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To the Governor and Council
of the State of Maine

The undersigned
Agent of the Penobscot Indians herewith
respectfully submits his report of the trans-
actions of his Agency for the year ending
December 15th 1860

I respectfully refer to
my accounts on file for particulars 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, has been by warrant of April 2^d Twenty
One hundred dollars \$ 2100.00
Warrant of October 16th 2300.00
Amount received for Potatoes 7.20
" " " Pasturing 1480
" " " Grap Sold 6.00

\$ 4428.00

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The disbursements during the same time
are as follows

Out-standing bills against Agency of 1859	205.94
Paid John Westlake as per resolve 1860	25.00
Plowing and Harrowing	641.54
Seed distributed	534.82
Annual Spring dividend	464.48
Clothing for the Poor Aged, Infirm and Children	177.65
Support of Poor. Medicine &	950.81
Medical Services	79.50
Funeral Expenses	54.44
Incidental Expenses	106.06
Ball dividend	1249.02
J. Merrick bill for Services on Public Farm to Apr 27/60	68.00
John Dougherty " " " " " " Dec 14/60	196.00
Tools and Supplies for Public Farm	521.30
Salary of Agents 10 1/4 Months	384.38
Bounties on crops	697.05

5916.80

\$5,946.82

The appropriations
Made by the Legislature of 1860 were as
follows.

Interest on Fund	\$29,70.00
Annuities	1600.00
John Neptune	25.00
Agricultural Purposes	<u>650.00</u>
Total	\$5245.00

It will be perceived
that the expenditure exceeds the appropriations
by the sum of \$678.82. But deducting the
Salary of Agent & Superintendent, which comes directly
from the State the expenditure including the bounties
paid but which do not become due until January
next amount to the sum of \$5236.44

\$5236.44

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 Wap. of 1818 ratified by
the State of Maine in 1820

(See acts and resolve of Maine
1843). "Stipulate that the tribe shall be provided with
"a discreet 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 will be most
beneficial for them"

The State by that Treaty, is as
fully charged for the expenses of the Superintendent, as
with the annuities and is so recognised by the

legislative acts, from the year 1835 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 by the sale of the four townships, made long after.

In spite of the express covenants of the State with the Indians, when she received 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 resolves of 1843 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 Superintendants, should hereafter be a special item of appropriation

As the resolve of 1860 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, 525

All payments made to the members of the tribe except bounties, have been per capita. 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 1860 the sum of \$350— was appropriated for maintaining schools among the tribe

\$250— of this was to be expended under the direction of the Superintending School Committee of Old Town, and the balance by the school committee of the town of Lincoln. The resolve provides for a return of those committees on this behalf, to be made to the Secretary of State—

I have therefore no means at hand to give an accurate statement of the schools— I am able to speak of the school at Old Town somewhat in detail, it being under my more immediate observation—

The school commenced on Old Town Island, under the care of a female instructor

May 14th and closed October 12th during this time the school was interrupted about two weeks by a case of varioloid among the tribe, on the island.

Whole number of Scholars
Average number

51

24 $\frac{3}{4}$

Whole time

of instruction about 20 weeks

The ages of scholars vary from five to twenty four years - Eight being above twenty years. The average attendance in the county is about sixty seven percent, showing that this school fall but a little short 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 books being of the kind 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 Lincoln from the best information I have, will compare favorably with the school at Old Town. On the whole, I have no hesitancy 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 ^{Island} 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, helps support them. Their stock of cattle is small. Their crops the past season, were good, and the attention to agriculture better than in former years.

They have manifested quite a spirit of emulation in this branch of labor.

In former years as the census will show. The members of the tribe in large numbers, have scattered away in the spring before planting, and return late in the fall, only in time to draw their dividends or dispose of ^{the} same. The lands were abandoned or left left to be cultivated by those remaining at home. As might be supposed, those who wandered off gained but a scanty subsistence, and in many instances have required aid from the different localities, in which they are found. And in the end causing an expense on their account if allowed wholly disproportioned 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
 and observed the labors of the Indians on the
 land it was quite apparent they had been
 accustomed to rely, in the majority of cases,
 upon those who were employed to plow and haul
 their land to do their sowing and planting also.
 Making but little exertion to help themselves.

In such cases which have come to
 my knowledge I have induced them to take part
 in the work, and thus gain the information requisite
 for the cultivation of their own 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 persevered in, and receive due legislative
 encouragement, but to a people naturally indolent and
 impatient of labor, particular inducements to industry
 should be held out, 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. The 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 endea-
 -vored to conform as near as possible to the letter and
 meaning of the bounty law, for my particular doings
 therein - I refer to my accounts herewith submitted.
 The Act of 1835 provides that
 a suitable tract of land be allotted for a farm on which to

keep the old Indians, Invalids and Orphan children
 who are unable to support themselves" In obedience
 to this act the Public Farm was established on Orson Island
 as some doubts have been expressed as to the utility
 of this Farm I have endeavored to give the matter
 all the attention my other engagements would permit
 When I entered upon the duties of my agency
 I found the buildings in a very dilapidated state
 and the soil very much exhausted. The man I found
 in charge of the farm having made engagements elsewhere, left
 in the April following. When I secured the services of a
 competent person, who took charge of the farm and
 has remained on it since. I found on the farm
 One Yoke Oxen. Some farming tools - 214 Bus Potatoes
 (which being of an inferior quality I sold and pur-
 chased better for seed) - Two tons Hay and 6 Bush
 Buck Wheat. besides the usual Spring work on the
 farm, I caused eight acres to be sowed 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 worked himself and oxen twelve
 days on the different lots in plowing and preparing the
 ground for another year. The crop on the farm
 for the past seasons amounts to about twelve tons Hay
 One hundred Bush Potatoes Eight Bush Carrots and
 One hundred Seventy five Bush Oats - worth in all
 about three hundred dollars. A good preparation has
 been made for the next year. Eight acres as above
 mentioned have been prepared for grass and three acres
 have been cleared and ready for a crop. The Farm
 will probably cut twenty five tons of Hay another
 year. In my opinion this farm with a few years

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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 man and oxen are needed in the ^{Winter} season in hauling wood for the Poor 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 buildings.

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 more or less. beside 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 river driving lumber. The women are employed in making Baskets, snow-shoes and moccasins.

The men also make canoes. These employments together with their fund, annuities, bounties, a small stock of cattle and some rents of small amounts compose their means of subsistence.

General Condition

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's Islands, where they have a chapel, Council hall, a school-house in poor repair, forty three framed dwelling houses and three barns, also twenty nine houses and fifteen barns scattered on the islands above. Their stock consists of Eighteen swine twenty five head neat cattle and three horses. As is well known the tribe has a nominal government of their own and retain certain ancient customs and usages.

How far these control or effect their conduct, I am unable to say, but I have found them thus far quiet and peaceable in their habits, and obedient to our laws. Cases of intoxication have frequently occurred but to no greater extent than heretofore. It is difficult to obtain evidence of violation of the law, against the sale of intoxicating drink 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 show 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

however unreasonable, is attributed to some personal motive on his part and from this cause he is often much embarrassed in the discharge of his duties.

In concluding my remarks on the condition of this 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, without which it is in vain 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 a cultivated people, but if on the other hand after 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

<u>Viz - balance</u>	675.02
<u>Interest on Indian fund</u>	3000.00
<u>Annuities</u>	2600.00
<u>For Superintendant</u>	325.00
<u>" repairs on building for farm</u>	100.00
<u>Agricultural purposes</u>	650.00
<u>Bounties on Crops</u>	700.00
	<u>7050.02</u>

Old Form. Dec 15. 1866.

James A. Purinton.
Indian Agr.

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the Legislature
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