls, five hundred W. of Shot, One H'ld New England Rum and three Months Rations for fifty Men for the Supply of the Garrison and its Dependences agreeable to a Resolve of the General Court of the 29 November last—he to be Accountable for the aforesaid Articles.

JOHN HANCOCK.
Colonel Allan to the Governor. Pp. 28-30.
Colonel Allan to the Governor, July 1, 1782. Pp. 53-55.
Memorial of Soldiers to Colonel Allan, August 22, 1782. Pp. 73-74.
Colonel Allan to the Governor, August 27, 1782. Pp. 76-79.
Petition by Inhabitants of Machias Plantation and Action thereon by the Council in which is a statement that Colonel Allan and family had removed to Passamaquoddy. Pp. 133-135.
Letters from Colonel Allan to Governor Hancock. Pp. 217-222.
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