To the Governor and Council
of the State of Maine

The undersigned Agent of the Passamaquoddy Indians respectfully submits his report, of the transactions of his Agency, for the year ending December 15, 1860.

I respectfully refer to my accounts on file for particular relating to the financial affairs of this tribe, for the year last past.

A synopsis of the accounts are as follows:
The receipts of this agency up to this time, have been by warrant of April 25th, Twenty

One hundred dollars  $100.00

Warrant of October 16th  $230.00

Amount received for Fodder  $7.20

Amount received for Pasturing  $148.00

Grazing  $6.00

Total $444.28.00
The disbursements during the same time an as follows

Out-standing bills against Agency of 1859 205.94
Paid John Keegan after Rebuilt 860.00
Herbage and Harrowing 671.54
Seed distributed 5348.2
Annual Spring Dividend 11641.48
Clothing to the Poor, aged, invalid and children 177.65
Support of Poor, medicine V 950.81
Medical Services 79.50
Funeral Expenses 574.32
Fall dividend 106.06
3.49.02
W. Marrick bill for Services at Public Farm to Apr. 30/60 68.00
John Dougherty  Dec. 4/60 196.00
52.15
Tools and Supplies for Public Farm 384.38
Salary of Agent 10 1/2 Months 607.05
Benevolence in Crops 5916.84
59 46.82
The appropriations
Made by the Legislature of this year of
Interest on Fund $2,210.00
Annuities
Formative
Agricultural pursuits 25.00
Total $2,215.00

It will be perceived
that the expenditure exceeds the appropriations
by the sum of $58.82. But accompanying the
Salary of Agent & Superintendent, which comes directly
from the State. The expenditures including the teacher's
salary, that which do not become due until January
next amount to the sum of $52.88. 444

In connection
with this branch of my report I would suggest
for your consideration, whether or not the legislative
appropriations have hitherto been made in conformity with
the requirements of the Treaty of 1820, and in strict justice
to the tribe. The treaty of peace, of 1818, satisfied by
the states of Maine in 1820

(See acts and residuary of Maine
1843). "It states that the tribe shall be provided with
"a liberal man of good moral character and
industrious habits. To instruct them in the art
of husbandry, and assist in fencing and tilling
their grounds. Raising such articles of production
as their lands are suited for, and as well be most
beneficial for them."

Be it stated that this treaty is as
fully charged for the expenses of the Superintendent
with the annuities and is as recognized by the
legislative acts from the year 1855 to the present time.

But as far as I can learn, no special appropriations have ever been made to meet this treaty liability.

But on the contrary, it has hitherto been a charge on the fund, raised from the sale of the few townships made long after.

In spite of the express command of the State with the Indians, when the proceeds of that sale, that it "should be deposited in the State treasury and the interest, should annually be paid under the direction of the Governor and council of the State, through the Indian Agent, for the benefit of said tribe, provided it should in their opinion be required for the comfortable support of said tribe." See acts and resolutions of 1841-3.

as above referred to.

The contract then goes on to stipulate that if the interest should not be wanted for said purpose it should be added to the principal and form an accumulated fund, and forever remain in the treasury as such.

The contract therefore manifestly limits the use of the interest to comfortable support of the tribe.

It is therefore respectfully suggested that the service of the superintendents should thereafter be a special item of appropriation.

As the session of 1866 calls for a report of the present condition of the Indians connected with the agency, it may be convenient to arrange my statements in regard to them, under distinct heads.
Population of the Tribe

According to the census returned to me and which accompanies my report, and to which I respectfully refer, it appears the tribe number...

All payments made to the members of the tribe, except counties, have been few in amount according to this list, from the census it appears that the number of the tribe, has not materially changed for the last forty years. They have increased rather than diminished. This may be accounted for in part by their intermarriage with other tribes and the French.

Education

By a resolve of March 186...

The sum of $250 was appropriated for maintaining schools among the tribe... /250 of this was to be expended under the direction of the Superintendent, School Committee of Old Town and the balance by the School Committee of the town of Lincoln. The resolve provides for a return of these Committees, on this behalf. I have made to the Secretary of State...
May 11th and Lord Octob. 12th during this time the school was interrupted about two weeks by a case of small pox among the tribe on the Island.

Whole number of scholars 55
Average number 24
Whole time of instruction about 20 weeks.

The ages of scholars vary from five to twenty years, eight being about thirty years. The average attendance in the school is about seventy-seven percent. Knowing that this school is but a little above in attendance, of the Schools for White Children.

The studies of the school have been confined to Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography. The School Work's been of the Manual in general use. The progress of the School so far as I am informed and from observation has been encouraging, and the mode of instruction quite satisfactory to the Indians.

The advance made by the scholars indicates a capacity for learning and comprehending the useful branches of education. The School at Limestone from the best information I have will compare favorably with the School at Old Town. On the whole, I have no hesitation in saying that the money has been judiciously expended, and the results of the school fully answer all reasonable expectations and justify legislative appropriations. Let the system adopted be continued, and it will be a powerful means of improving the language, elevating the character and improving the condition of this people.
Agriculture

About two-thirds of the tribe reside on Old Town and immediate vicinity. The rest are scattered on the islands above, a distance of thirty-five miles. About one hundred are engaged more or less in working on the land. They raise Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Buck Wheat, Potatoes, Beans, Peas and the common vegetables.

A large portion of the grass is sold while standing. The proceeds of which help support them. Their stock of cattle is small. Their crops the past season, were good, and the attention to agricultural work better than in former years. They have manifested quite a spirit of emulation in this branch of labor.

The former view as the census will show, the number of the tribe in large number, have scattered away in the spring before planting, and return late in the fall, only in time to reap their dividends or dispose of game. The lands are abandoned or left up to be cultivated by those remaining at home. It might be supposed, these who wander off gained but a scanty subsistence, and in many instances have returned and from the different localities in which they are found. And in the end causing an expense on their accounts at times of attending wholly disproportionate to their individual claims on the common fund.

To avoid this and believing it
for the interest of the tribe generally.

I have encouraged locality and a love of home. When I came into this agency land and observed the labors of the Indians on the land, it was quite apparent they had been accustomed to rely on the majority of cases, upon those who were employed to help and house on their lands to do their sowing and planting also. Making last little effort to help themselves.

In such cases which have come to my notice, I have induced them to take part in the work, and thus gain the information necessary for the cultivation of their corn lands; with the assistance of the teachings furnished by the State. I am satisfied that every attempt practicable should be made to induce them to till the soil and labor at home. This can not be done at once, but will require time, and should be pursued in and receive due legislative encouragement, but to a people naturally indolent and impatient of labor, particular inducements to industry should be made, of course, aware of this, the State has wisely instituted a system of bounties, which, if properly carried out, will do more than anything else in the present condition of the Indians, to make them an industrious and thrifty people. In difference between the bounty policy and mere donations is quite apparent. The former is an incentive to industry, the latter fosters idleness. In this department I have endeavored to conform as near as possible to the letter and meaning of the bounty law, so my particular being herein Apply to my account herewith. Submitted.

The Act of 1835 provides that a suitable tract of land be allotted for a farm on which
of the old Indians, Invalids and Orphan Children
are unable to support themselves. In obedience
to this act, the Public Farm was established in Ohio. Now
as some doubts have been expressed as to the utility
of this Farm, I have endeavored to give it attention
in all the attentions, my other engagements would permit.
When I entered upon the duties of my agency,
I found the building in a very dilapidated state
and the stock very much exhausted. The men I found
in charge of the farm having made engagements elsewhere, left
in the April following. Then I engaged the services of a
competent person who took charge of the farm and
has remained on it since. I found on the farm
One mule, Olen. Some farming tools. 2180 Bush Potatoes
which being of an inferior quality I sold and
Chased cattle for seed. - 200 tons Hay and 200 bush.
Buck Wheat. Besides the usual Spring work on the
farm, I caused Eight acres to be sown with
Oats and seeded down to grass. The Superintendent
in addition to the work on the farm, was
employed eight days assisting and instructing
the Indians on their several lots in the Spring.
And this fall has marked himself and open Indian
days on the different lots in planting and preparing the
ground for another year. The crop on the farm
for the past season amounts to about Two bush tons hay
One hundred Bush Potatoes. Eight Bush carrots
One hundred seventy-five Bush Cats - worth in all
about three hundred dollars. A good preparation has
been made for the next year, Eight acres as above
mentioned have been sown for grass and three lots
have been cleared and made ready for corn. The farm
will probably cut twenty-five tons hay another
year. In my opinion this farm with a few years
Management of good husbandry cannot fail of being as productive as farms usually are in this vicinity, but even if it fail to meet full expectations in this particular. Still in as much as the services of the men and oxen are needed in the season in having wood for the fire, which under other circumstances would be a direct charge on the Indian fund, it seems to me it should not be abandoned. I therefore respectfully suggest that a moderate sum be appropriated for the repairs of the building.

Employment and means of Subsistence

There are about one hundred and fifty men of this tribe capable of labor. I am not able to state the exact number. Of these about one hundred engage in farming most of the time. Outside farming a portion of the men are engaged in winter season in hunting, and some of the young men during the spring months are employed on the pirol driving lumber. The women are employed in making baskets, snow-shoes and moccasins. The men also make canoes. These employ together with their skin, ammunition, bounties, a small stock of cattle and some rents of small amount, compose their means of subsistence.
During the year there has been considerable sickness among the tribe, but not particularly fatal. There has been but one case of small-pox only. As has been before stated, two-thirds of the tribe reside on Old Tom Islands, where they have a chapel, barn, school-house in poor repair, four large framed dwelling houses and three barns. Also twenty nine houses and fourteen barns scattered on the islands above. Their stock consists of eight shee!y, twenty five head of cattle and three horses. As is well known, the tribe has a nominal government of their own and retain certain ancient customs and usages.

Now for these controls or effects their conduct, I am unable to say, but I have found them very quiet and peaceable in their habits, and obedient to our laws. Cases of intemperance have frequently occurred, but to no greater extent than heretofore. It is difficult to obtain evidence of violations of the law, against the sale of intoxicating drinks to the Indians; and if obtained, the penalty is inadequate to the offense and insufficient to restrain the sale. I therefore suggest additional legislation on this subject. In their domestic relations, the Indians of this tribe, are very favorably. They are chaste in their habits, and generally kind in their intercourse with each other.

The Indians are naturally jealous, and this jealousy is sometimes inflamed by the selfish motives and insinuations of the Whites, to such a degree that a refusal of the agent to comply with all their demands
Lemmon unreasonable, is attributed to some personal motive on his part and from this cause he is often much embarrased in the discharge of his duties.

In conclusion, my remarks on the condition of the tribe permit me to say that their present condition exhibits many circumstances that promise well for the future, and encourage the hope that by the means of a wholesome system of labor and education, within which it is fair to expect any advance in their civilization. And by the aid of an enlightened policy on the part of the State, they will progress in virtue and knowledge, and the arts common among cultivated people. But if on the other hand all that has been done for them, that justice and humanity demands, they shall share the fate that has so often overtaken the Indian, in his conflict with civilized life, and disappear one by one until all are gone from among us, the State their self constituted guardian, will stand vindicated before the world in having discharged towards them its whole duty.

Before closing this report I respectfully suggest that the following appropriation be made for the year next ensuing:

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<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest on Indian fund</td>
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<td>Supplies</td>
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<td>Agricultural supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bequests on Corps</td>
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James A. Inman

Old Tom, Dec. 15, 1866.

Indians Dpt.
In 1860 Received one thousand of his vote at the public polls in case of
this legislature.

W. M. manuscript, etc.