

# **Let Me Live As My Ancestors Had 1850 - 1890**

**Tribal Life and Times in Maine and New Brunswick**



**Donald Soctomah  
2005**

# **Let Me Live As My Ancestors Had**

**1850 – 1890**

**Tribal Life and Times in Maine and New Brunswick**

**By**

**Donald Soctomah**

**With Assistance from:**

**Many People Who Love The History Of The Passamaquoddy People**

**All Proceeds will be used in the funding for a  
Passamaquoddy Cultural Heritage and Resource Center**

**January 1, 1888**

**Whale Hunting Story**

In the legend of Glooscap, he asks, after the other giant had carried the boat and paddled to the sea, who shall sit in the stern and paddle, and who shall take the spear. As the whale is speared and as he whirls it up with the whale roaring, it touched the clouds. Then taking it from the barb hook, the fisher tosses him into the canoe, as if it had been a trout. And they laughed; the sound of their laughter was heard all over the land of the Wabanaki. And being at home, Glooscap took a stone knife and split the whale, throwing one half to the Passamaquoddy people at Qonasqamkuk, Glooscap roasted his half over a fire and ate it.

*(For us, we have a lot of stories relating to the hunting of whales by Glooscap. Now, we have a lot of legends associated with hunting of whales and with Glooscap. All up and down the Passamaquoddy Bay. The mountain of Chamcook, near St. Andrews is called the big whale mountain because if you look at that at a certain angle, you'll see the whale tail and the whole whale. Now Glooscap left that there as he was fishing and he threw the whale on the land which became stone and became a mountain.) DS*

**February 1, 1888**

**Great Eel of Grand Manan**

Glooscap and his uncle are fishing at Grand Manan and just had caught a great eel, a stupendous sea monster. There is a stream on Grand Manan called Eel Brook, which was where the eel came from and has been connected to the area. The shoreline there still has the outline and color of the eel.

*(Ours stories survive because our oral tradition continues and there are various versions but Glooscap is a very fundamental and key component in why places are called what there called because he was able to manipulate the energy. Animals, the shape of animals, how animals look, how geography is, how water flowed, how mountains behaved, how the climate behaved. It was all shaped because of Glooscap and there are lots of stories that go with this kind of thing. So, it's a very rich tradition that we have. A lot of it got lost or went underground, I think is a better term for it, when the Catholic Church came along, when the missionaries came along because if you have all of that going for you, you can't readily convert people unless you alienate them from themselves and how do you alienate them from themselves. You take their stories and repress them and that's what happened in our situation. It's not just us, it happens to any colonizing power and it's recorded throughout history.) WN*

**August 1, 1888**

**Bar Harbor Indian Stores**

On Main Street, Bar Harbor, running from the steamboat pier up, was many shops and some hotels. One of the shops was the Indian store, with odd baskets and carvings. The Indian encampment at the outlet of eddy brook, just northwest of Bar Harbor, will be found a pleasant place to visit for an hour or two. These natives are from the Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, and Maliseet tribes; many have mixed blood ancestry. They are experts with their canoes and at hunting and fishing. The village is composed of a score of two of little wood and canvas shanties, in which are sold a great variety of native trinkets, skins of seal and deer, baskets of birch bark, moccasins, beadwork, snowshoes, gull's breasts, stuffed birds, clubs, carved tusks, bows and arrows, etc.

**November 1, 1888**

**Weather Prediction**

The weathermen tell of a severely cold winter coming but the Indians have

forecast a warm winter this year and base their facts on the response from nature. They say the partridges have no feathers on their legs, which is conclusive evidence that they will not be needed on the account of the milder weather.

**November 11, 1888      Basket Sales**

Frank Furbush of Princeton shipped this season 2,500 dozen baskets, which he purchased from the Indians of Indian Township. The baskets before shipment filled three large barns. Basket wood is becoming scarcer every year. The making of baskets is now only half of what it was twenty years ago.

**Report of the Indian Agent for PASSAMAQUODDY INDIANS in 1888**

To the Honorable Governor and Council of the State of Maine:

I hereby submit my report as Agent for the Passamaquoddy Indians for the year 1888, ending November 30<sup>th</sup>. The appropriations for the year by a resolve of the legislature of 1887 is as follows:

Appropriations		Expenditures	
May dividends	500.00	May dividends	429.80
November dividends	500.00	November dividends	388.80
Distressed poor	3,200.00	Distressed poor	3,308.74
Bounty on crops	200.00	Bounty on crops	155.09
Ploughing	150.00	Ploughing	150.00
Wood	500.00	Wood	416.00
Dressing for land	150.00	Dressing for land	150.00
Contingent purposes	150.00	Contingent purposes	205.97
Educational purposes	600.00	Educational purposes	600.00
Salary of priest	200.00	Salary of priest	200.00
Salary of Governor	100.00	Salary of Governor	100.00
Salary of Lieut. Governor	40.00	Salary of Lieut. Governor	40.00
Salary of agent	200.00	Salary of agent	200.00
Aid in agriculture	100.00	Aid in agriculture	
Basket ash	100.00	Basket ash	132.05
Agricultural purposes	600.00	Agricultural purposes	513.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$7,290.00</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,989.45</b>

Overdrawn in 1887                      300.55                      **TOTAL**                      **\$ 7,290.00**

I have received from the State Treasurer as follows:

May 19th, warrant.....	\$1,000.00
June 13th,        " .....	2,500.00
Oct. 25th,        " .....	2,500.00
Nov. 26th,        " .....	1,000.00

Total receipts.....	\$7,000.00
Balance due agent.....	\$290.00

The agricultural products for the year were as follows: potatoes, 1,959 bushels; oats, 200 bushels; beans, 30 bushels; turnips, 115 bushels; peas, onions, etc., 26 bushels. The total number of bushels of produce was 2,330.

The population of the tribe at the present time is 525; there were 20 deaths this year.

At the election for Governor and Representative held in September, Joseph Lola was elected Governor and Joseph Sebatis, Lieut. Governor, and Mitchell Lewy, representative to the State legislature.

The overdraw account on 1887 was due to a greater amount of sickness and deaths than usual, particularly among the old people. Several accidents occurred which helped swell the overdraw to larger proportions. Lola T. Lola had one hand very badly jammed causing the loss of two fingers, entailing an expense for his care until he became able to work. As he was in the employ of the St. Andrews Railroad Company at the time of the accident they remunerated him by the magnificent gift of a pass over the road from St. Andrews to McAdam for three months. All for the loss of two fingers!!

During the past year some very old people have died. Tomah Witch, at 107 years; Widow Jos. Lewy, at 105 years; Widow Peol LaCoote, 103 years.

The past year it became necessary to have a fence around the burial grounds at Peter Dana's Point and Pleasant Point to keep off the cattle of neighboring white settlers. The agent furnished the material and the Indians did the work. A good substantial fence now encloses the grounds.

The schoolhouse at Peter Dana's Point being somewhat out of repair, I expended a small sum to repair it to make it fit to use until next year when it will need to be shingled, new floors laid, and new chimneys built.

The old flagstaff at Pleasant Point became rotten and fell last spring. I erected a new one at the earnest request of the entire village.

The schoolhouse in Pleasant Point will need repairing next year; new floors, shingling, and new chimneys will be necessary. The Indians at Pleasant Point have earnestly requested a lockup built and police protection, the necessity arising from the traffic and use of intoxicating drinks brought from the English side of the St. Croix. I would advise an appropriation sufficient to build a lockup and provide pay for police service.

I would also advise an appropriation for basket ash of at least \$100.00 more than already appropriated. It is impossible to get basket stuff within a long distance of the village of Pleasant Point and, as many of the old people depend greatly upon what baskets they can manufacture, it has become necessary that they should be helped to procure suitable ash. Without it they cannot do very much toward getting their living, thereby costing the State a great deal more to support them.

Sisters Mary Rose and Mary Clare have very ably conducted the schools.

Respectfully submitted, H.C. MUNSON,

Agent of Passamaquoddy Indians Calais, November 30th, 1888

**December 13, 1888      Peter Dana living at Chase Mills**

There are three Indian families living at Chase Mills for the winter and living in houses of their own. Peter Dana is the patriarch of this community, being seventy-three years old, his family consisting of himself, daughter Mary, and son Francis Dana and granddaughter Suzie Dana. In an adjoining house is Sopiell Henry, who is a widower, and his daughter Betty and two more. Widow Julia Newell, eldest daughter of Peter Dana, is living with the Henry family. Another house is owned and occupied by Frank Mitchell, his wife and two children; Frank is the nephew of Peter Dana. They all pursue the art of basket making and live contented and happy.

**1889**

In 1889, it happened that:

- \*White's Island in Big Lake is a favorite picnic spot; it is near the Peter Mitchell house.
- \*The Algonquin Hotel is built in St Andrews.
- \*There are plans for a waterline to be laid from Perry to Eastport.
- \*Tribal Governor Peol Tomer sells Governor's Point to State commissioner.

**January 16, 1889      Representative to be Elected**

The Passamaquoddy Indians will hold a meeting a meeting at Pleasant Point on the 21st and at Indian Township on the 23rd, to elect a Representative to the Legislature.

**February 20, 1889      Indian Agent Booklet Report**

The report of the Indian agent for the Passamaquoddy has been printed in pamphlet form for distribution. It is a very modest little report only three and a half pages. From it the population of the tribe at the present is 525, and there have been a number of deaths this year, among them are some very old people. .

**March 1, 1889      Land Sales**

At a meeting of the State Governor and Council, held last week, orders were passed for the conveyance to Stephen Peabody of two lots of land in Indian Township, Washington County, for services rendered as agent of the Indian lands and for services rendered by his father Leonard as Agent, lots being numbered 31 and 33 on the plan of the Township surveyed by WD Davis survey in 1863 on file in the office of the land agent; also 100 acres of land were sold to C A Rolfe of Princeton for \$100. Next meeting is March 5.

*(I'm keeping that land wild because that's theirs and I grew up with a very strong belief that all of that stuff is a part of me and I don't play the I believe or I don't believe game. It's a part of me and I don't and place names and where it's designated, it's a part of all of us. We can't disallow that or we disallow a part of who we are. So, people say, do you really believe that stuff and my answer are, yes-same way that they believe in what they believe. It makes us no less and no more. It's just the way things are and I believe it. It's part of what was given to us and that's why all the stuff is important and you have to internalize it and it becomes a part of you. I believe all those stories. I thank god that I had an opportunity to hear all them before they all died off and*

*that's why this work is important because we owe it to the next generation. We don't have a choice. It's like they gave it to us, its time for us to give it to somebody else, and it's that simple.)*  
WN

**May 1, 1889                      Charles Newell Rescued**

While camping at a point on Big Lake, Charles Newell gashed his foot with an axe while chopping wood. He was bleeding so severely that he would of died if it was not for an Indian friend passing by. Charles was taken to the Indian village on Big Lake, Peter Dana's Point, were he was nursed to health.

**May 28, 1889                      Machias Seal Island**

The Passamaquoddy Indians paid a visit to Southwest Head, Grand Manan, on the 24th. They were on their seal and gull hunt to the Murr Ledges and Three Islands where they take large numbers of gulls and seals. They also traveled to Machias Seal Island.

*(Now, in our oral history, we talk about people traveling, tribes visiting one another, learning from one another. When you hear archeologists say, well this is from this traditions and these people came in and made their tools this way and made their tools that way then somebody else came in, that's not true. What happened was there was a big communication between tribes. Tribes would travel; travel as far as the Great Lakes, and travel as far as Nova Scotia. Communicate with one another, trade ideas, trade food.) DS*

**June 4, 1889                      Tribal Men at Calais Wharves**

The strike for higher wages of the dock workers on the Eaton Wharves in Calais and shutdown everything, the contractor managed to get Passamaquoddy men to work the wharves for one dollar and forty cents a day. Soon the striking wharf workers returned to work for one dollar and forty-five cents, the tribal workers were fired after the strike ended.

**November 13, 1889                      White Deer Shot**

The taxidermists are mounting a white deer, that is, it is all white except for the head, which is black. The deer was shot along Tomah Stream.

**December 1, 1889                      Kalis Land Report**

Land has always been the Indian's most valuable possession. It has provided the base for his existence, his religion, and his society. Today what little land the Indians possess continues to serve at least as Tribal center to which individuals can relate and thus maintain a sense of identity in an alien world which all too often has tried to take from him everything he possesses, including that identity.

The Indians of Maine, like those in the rest of the United States and Canada, have had continuous land problems ever since the Europeans decided that by discovery they had a right to claim title. Until very recently, no attempts have been made in Maine to conduct an in-depth study of the Indian land, a study which would have as its aim the clearing up of the many uncertainties which so long as they exist provide barriers, real and psychological, to development of the Reservations.

This report deals with only part of the Passamaquoddy lands and not at all with

those belonging to the Penobscots. It is hoped that the material contained in this report will contribute to resolving some of the many questions of title that have arisen in the 175 years since the Treaty of 1794.

The Treaty of 1794 between them and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts conveyed the Passamaquoddy Indian Reservations in Washington County to that Tribe. This Treaty, ratified by Massachusetts in 1795 and recorded in the Land Records of Washington County, conveyed lands in what is now Washington County. They are Pleasant Point, fifteen Islands in the Schoodic (St. Croix) River, Indian Township, Pine Island, Nemcass Point and Lire's Island.

This report concerns itself with Indian Township, Pine Island, and Nemcass Point. The latter two lie just over the western boundary of Indian Township in what was then known only as Township 3 Range 2.

The main reason for concentration on these areas is that much controversy and uncertainty recently has arisen as to the status and origin of the so-called "alienated lands" on Indian Township. Also, Indian Township, Pine Island, and Nemcass Point, unlike the St. Croix Islands and Pleasant Point, were not subject to or affected by prior grants to non-Indians. In the case of the St. Croix Islands, a Maine Supreme Court Decision of 1874 upheld the claim of Granger to one of the Islands on the basis that he owned the riverbanks on both sides. There has been no ruling on the other 14. Pleasant Point was part of land owned by one John Frost and was purchased from him by the Commonwealth. Thus both the Islands and Pleasant Point represent a somewhat different title problem.

#### **LOCATION OF LANDS AND GENERAL STATUS OF INDIANS' TITLE**

There is little doubt about the general location of Indian Township, Pine Island, and Nemcass Point. In 1794, the Commonwealth assigned Samuel Titcomb to survey the area and lay out several Townships and in particular, Indian Township (T2R1), Pine Island, and Nemcass Point.

However, there appear to be differences in the exact descriptions of the boundaries of Nemcass Point and Indian Township. Various descriptions can be found and are detailed in the appendix. These differences seem to be due to the quality of various surveys rather than to any questions of the status of the lands as parts of the Reservation described in the Treaty of 1794.

Pine Island is clearly shown on Titcomb's map as lying directly to the west of Nemcass point. However, maps of the area going back as far as 1881 do not show a Pine Island but rather a Taylor's Island in that same location. An examination of later deeds strongly indicates that the two are the same, but this is not yet conclusively proved.

The status of the Indian title to Indian Township, Pine Island, and Nemcass Point, as seen by Massachusetts and Maine can be summed up briefly and unambiguously from an examination of various laws, resolves and reports. In all places where the question of Indian title arises or is mentioned, the words "belongs", "owned by", "conveyed to", "their lands", are always used. There are no qualifications attached excepting in one of the Massachusetts resolves authorizing the negotiation of the Treaty of 1794 which says, "provided nevertheless that the lands so to be assigned (to the Tribe) shall be reserved for the use and improvement of the Indians aforesaid and that the said Indians either in whole or part shall not have power to alienate or dispose



of the lands which may be so assigned or any part thereof \_ and all conveyances of the lands aforesaid by any Indian or Indians shall be null and void." Nor are there any references to a trust status of lands. What is unclear is why the State of Maine felt it could take unto itself the right to lease or sell Indian lands. It may be that the State felt it had a trust or guardian relationship of some kind to the Indians but this is nowhere mentioned, described, or set up in any law or resolve.

### THE PROCESS OF ALIENATION

Today, roughly 8,100 acres of the approximately 23,200 acres granted which comprise Indian Township, Nemcass Point, and Pine Island, have been alienated to non-Indians.

The first step in this direction was a Resolve in 1832, which authorized the sale of lots for actual settlement to non-Indians. No sale was to be made without the consent of the Indians.

In 1836 a Resolve was passed authorizing the State Public Land agent to sell all of Indian Township, said Township "belonging to the Passamaquoddy Tribe." There was no provision for Indian consent. This Resolve was repealed the next year and no sales appear to have been made under this Resolve or the one above-mentioned.

Then, in 1854, the Legislature directed the Agent of the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indians to see if the conditions of the Treaty of 1794 had been fulfilled and if the said Tribe had been placed in possession of all the land and Islands "guaranteed to them". In his report made to the following Legislature the Agent stated that the Indians had "always peaceably occupied all the lands" conveyed to them by the treaty of 1794 with the exceptions of Nemcass Point, Pine Island and the Schoodic River Islands. Of Nemcass Point and Pine Island he states that they are not presently occupied but "there is no propriety in questioning the Indian Title to either."\*

The Legislature then resolved to see that an equitable compensation was paid for any land or Islands "as may prove not to have been legally conveyed to or placed in possession of said Tribe by..." Massachusetts.

The first law or Resolve authorizing the conveyance of Indian lands to non-Indians, which resulted in an actual transfer, is a Resolve of 1860 authorizing the conveyance of a mile strip off the eastern side of Indian Township to anyone "who shall build a good turnpike road across said Township along the valley of Tomah Stream..." In 1862 the State Governor and council made the conveyance to William Todd of St. Stephen, New Brunswick. The next lots to be claimed by non-Indians are what can be called the Dana Survey lots or what are known today as the alienated lots, although that term could be applied as well to the Mile Strip and Nemcass Point.

William Dana was authorized by a Resolve in 1863 to survey lots 100 acres more or less in size, on both sides of the Houlton Road from the south to the north borders of Indian Township. Since Indians already occupied the south end, the rectangular lots actually begin a few hundred feet north of the north line of the so-called Lewy farm, which is discussed below.

It is interesting to note that the instructions to the surveyor, written by Hiram Chapman, State Land Agent, direct him to lay out lots of 160 acres more or less. Dana made his survey in 1863. Of the 52 lots laid out, only 17 were actually alienated and these all in the period from 1884 to 1892, although the Resolve has never been repealed.

The lot known as Captain Lewy's Farm is next in order for discussion, due to his death in 1867 or 1868. Captain Lewy is a well-known, almost legendary figure to the non-Indians in Princeton as well as to the Indians themselves. He was a Passamaquoddy Indian who apparently came up the St. Croix River in the 1820's and settled on an island in the West Branch of the St. Croix, at Princeton. He was a very active and able person of many talents and participated in the Indian and non-Indian life in the area. The island became known as Lewy's Island and the non-Indian settlement at what is now Princeton was known by the same name. It seems he was called at first by one name, Louis, which became Lewy to the English settlers. In the 1850's he became the pilot of the first steamboat to operate on the lakes in the area, and thus gained the title of "Captain." Some years prior to his death, milldams built by the inhabitants flooded the island of Princeton. He then moved to the mainland of Indian Township and laid out a farm. When he died, he was well enough known that the State saw fit to step in and administer his estate. In 1868 a Resolve was passed setting up a three-man commission to decide upon the claims of his heirs. In 1871 a further Resolve based on the commissioners' report authorized the heirs to lease their shares to anyone, subject to the approval of the State Governor and Council.

The original Captain Lewy Farm appears to have been roughly 220 acres in size. With the exception of the present Princeton "Strip," which is occupied by Indians, all of it \_ except three lots \_ was eventually leased, granted or sold to non-Indians during the period 1871 to 1887.

In 1887 the Legislature gave the State Governor and Council the right to sell or lease the "whole or any part of the Indian Township". The last parcel of land alienated was a large area on Indian Township sold to the St. Croix Paper Company in 1913 for flowage to be created by the building of the Grand Falls Dam. The deed cites the 1887 law as authorization for sale. The company was also to have the islands that would be created by the flowage. Nemcass Point was again surveyed and "set off" to the Indians pursuant to a Council Order of 1855. In 1889, a non-Indian obtained a warranty deed from an Indian (Peol Tomer) living on Nemcass Point. He had been a tribal governor and since that time it has been known as Governor's Point, and will be referred to by that name in the rest of this report. A year later the State of Maine conveyed this same land to the same non-Indian. It is interesting to note that this man, a prominent citizen of Princeton, was one of the commissioners that settled the Lewy estate and who also obtained other lands on Indian Township.

#### **Captain Lewy Farm Lots**

With four exceptions, the Indian heirs of Captain Lewy leased all these lots by 999\_year leases. The exceptions are a sale directly by the State; and warranty deeds from Indians. There are two lots located between the north line of the Lewy Farm and the southernmost lots of the Dana Survey. One was sold by the State of Maine; the other was transferred by warranty deed from Indian to non-Indian ownership.

#### **Governor's Point (Nemcass Point)**

The entire area granted to the Indians on Governor's Point was sold by warranty deed from an Indian to a non-Indian in 1889. The following year the State sold the same land to the same non-Indians.

### **Pine Island**

With the exception of lots in and around Grand Lake Stream Village, land has passed as a whole from one owner to another. In the course of these transfers the exception of Pine Island and Governor's Point written into the original deed from Massachusetts was omitted and the grantee thus obtained Pine Island. Since neither Maine nor Massachusetts ever altered the terms of the original grant it must be concluded that Pine Island is still held by the Passamaquoddies.

### **QUESTIONS**

Many legal questions arise from the above-described transfers. Whatever their merits, the lease and sale of Indian lands have been a continuing sore point with the Indians, leaving them more than a little suspicious of the State's professed concern for them.

It is to the credit of the Indians that in 1885 they made a forceful protest to the State on this matter. "they claim that the treaties with them have been broken in this, that their lands have been taken, and sold or leased." A committee was appointed by the Legislature to investigate this petition, and said that what it was doing for the Indians was for their own good; they had no moral right to protest. The following year a representative of the Tribe made a long speech to the Legislature in reply to the report and restated the Tribe's position.

It should be noted that the 1885 protest was very timely in that this was the most active period of sales and leases of Indian land. It should also be noted that the Agent for the Tribe protested as well in his reports for the years 1880 to 1886 and that he was replaced in the latter year for reasons I was not able to determine. To my knowledge there have been no tests to date in the Legislature or the courts of the propriety of the selling and leasing of these lands.

The basic questions that come to mind are as follows:

1. What right did the State have to sell or grant Indian lands (with or without Indian consent), which are acknowledged to belong to the Indians?
2. What right did the State have to lease Indian lands, with or without the Indians consent?
3. What right did Captain Lewy, a Passamaquoddy Indian, have to own part of the Reservation since individual allotments have never been made on Indian Township?
4. Even if Captain Lewy had an individual allotment; what right did the State have to allow his heirs to dispose of it?
5. Is a 999\_year lease legal or equitable or in the Indians' interest?
6. If the leases or sales were legal, were the Indians adequately compensated? (This question can be asked in relation to the original prices, to the fact that the leases have no rent attached, and to the fact that the Indians receive no property tax from non-Indians living on the Reservation.)
7. Are the several warranty deeds from Indians to non-Indians legal in the light of the provision of the authorizing Resolve for the treaty forbidding the alienation of their lands by the Indians?
8. Governor's Point and Pine Island were specifically excepted from the grant of Township 3 \_ Range 1 to Samuel Hinckley from Massachusetts in 1811. Since neither state has altered this situation, is it legal for Grand Lake Stream to be

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AN ENDURING INSTITUTION**

- collecting property taxes on those lands? Also, since the laws and Resolves permitting lease or sale of Indian Township do not also include Governor's Point and Pine Island, what right did the State have to dispose of Governor's Point?
9. As mentioned earlier, it is not yet conclusively proved that Pine Island and Taylor's Island are one and the same, though the locations seem to be identical. However, in a conversation with one of the tax assessors of Grand Lake Stream Plantation, he was unable to recall Taylor's Island once having been named Pine Island. Tracing its history was further complicated by the fact that it is unoccupied and the assessor was not sure it was part of Grand Lake Stream Plantation. In a sense he is right, since the original grant by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of Township 3 \_ Range 1 to Samuel Hinckley specifically excepted Pine Island and Governor's Point from the grant. Later deeds indicate that the exception was simply left out and then reappeared, mentioning only Governor's Point.

**December 29, 1889**

**Peter Dana's Canoe**

Discussing Maine Indian birch bark canoes, which were often skillfully decorated, Tappan Adney wrote: "Another canoe having a marked V-deadrise [keel piece placed between sheathing and bark to form deadrise] was built sometime between 1890 and 1892 by Nicola Peter Denis (sometimes spelled Dana), a Passamaquoddy, for his son Francis, who used it at Frenchman's Bay, Bar Harbor, Mount Desert Island." "The outside of the canoe was painted red, the inside was pale yellow, the gunwales and middle portions of the thwarts were cobalt blue, the ends of the thwarts were red. The wulegessis, piece of bark fitted over the fold of the gunwales, which formed the flaps below the outwales on each side, and often was decorated with the personal mark of the owner identifying the owner's habits, activities, or simply his personal likings] was blue, and the 'canoe mark' was a painted representation of the spread eagle of the United States seal, the border being in black and white and the eagle in black, yellow, and white, holding a brown branch with green leaves. The whole panel was outlined in red. On the side of the canoe, near the stern, was a white swallowtail pennant on which is lettered Frenchman's Bay in black capital letters. This canoe was used for fishing and also for porpoise and seal hunting". About 18-20 feet long, the large ocean canoe of the Passamaquoddy hunters "were sometimes fitted to sail or outriggered for rowing". When making long canoe trips and reaching the camping place, Maine Indians unloaded their canoes, and turned upside down, serving a shelter at night.