

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DAVID H. STEVENS
COMMISSIONER

State of Maine
Department of Health and Welfare

Augusta

August 4, 1952

Honorable Frederick N. Allen, Chairman
Legislative Research Committee
94 Gleckler Road
Portland, Maine

Dear Senator Allen:

In accordance with a request made by you and the Honorable David W. Fuller, member of the Legislative Research Committee, during a visit to my office, you will find enclosed material in connection with the administration of Indian affairs in the State of Maine. As I recall our conversation, you and Mr. Fuller asked me to give you any thoughts that I might have in this matter. I also understand that during one of my appearances before your committee, the committee as a whole suggested that the Department of Health and Welfare provide information in connection with buildings at the three Indian reservations.

I have not included in this report any information in regard to current financing. I assume you and the members of your committee and subsequently any committee of the Legislature concerned with this problem will have access to the proper reports listing in detail financial expenditures. However, if you have any questions in regard to the finances, this department will be glad to try to supply the information.

You will note the report consists of several suggestions under numbered headings. In most instances, I have not attempted to include the arguments for or against the suggestions as made in the report. There are, of course, such arguments. To illustrate: In connection with Item No. 1. Create a New Division of Indian Affairs, there certainly is not complete unanimity of thinking among the Indians as to whether a change should be made from the Department of Health and Welfare to some other State agency. A very vocal and aggressive minority group at the Old Town Indian Reservation would be in favor of this move. On the other hand, and while no survey has been made, I have been given to understand that a majority group at Old Town is satisfied with the present arrangements. Consideration should also be given when thinking of this suggestion as to the desirability of creating another State department and the additional cost of such a department. As opposed to these arguments, there would be a real psychological advantage in removing the responsibility of Indian affairs from the Department of Health and Welfare to a separate department. No doubt, much better relationships could be maintained between the State and certain elements of at least the Penobscot Tribe.

Hon. Frederick N. Allen

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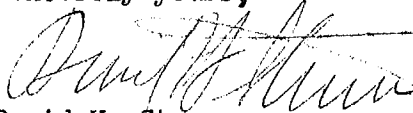
August 4, 1952

I will be glad to appear before your committee either in executive session or during a public meeting and discuss the various factors involved for and against these suggestions. In the meantime, if there is any additional information in connection with this report or relating to any activity of this department that you or your committee wish, we will be glad to make it available to you and the committee upon request.

If the suggestions contained in the report are believed to be of sufficient importance to warrant consideration, a rewriting of the existing statutes will be necessary in order that a bill may be presented to the Legislature. Our assistant attorney general assigned to this department has advised me that he will be glad to assist in this matter if the committee wishes him to do so.

May I take this opportunity to state to you my personal appreciation of the cooperation of the Legislative Research Committee in this very baffling and troublesome problem. I believe that much good has come about by reason of the committee's interest in this problem and I am looking forward to legislative action which will be beneficial to all concerned.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "David H. Stevens", written over a horizontal line.

David H. Stevens
Commissioner

Report to Legislative Research Committee regarding Indian Affairs
By David H. Stevens, Commissioner, Department of Health and Welfare
August 4, 1952

Introduction:

In making suggestions in connection with the Indian problem, so-called, in the State of Maine, it is necessary to examine some of the apparent reasons for the problem. These reasons could be discussed in broad general terms involving the several factors pertaining to a minority group which has not been allowed all of the privileges of the majority. Another approach would be the psychological effect of reservation life. This approach would invariably lead to a discussion of the extent to which the Indians should be assimilated into the so-called white man's way of living. Much could be written about this one subject. There are many other phases of the problem which could be dealt with in any extended thesis on this subject.

The purpose of this report is to present some current and specific suggestions relating to the Indian problem for the consideration of the Legislative Research Committee. It is thought that these same suggestions could serve as a guide in any action that the State Legislature might take in an attempt to solve this problem.

The suggestions that will be made are based on what appears to be the principal reason for the current Indian problem; namely, the failure of the State of Maine laws relating to the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Tribes to clearly define the obligations of the State of Maine to these tribes. The Department of Health and Welfare, which has had the responsibility of administering Indian affairs since the code revision of 1933, has concluded that the State has the obligation of educating Indian children and providing for needy Indians. The department has also maintained that these functions should be carried on in the same manner or as near as possible in the same manner as these functions are performed for white people.

The Indian tribes, as tribes, and in some instances individual Indians have not agreed with this interpretation of the State's obligations. The claim has been made that because of certain treaty rights or in some cases rights which are not clearly defined and are very vague the department should provide services beyond those of providing education for Indian children and caring for the needy Indians.

In an effort to determine whether or not the interpretation by the Department of Health and Welfare was correct, a careful study has been made of all laws relating to Indians - public, private, special, and resolves - enacted by the Legislature from 1820 at the time the State of Maine became a State to the present time. This study indicates that the department's interpretation is correct. These findings have been reviewed by an assistant attorney general assigned to the Department of Health and Welfare and he has indicated his approval. However, the Indian tribes have refused to accept these findings and as a result the Department of Health and Welfare is constantly being requested to supply services and assistance beyond those provided for in the laws and which are outside of the scope of the legislative appropriations.

It would, therefore, seem reasonable to expect that the first step to be taken in any effort to solve the so-called Indian problem would be a reexamination and re-writing of the laws relating to the Indian tribes in order to clearly define the obligations of the State of Maine in this matter. Until this is done, no State department can successfully administer Indian affairs. The Indians will continue to demand services and assistance not provided for in the law and those interested in the Indians, including members of the State Legislature, will fail to understand the cause of the dissension that must inevitably result from an improperly defined program.

The following suggestions are, therefore, being made as a basis for a possible reexamination of the Indian laws by the Legislative Research Committee.

1. Create a New Division of Indian Affairs.

This division would be headed up by a director who would be appointed by the Governor with the appointment subject to confirmation by the Council. The salary for the director would be established in the same manner. The director would have the authority to employ such assistants and clerical personnel as might be necessary subject to the provisions of the personnel law. The director and his assistants should be experienced in welfare administration and have those characteristics which are difficult to find; namely, tolerance, patience, and a good understanding of human behavior.

All functions relating to Indians now being carried on by the Department of Health and Welfare, with the exception of education of Indian children (see item No. 2) would be transferred to the new Division of Indian Affairs. It would be necessary to continue the administration of old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind for the Indians in the Department of Health and Welfare. This is necessary because of a Federal requirement in the Social Security Act that a single State agency be responsible for these functions.

2. Transfer all Responsibility for Education of Indian Children to the State Department of Education.

In this connection it should be noted that the Department of Health and Welfare is currently engaged in a program of renovation and repairs to the three schoolhouses at the Indian reservations at Old Town, Pleasant Point, and Peter Dana Point.

This program, among other things, will provide for a complete new lighting system with new wiring within the building in each schoolhouse; oil burner equipment at the Old Town and Pleasant Point schoolhouses; new school desks at Old Town; repairs to windows, roofs, walls and ceilings of classrooms, and a complete paint program for both inside and outside of the three buildings.

It has long been thought by those who are interested in education of Indian children that there has been one great lack in this program; namely, the teaching of domestic science - in other words, cooking and sewing - for Indian girls. Very few of the Indian children, particularly in Washington County, continue on to high school. With the thought that domestic science would be beneficial, the State Department of Education has been requested to make a survey of additional teacher requirements and building facilities that would be needed to put such a program into effect. As a supplement to this report, it is expected that there will be a report on this subject filed with the Legislative Research Committee by September 1, 1952.

3. Buildings.

Mr. Earle Ferguson of Monmouth, who was employed by Governor Frederick G. Payne to investigate Indian affairs, made a survey of the condition of Indian homes as a part of his report on his activities. His classification of the buildings on an A, B, C, and D basis seemed to be as good a classification as could be obtained.

At the present time, there is a building project being carried on at Pleasant Point Reservation by the American Friends Society. The State of Maine Department of Health and Welfare is supplying necessary materials for this project. Costs for materials alone are estimated to be approximately \$3,000. It is expected that about fifteen

Indian homes will be completely renovated, including new sills, studs, walls where needed, new roofs, and painting.

At the Old Town Indian Reservation there is a so-called Junior American Friends Work Project going on this year. About five Indian homes will be completely repainted, exterior, in addition to some work on the tribal hall. This is the second year that the American Friends have been at Old Town - their work during the previous year being along the lines of exterior painting.

Until these two projects are completed, it does not seem feasible to file a building survey report with the committee. It is expected that as a supplement to this report a building report will be filed by September 1, 1952.

In the meantime, after giving the matter of Indian homes considerable thought and study, it has been concluded insofar as the Department of Health and Welfare is concerned that this program in the future should consist of an annual State appropriation of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per reservation. It is suggested that this appropriation be used for the most part to purchase building materials. It is further believed that these materials should be allocated by the Director of Indian Affairs to the Indians who evidence some desire to do constructive work on their own homes. In other words, it is considered to be poor policy to supply both material and labor while the Indian takes no responsibility whatsoever in this matter. In some instances, there will not be within the family group an Indian or Indians able to do the work on their own homes. A case in point would be a widow with several small children. In such instance, the Director of Indian Affairs could use able-bodied Indians from other homes during periods of slack employment to make repairs on such homes. This kind of a program will require very careful supervision on the part of the Director of Indian Affairs and his assistants if it is to be successful.

Among other things, it will require almost constant personal supervision as absentee supervision in a program of this kind could be disastrous.

4. Sanitary Facilities.

A survey of sanitary facilities at Indian Island Reservation, Old Town, has been made by a sanitary engineer of the Department of Health and Welfare. Attached hereto is a map showing the location of the water lines, these being an extension of the Old Town municipal supply, and certain sewer lines most of which were placed by the Works Progress Administration during the so-called depression. Some of the homes at the Old Town Indian Reservation do not have either water service or sewer service. In these instances, outside privies constitute the only means of sanitary disposal. I believe the report by the sanitary engineer is self-explanatory and does indicate a need for additional sewers and for renovation of existing privies in order to make them satisfactory and erection of certain new privies.

It will be noted that there is some question as to location of the sewer for the schoolhouse at the Old Town Reservation. Presumably, a new sewer should be placed leading directly to the river rather than to the lagoon in back of the schoolhouse.

At the Pleasant Point Indian Reservation, the water supply consists of an extension of the main of the Eastport municipal supply. This was installed at a cost of several thousand dollars within recent years. Very few of the Indian homes have water service. The Indians go to five so-called gate houses - in other words, small buildings where there are water faucets - and carry their water from these faucets. Previous to the installation of the water main this reservation depended upon artesian wells for its supply. These wells were not reliable although a connection is still maintained to the system from the wells in the event that the municipal supply should fail at any

time. Sewage from the schoolhouse is disposed of by means of a septic tank the outlet of which leads to a depression which is flooded at times from the ocean. Sewage from the convent and church building is disposed of by means of a sewer to the ocean. Only two Indian homes have running water connected with the main. The privy situation at Pleasant Point is not good in that there should be considerable work done on existing privies to make them satisfactory and certain new privies constructed.

At Peter Dana Point, sewage from the school is disposed of through a septic tank, the outlet of which leads by means of a trench to the lake. There is a separate septic tank for sewage disposal from the convent and home of the priest. Water is supplied for the Indian Reservation at Peter Dana Point by means of an artesian well. Two outside faucets are provided for the use of the Indians. Plans are now being made to lay seven hundred feet of pipe from the well to a water house similar to those at Pleasant Point Reservation, this house to be located in a central area of the reservation. When this is done, it is expected that the shallow wells which are used by some of the Indians rather than go to the two outside faucets will be filled, thereby eliminating a source of pollution.

Those Indians living on the main highway just north of the Princeton town line depend upon the lake and wells for their water. The privy situation at this place and also at Peter Dana Point is not good and considerable work should be done in erecting new privies and renovating existing privies.

The two District Health Officers of the Department of Health and Welfare, who are responsible for health activities in Washington and Penobscot Counties, are responsible for public health activities at the reservations. Immunization clinics have been held in Washington County during the past year and previously there was a nutrition survey made by the Federal Public Health Agency field team at the Pleasant Point Reservation. An effort is currently being made to establish a health council at the Old Town Reservation with the idea of having immunization clinics in the future. Everyday health needs of the Indians who are in need are taken care of by local physicians whose services are authorized by the Indian Agent of the Department of Health and Welfare.

5. Lands.

At the present time, approximately 17,000 acres of Indian Township, so-called, north of Princeton are managed for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy Tribe by the Forest Commissioner. He has worked out with the University of Maine Forestry Department and with certain pulpwood companies a very advantageous forest management plan for these 17,000 acres. Funds obtained from the sale of stumpage are used to defray cost of administration of the forest management plan, and amounts over and above those required for this purpose are used for the benefit of the tribe. Currently, such funds are being used to pay for renovations and repairs on school buildings.

One complaint of the Passamaquoddy Indians has been along lines that they are not allowed to cut stumpage and lumber to rebuild their own homes. As a suggestion, it is believed that the statute should permit members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe to cut such stumpage under the close supervision of the Forestry Department and by means of a permit issued by that department. However, to safeguard this procedure, it is

further suggested that the Indian be required to pay in cash for the stumpage prior to its being removed from the land. If he then has the stumpage manufactured into lumber and uses it in construction of his home, the State, through the Director of Indian Affairs, would reimburse him for the amount of stumpage so used. This procedure would take care of the complaints from the Passamaquoddy Tribe and also safeguard the State of Maine in this matter.

During the past several months, members of the Penobscot Tribe have asked the Indian Agent to approve certain leases for stumpage on Orson Island, a fairly large island located directly above Indian Island in the Penobscot River. Before this was done, the Department of Health and Welfare, through the Indian Agent, insisted that title to the various lots involved be established with some reasonable certainty and that the lot lines be identified on the face of the earth. Unfortunately, before this requirement was laid down, about 200,000 board feet of pine stumpage was cut on this island. To safeguard the State of Maine and the Indians, the James W. Sewall Company of Old Town, Maine was employed to check on the location of this stumpage as regards the various lots involved. This was an extremely difficult task and it has cost the taxpayers of the State of Maine about \$500 for the services of the James W. Sewall Company. While this seems to be a considerable amount, it is believed that the James W. Sewall Company has been rather lenient in its charges and that expenditure of these funds was necessary.

As a result of this activity, the Department of Health and Welfare asked the James W. Sewall Company to make a survey to the extent of listing by number of acres contained therein and a brief statement of the growth on each of the islands in the Penobscot River supposedly owned by various members of the Penobscot Tribe.

It is found that there are 146 such islands extending from Old Town to Mattawamkeag, Maine. Lots were laid out on 21 of these islands in 1866. These 21 islands have 249 lots. At the present time there probably would be something in excess of 300 lots. Not more than 20 or 25 would be identifiable on the face of the earth. A few deeds have been recorded from time to time in the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds but there has been practically no effort made to keep a record of the titles of these lots since 1866. Some of the small islands have disappeared over the years and others have been joined together or separated by the changing course of the river.

In order to avoid a situation such as developed this past year in connection with stumpage on Orson Island, it is suggested that the State Legislature purchase these islands from the Indians for an established rate of so much per acre. It is believed that the rate per acre should be fairly generous and that the lands resulting from these purchases should be known as the Penobscot Indian Forest to be administered by the Forestry Department in the same manner as Indian Township in Washington County is now being administered for the Passamaquoddy Tribe. To carry out this suggestion, it would be necessary for the Legislature to appropriate an amount to the Forestry Department from the unappropriated and surplus account for the purchase of the lands and for such forest management and survey work as the Forest Commissioner may deem necessary. An appropriation of \$25,000 from the unappropriated and surplus account for this purpose should be sufficient. A very small appropriation per year in the future for the management of the lands until they become self-supporting would be necessary. Because the growth on these islands is very meager in some instances, it is expected that the Indians involved would be eager to dispose of their lands in this manner. In any event, the title to these lands is held by the Indians only through permission of the State Legislature and supposedly the State Legislature

could withdraw this permission under the suggestion outlined above. In this manner, the Indians would receive compensation for the lands and the State would not be obligated to go through complicated legal and forest survey procedures in connection with the approval of leases in the future. A copy of the James W. Sewall Company report is attached to this report.

As will be noted from the James W. Sewall Company report, these islands are uninhabited (one island has a temporary resident at the present time). In the past, the Penobscot Indians have maintained some temporary camps on some of the islands for fishing and hunting purposes. It would be suggested that if the State acquires these islands and creates the Penobscot Indian Forest that members of the Penobscot Tribe could erect temporary camps on any one of the Islands for fishing and hunting purposes after securing a permit from the Forest Commissioner.

The suggestion that a Penobscot Indian Forest be created is not being made with any thought of trying to deprive the members of the tribe of lands. It is believed that as long as the present circumstances continue - that is, the uncertainty as to title of the lots involved and the impossibility of identifying the lots on the face of the earth - that the Department of Health and Welfare through its Indian Agent must refuse to approve leases for stumpage. For this reason, the Indians will not derive any revenue from the lands and there will be no use made of these lands.

The alternative to the creation of a Penobscot Indian Forest would be to undertake a tremendous research project in order to establish title with some degree of certainty and, more expensive still, re-survey the lots on these islands for the purpose of establishing the lines on the face of the earth. Either one of these two procedures would cost more than the lands themselves are worth.

It would, therefore, seem reasonable to compensate the Indians wherever reasonable title does exist in a fairly generous amount per acre and permit the lands to be managed by the Forestry Department with the idea that eventually some use can be made of these lands. There may be a better solution to this problem, but as of the moment this suggestion seems to be the best procedure.

6. Franchise.

The constitution of the State of Maine indicates that Indians not taxed are not allowed to vote. Much confusion has arisen in connection with this provision as some of the Indians maintain that they are taxed even though they do not pay so-called real estate taxes. They maintain they pay sales, excise, and many other forms of taxes which could be considered as taxes under the constitution of the State of Maine.

It is suggested that the constitution should be changed to permit Indians who fulfill residence and citizenship requirements to vote in the State of Maine. Certainly, they should be permitted to vote for County, State, and National officers. At the present time, the Indians do send to the State Legislature a representative from each tribe. He does not have any voice in that body. In order to avoid possible objections by the municipalities adjoining the reservations in the matter of permitting the Indians to vote in elections for representatives to the Legislature, it might be well to continue the present arrangement of permitting the tribes to send a representative to the Legislature. In that event, tribes would not vote for such representatives. However, there would seem to be no reason why they should not be allowed to vote for other State officers, for county officers, and in National elections in the same manner as persons now residing in unorganized townships are permitted to vote. The provision in regard to refunding to the municipality for the individual voters the poll taxes

paid by the voter as it is carried on in connection with unorganized townships would not apply in the case of the Indians due to the fact that he does not, of course, pay a poll tax. It is to be hoped that the franchise can be made available to the Indians in the not too far distant future.

7. Dividends.

Under the terms of the treaty between the Penobscot Tribe and the State of Maine dated August 17, 1820, the State is obligated to deliver to the Penobscot Tribe certain articles; this to be done on an annual basis. The treaty states that these articles are to be 500 bushels of corn, 15 barrels of wheat flour, etc. It has been estimated that the present-day monetary value of these articles would be less than \$2,000 per year. Insofar as can be determined, there was no such treaty with the Passamaquoddy Tribe.

Each of the tribes by virtue of acts passed by the Legislature and by means of the sale of certain lands originally mentioned in treaties has a so-called trust fund. The present-day amounts in these trust funds are as follows: Passamaquoddy \$175,223.89; Penobscot \$95,642.44. The interest on these trust funds was made available through the Indian Agent to be expended for the benefit of the tribes. This practice was discontinued in 1945 in line with similar action taken by the Legislature in connection with practically all trust funds. At that time by legislative enactment, interest on these trust funds was to be credited to the unappropriated and surplus account. This has been done since 1945. It was understood that the appropriation made by the Legislature for the benefit of the tribes was to be in lieu of these interest payments and any other revenue accruing to the tribe. As a matter of fact, the current appropriation act as enacted by the Legislature in 1951 contains

a statement, "The appropriations for Indian tribes are in lieu of all other incomes, and receipts from Trust Funds shall be credited to the General Fund."

In the case of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians, a small amount of money involving not more than a few hundred dollars per year has also come to the State in the form of revenue from certain river driving companies who have boom rights - or, in other words, the right to attach booms to certain islands supposedly owned by the Penobscot Tribe.

For a number of years each of the tribes was paid so-called fall and spring dividends. Presumably, this practice originated in order to compensate the Penobscot Tribe for the articles that were to be delivered to the tribe under the terms of the treaty. It is also thought that as time went on the dividends did assume some significance in relation to the interest from trust funds. At the present time, no dividends are paid to the members of the tribes. An opinion of an assistant attorney general dated November 30, 1944 states, "There is no statutory provision for the payment of dividends." However, for a number of years prior to 1931 the Legislature did appropriate by means of the appropriation resolve sums for these dividends. As was stated before, payment was apparently based on the provisions of the treaty and the practice continued as a matter of tradition. Insofar as can be determined, no cash dividends have been paid since 1931.

Members of both the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Tribes have expressed a great deal of disappointment and to some extent annoyance that the practice of paying the fall and spring dividends by the State of Maine was not continued. The fact that the interest from the trust funds is now credited to the unappropriated and surplus account is also a source of annoyance to many of the Indians. This feeling exists

despite the fact that the appropriation act specifically indicates that the appropriations made to the tribes are in lieu of interest on trust funds. A small group of Indians of the Penobscot Tribe have been very emphatic in their criticism of the State of Maine for failing to pass on revenue from so-called boom rights.

In view of the fact that there is apparently some justification by means of the terms of the treaty and in the matter of interest on trust funds, it would seem advisable for the State to resume the practice of payment of dividends. A dividend of only \$5 per member of the tribes payable annually would amount to approximately \$6,000 per year. If such a payment were made, it should, of course, be specifically authorized by legislative enactment as a part of the Indian law.

This suggestion, if placed in effect, would go a long way towards eliminating much of the ill feeling which exists among certain members of the tribes in regard to these matters. It would be understood that the payment of the dividend would be in full compensation on an annual basis for interest on trust funds and boom rights, and would also fully compensate the tribes for any obligation of the State of Maine in the matter of articles to be delivered under treaties.

8. Relief for Needy Indians.

The method of disbursing relief to needy Indians is probably one of the most troublesome phases of the so-called Indian problem. Indians staunchly maintain that the relationship between the State and the individual Indian is not on the same basis as that which prevails between the overseer of the poor and a recipient of general relief in a municipality. The Indian consistently claims that he is not to be pauperized even though he receives orders for food, clothing, and other necessities

of life on the same basis as the recipient of general relief receives such orders from the municipal authorities.

The Legislature could go a long way towards clarifying the relationship between the State of Maine and the Indian tribes by clearly defining and on what basis the needy Indian is to be supplied with assistance. To illustrate: There does seem to be an impression among the Indians that regardless of the Indian's financial circumstances the State of Maine must pay for all doctors' and hospital services for members of the tribe and in the event of a death all burial charges are automatically paid by the State again without any regard to financial circumstances of surviving Indians in the family. These matters are a constant source of annoyance. This problem will continue until the relationship of the State to the Indians in the matter of needy Indians is clearly defined.

In connection with the problems of relief to the Indians, it would seem feasible for the State to set up a revolving fund. This fund could be used to purchase baskets which the Indians might make during the slack season, usually the winter months, thereby assuring some of the Indian families a revenue which would not otherwise be available. It will be necessary for the State to operate in this manner due to the fact that those who purchase baskets very rarely do so during the winter months but rather wait until the actual summer season starts before contacting the Indians. The revolving fund for the purchase of baskets could be the start in a small way of a home industry program. Such a program should not be developed without full consideration being given to all aspects of this problem and not before a trained person is employed who is familiar with this kind of a program.

9. Tribal Government.

At the present time the tribes elect a governor and members of a so-called tribal committee. The tribal committee has as its primary function the making up on an annual basis of a census of the members of the tribe. The committee also has the authority to carry out the provisions set forth in the statute as to who is to be a member of the tribe by virtue of marriage, etc. At the Old Town Reservation, there is a very aggressive tribal council which is not to be confused with the tribal committee mentioned above. There does not seem to be any legal provision for the existence of such a council although it does meet with the governor elected by the members of the tribe and does claim at times to speak for the entire tribe.

It is suggested that a governor, lieutenant governor, tribal secretary, and a tribal council of a certain number of members be elected biennially. This election would take place by reason of a call for a tribal meeting, such call to be posted in the usual places and to be made by the tribal secretary on the Director of Indian Affairs. The election would be under the supervision of the Director of Indian Affairs. The tribal council would then have the function of carrying on those responsibilities now carried on by the tribal committee and would also act as it does at the present time in the Penobscot Tribe as advisors to the governor and lieutenant governor. It would be desirable for a provision to be written into the statutes for the Director of Indian Affairs to meet at least four times during each calendar year with the governor and lieutenant governor to discuss problems of mutual interest to the tribe.

10. Law Enforcement.

At the present time there is some question as to whether or not local municipal courts in municipalities near or adjoining Indian reservations have jurisdiction over such reservations. Any possible misunderstanding along these lines should be cleared up through legislative enactment.

Constables for the various tribes are now appointed by the Governor of the State of Maine, the appointment being confirmed by the Executive Council. Such constables should be appointed by the Director of Indian Affairs after conferring with the tribal governor and council. The director would not be required to accept the recommendations of the governor and tribal council but they should certainly be consulted. Such constables should preferably be members of the tribes. If this is not feasible, then they should be appointed from outside the reservations in order to secure efficient persons. A brief training course by the sheriff of the county involved or the State Police would be desirable.

Conclusion:

It is believed that consideration should be given by the Legislative Research Committee and possibly by the proper committee of the next Legislature to the above suggestions. These suggestions have been made on the basis of five years of experience with the Indian tribes; that experience being rather intensive during the past few months. It is to be hoped that as a result of this consideration that representatives of the two tribes and the proper committee of the Legislature will, in effect, sit down around the table for a thorough discussion of these matters. From such discussion together with a reexamination of the laws, a firm foundation can be constructed for a better understanding by all those concerned with this problem. If this is done and the personnel selected to carry on Indian affairs in the future possesses the necessary qualifications of tolerance, patience, and a vast understanding of human behavior, improvements will result. In any event, if this is done it will result in the laws being rewritten to the extent that there will be a clear understanding on the part of the Legislature, the Indians, and the public as to what the State of Maine must do to fulfill its obligations to the tribes.

It is believed that despite much discussion and some dissension over the period of the past five years that there have been improvements among the tribes. The health of the children appears to be better as a result of school lunches, immunization clinics and other health activities. The school plant has undergone much in the form of improvements and last but not least as a result of the investigations there seems to be a realization on the part of those concerned with this problem that there must be some constructive thinking and effort go into the Indian problem in order that the future may see the kind of improvements that everybody is hoping will be possible.

PRELIMINARY REPORT
ON
ISLANDS IN PENOBSCOT RIVER
BETWEEN
OLD TOWN AND MATTAWAMKEAG, MAINE
RESERVED FOR THE INDIANS
FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
STATE OF MAINE

From the Office of:
James W. Sewall Company
Old Town, Maine
June 20, 1952

FOREWORD: Under the instructions of David H. Stevens, Commissioner of The Department of Health and Welfare, State of Maine, we submit this brief report on the Number of Islands Reserved for the Indians in the Penobscot River between Old Town and Mattawamkeag, Maine. The primary object was to list the number of Islands and their area. There are, on file at the office of the James W. Sewall Company, the original plans of the lotting of these Islands which state on each sheet "Plan of Islands in Penobscot River between Old Town Falls and Mattawamk Point", the outline of which was surveyed by Zebulon Bradley, Esqr. in A.D. 1835. The Agents of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians have made the following Reservations for mills, booms, and fisheries (to wit) lists certain islands with reservations, and a two rod strip wide around and upon the shores of all other islands represented on this sheet and shaded red.

Copied and lotted by the subscriber April A.D. 1866

Scale 10" = 1 chain

Lore Alford, Surveyor

The following brief report lists the Islands by number and/or name as shown in the original Plan Book by Lore Alford in 1866, or on the U.S.G.S. Sheet; the approximate number of lots it was lotted into by Alford; and its present area as taken from the best data available. Opposite Argyle and Lincoln we have aerial photographs dated 1939 and 1949 respectively, also a brief statement on the condition of the islands as to forest growth. This latter was the result of a plane trip over the islands on June 19th, 1952.

In the eighty-six years elapsed since Lore Alford lotted these islands, the action of the waters has changed the outline of some islands. Some of the smaller ones have disappeared; some have joined together; and some have been split in two by new channels.

The plane trip over the islands disclosed that the majority of the smaller low islands support mainly bottom land hardwoods consisting largely of Red Maple, Elm and etc., while the larger islands such as "Indian No.1 Oak Hill", "Orson", "Orono", "Olamon", "Mattenawcook" and "Hockamock" have land high enough above the water level of the river to support a more desirable run of forest trees, such as Spruce, Fir, White Pine, and a better class of hardwood trees.

Only one island above Indian Island at Old Town was noted as having inhabitants. Cutting for forest products was going on on several islands. Further investigation of the cuttings on the up-river islands noted on the plane trip over all the islands, that on Mattanawcook Island, Chester Dana of Enfield, Maine claims all of this Island and six adjacent islands. His wife states that all of their deeds to their land are on record at the Bangor Registry. Mr. Dana is now peeling hardwood pulpwood on the lower end of this Island, which is under contract to the Eastern Corporation of Lincoln, Maine, and I understand they have advanced some money to him. From the Plane we noted some pulpwood piled on the river bank apparently from last year's operation. There is a small clearing on the east shore of this Island with two buildings, occupied by one of Dana's wood cutters.

Olamon Island #57, opposite Olamon, Maine: Clifford Francis, his wife is Postmistress of the Olamon Postoffice, claims a part of this Island. There are thirty-five original Lots on this Island. Clifford Francis claims the following Lots or parts on Olamon Island: i.e. Lots 13, 16 (except four acres), 22, 29, 34 and 35; Francis states he and George Loring own jointly Lots 30, 31, 32 and 33; Francis says he has no deeds to these Lots, they being passed down to him by right of descent. Also, Lot 25, which was owned by his Uncle, Joe Francis, now dead, is his by the same token. He further says he bought from Mary Attean four Islands at Passadumkeag, Maine for which he has deeds. Clifford Francis is cutting now on Olamon Island, and sells his pulpwood to the Penobscot Development Co. of Great Works, Maine. Francis states the Lot lines on Olamon Island are either non-existent or in very poor condition. He apparently has been cutting on this Island for some years.

Sugar Island #54: Clifford Francis states he cut this Island after obtaining the stumpage from the owners, the last cutting taking place last year. He states the Island is all cut now.

To accompany this report and show the relative position and size of each Island, we have numbered each Island on the U.S.G.S. Sheet covering this area.

The list of Islands, by number and name, with our brief comment, follows.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY

By Frank M. Call

ISLANDS RESERVED FOR THE INDIANS IN THE PENOBSCOT RIVER

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of Original Lots</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1	Indian, Oak Hill	208	20 ⁺	That part of Indian Island North of Village. This part of the Island is largely young growth due to past cuttings.
2	-	2	-	
3	-	Trace	-	
4	-	2	-	
5	-	1	-	
6	-	1	-	
7	-	Trace	-	
8	-	Trace	-	
9	-	Trace	-	
10	-	Trace	-	
11	-	-	-	
12	Orson	1,463	112	All types of forest growth; over 200 M of softwood logs cut in 1952.
13	Orono	49	-	Some White Pine sawlogs.
14	-	8	-	Low island hardwood growth.
15	-	7	-	" " " "
16	Black	11	-	" " " "
17	-	-	-	No trace.
18	-	-	-	Trace.
19	Boom Island	2	-	Long narrow island reservation for booms. Takes up entire land. Poor hardwoods.
20	" "	1	-	" " " "
21	" "	3	-	Poor hardwood growth.
22	Twin Island	17	-	" " " "
23	" "	12	-	" " " "
24	-	6	-	Reserved for Booms.
25	-	Trace	-	
26	Socks	11	-	Low land, Hardwood growth.
27	Freeze	90	3	
28	White Squaw	31	3	
29	Thoroughfare	16	-	Low hardwood growth.
30	-	Trace	-	
31	-	2	-	Low hardwood growth.
32	-	70	8	About one-third low land hardwood growth balance hardwood young growth.
33	-	2	-	Poor hardwood growth.
34	-	Trace	-	
35	-	16	2	Fair growth of hardwoods.
36	-	1	-	
37	-	1	-	

ISLANDS RESERVED FOR THE INDIANS: (cont)

5

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of Original Lots</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
38	-	Trace	-	
39	-	Trace	-	
40	-	1	-	Low island, poor growth.
41	Horse	9	-	Hardwood growth.
42	Foster	14	-	Young hardwood growth.
43	-	Trace	-	
44	Hemlock	97	5	Some cleared land, fair forest growth.
45	Birch	31	2	Young hardwood growth, fair island.
46	-	6	-	Low island, poor hardwood growth.
47	-	5	-	Low island, few trees.
48	-	2	-	" " " "
49	Cow	73	5	Southern part is low poor hardwoods, upper part is higher land, fair island.
50	-	2	-	Low island, few trees.
51	-	2	-	" " " "
52	-	22	7	Hardwood growth island.
53	-	29	5	Hardwood growth.
54	Sugar	178	12	A fair island; all types forest growth, recent cuttings; scattered White Pine.
55	-	7	-	Poor hardwood growth.
56	-	31	-	Mainly swamp hardwoods but may be some of fair quality.
57	Olamon	670	35	A good island, all types forest growth, some cuttings for softwood pulpwood; scattered White Pine.
58	Goose	24	-	Large part flooded in high water.
59	Socks	47	2	Greater part is flooded in high water; poor island.
60	-	2	-	Bushes.
61	Bride	6	-	Mostly pasture land.
62	-	4	-	Sparse hardwood growth.
63	-	Trace	-	
64	-	10	-	Generally poor hardwoods, few White Pine.
65	-	6	-	No growth.
66	-	Trace	-	
67	-	4	-	Poor hardwoods.
68	Grass	10	-	Scattered growth and poor hardwoods.
69	Nicola	12	-	Poor hardwoods.
70-71	Fiddler	6	-	No growth.
72	Craig	42	-	Generally poor hardwoods, a few White Pine.
73	Tomar	4	-	Poor growth.
74	-	6	-	Young growth due to old cuttings.

ISLANDS RESERVED FOR THE INDIANS: (cont)

6

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of Original Lots</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
75	Hog	3	-	Poor hardwoods.
76	-	2	-	" "
77	-	21	-	Fair hardwood growth.
78	Long	33	2	Mostly pasture.
79	-	1	-	Bushes.
80	-	1	-	Bushes.
81	-	1	-	Bushes.
82	- No Trace		-	
83-84	-	1	-	Few Trees.
85-86-87	-	4	-	A few poor hardwoods.
88	-	1	-	Nothing.
89	Gordon	60	3	Some mixedwood growth, a fair island.
90	Beathan	31	-	Low Land hardwoods, poor: some pasture.
91-92	-	3	-	Low land hardwoods, poor.
93	-	4	-	" " " "
94	-	2	-	" " " "
95	-	18	-	Generally poor quality, low land hardwoods.
96	-	2	-	Low land hardwoods.
97	-	3	-	" " "
98	Mohawk	58	3	Fair island, some White Pine and softwood pulpwood.
99	-	Trace	-	
100	-	Trace	-	
101	-	Trace	-	
102	-	1	-	Few Trees.
103	-	1	-	Few Trees.
104	Hockamock	163	3	Some worthless swamp. Balance good forest land. Some White Pine and Fir and Spruce.
105	Mink	1	-	Only a few trees.
106	-	1	-	Only a few trees.
107	-	32	-	Much low land hardwoods. May be some hardwood pulpwood.
108	-	4	-	Long low island, poor hardwoods.
109	- No Trace		-	
110	-	1	-	Only a few trees.
111	- No Trace		-	
112	-	4	-	Low hardwood growth, poor.
113	Petes	2	-	Low hardwood growth, poor.
114	Mattenawcook	276	13	Twelve acres cleared land; one set buildings; 100 acres softwood land, 164 acres hardwood and mixedwood growth. Cutting now going on. Good forest land.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of Original Lots</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
115	-	12	-	Hardwood growth.
116	-	4	-	Hardwood growth.
117	Chokecherry	31	2	Hardwood growth, poor to fair quality trees.
118	Nelson	2	-	Mainly Young growth hardwoods.
119	-	1	-	Scattering of trees.
120	Little	4	-	Low land hardwood growth.
121	-	Trace	-	
122	-	8	-	Young growth and pasture. Two White Pine Trees.
123	Hersey	70	-	Long low island, upper end has fair second growth hardwoods.
124	-	1	-	Hardwood bushes.
125	-	1	-	Only a few poor hardwoods.
126	-	Trace	-	
127	Snow	37	2	Much poor hardwood growth, few softwood trees, some pasture, some fair growth in central part.
128	-	23	-	Southern part is pasture, balance poor hardwood growth.
129	-	Trace	-	
130	-	6	-	Low land hardwoods but fair stand.
131	-	2	-	Low land hardwoods, poor stand.
132	-	Trace	-	
133	-	19	-	Pasture land.
134	-	10	-	Much pasture land.
135	-	35	-	Mainly pasture land.
136	-	8	-	Low land hardwoods.
137-138	-	10	-	Low swampy hardwoods, little to no value.
139	-	5	-	Low hardwood growth island
140	-	Trace	-	
141	-	21	-	High ledgey ground, scattered White Pine.
142-143	-	4	-	Fair forest growth, scattered White Pine.
144	-	Trace	-	
145	-	1	-	Small island, a few White Pine.
146	-	1	-	

Total number islands according to Alford's Plans and Survey: 146
 Present number of islands with 1 acre or more in area that can be identified on U. S. G. S. plans or aerial photographs 119
 Islands less than 1 acre or have disappeared 27
 Total area 119 islands of 1 acre or more in area 4,446 acres more or less

Number of islands subdivided into lots by Alford is 21 which were subdivided into 249 lots.



DAVID H. STEVENS
COMMISSIONER

State of Maine
Department of Health and Welfare
Augusta

September 24, 1952

Honorable Frederick N. Allen, Chairman
Legislative Research Committee
94 Gleckler Road
Portland, Maine

Dear Senator Allen:

You will recall at the time I submitted a report to the Legislative Research Committee regarding Indian affairs under date of August 4, 1952 that under Item 2. relating to education I mentioned that some of us who had been working with the Indians believed there should be some kind of a domestic science course in the schools on the Indian Reservations for Indian girls in the elementary grades.

The Division of Vocational Education of the Maine State Department of Education has made a survey of the possibilities along these lines. Enclosed you will find suggestions for a homemaking program. I think you will find this material of real interest and to my mind it would solve many of the problems in regard to the lack of good homemaking practices in some of the Indian homes.

For your information, the cost of the proposed homemaking program would be as follows:

	<u>Pleasant Point Indian Reservation</u>
Equipment	\$1,540
Additional building space which would consist of a one-story building attached to the rear of the present schoolbuilding	<u>6,000</u>
Total non-recurring expenses	\$7,540
It would be necessary to provide the following on an annual basis:	
Salary of teacher	\$4,000 per year
Expendable supplies	<u>500</u> per year
Total recurring expenses	\$4,500 per year

Peter Dana Point Indian Reservation

Equipment \$ 920

Additional building space which would
consist of converting a shed located
at one end of the present building into
a classroom 3,000

Total non-recurring expenses \$3,920

It would be necessary to provide the following on an
annual basis:

Salary of teacher (part-time basis) \$2,000 per year

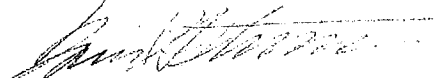
Expendable supplies 250 per year

Total recurring expenses \$2,250

Not only would this homemaking program provide assistance for Indian girls in the elementary schools but would also be used to create an interest in homemaking activities among the adult Indian women. If this program worked successfully, there is every possibility that classes in homemaking could be held for the Indian housewives.

Unfortunately this program does not provide any activity beyond the present school facilities for Indian boys in the elementary grades. Some thought should be given to this problem although it is believed that the homemaking program for the girls should have first priority.

Sincerely yours,



David H. Stevens
Commissioner

September 22, 1952

SUGGESTIONS FOR A HOMEMAKING PROGRAM
AT PLEASANT POINT AND PETER DANA INDIAN RESERVATIONS

Prepared by the Maine State Department of Education,
Division of Vocational Education, for the State
Department of Health and Welfare

I. PROGRAM

Due to the limited facilities in the homes, the program for these schools would have to be planned after the teachers had an opportunity to become familiar with the living conditions. This a wise, mature person could do. However, listed below are a few possibilities, suggestions, and possible desired outcomes of such a program.

Suggestions are for 7th and 8th grade and for older girls or out of school youth. It may be that a person working in this program will see the need for introducing it in the 6th grade, and quite possible that adult work would include more people.

The suggested amount of time is four half-days for 7th grade and four half-days for 8th grade each week. The remaining time should be free to prepare materials and develop plans for the program.

Some decision as to who would furnish materials for clothing classes would have to be made.

The cost of expendable supplies would probably run between \$250 and \$500 per year.

A. 7th Grade

1. Start with Foods - 18 weeks

- a) Discover **which** foods are available, used, and liked. Also explore eating habits and equipment for preparing and serving food.
- b) Plan to work with foods which come within their income and are available.
- c) Learn a few skills right away.
- d) Cooking should be concerned with family meals.
- e) Nutrition should be taught as a part of each lesson rather than as a separate subject.
- f) Emphasis should be given to preparing common foods well - then variations. (Note: girls should learn that foods may be cooked and enjoyed when not fried.)
- g) Personal cleanliness and standards for food preparation, keeping in mind the limited facilities.
- h) Some emphasis on planning for, or thinking through, the job to be done.

Desired Outcomes

Interest in a variety of foods.

To learn how to prepare simple dishes and commonly used foods.

Improvement in work standards and cleanliness.

Pleasure and pride in personal standards.

Some knowledge of simple food values.

Some ability to work efficiently with facilities available.

2. Clothing - 18 weeks

a) Make a simple garment or an article for the home, learning only those skills directly related to that particular garment or article. This would include selection of tools, supplies and materials needed.

b) Launder articles of own clothing

(Wash, iron, sew on buttons, snaps, and mend ripped seams)

c) Personal grooming

Care of hair

Body cleanliness

Desired Outcomes

Some ability to handle sewing equipment.

Satisfaction and pride of making a garment.

Interest in improving personal appearance.

Ability to make simple clothing repairs.

B. 8th Grade

1. Foods - 15 weeks

a) Buying and care of food

b) Preparation and serving of family meals

c) Emphasis still on simple meals

d) Plan to develop well a few skills

e) Learn common cooking terms and their use

f) Stress thoughtfulness of others at the table or when food is served

Desired Outcomes

Further interest in a variety of foods.

Skill in preparing some foods.

A beginning knowledge of the relationship of food to health,

Know sources of help and ideas.

A beginning appreciation of the part mealtime plays in family life.

An appreciation of the importance of cleanliness in handling, storage, and preparation of food.

2. Clothing - 15 weeks

a) Make a simple garment for self, such as:

blouse, skirt, pajamas, dress

b) Learn how to select own clothing

c) Learn how to make more difficult clothing repairs than in

7th grade, i.e., spot and stain removal, new hems in skirts and dresses, patching and mending

d) Continued emphasis on grooming:

Daily care of clothes - hanging clothes in place provided or improvised

Making a place to hang clothes

Making a place for other personal items

Desired Outcomes

An appreciation of the relationship between care of clothing and good grooming.

Some ability to select wisely within one's income.

Some ability to select patterns and materials for self.

Some skill in making simple garments.

Interest in the personal cleanliness and grooming of other family members.

3. Helping At Home - 6 weeks

a) Knowledge of simple house care

All kinds of cleaning which might apply to their living conditions

b) Care of younger children

Desired Outcomes

Ability and interest in helping at home.

Better understanding of younger children and how to keep them happy.

Pride and satisfaction in helping to make the home a better place in which to live.

Awareness of standards and desire to improve them.

C. Program for Older Girls and Young Adults

This program could start with sewing classes. From there it would depend on the teacher's ingenuity and her ability to challenge them to further learning. It would depend also on her knowledge of their needs.

The homemaking room could serve as a center for many community activities which could develop over a period of years.

Listed below are some possibilities:

1. A series of demonstrations on the preparation of a particular type of food
2. Sewing classes in making children's clothes
3. If there is any possibility of canning, it could be done here - for home or school lunch
4. Simple repair of furniture
5. Classes could be held on making things for the home
6. Demonstrations on care of infants
7. Exhibits could be used
8. Movies could be shown
9. Hobbies and home handicraft developed

As the teacher establishes the program and gets acquainted, she might make her influence felt through home visits.

II. PERSONNEL

The kind of person who could develop this program, and expand it beyond the suggestions given here, should have home ~~ee~~conomics training and a practical experience background. One with teaching, homemaking and extension service experience would be ideal. She must be mature and practical. She has to be resourceful and able to see the possibilities of this proposed program in improving the welfare of the Indians.

This person may not be one specifically trained for public school teaching certification.

The employment of such a person might well be on a year ~~ar~~ound basis with normal annual vacation. At the present time, considering the type of work, the locality and possible living arrangements, it is doubtful if the services of the proper person could be obtained for less than \$3000. More likely, to get the desired person with a richer background, the salary would need to be nearer \$4000.

III. EQUIPMENT

Both large and small equipment has been planned specifically for the Indian Reservation. It does not meet the standards required in an approved public school system. We felt that the equipment should be in line with present living conditions, give them something to look towards, yet not discourage them. Thus, two types of fuel are recommended.

Estimated Cost of Equipment

This is only an indefinite estimate, as so much depends on where and when you buy, plus the quality of the articles purchased. Figures below are for Pleasant Point. Cost of equipment for Peter Dana would be approximately 40% less.

Books	\$
Large equipment for foods	881.00
includes 2 stoves, 1 refrigerator, 2 sinks, 1 water heater, 2 dinette sets, 20 straight chairs, teacher's desk, and 1 electric hot plate. Does not include installation.	
Small equipment for foods	213.00
Clothing area (without tables)	342.00
(includes 3 sewing machines at 45% discount)	
Home Nursing area	100.00



DAVID H. STEVENS
COMMISSIONER

State of Maine
Department of Health and Welfare

Augusta

September 25, 1952

Honorable Frederick N. Allen, Chairman
Legislative Research Committee
94 Gleckler Road
Portland, Maine

Dear Senator Allen:

At the time I submitted a report to the Legislative Research Committee regarding Indian affairs under date of August 4, 1952, I mentioned under Item 3. in connection with buildings that additional information would be filed with the committee.


Enclosed you will find a report on sanitary facilities and buildings at the Indian Island Reservation, Old Town, Maine by Woodrow E. Page, Sanitation Engineer with the Department of Health and Welfare. I think this report is self-explanatory. You will also find a summary in regard to the condition of the buildings at Pleasant Point and Peter Dana Point Reservations in Washington County.

In general, the classification set up by Mr. Earle Ferguson of Monmouth in his survey of Indian homes has been used in making up the report. There has not been too much change in the Indian homes at Indian Island Reservation, Old Town and Peter Dana Point Reservation in Washington County. There has been improvement made in the Indian homes at Pleasant Point Reservation because of the activity of the American Friends Service Committee work project at that reservation this past summer. A total of 58 houses at Pleasant Point were repaired through the cooperation of the State Department of Health and Welfare and the American Friends Service Committee. One of the encouraging features of this work was the extent to which the Indians themselves participated in the repair work. Of the 58 houses on which repairs were made, on 29 the work was done entirely by Indians; on the remaining houses the work was done by members of the Friends committee and by two carpenters and a painter supplied by the department. The following is a summary of the repair work which was done on the reservation this summer:

- 35 houses painted
- 11 houses sills replaced or repaired
- 22 houses extensive replacement of cedar shingles on walls of 10% to 75% of the house
- 19 houses entire roof replaced
- 3 houses 1/2 roof replaced

It is hoped that the American Friends Service Committee will have a work project at Peter Dana Point Reservation next summer. If the department is advised that such a project is to be planned, a Special Resolve will be placed before the Legislature providing for funds to supply materials and a work foreman for the project.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "David H. Stevens".

David H. Stevens
Commissioner

September 10, 1952

SANITARY SURVEY OF INDIAN ISLAND, OLD TOWN, MAINE

By Woodrow E. Page, Sanitation Engineer
State Department of Health and Welfare

Indian Island is one of a group of about 186 islands in the Penobscot River between Old Town-Milford Bridge and Mattawamkeag Point that comprises the Penobscot Indian Reservation, and it is located in Old Town. The Penobscot Tribe of Indians have a settlement of about 370 persons in 90 houses on the southern end of Indian Island.

In June 1952 a survey was made of the water, sewerage and garbage and rubbish disposal facilities on Indian Island. Data was obtained from a house to house canvas, the Indian Agent (Mrs. Sadie Mitchell) and from a survey map made by Department personnel in 1944.

A summation of the various items checked on this survey is shown on page 6 of this report in both figures and percentages.

Approximate location of water and sewer lines, street names and house numbers corresponding to the individual house survey sheets have been placed on the accompanying aerial photograph of the settlement. (The one copy of the aerial photograph filed with the Committee.)

The village is roughly divided into two sections by a lagoon which is stagnant most of the summer. The smaller section is known as Oak Hill which has 26 houses (27%) and 115 persons (31%).

Most buildings in the main settlement are connected with the public water supply system or can easily make such connection, except for seven dwellings (42, 43, 44, 67, 68, 69 and 70) on Upper Center Street and beyond the end of West Street. At present water for these dwellings is carried from the Annie Cola Well. This dug well is poorly constructed, has practically no protection, water is dipped by pail, the amount of water is insufficient during the summer and on wash days the water is very roilly. Judged by any sanitary standards the use of this well should be prohibited.

The Oak Hill section is served by a 2 inch service terminating at a water house. However, about half of the 26 houses in this section are served through a 1 inch line, consequently service can be very poor especially on a Monday morning. There are 6 houses (71, 72, 73, 94, 95 and 96) in this section that are not near a public water line.

Only 65% of the buildings are within 500 ft. of a hydrant. The houses in the upper part of the main settlement and all of the Oak Hill section does not have this fire protection.

Privies are used at 29 houses while at 15 dwellings it was reported that pails were used. 15 buildings (16%) housing 34 persons (9%) have no toilet facilities, so they impose on their neighbors. The pails are emptied in various places - the river, nearby "private" dumps or just thrown out back of the houses.

Open sink drains were found at 35 places.

Nuisances caused by insanitary sewage disposal were quite evident at 14 places.

The Tribal Hall (#8) which is used for various meetings and dances does not have toilet facilities.

The building (#18) provided by the State as an office for the Indian Agent does not have toilet facilities.

The sewer from the School (#64) which has an enrollment of about 40 pupils empties directly into the lagoon without even the benefit of septic tank treatment. As this lagoon is stagnant most of the year there is much complaint concerning this nuisance condition.

There were 5 dumps noted in the survey. The main dump for the Island until June 1952 was on the bank of the River on outer Bridge Street beyond the Ball Field. Use of this dump was discontinued when the collection system was provided. However, the dump remains.

There is a dump on the river bank at the end of Oak Street and another small one is in an old gravel pit about three fourths the length of Oak Street.

There are two private dumps on West Street - one is across the road from and is used by Horace Nelson (#41) and the other is behind the house of George Loring (#43) the village constable.

Photographs were taken of four typical houses in the settlement and they are classified as follows: (One set of photographs filed with the Committee.)

- Grade A - No repairs needed.
- Grade B - House economically repairable.
- Grade C - House of questionable value.
- Grade D - Unfit for habitation.

Summary of Survey of Indian Island
Old Town, Maine
June 1952

	No.	%	No.	%
No. of People			370	100.0
No. of Buildings checked	96	100.0		
Items Checked				
<u>Buildings</u>				
Good	31	32.3	88	23.8
Fair	37	38.6	154	41.6
Poor	28	29.1	128	34.6
Not residence	7	7.3		
<u>Sewage Disposal</u>				
Public Sewer	35	36.5	129	34.9
Private Sewer	12	12.5	38	10.3
Cesspool	6	6.2	17	4.6
Open Sink Drain	35	36.5		
Nuisance	14	14.6		
Flush	37	38.6	137	37.0
Privy	29	30.2	138	37.3
Pail	15	15.6	61	16.5
No toilet facilities	15	15.6	34	9.2
<u>Water Supply</u>				
Public	68	70.8	265	71.6
Carry from Water House	10	10.4	41	11.1
Carry from Annie Cola Well	7	7.3	41	11.1
Carry from neighbors	6	6.2	21	5.7
Own Well	1	1.0	2	0.5
Not Res., without water	4	4.2	0	-
<u>Garbage & Rubbish Disposal</u>				
Public Collection	75	78.1	322	87.0
Private	25	26.0		
Nuisance	8	8.3		

Recommendations:

1. That public water service be provided so that it is easily available to the following houses: Nos. 42, 43, 44, 67, 68, 69 and 70.
2. That the 6 inch water main be extended to the Oak Hill section and that much of the 1 inch pipe in Oak Street be replaced with 2 inch pipe so that this section will have adequate water pressure and hydrant service.
3. That toilet facilities be provided in the Indian Agent's office.
4. That toilet facilities be provided at the Tribal Hall.
5. That a program be devised and carried out for providing proper facilities for sanitary waste disposal for dwellings as required.
6. That the School sewer be extended to a point beyond Bridge Street into the River.
7. That proper disposition be made of the private and public dumps.

Princeton and Peter Dana Point Indian Reservation Buildings

Grade	Houses	People	% Houses	% People
A	1	11	3.0	7.2
B	10	33	28.5	21.4
C	17	77	48.5	50.0
D	<u>7</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>21.4</u>
	35	154	100.0	100.0

Note: This is the same summary as made up by Mr. Earle Ferguson of Monmouth at the time he made his report on the condition of Indian homes. The only improvement in these homes has been the replacing of approximately 15 roofs with asphalt strip shingles. It was not thought that this would change the classification to any great extent.

Pleasant Point Indian Reservation Buildings

Grade	Houses	People	% Houses	% People
A	25 (5)	110 (22)	36	32
B	34 (23)	162 (99)	49	48
C	10 (12)	63 (164)	14	19
D	<u>1 (12)</u>	<u>4 (65)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	70 (74)	339 (350)	100.0	100.0

Figures in parenthesis were those contained in the report made by Mr. Earle Ferguson of Monmouth. It can be seen that many of the houses are being reclassified to a higher class. This is because of work done at this reservation by the American Friends Service Committee and the Indians on the reservation in cooperation with the Department of Health and Welfare.

Note: A check has been made of the sanitary facilities at the homes and it is found that at Pleasant Point Indian Reservation 36 Indian homes have outside toilets; 1 house has a bathroom; 3 houses make a connection to the water system on the reservation; 43 homes at Pleasant Point have no privies. At Peter Dana and Princeton Indian Reservation 24 homes have outside toilets; 13 homes have no privies. The 700-foot water line with three faucet outlets mentioned in the report under date of August 4, 1952 has been completed at Peter Dana Point. The 3 wells at this reservation which were condemned are in the process of being filled. The water line will permit the Indians to obtain water from the artesian well located near the convent.