

**Licences of occupation in New Brunswick :  
historical report**

/ prepared by Jennifer Ward ; for Specific Claims, INAC.

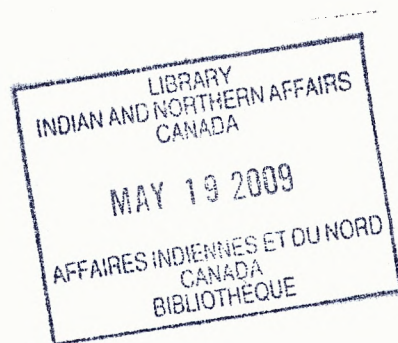
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# LICENCES OF OCCUPATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK

## Historical Report



**FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY**

This draft report presents the historical facts which are known at this time concerning the above mentioned topic. Other historical facts may subsequently be found to be relevant to this issue that are not included in this draft report. **THIS DRAFT REPORT DOES NOT DRAW ANY CONCLUSIONS CONCERNING THE FACTS PRESENTED NOR DOES IT CONSTITUTE A GOVERNMENT OF CANADA POSITION ON THIS ISSUE.**

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Prepared by:  
Jennifer Ward  
for  
Specific Claims, INAC  
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## LICENCES OF OCCUPATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK

During the late seventeen hundreds, the Colonial Government began looking for ways to address the land problem in Acadia, therefore, throughout the period of the 1780's to 1830's, they began issuing Licences of Occupation. These Licences allowed native people to occupy and settle various pieces of land throughout New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Although Licences of Occupation were also given in Quebec, Ontario, and the New England States, this summary will focus only on those given out in New Brunswick.

Although the making of outright grants was common during this period, the government chose to issue Licences of Occupation to respond to the native peoples petitioning for land. However, no actual documentary record has been found as to why the government specifically chose to issue a Licences of Occupation rather than a grant, but if we look at the different legal aspects of the two forms we can speculate on some reasons for the decision. Licences differed from grants “principally in that they allowed occupation “during pleasure” and could be issued by the governor without having to pass under the seal of the province, as did grants.

Under the regulations of 1764, grantees who received grants could sell their lands.

However, after 1765 the method of issuing grants became extremely limited so that single families could never receive a tract of land containing more than 500 acres. With the

loyalist influx, Governor's would not be able to issue grants for large tracts of land. If we look at Red Bank as an example we can see that they had obtained 20,000 acres of land for the Mi'kmaq tribe to occupy and possess. In order to do this, Governor Parr had to side step British policy by issuing a Licences of Occupation (See summary on Red Bank). Moreover, Licences were not governed by regulations set by the British government, as were grants, giving governors considerable latitude in issuing them. For example, land grants gave the grantee a freehold on a particular tract of land but there were numerous conditions attached to them such as clearing so many acres within a set time or requirements to bring a certain number of settlers within a specified period. Only by escheat could a grantee lose his freehold; with Licences the Government could have them annulled by obtaining a Order from the Governor in Council.

Licences of Occupation were viewed as a temporary measure to set land aside, until such time as a proper survey could be performed and an actual grant issued. If we look at the 1818 Licence of Occupation that was given to Chief Noel John of Buctouche, we can see that some licences were given as a temporary solution to the larger problem of Indian land title. This Licence was converted into a grant in 1820 after Chief Noel John fulfilled the conditions set out for him in the original Licence of Occupation (See summary on Buctouche).

Licences of Occupation were "issued in the name of a Mi'kmaq family head, allowing them to occupy and possess during pleasure. These licences were a means of recognizing a settlement of Mi'kmaq at a particular place without giving them the ability to dispose of the land without government permission."<sup>1</sup> Licences of Occupation were given in a time

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<sup>1</sup>McCann-Magill, JoAnn & Joan Holmes. Nova Scotia Beneficiaries Issue, Historical Report. Pg 18, paragraph 34. Document 1.

when there was no set policy on Native Land administration. By 1782 the population of Acadia had tripled as a result of the influx of Loyalist from the United States. According to Upton, the “dispossession of the Mi’kmaq’s was a very rapid process”, since the Loyalists were ready to settle on the most accessible places, namely the coast for the fisheries and the river valleys. This was where the Mi’kmaq people settled for most of the year and were dependent on the produce of the fresh and salt water . George Henry Monk, the newly appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs was given the uneasy task of “quieting the Indians”, as a means of easing settlement in Acadia (Nova Scotia). Monk found that the natives feared they would lose their seasonal settlement due to the spread of settlers, and they attempted to file petitions for their land as a means of securing their title to it.<sup>2</sup>

It is also important to mention that Licences of Occupation were also given to other groups of settlers. These licences provided them with enough incentive to work on the land and make improvements without having them actually own the land. They were given as a means of securing seacoast lands (i.e fishing stations), which could not be given an outright grant due to Magna Carta. They were also issued as a means of sidestepping British Government policy when it prohibited the making of land grants during specific time periods (i.e. Cape Breton).<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Upton, L. F. S. Indian Policy in Colonial Nova Scotia 1783-1871. The Acadiensis Reader, Volume 1. Atlantic Canada Before Confederation. Document 2.

<sup>3</sup>Memo from Bob Beal to John Leslie. October 2, 1997 Subject: Notes on Licences. Supplied by Natalie Neville. Document 3

## SUMMARY OF LICENCES OF OCCUPATION

### Red Bank - 1783 Licence of Occupation

On 30 August 1783, Lieutenant Governor Parr of Nova Scotia issued a Licence of Occupation to Chief John Julien and it states:

Licence is hereby granted to John Julien , Chief over the Indians of the River Miramichy and its dependencies, for himself and his tribe to occupy during pleasure, a tract of land situate lying and being beginning below the point by the River and the Northwest Branch of the River Miramichy and thence to extend up that Northwest Branch, twenty miles measuring the several courses of the River and back on each side the said Northwest Branch, one mile Equidistant from the River containing twenty-thousand acres, more or less.<sup>4</sup>

In July 1785, John Julian petitioned to have his licence certified and recognized by the New Brunswick Government after it's separation from Nova Scotia in 1784. The actual petition has not been found however, it was read to the Executive Council and the minutes specifically state that "John Julian, Chief of Northwest tribe of Indians - asks that they may be confirmed in their possessions."<sup>5</sup>

On the same day for the Journal of Proceedings, the government ordered Benjamin Marston to report on the state of the Indian settlements within the Davidson-Cort Grant.<sup>6</sup>

In August 1785, Marston reported to Jonathan Odell that he had:

Acquainted them (John and Francis Julian) that probably the King would take back D and Cort's land for their not having done the work upon it which they promised to do and probably His Excellency Governor Carleton would confirm all their grant to them which was unoccupied by D and Cort's tenants with this exception. They seem satisfied.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>Governor's Licence Book, 30 August 1783, PANS RG20 Series C Vol 95 pg 107 (Document 4) or PANS RG1, Vol 430, No. 29 (Document 5) or PANB RS687, Vol A (Document 6) or Indian Affairs RG10 Vol 2522; File 107, 222-2 (Document 7).

<sup>5</sup>Records of Crown Lands, Journal of Proceedings, PANB RS 568 B4 (June 15-Sept 24, 1785), Microfilm F506. Document 8.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

<sup>7</sup>New Brunswick Historical Society, Collection No. 9, Pg 334-337. Document 9.



Within the same report he continues to state that while he has been writing this report

...One of the Indian Chiefs has been with me again and prays me to inform his Excellency that he hopes if D. and Cort's grant should be revoked that he will be pleased to confirm to half that part of Governor Parr's Licence to them which falls within the D. and Cort's line excepting where any improvements have been made by their Grantees.<sup>8</sup>

After additional disputes over the overlapping land, the government sent Captain Dugald Campbell to survey the land in 1804. However, there is no documentation that shows that Dugald Campbell had ever surveyed the 20,000 acres of land on the Northwest, instead, he surveyed a tract of land on the Little South West plus several other chunks of land that resulted in licences being issued and will be discussed shortly.

On 28 February 1807, a Minute in Council from the executive committee confirmed a number of Campbell's survey, and those which apply to this area states:

The Survey made by Dugald Campbell Esqr. on the Little Southwest Branch of Miramichi and the allotments therein, were this day considered and confirmed ... The Surveyor General exhibited the following survey made by Dugald Campbell Esqr. on the Northwest Branch of Miramichi and on the Sevogle, comprehending a reserve of five miles for the Indians commencing at Wild Cat Brook.... Captain Campbell's Survey on the NW Branch of Miramichi commencing at Bobear's Point - confirmed.... an also his survey's and report's on the Northwest and SW Branches of Miramichi - all which are approved and confirmed.<sup>9</sup>

On 29 August 1808, Sproule ordered Deputy Surveyor William F. Odell to visit

Northumberland county and report on the land situation with the Mi'kmaq. In response

to this order W.F. Odell wrote back to Surveyor Sproule on 16 September 1808, to

describe his actions taken on his trip. The report in it's entirety reads:

In obedience to the orders I received from you of the 29th ultimo. I proceeded to Miramichi and on the Evening of the 5th Inst. arrived at the Little SW River. The next morning I began at the lower corner of Stewarts' Lot, No. 11 & measured on the lower line till I came to the little SW. I then measured the breadth of the Lot at right angles at that place, the Ground being there entirely open & clear. I then finished the lower line and ran out the Rear line to a sufficient extent after which I went on the

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<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

<sup>9</sup>PAC, MG9, A1 Volume 3 Reel M-1382 Pages 1189-1191, Document 10.

upper line at the offset above mentioned and measured on all it intersected the rear line. The Shape of the River at this place appears to be correctly drawn on the map plan, but I found the distance from the front corner to the little SW to be about 10 chains more than the projection ~~as represented on the plan~~ and the lower corner of the Lot to fall to the southward of the River as represented by the red lines which I have drawn on the plan. There must however be some correcting in the measurement from the unevenness of the Ground over which the chain was carried. The next morning I went to the residence of the Indians for the purpose of procuring assistants in order to ascertain the situation of the small meadow claimed by them farther up the Little SW but they declined going with me and said that if they could obtain the large meadow they would be satisfied and would extinguish their pretensions to any other and having no other assistants as axe men I ~~gave up the Idea~~ returned without making any further surveys. ~~That Part of Stewarts lot lying on the Little SW excepting the meadow is very barren & Totally destitute of timber excepting a few small scattering Pines.~~

On Thursday having previously notified the Indians to assemble at the courthouse, I met them and procured the names of the Persons to whom they wish the several Treaties allocated to them be granted. Lists of these names are subjoined.

The Tract opposite to Church Point they say was surveyed for them by the Mr. Millidge. I could not learn that any other Person has any claim to this Tract, but the Point reserved for them above the public Landing on Tabasintack River is claimed by the widow Hurtily by virtue of a purchase from one [illegible] who from the best information I can get was permitted by the Indians to set down there.

Mrs Hurtily has a house & some other buildings & some Improvements on this spot. The Tract at Church Point & the Tract opposite being for the use of the Church to which all the Indians in the county of Northumberland & some of the adjacent parts resort. They ~~think it [illegible]~~ wish these Tracts not to be granted to any in particular but kept for the use of the Church & the Indians generally ~~who resort there and~~. They ~~are of the same [appearance?]~~ respecting also wish the Eel Ground & the public Landing & the reserved Point and Tabusintack ~~which they say ought to be~~ to be reserved in like manner for the use of all the Indians.

I pointed out to them upon the Plans the Boundaries of the several Tracts allotted to them and informed them that these Tracts would be secured to them by Government and that they must not claim or expect any thing more with which they expressed themselves satisfied.<sup>10</sup>

The plan that Odell makes reference to in his report appears to be the 1804 survey performed by Dugald Campbell.

In September 24, 1808 the NB Executive Council ordered that:

Licence of Occupation be granted to the Indians agreeable to the said

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<sup>10</sup>Report to Surveyor Sproule from Odell, September 16, 1808. HILA MGH54 EA1 No. 106, page 34. Document 11.



Report for the tracts on the Northwest, the little Southwest and the Tabusintac above Cowaseget's Brook, and that the Tract at Church Point, the Tract opposite thereto, the public landing, and the Point allotted for them on the lower part of the River Tabusintack, together with the Eel Ground on the Northwest be reserved for the use of the Indians of the County of Northumberland in General.<sup>11</sup>

Notice that this specifically states "the tracts on the Northwest" which is plural but there is no mentioning of the Big Hole, Indian Point or the 1783 Licence at all in the "said report" by W. F. Odell. The mentioning of land on the Little South West River in this Order in Council was for 10,000 acres, the present day Red Bank Reserve #4 and 7, and therefore a totally different piece of land, not the land package that was set aside in the original 20,000 acre licence.<sup>12</sup>

In summary, there was a licence issued to John Julian in 1783 by John Parr of the Colonial Government of Nova Scotia which overlapped a previous grant issued to Davidson and Cort. When New Brunswick separated from Nova Scotia in 1784, the D&C Grant was escheated and Julian went to Fredericton to have the 1783 licence confirmed. In response, the Government sent in Surveyor Campbell to survey the disputed land, however, instead of surveying the Northwest, he surveyed the settlement on the Little Southwest in 1804 which was subsequently granted a licence in 1808. The report further states that land was surveyed by Odell in 1808, therefore, from preliminary analysis, **there is no reserve that has resulted with the 1783 Licence of Occupation.** There is reserve land however, that overlaps the Land set aside in the 1783 Licence of Occupation but these came about by additional Licences of Occupation that were granted in 1805 (Big Hole Tract, Red Bank # 4 and 7, and Indian Point).

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<sup>11</sup>PAC MG9 A1 Vol 3 page 1244-1247. New Brunswick Executive Council. Draft Minutes February 24, 1808. Document 12. Also found in PANB Records of Crown Lands, Journal of Proceedings, RS 568 B4, Microfilm Reel F506. Document 13.

<sup>12</sup>W. D. Hamilton, "Indian Lands in NB: The Case of the Little South West" *Acadiensis*, Vol XIII, No 2, Spring 1984, p. 11. Document 14.

**Big Hole Tract, Indian Point, and Red Bank #4 and 7 - 1805 Licence of Occupation:**

Licence of Occupation was ordered by the NB Executive Council on March 5, 1805 and states:

Licence of Occupation to be granted to John Julien and other chiefs of the Micmac Tribe of Indians to hold during pleasure a tract laid out for them by Dugald Campbell Esq. on the Northwest Branch of the Miramichi.<sup>13</sup>

On that same day a Licence of Occupation was granted by Jonathan Odell and states:

Licence of Occupation is hereby given to John Julien for himself and the Micmac Tribe of Indians to occupy and possess during pleasure, the several lots and tracts of land on the Northwest branch of the Miramichi River surveyed for them by Dugald Campbell Esquire in the Month of September last and of this Licence all persons whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.<sup>14</sup>

Documentation shows that Dugald Campbell surveyed a tract of land commencing at the mouth of the river of the Little South west and according to an undated map by him, it states "Lands claimed by the Tribe of Indians of which Francois Julien is the head."<sup>15</sup> He further certifies on 27 September 1804, that "I surveyed for Francis Julien and the tribe of Indians of the Little Southwest River, a tract of land commencing at the mouth of the said river and extending five miles up that stream. It is not to include any Land formerly Granted."<sup>16</sup>

This tract of land would be the Red Bank Reserve #4 and #7. On September 24, 1808 the land that was granted under the Licence of Occupation of 1805 was reinstated by the

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<sup>13</sup>PAC NB Executive Council, Draft Minutes March 5, 1805, Page 1118-1120. Document 15.

<sup>14</sup>Original Licence of Occupation to John Julian. Indian Affairs, RG10, Volume 2522, File 107, 222-2. Document 16. Typescript copy of Licence of Occupation. Indian Affairs, RG10, Volume 2522, File 107, 22-2. Document 17.

<sup>15</sup>Plan of the Little Southwest Branch of Miramichi River recorded in Book 1, page 13 of Northumberland County Records on file in the Lands Branch of DNR. Document 18.

<sup>16</sup>Certification of Survey by Dugald Campbell. DIAND file B8260-557 Enc 4 Voll1. Document 19.

Executive Council. It "Ordered that Licence of Occupation be granted to the Indians agreeable to the said Report for the tracts on the Northwest, the little Southwest and the Tabusintac above Cowaseget's Brook... with the Eel Ground on the Northwest be reserved for the use of the Indians of the County of Northumberland in General."<sup>17</sup> I have not found any documentation which would suggest any reasons as to why the New Brunswick government felt it necessary to re-issue another Licence of Occupation for the tract of land on the Little Southwest.

Big Hole and Indian Point also have their origins from the 1805 Licence of Occupation which states that:

Licence of Occupation is hereby given to John Julien for himself and the Micmac Tribe of Indians to occupy and possess during pleasure, the several lots and tracts of land on the Northwest branch of the Miramichi River surveyed for them by Dugald Campbell Esquire in the Month of September last...<sup>18</sup>

The survey for Big Hole Tract and Indian Point has never been located, however, 1807 Minute in Council confirms a survey performed by Dugald Campbell on Big Hole Tract. It states "the Surveyor General exhibited the following survey made by Dugald Campbell Esqr. on the Northwest Branch of Miramichi and on the Sevogle, comprehending a reserve of five miles for the Indians commencing at Wild Cat Brook..."<sup>19</sup>

As for Indian Point, W. D. Hamilton in *The Julian Tribe* states that Dugald Campbell surveyed four tracts of land in 1804, including 10, 000 acres on the Little Southwest, 750 acres at Indian Point, 8, 750 acres at Big Hole and 200 acres at Sevogle Meadows.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>17</sup>See Document 12.

<sup>18</sup>See Document 16 and Document 17.

<sup>19</sup>See Document 10.

<sup>20</sup>W.D. Hamilton. The Julian Tribe. Pg 13-14. Document 20.

However, based on the February 28, 1807 Minute in Council there is no mentioning of the Indian Point survey being performed.<sup>21</sup> In the 1808 Order in Council it states that Licence of Occupation is to be given for the tracts on the “Northwest,” however, it does not specify exactly which tracts they mean.<sup>22</sup> If the reference to the “Northwest” does not mean Big Hole or Indian Point, I am unsure as to why the Executive council felt it was necessary to re-instate the Little Southwest specifically and not Big Hole or Indian Point.

The fact that these four tracts of land add up to 20 000 acres have some people under the notion that this 1808 Order in Council set these lands aside for the Indians that was originally supposed to be set aside under the 1783 Licence of Occupation. The only document that I have found that states anything close to this would be an interpretation by W. D. Hamilton that states that “So eager were the chiefs to have the licence confirmed by NB authorities that they called upon Marston a second time to state that if Davidson’s grant was revoked they would be willing to settle for half of their original allotment.”<sup>23</sup> If you go back to the original document, this is not what is stated at all. It states:

...One of the Indian Chiefs has been with me again and prays me to inform his Excellency that he hopes if D. and Cort’s grant should be revoked that he will be pleased to confirm to half that part of Governor Parr’s Licence to them which falls within the D. and Cort’s line excepting where any improvements have been made by their Grantees.<sup>24</sup>

My interpretation is that the Chiefs want “his Excellency” to confirm their half of their tract of land that lies within the D&C Grant when it gets revoked. No where stating that they would take 10,000 acres in exchange for 20,000 acres. Therefore, I am under the

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<sup>21</sup>I am still in the process of looking for support that Indian Point was surveyed by Dugald Campbell in September 1804.

<sup>22</sup>See Document 10 and 12.

<sup>23</sup>W. D. Hamilton. The Julian Tribe. Page 9. Document 21.

<sup>24</sup>See Document 9.



impression that the 1783 Licence was laid aside or considered invalid by the Provincial Government. The issuing of the subsequent licences in 1805 and later shows that the land was not considered to be "Reserved" land until the time of the 1805 licence, even though the natives occupied it and had a title document from the Governor of Nova Scotia.

#### Red Bank:

Hamilton states that Dugald Campbell surveyed Red Bank reserve and it was to consist of 10 000 acres. According to the Schedule of Indian Reserves in 1838, the land was stated to contain 10,000 acres on both sides of the Little Southwest and Moses Perley's report of 1841, states that the land at Red Bank was also estimated to contain 10, 000 acres.<sup>25</sup>

However, based on Sadler's survey of 1845/47, the reserves #4 and #7 was reported to contain a total of 11, 014 acres.<sup>26</sup>

In Red Bank, with the 1844 Provincial legislature, there was lands sold to settlers on both the North and South side of the Little Southwest River. Records show the land that was lost on both the North and South Sides total 3,414.5 acres, where final sales were made anywhere from the date of the lot being posted to well after confederation.<sup>27</sup> Included in these sales were grants that were issued in the period of 1850-1869 by the Colonial government to individuals that were occupying reserve lands. In total there were 21 grants issued which encompassed 2,200 acres of land.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>25</sup>1838 Schedule of Indian Reserves in New Brunswick. Document 22. Also W. D. Hamilton and W. A. Spray. Source Materials relating to the New Brunswick Indian. Page 82-105. Document 23.

<sup>26</sup>Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Indian Affairs Survey Record # 4843. Document 24. Also Indian Affairs Survey Record #4847. Document 25. PANB RS 656/20 Microfilm Reel F8911. Document 25-A.

<sup>27</sup>See Chart that compiles a summary of information on land granted and sold in Red Bank. The primary sources are from PANB Grants RS686 Microfilm Reel f16362 and The Land Sales System, Sales Book 89A Folio 11 Sales Abstract. Document 26.

<sup>28</sup>PANB RS686. Microfilm Reel f16362. See Document 26.



On April 10, 1895 the Indians owning the Big Hole, Indian Point and Red Bank surrendered a large number of lots on each of these Reserves.<sup>29</sup> I'll go into detail with Big Hole and Indian Point in their subsequent summaries, however, I will focus on Red Bank here. In Red Bank, they surrendered Lot 3, 6,7, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23 on the South side and Lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 17 on the North side of the Little Southwest river. This totalled approximately 2120 acres. There is also a fast tract claim that is in negotiations which addresses land on the back side of lots #1-7 that was never surrendered but has not been used by the First Nation and encapsulates approximately 65 acres.<sup>30</sup> There is an additional 201.5 acres that has been sold to settlers within these two Reserves, however, no surrender has been located and does not fall under the 1895 Surrender. The sales were made in the period of 1904-1907 and thus would not fall under the 1844 Act either.

If we total up all of the land that was surrendered or lost thus far it gives 5736 acres. Today, this reserve is found in two chunks, #4 and #7 and totals 6,4596 acres which are presently set aside as reserve land. This leaves us at 12,196 acres. The land was surveyed at 11, 041 acres which gives us an excess of 1,155 acres. The error is most likely to be found in the current size of the reserve and the accuracy of this data. The 1992 Schedule of Indian Reserves has major discrepancies in the data, therefore I will be using a summary of reserve size collected by Natural Resources Canada, however J. Grondin also warned me of the potential for mistakes in these values.<sup>31</sup>

Big Hole Tract:

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<sup>29</sup>1895 Surrender. DIAND Indian Land Registry. Registration #5627-175. Document 27.

<sup>30</sup>Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Indian Survey Records #T48A. Document #28.

<sup>31</sup>Summary of Reserve Size in NB. Faxed transmission from Department of Natural Resource, Canada. To Jennifer Ward from Jacques R. Grondin. Document 29. See also DIAND Publication. Schedule of Indian Bands, Reserves, and Settlements. December, 1992. Pages 2-3. Document 29A.

The land was estimated to contain 8700 acres according to the 1838 Schedule and Perley's report of 1841.<sup>32</sup> However, according to a survey that was undertaken by Sadler in 1847, the reserve originally surveyed was approximated to contain 8,660 acres.<sup>33</sup>

With the 1844 Act Big Hole Tract lost lots 4, 6, 7,8 and Block B from Reserve status. The lots that went up for sale based on this act totalled 627 acres.<sup>34</sup> Then in 1895, the Band surrendered the additional lots 1-13 and Blocks A, C, D and E.<sup>35</sup> With this 1895 surrender, the total land given up was estimated at 1134 acres. In 1919, a further 450 acres were surrendered on the south half by the Eel Ground First Nation.<sup>36</sup> Along with an additional 25 acres in 1932 for a road right-of-way. In total there was 2,236 acres lost. Today there are 6,857 acres of land remaining in the reserve today, including both the north and south sides of the reserve.<sup>37</sup> Therefore, with the surrenders and the reserve land, that gives a total of 9,093 acres. There was a settlement done in 1994 where Red Bank received compensation for a loss of use on the North part of the reserve due to squatters, however, this did not add any land to the overall total. The difference in the size of the reserve, based on the historical overview comes down to 390 acre.

#### Indian Point:

The Indian Point reserve was set aside in the same manner as Big Hole and encapsulated 750 acres.<sup>38</sup> This acreage was specified in the 1838 Schedule of Reserves along with

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<sup>32</sup>Document 22 and Document 23.

<sup>33</sup>Indian Land Registry DIAND, Indian Affairs Survey Record #4801. Document 30.

<sup>34</sup>See Summary of Land Sales in Big Hole. Document 31.

<sup>35</sup>Document 27.

<sup>36</sup>Indian Land Registry, DIAND. Registration #5632-175. Document 31-A.

<sup>37</sup>See Document 29.

<sup>38</sup>Document 17.

Perley's report of 1841.<sup>39</sup> According to the 1845 Survey performed by Sadler, he estimated the reserve as being 750 acres.<sup>40</sup>

With the passage of the 1844 Act, Indian Point was divided into 16 lots by Sadler. All of these except Lot 13 and 16 was occupied by non-natives.

In the period between 1847 and 1850 the lots that were sold were 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 15 and totalled 567 acres.<sup>41</sup> Lot 13 and 16 were to be set aside for the natives and lot 11 was occupied by James Hyland but remained unsold at this point.

According to Sadler's survey, Lot 11 was 25 acres, Lot 13 was 15 acres and Lot 16 was 101 acres totalling 141 acres.<sup>42</sup> In 1895, the Red Bank band formally surrendered all the land at Indian Point except lots 13 & 16.<sup>43</sup> In 1899, Red Bank further surrendered lot 13 containing 15 acres, which was subsequently purchased by James and Jean McKinlay in 1900.<sup>44</sup> In 1907, James Hyland purchased the 25 acres of lot 11.<sup>45</sup> Therefore, by early 1900's all of the land except lot 16 was surrendered by the Red Bank band and purchased by the non-native occupants and totalled 607 acres. Today the reserve stands at 102 acres.<sup>46</sup> With the current size of the reserve and the land surrenders, the original size

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<sup>39</sup>Document 22 and Document 23.

<sup>40</sup>Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Indian Affairs Survey Record #T186. (Recreation of Sadler's survey 1845) Document 32. Also Indian Affairs Survey Record #4833. Copy of Sadler's original 1845 Survey. Document 33.

<sup>41</sup>See Land Sales Summary for Indian Point. Primary information taken from Land Sales System or Land Sales Book #89. Document 34.

<sup>42</sup>David Sadler's Survey of Indian Point July 1845. Copy from NB Crown Lands Office. Document 35.

<sup>43</sup>See Document 27.

<sup>44</sup>1899 Surrender of lot #13. Indian Lands Registry, DIAND Registration # 5646-175. Document 36.

<sup>45</sup>See Document 34.

<sup>46</sup>William McLellan's survey of Indian Point, 1973. Document 37.

would be only 709 acres rather than the 750 acres. This is a difference of 41 acres and is most likely due to the original approximation of the reserve in 1845.

### **Eel Ground - 1789 Licence of Occupation**

In early 1789, John Julian petitioned the New Brunswick government for a tract of land of 3033 acres on the Northwest Branch of the Miramichi River for himself and his tribe.<sup>47</sup>

Then on 10 January 1789, the Government issued a Licence of Occupation to Chief John Julian and his tribe for 3033 acres land at Eel Ground on the Northwest Miramichi. The Licence specifically states:

Licence is hereby given to John Julian, Chief of the Micmac Indian, and his tribe to possess and occupy during pleasure, a certain tract of land situate lying and being within the Parish of Newcastle and County of Northumberland and abutted and bounded as follows: to wit, beginning at a marked white birch tree standing on the Northerly shore of the Northwest Branch of the Miramichi River opposite the lower or easterly end of [missing] Point the said tree being on the upper or [missing] corner of the lot number three in the grant to William Davidson Esquire, thence running by the [missing] along the westerly line of the said lot number [missing] along its prolongation North twenty two [missing] thirty minutes West until it meets the [missing] of the easterly line of Lot Number four in [missing] aforesaid, thence along the said prolongation [missing] line of the said lot number four, south [missing] and thirty minutes west until it meets [missing] shore of the North West branch aforesaid [missing] white birch tree at the South-Easterly corner [missing] four thence along the said [missing] said Northwest Branch down stream to the first mentioned bounds. Containing [missing] three thousand and thirty three acres, more or less, with the usual allowance of ten per cent for roads and waste and having such shaped form and marks as appear by the survey thereof made under the directions of the Surveyor General of the said province of New Brunswick, of which survey the plan hereto annexed is a representation....<sup>48</sup>

(Note that the [missing] parts are due to the absence of the document in that particular section, down along the left side of the page).

According to W. D Hamilton in *The Julian Tribe*, Dugald Campbell had surveyed Eel Ground in 1804, along with his other surveys of land in Northumberland County, which

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<sup>47</sup>Petition for Northumberland Co. NB. Number 203. PAC MG9 A5 Vol 11 File 1 page 17. Document 39.

<sup>48</sup>Licence of Occupation to John Julian for Eel Ground. Indian Lands Registry. Registration #5143-157. Document 40. Also DIAND RG10 Volume 2522. File 107, 222-2. Document 41.

were confirmed in Council on February 28, 1807.<sup>49</sup> The confirmation specifically states “Survey on the NW Branch of Miramichi commencing at Bobear’s Point - confirmed.”<sup>50</sup> A ‘Plan of Eel Ground’ has been located, however, it does not have the name of the surveyor or the date or a specified acreage, however, it was certified as a true copy by Governor Sproule.<sup>51</sup> This plan must have originated early in the 1800's as it states that there is an allotment of land that is claimed by James Oxford who purchased it from the natives in 1807. An abstract of a 1807 petition from Oxford states that “No. 503— Matthew Oxford, James Oxford, petition for 2.5 lots south side of the Northwest Branch of Miramichi, also lot annexed from John Julien, Indian Chief.”<sup>52</sup>

The Licence of Occupation was re-instated by the September 24, 1808 Order in Council which re-orders a Licence of Occupation to be given to the Indians of the County of Northumberland, in general, “The Eel Ground on the northwest”.<sup>53</sup> The 1838 Schedule of Reserves list Eel Ground as containing the 3033 acres.<sup>54</sup> However, the land base was increased to 3,785 acres based on a survey performed by David Sadler in 1845.<sup>55</sup>

In 1844, Legislature was passed which allowed the government to sell lands without the consent or a surrender from the First Nation, and like many other reserves in New Brunswick, Eel Ground lost a considerable amount of land. Between the period of 1848-

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<sup>49</sup>See Document 20.

<sup>50</sup>See Document 10.

<sup>51</sup>Harriet Irving Library, Fredericton NB. MGH54-E A1 Number 106 Page #82. Document 42.

<sup>52</sup>Petitions for Northumberland Co. NB. PAC MG9 A5 Vol 11, pg 41. Document 43.

<sup>53</sup>See Document 13.

<sup>54</sup>See Document 22.

<sup>55</sup>Sadler’s Survey of Eel Ground, August 1845. Indian Lands Registry DIAND. Indian Affairs Survey Records #4819. Document 44.



1850, the Colonial government issued grants for lots #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13 which totalled 1062 acres.<sup>56</sup>

In August 1847, Lot 11 was included in the Auction to be sold under the authority of the 1844 Act, however, it was withdrawn based on the objections of Perley because it separated Noel Kane, who occupied Lot 12, from the rest of the reserve. As of this point, I am unsure as to the status of Lot 11 and 12, it appears from various maps that they are not currently occupied by Eel Ground, however, I have not been able to locate any surrenders for this land.<sup>57</sup> That means that there is a potential for an additional 189 acres that may be squatted upon. However, these lots would still be included in the total acreage of the reserve.

This leaves a total of 1062 acres that the band has lost which should leave us with a remaining 2,723 acres that is in possession of the band however, the current acreage of the reserve lies at 2,649 acres.<sup>58</sup> This means there is an amount of 74 acres that the status is unclear.

### **Burnt Church and Tabusintac- 1808 Licence of Occupation**

The lands at Burnt Church are thought to be one of the oldest reserves in NB, however, the lands were not officially designated as “reserves” until 1802. On September 26, 1801 the Indians of Tabusintac had petitioned Lieutenant Governor Carleton for a Licence of Occupation for a tract of land on the Tabusintac River which states:

That your Memorialists have remained with the greatest impatience these

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<sup>56</sup>Summary Chart of Land Sales at Eel Ground. Primary sources from the Land Sales System, DIAND and Reserve General Abstract. Document 45.

<sup>57</sup>Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Indian Affairs Survey Records #T1002. Plan of Eel Ground Oxford Brook Indian Reserve. Document 45-A.

<sup>58</sup>See Document 29.

several days past and allowed the English to settle on the Corner end of Tabusintack on Lands which from your Memorialists forefathers possessed and as the English are now becoming too numerous and about to encroach upon the ground or part of the River from which your Memorialists draw [illegible] for more than one [illegible] year and having [illegible] to any of the Northwest Eeling ground [illegible] to the Miramichi Indians, your Memorialists therefore most Humbly prays that your Excellency and Honor will be pleased to Grant or allow us a permanent Licence of Occupation of a tract of land on both sides of the River to secure our Eeling ground to Commence at a place commonly called the Red June Brook or Cowasegits and to extend five miles up the river...<sup>59</sup>

On September 30, 1801, Surveyor General Sproule states that the land petitioned for by the natives of Tabusintac are vacant and would not interfere with settlement.<sup>60</sup> Then on February 18, 1802 Jonathan Odell certifies that a certain tract of land is to be reserved for the use of the Indian Natives inhabiting the district of Tabusintac and specifically states:

I certify whom it may concern that by Order of his Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor a certain tract of land is reserved for the use of the Indian Natives inhabiting the District of Tabusintack in the County of Northumberland, which tract so reserved commences at the Cowasegets Creek which discharges into the River Tabusintack about seven miles from its Mouth and extends five miles up that River and one and a half North and South into the Country on each side of the River so as to form an oblong of five miles in length and three miles in width.<sup>61</sup>

On February 20, 1802 Surveyor Sproule confirms the 1801 petition for land at Tabusintac and makes application once again for the people of Tabusintac.<sup>62</sup> A survey was performed by Dugald Campbell in 1804 where he plotted out the "Indian Lands at Burnt Church" and various other lots that were occupied by non-native settlers under the instructions of George Sproule Esquire.<sup>63</sup> This survey was confirmed and Registered by

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<sup>59</sup>Harriet Irving Library. MGH54 - EA1 No. 106, page 18. Document 46.

<sup>60</sup>Ibid.

<sup>61</sup>PANB Microfilm Reel 8873 A 1808. Document 47.

<sup>62</sup>Source of file unrecoverable. Document 48.

<sup>63</sup>Survey Plan of Burnt Church performed by Dugald Campbell in 1804. New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources, Crown Lands Branch. Northumberland County Survey Book pg 52. Document 49.

the Executive council on May 25, 1804.<sup>64</sup>

On 29 August 1808, Sproule ordered Deputy Surveyor William F. Odell to visit Northumberland county and report on the land situation with the Mi'kmaq. In response to this order W.F. Odell wrote back to Surveyor Sproule on 16 September 1808, to describe his actions taken on his trip. The report stated that:

The Tract opposite to Church Point they say was surveyed for them by the Mr. Millidge. I could not learn that any other Person has any claim to this Tract, but the Point reserved for them above the public Landing on Tabasintack River is claimed by the widow Hurlily by virtue of a purchase from one [illegible] who from the best information I can get was permitted by the Indians to set down there.

Mrs Hurlily has a house & some other buildings & some Improvements on this spot. The Tract at Church Point & the Tract opposite being for the use of the Church to which all the Indians in the county of Northumberland & some of the adjacent parts resort. They ~~think it illegible~~ wish these Tracts not to be granted to any in particular but kept for the use of the Church & the Indians generally who resort there and. They ~~are of the same appearance?~~ respecting also wish the Eel Ground & the public Landing & the reserved Point and Tabusintack ~~which they say ought to be~~ to be reserved in like manner for the use of all the Indians.<sup>65</sup>

On September 24, 1808 an Order in Council confirms that specific locations are to be set out for the use of the Indians along the Miramichi. It specifically states:

Ordered that Licences of Occupation be granted to the Indians agreeable to the said report for the Tract on the Northwest, the little Southwest and the Tabusintach above Cowaseget's Brook and that the Tract at Church Point, the Point opposite tracts the public landing and the Point allotted for them on the lower part of the River Tabusintach...<sup>66</sup>

The 1838 Schedule of Reserves specifies the amount of land that is supposed to be set apart for the Natives and denotes the date of reserve creation as February 18, 1802. This means the official designation of the reserve occurred in 1802 with the certificate from Jonathan Odell, however, it wasn't until 1808 when it was recognized under a Licence of

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<sup>64</sup> Draft Minutes of New Brunswick Executive Council. PAC MG9 A1 Vol 3 Microfilm Reel M-1382 May 25, 1804. Document 50.

<sup>65</sup> See Document 11.

<sup>66</sup> Document 13.

Occupation. The 1838 Schedule states that the land encapsulates 240 acres at Burnt Church Point, 1400 acres on the at Burnt Church and 9035 acres on the Tabusintac River (including McGraw's point and Ferry Point).<sup>67</sup> Perley's report of 1841 also gives the same acreage as laid out in the Schedule.<sup>68</sup> For Burnt Church and Burnt Church point, a survey performed by M. Carruthers in September 1842 states that Burnt Church point contains 225 acres and Burnt Church at 1,833 acres leaving a total of 2058 acres.<sup>69</sup> As for Tabusintac, the earliest survey that I have been able to locate is one performed by Davidson in 1847, which states that the entire reserve on the Tabusintac lies at 9,800 acres.<sup>70</sup>

Tabusintac:

With the 1844 Act there was a large amount of land lost on the Tabusintac River. In 1845, David Sadler surveyed lots 1 and 2 for the settlers and states that "I enclose you two Plans of the Survey of Tabusintac plus a memorandum of the value of the Improvements made by the Settlers on those Reserves... they do not wish a lease... I shall wait for instructions respecting them..."<sup>71</sup>

Then in October 1847, John Davidson surveyed the remaining 40 lots on the eastern portion of the reserve, 10 lots on the south bank (Lots 1 through to 10 South) and 30 lots on the North Bank (Lots 3 through to 31 plus Lot A at Big Marsh).<sup>72</sup> Between the period of 1847 to 1867, 22 lots were advertised for sale. Of these, only 10 lots were

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<sup>67</sup>See Document 22.

<sup>68</sup>See Document 23.

<sup>69</sup>Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Indian Affairs Survey Record #4813. Document 51.

<sup>70</sup>Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Indian Affairs Survey Record #T185. Document 52. Also Indian Affairs Survey Record #4868. Document 53.

<sup>71</sup>RS557E, 1845 A. Schedule No. 2, F16265, PANB. Document 54.

<sup>72</sup>See Document 52 and 53.

purchased, including Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 18 (north), Lots 2, 7, 8, 10 (south), totalling approximately 1,359 acres in total that was sold due to 1844 legislation.<sup>73</sup>

On April 1, 1919, the First Nation surrendered all of the lands on the North side, East of Lot 28 and on the South side East of the Stymiest's Mill Stream excluding those lands that were already granted under the 1844 Act.<sup>74</sup> This surrender is estimated to encapsulate approximately 2900 acres of land from the Tabusintac band, including lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 (North) and lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 (South). In total there was 4259 acres lost due to land sales or patents.

This would mean that the resultant size of the reserve should be around 5,541 acres and the actual current size of the reserve at Tabusintac is estimated at 5,427 acres.<sup>75</sup> The difference is 114 acres.

#### Burnt Church:

As for the Burnt Church and Burnt Church Point Settlement the licence is said to have laid aside 2640 acres of land for the use of the Indians however, the 1842 Survey put it at 2,058 acres. The current size of the reserve is 2,284 acres leaving a difference of 226 acres.<sup>76</sup> Preliminary analysis shows that no lands were advertised or sold at Burnt Church with the 1844 act or with any surrenders. According to the Land Sales System there was never any patents issued or lots sold. There is a road right-of-way for 6.49 acres.<sup>77</sup> With

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<sup>73</sup>Summary Chart of lands sold on Tabusintac River. Document 55. Also Indian Affairs Survey Record #T202. Document 56.

<sup>74</sup>1919 Surrender Indian Lands Registry. Registration #X18930. Document 57. Plus Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Indian Affairs Survey # T1158. Document 58. Also accepting Order in Council, Indian Lands Registry. Registration #X18931. Document 59.

<sup>75</sup>See Document 29.

<sup>76</sup>Ibid.

<sup>77</sup> Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Registration #15832. Document 61.



the road right of way that brings us down to roughly 370 acres. This may be due to errors in the value of the current reserve size.

As an additional note, Perley's report on Indian Lands states that Pierre de Powmeville occupies lands that belong to the Crown and they have made considerable improvements to this land.<sup>78</sup> "They have ten acres of land cleared, which is under good fence, and appears to be well cultivated." Pierre told Perley that he rarely goes to Burnt Church to attend the Annual Sainte Anne's Day Celebration being afraid to leave his place, even for a single day, as he was constantly threatened to be driven off by settlers in his vicinity. Perley promised to protect him, and stated that he would "intercede with His Excellency to grant him licence of occupation for a sufficient quantity of land to cover his improvements and enable him to extend them. Perley continues and states "I most earnestly and respectfully request that His Excellency will be pleased to grant the required Licence to Pierre de Powmeville and his family to which they have strong claims from their industry and good conduct." I have not found any evidence that this Licence was granted or that the petition from Perley was ever acknowledged.

### **Kennebecasis Bay - 1838 Licence of Occupation**

On August 18, 1838, a petition was sent to Thomas Baillie to have the three island on the Kennebecasis Bay set aside for the natives. This petition states that "I am induced to apply for a Licence of Occupation for the three islands as together they would form an [illegible] place and a home for [illegible] wanderings where they would neither trespass or be trespassed upon by settlers."<sup>79</sup> The petition was recognized and a preliminary licence was drafted on August 24, 1838 and sent to the Governor to have it approved. A Licence of Occupation was granted onto the Malicete tribe of Indians of the Saint John

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<sup>78</sup>See Document 23.

<sup>79</sup>PANB RS105I 1784-1839 Pg1, Microfilm reel F8874 A1809. Document 62.

River on September 19, 1838, to possess and occupy during pleasure, 3 small islands lying in the Kennebecasis Bay. The Licence specifically states:

Licence is hereby given to the Malicete Tribe of Indians of the River Saint John, to possess and occupy during pleasure, three small Islands, situate in the Parish of Portland, County of Saint John, and lying in Kennebecasis Bay, know and distinguished as the "Brother's Islands" and distant on a course South West by the Magnetic about 130 chains from Sandy Point in said Bay - containing together fifteen acres more or less...<sup>80</sup>

According to several plans found in Lands Registry there has never been a correct survey done of the lands that make up the Brother's Islands.<sup>81</sup> Therefore, we do not have any current documents that confirm that the Islands are actually 15 acres. The present state of this reserve contains 10 acres and is under the control of Woodstock Band.<sup>82</sup> The missing 5 acres may come from the other island that has lost reserve status or is lost all together because there is an aerial photograph which only shows 2 islands in existence in the Kennebecasis Bay.<sup>83</sup>

### **Richibucto - 1802 Licence of Occupation**

According to an 1848 report by Moses Perley, a Licence of Occupation was granted to the Richibucto Indians by the Governor of Nova Scotia. This Licence was to occupy an area of land stretching ten miles from Nicholas River up to Indian Brook, four miles on each side of the Richibucto River, containing a total of 51, 200 acres.<sup>84</sup> This actual Licence of Occupation has never been located, however, the Government of New Brunswick later

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<sup>80</sup>Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Registration #X23156. Document 63.

<sup>81</sup>Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Indian Affairs Survey Records #4911. Document 64. Also Indian Affairs Survey Records #T1508. Document 65.

<sup>82</sup>See Document 29.

<sup>83</sup>Indian Lands Registry, Indian Affairs Survey Records #60444. Orthophoto Map (21G/08-T3), 1971. Document 66.

<sup>84</sup>PAC Co. 188/106 Microfilm B-1213.

recognized that this same tract of land was to be set aside for the use of the Richibucto tribe of Indians.

A 12 September 1800 certificate from Jonathan Odell verifies that the Richibucto Indians have made application to the Government for an allotment of land on the Richibucto River. It specifically states:

I hereby certify that the Richibucto Indians have made application to Government for an allotment of lands on the upper part of that River, beginning at the Mouth of the Shewbnac, about two miles below the rapids and extending down stream about ten miles, including such breadth on each side of the River, as may on actual survey, be found allowable in the judgement of His Excellency and His Majesty's Council.<sup>85</sup>

On January 29, 1802, Jonathan Odell, the Provincial Secretary, certified that a tract of land was to be reserved for the use of the Indians of Richibucto. Specifically it states:

I hereby certify that application has been made to Government by the Indians of Richibucto for the Tract of land *within described* by the Surveyor General and that the said tract of land is to be Reserved for the use of the said Indian Inhabitants of that district.<sup>86</sup> (Emphasis added)

According to a copy of a report from the Surveyor General dated on January 22, 1802 which was copied onto the same page as the certificate, there is a description from the Surveyor General Sproule who states:

Description of a tract of land applied for by the Richibucto Indians, containing **51, 200 acres**. To begin at the mouth of Nicholas River which discharges into the Richibucto River on it's East side, about two mile above Jacob Powell's Mill Stream, to extend ten miles up the said Richibucto River measuring along the several courses thereof, and to extend four miles into their County on each side of said River... containing in the whole fifty one thousand two hundred acres.<sup>87</sup>

On 9 September 1805, the New Brunswick Government issued a Licence of Occupation

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<sup>85</sup>Harriet Irving Library, Fredericton, NB. MGH54 EA1 No. 106, page 9. Document 67.

<sup>86</sup>Harriet Irving Library, Fredericton, NB. MGH54 EA1 No. 106, page 26. Document 68.

<sup>87</sup>Ibid.

for the Tribe at Richibucto. No copy of this Licence has been located however, it has been recognized by the Privy Council as being the founding document for the reserve, which was subsequently modified.

On August 17, 1816, the Chief Paul Alonass and Chief Peter J. Augustine of the Richibucto Band petitioned Harris William Hailes for a survey to be performed on their land on the Richibucto River. The petition states that

They humbly pray that your honor [sic] will be graciously pleased to direct that a survey be made of the same Tract and the boundaries therefore established, that the said Indians may be secured and protected in the enjoyment of that which the Government have intended to reserve for their use.<sup>88</sup>

There has been no evidence that this petition from the Chiefs was ever acted upon.

Therefore, on 28 May 1819, the new Chief, Paul Tenans, submitted another petition for a survey to be done. The Council minutes from this day states that “Read a Petition of Paul Tenans, Chief of the Micmac Indians, praying for a survey of the Indian Reserve at Richibucto in order to it’s being better preserved from Trespassers. The Council recommends that a survey of the said reserve be made.”<sup>89</sup>

Also during this time, the non-native inhabitants along the Richibucto River were complaining that the large Indian Reserve was a deterrent to settlement and immigration.<sup>90</sup> Thus showing that there was pressure on the government to decrease the amount of reserved lands. In 1819, there was a warrant of survey issued for the Chief of the Richibucto Tribe on the Richibucto River as a response to the 1819 petition.<sup>91</sup>

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<sup>88</sup>PANB Reel 8873 A 1808, Document 69.

<sup>89</sup>Draft Minutes of NB Executive Council. May 28, 1819. PAC MG9 A1 Vol 5, pg 2460-2463. Document 69-A.

<sup>90</sup>PAC MG9 A5 Volume 8. Abstracts of petitions for Kent County, 1819. Petition number 174. Document 70.

<sup>91</sup>PAC MG9 A5 Volume 8. Abstracts of petitions for Kent County, 1819. Petition number 215. Document 71.



On June 2, 1820, the Order in Council states that they have received a petition from the Richibucto Band for a grant of Lands in the Indian Reserve on the Richibucto River, however, instead of issuing a grant they ordered:

That Licence of Occupation be granted to the Petitioners in the proportions of: 500 acres to each of the chiefs, 300 acres to each married man and 200 acres to each unmarried man in the situation prayed for which Grants to be made when cultivated in terms of the Royal Instructions, provided much cultivation be made within five years.<sup>92</sup>

However, there is no evidence that this licence was never turned into a grant. It has been estimated that if these values were used then the Licence of Occupation should contain approximately 13,000 acres - which is a considerable amount less than the original 51,200 acres that was set aside for them just two decades earlier.

The Richibucto Reserve finally became an official Reserve on February 25, 1824, by an Order in Council which ordered that:

A reserve be made for the use of the Richibucto Indians on the North Side of Richibucto River extending from the upper line of the grant to William Harley opposite to Paul Island, to the lower line of Reserve No. 9, opposite middle Island and to include two miles to the rear of the River, saving the Reserves already made for the use of the Crown.<sup>93</sup>

The 1838 Schedule of Reserves in New Brunswick lists the area of the Reserve at 4,600 acres.<sup>94</sup> However, on March 25, 1851 a survey was performed by Captain Peter Mezzerrall which states that the size of the reserve is approximated to contain 5,720 acres.<sup>95</sup> The 1824 Order in Council has been constituted as the basic title document of the present Richibucto Indian Reserve. Thus by 1824, the Richibucto reserve was reduced

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<sup>92</sup>Licence of Occupation for Richibucto. Draft Minutes NB Executive Council, 1820. PAC MG9 A1 Volume 5, pg 2748. Document 72.

<sup>93</sup>Order for Richibucto Reserve to be created. Draft Minutes NB Executive Council, February 25, 1824. PAC MG9 A1 Volume 6, pg 3610. Document 73.

<sup>94</sup>See Document 22.

<sup>95</sup>Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Indian Affairs Survey #4928. Document 74. Also Indian Affairs Survey #52879. Document 74-A.



from 51,200 acres to 5,720 acres.

With the 1844 Act, the First Nation lost approximately 1,152 acres of land which was sold and patented to non-native settlers.<sup>96</sup> The lots that were granted under this authority included 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 28 plus the un-numbered lots of James White, Edward Langan, George McLeod (lot #1 on some plans) and two of Nathaniel Pine's. Besides the lands granted by the Colonial government in this time period, there was roughly another 1600 acres occupied by squatters.

By the time of confederation the Indian of Richibucto Indian Reserve were basically confined to the East side of Big Cove Creek as a result of the land grants made by the colonial government and the problem they were having with squatters. As a result of this loss in land, the First Nation signed a surrender which states that "the Band of Indians at Richibucto have agreed to surrender all land west of Big Cove Creek which also contained certain parcels of land lying and being on the said reserve and which are presently occupied by" specific men.<sup>97</sup> With this surrender, the lot numbers 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42 and 43 plus the Michael Young lot, a corner lot North of N. Pine and NW of Edward Langan, and Nehemiah Beckwick's lot. Therefore, with this surrender there is approximately 3034 acres lost.<sup>98</sup> Therefore, the total loss of land adds up to approximately 4, 186 acres leaving the band with 1,534 acres.

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<sup>96</sup>Summary of Land Sales at Richibucto (Big Cove First Nation). Document 75. Used Land Sales System, DIAND and RG10 Vol 1945 file 4252-1, document 76 as primary resources.

<sup>97</sup>Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Registration #3919-111. Document 77.

<sup>98</sup>There were some lots that did not have a specific area so I estimated these lots based on the known size of other lots. This serves only as an approximation and would be altered based on an actual survey.

The size of the reserve began to increase in 1961 when the 106 acre lot granted to John H. Graham was purchased by Canada and added on to the reserve by an Order in Council.<sup>99</sup> In 1962, lot 7 and 32 were re-purchased by Canada and added to the reserve.<sup>100</sup> On December 3, 1974 additional lands were re-incorporated into the reserve namely lots 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38 and Parcel 2 . This Order also included lots 4, 7, 32, and part of 36, which were added earlier, containing 1,180 acres for the 1974 addition.<sup>101</sup> There was a major land claim by Big Cove First Nation which resulted in a settlement of 3.2 million dollars which was to be used for the purchasing of several lots of land.<sup>102</sup> This settlement included the re-surrender of various lands that were originally surrendered under the 1879 Surrender and encompassed approximately 3,430 acres. With regards, to the purchasing of new lands, there has been no documents found that specify the location or the size. The overall added amount for the reserve is 1,486 acres. With the surrendered amount and the land additions, the size should have been at 3,020 acres and the actual current acreage of the reserve lies at 2,919 acres, a difference of only 101 acres.<sup>103</sup>

As a means of a summary, there was a Licence of Occupation granted on September 9, 1805 which contains 51,200 acres. Another Licence of Occupation was granted in 1820 by the Order in Council which has been estimated to contain 13,000 acres. According to past settlements, agreements and registered documents, the “founding document” for the creation of this reserve is the 1805 Licence of Occupation. Therefore, with the current size of the reserve, the overall loss has been 48,281 acres.

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<sup>99</sup>Order in Council 1961-709. Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Registration #3927-111. Document 78.

<sup>100</sup>Order in Council 1962-1729. Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Registration #3929-111. Document 79.

<sup>101</sup>Order in Council 1974-2650. Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Registration #37907. Document 80.

<sup>102</sup>ILRS Registration #119511. Document 81.

<sup>103</sup>See Document 29.

### Buctouche - 1810 Licence of Occupation

On 18 July 1788, Surveyor General Sproule ordered that a survey be performed to:

Ascertain the limits of the Indian Village and as near as may be their number of inhabitants at Richibucto Chibuctouche...You will lay out so much land contiguous to the aforesaid Indian Villages or any others you may meet, as shall appear to you to afford them a sufficient limit. Should their claims be extravagant you will only report them, returning so much as you may Judge necessary, but at the same time, you must sooth them and endeavour to keep them in temper.<sup>104</sup>

This survey was carried out by Millidge in June 1788 and although no documents have been located as to the report that Millidge had filed upon completion of his survey, one can see that the Chiefs of Chebuctouche were not happy with his survey. In 1789, they went to the Indian Agent, Gervas Say, to express their discontent. Gervas, in turn, sent their paper to Jonathan Odell, the Provincial Secretary in Fredericton. On 11 May 1789, Jonathan Odell wrote back to the Indian Agent of Chebuctouche to instruct him how to deal with the Indians. The letter specifies that:

If they (the Sachems of Chebuctouche) are willing to learn, we are ready to teach them the arts of making and fishing with netts and all the methods of agriculture by which an unfailing subsistence is secured to all civilized and industrious Planters. But if they continue to insist on having a large tract of the Country left unsettled and uncultivated, their request cannot be compiled with.<sup>105</sup>

In the year of 1800, the Indians of Chebuctouche filed another Petition for land to

Jonathan Odell. A certificate dated 12 September 1800 from Jonathan Odell states:

I hereby certify that application has been made to Government by the Indians of Chebuctouche for a tract of land on that River, of which the Situation has been, by report of Mr. Watson, Deputy Surveyor, duly ascertained and notified at the Office of the Surveyor General, the said tract being in length eight miles , and in breadth on each side of the River, four miles.<sup>106</sup>

On 29 January 1802, Jonathan Odell sets land aside for the Indians of Chebuctouche. He

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<sup>104</sup>Orders for a survey. PAC MG9 A4 Vol 2. Document 82.

<sup>105</sup>Copy of PANB, Rex/Pa, Indians, Volume 1 found in W. D. Hamilton's Source Materials relating to the NB Indians. Document 83.

<sup>106</sup>Certificate of Application for land by J. Odell. HILA MGH54 EA1 No. 106, pg 8. Document 84.

states that "I hereby certify that the tract of land above mentioned is to be reserved for the use of the said Indian Inhabitants of Chebuctouche."<sup>107</sup> On 1 November 1810, the reserve was officially set aside for the use of the Chebuctouche tribe of Indians. The 1838 Schedule of reserve list the size of Buctouche as being 3,500 acres.<sup>108</sup> However, an undated survey that was performed by Surveyor Mezerall sets the size of the reserve to be comprised of approximately 4,655 acres.<sup>109</sup> This survey was most likely performed around the same time that he did Richibucto's, which was 1851.

In the 1820's much of the Southern portion of the original reserve had been squatted upon by Acadian settlers. In 1822, the Committee on Land Petitions recommended that grants totalling over 4,000 acres be issued to various settlers on the South side of the Buctouche River. These grants were tabled to the NB Executive Council on 27 May 1822 but the answer to all the recommendations stated that although they were recommending lots of 100 to 200 acres, none of these were to interfere with the Indian allotments in the Reserve.<sup>110</sup> An example of a request for land from the settlers would be worded similar to this: "Francis King, Junior, asks for an allotment on the South side of Chebuetouche River, within the Indian Reserve." The council would respond with "Recommended for 100 acres - not interfering with the Indian allotments in the reserve." Therefore, at this point, no lands were officially lost from Reserve status.

Aside from the original large licence of occupation that was granted to the whole population of Buctouche Indians, there appears to be smaller Licences of Occupation

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<sup>107</sup>Ibid.

<sup>108</sup>See Document 22.

<sup>109</sup>Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Indian Affairs Survey #4810. Document 85.

<sup>110</sup>Draft Minutes of NB Executive Council, 9 February 1822. PAC MG 9 A1 Vol 6, pg 3177-3183. Document 86.



granted to individuals. In 1818, Chief Noel John petitioned for a tract of land consisting of 500 acres. This petition was read by the Executive Council on 9 June 1818 and “Ordered that a Licence of Occupation be granted to the applicant of 500 acres, to be taken up agreeable to the prayer of the Petition for which a Grant be made when cultivated in terms of the Royal Instruction.”<sup>111</sup>

Noel John’s land was surveyed in July 1818 by Philip Palmer, Deputy Surveyor, who found that the land completely overlapped with that already set aside under the larger 1810 Licence of Occupation. On 1 February 1820, Noel John petitioned General George S. Smyth, Lieutenant Governor of NB, for his Licence of Occupation to be turned into a grant. It states “The petitioner humbly prays that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to take his case into consideration and to order a grant to pass to him for the said five hundred acres of land without further delay.”<sup>112</sup> A grant was issued on March 13, 1820. This is one of the few examples of where a Licence of Occupation that was issued was actually turned over into grant status.

After Noel John had successfully confirmed a tract of land for himself and his family, others attempted the same. Samuel and Paul Francis and six other men petitioned the Government for a tract of land on the North side of the Chebuctouche. On 18 August 1822, this petition was read for the first time by the Executive Council who subsequently referred it to a later date.<sup>113</sup> Once again on 10 October 1822, the petition was re-

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<sup>111</sup>Draft Minutes of NB Executive Council, 9 June 1818. PAC MG9 A1 Vol 5, Microfilm Reel M-1383, Page 2209-2211. Document 87.

<sup>112</sup>Petition that Licence be turned into a grant. Noel John, 1 February 1820. PAC MG9 A1 Vol 5, Microfilm Reel M-1383, Page 2206-2208. Document 88.

<sup>113</sup>Draft Minutes of NB Executive Council, 16 August 1822. PAC MG 9 A1 Volume 6, Microfilm reel M-1384, page 3278-3281. Document 89.



addressed and again, it was “recommended to be referred to a full council.”<sup>114</sup> Two other native men, Thomas Francis and Thomas Bernard, petitioned for a tract of land on the North side of the Chebuctouche River. Their petition was read on 5 July 1823 and they were answered to receive allotments of 200 acres each.<sup>115</sup> Finally on 20 September 1824, the Executive Council read again the petition of Samuel Francis and seven others and ordered that “Licence of Occupation be granted to the Applicants in the following proportions-Joseph Benar, being a Chief 500 acres, the other applicants who are married, 300 acres each and the single men, 200 acres each.”<sup>116</sup>

It has been estimated that the total acreage would lie between 1700 to 2300 acres.

Along with this Licence of Occupation, the Executive Council further ordered that the land that was recommended to council on 5 July 1823 also be issued as a Licence of Occupation.<sup>117</sup> Both of these Licences of Occupation had completely overlapped with the land that was already set aside for the Indians of Chebuctouche under the larger Licence of Occupation of 1810.

With the 1844 act, there were a number of lots of land that was sold under this legislation. A 350 acre lot was sold to William Chandler, a lot of 279 acres to J. W. Holderness, a lot of 100 acres to Nehemiah Beckwith, a lot of 90 acres to John McMillan, 128 acres to Martin Dowlin, 100 acres to Thomas Dray, 57 acres to James McPhelim and the 100 acres to Noel John (which was already a grant). Therefore, 1,214 acres were sold under

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<sup>114</sup>Draft Minutes of NB Executive Council, 10 October 1822. PAC MG 9 A1 Volume 6, Microfilm reel M-1384, page 3299-3303. Document 90.

<sup>115</sup>Draft Minutes of NB Executive Council, 5 July 1823. PAC MG9 A1 Vol 6, Microfilm reel M-1384, pg 3507-3510. Document 91.

<sup>116</sup>Draft Minutes of NB Executive Council, 20 September 1824. PAC MG9 A1 Vol 7, Microfilm reel M-1384, pg 3647-3648. Document 92.

<sup>117</sup>Ibid.

1844 legislation.<sup>118</sup>

In the years that followed, as with all other Indian lands in the Maritimes, there was heavy settlement upon them by the non-native population in those areas, the same is held true for Buctouche. It has been estimated that by 1861 white settlers had take occupation of or laid claim to all but 400 or 500 acres of the reserve. By the time of confederation, even though most of the lands were occupied by white settlers there was little land actually sold to the individual occupants.

After confederation, there is evidence that there was internal turmoil in the Buctouche Band and that Chief Dominique Bernard had been illegally selling the land to non-natives for quite a number of years. Due to this illegal sale of land, a surrender was initiated by the parties involved on September 26, 1870.<sup>119</sup> However, with this surrender it was unclear as to how much land the Buctouche Band had actually given up. The description can be interpreted as to applying to the entire reserve or merely to a portion on the East of the Beckwith line. Due to the confusion, another surrender was taken on May 4, 1871 and a confirmation of the 1871 Surrender in October 1881.<sup>120</sup> The land that was encapsulated under these surrenders were offered for sale in 1882 and as a result, the Government issued Patents for an overall total of 3,371 acres! The reserve size as a result of all these sales remained at only 70 acres and the size in 1992 was listed at 95 acres, a difference of only 25 acres.<sup>121</sup>

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<sup>118</sup>Summary Chart of Lands Sold at Buctouche. Primary sources taken from Land Sales Book 89 and DIAND File B8260-169 Vol 3. Document 93.

<sup>119</sup>Surrender of Buctouche. Indian Treaties and Surrenders Vol 1. Pg 280-281. Document 94.

<sup>120</sup>1871 Surrender of Buctouche. Indian Land Registry, DIAND. Registration #X14674. Document 95. Also 1881 Surrender of Buctouche, Registration #X14680. Document 96.

<sup>121</sup>Document 29.

On 9 February 1993, a claim was settled in Buctouche that addressed those lands that were sold under the 1870/1871 Surrenders. This settlement agreed that the lands that were in dispute were to be relinquished and that a settlement package would be offered, however, the total disputed lands would not add any additional lands to the calculation because they were already incorporated with the initial figures.<sup>122</sup> Along with this settlement included an acquisition of 1000 acres that have not yet been undertaken.

**Therefore of the 3500 acres set aside for the natives with the 1810 Licence of Occupation they are currently in possession of only 95 acres.**

#### **Pokemouche - 1810 Order in Council**

In 1803, Deny deBoss, Thomas deBoss, Pierre Paul deBoss, and Noel deBoss petitioned for a tract of land on the Point de la Croix, which was owned by their ancestors.<sup>123</sup> On May 25, 1804 the petition of Denny deBois and his three sons were read by the Executive Council. The Council minutes states that the petition was for a tract of land on the North side of the Pokemouche River about six miles from its mouth at a place called Point de la Croix for 200 acres of land each. The Order in Council ordered to have this land surveyed.<sup>124</sup> In August 1809, the Executive Council issued a grant to the four DeBois men and their family on the Point de la Croix.<sup>125</sup> Altogether the total size of the land granted was 600 acres. Therefore, this application for a Licence resulted in a grant, which was subsequently occupied by Joseph Sewell, a non-native of the area.

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<sup>122</sup>1992 Surrender of Buctouche. Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Registration #213787. Document 97.

<sup>123</sup>Abstracts for Petition of DeBoss. MG9 A5 Vol 11 File 1, Petitions for Northumberland County, NB. Page 37. Petition #453. Document 98.

<sup>124</sup>Order for a Survey. PAC MG9 A1 Vol 2, Microfilm Reel M-1382, pg 1082-1085. Document 99.

<sup>125</sup>Map of the grants can be found in NB Archives Rex/Pa Surveyor General's Records, Vol 1 (file 1c). Not included in document collection.

In the early 1800's, Dugald Campbell performed a survey of what would eventually become the Pokemouche Reserve. This survey was confirmed by the Executive Council on 28 February 1807.<sup>126</sup> The actual copy of Campbell's survey has not been located. In the year of 1810, John Baptiste Pomaville, Indian Chief, and 15 others petitioned for a tract of land on the Pockemouche River. The petition states that the applicants were "descendants of the first Micmac Indians whom first inhabited said River and ask for land on the Pockemouche River from Tracadie Portage to cover the eel fishery, also to erect cabins, plant corn, drink at same spring and smoke the calumet of peace and ever be faithful to King George, our Great Chief."<sup>127</sup>

On December 28, 1810 the Executive Council read a petition from " John Baptiste Pommeville and fifteen other Indians of Pocmouche [sic] ask allotments of land on the Pocmouche [sic] River nearly three miles above the lands already granted." And the Council ordered that the Indians "may have four ~~miles~~ thousand acres lying on both sides of the River and extending on the River two miles."<sup>128</sup>

There has been no documentation found, however, the Pokemouche reserve went from encompassing two miles on each side of the River down to only the South Side of the River. According to the 1838 Schedule of Reserves, it states that there was 2600 acres surveyed for the Indians at Pokemouche on the South side only of the Pokemouche River, from Waganchitz Brook up three miles in August 1811.<sup>129</sup> In 1845, Alex McNeil

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<sup>126</sup>See Document 10.

<sup>127</sup>Petition for Land. PAC MG9 A5 Vol 7. Petitions for Gloucester County, NB, page 4. Petition #28. Document 99A.

<sup>128</sup>Order to create Reserve. PAC MG9 A5 Vol 7 Microfilm reel M-1382, pg 1355-1358. Document 100.

<sup>129</sup>See Document 22.

surveyed the land on the South side of the River and estimated it to contain 2,475 acres.<sup>130</sup>

With the implementation of the 1844 Act, all of the lots surveyed by McNeil were advertised for sale and they were either purchased partially or completely at the time of confederation. Under the authority of the 1844 Act, lots 1-28 were patented to individual holders and resulted in an overall total of 2,072 acres.<sup>131</sup> This leaves a total of 403 acres left over. The current acreage of the reserve is 374 acres all of which, according to McNeil's survey, was burnt over and barren. **Therefore of the 4,000 acres set out with the Licence of Occupation there is only 374 acres which currently falls under Reserve Status.**

#### **Andrew Julian - 1811 Licence of Occupation**

On February 25, 1811 the Executive Council "ordered that a Licence of Occupation be granted to Andrew Julian Nicholas, a native Indian, of fifty acres of vacant land on the Bartibog River along the Lands already applied for by Patrick Taylor and sons."<sup>132</sup> This land is not considered reserve land at the present time nor has it ever been considered a reserve. I've checked old maps and there is no reference to a reserve on the Bartibog River. **Therefore of the 50 acres set aside in this Licence of Occupation, there is none which is at reserve status right now.**

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<sup>130</sup>Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Plan of Indian Reserve on Pokemouche #T326. Document 101.

<sup>131</sup>Summary Chart of Lands Sold in Pokemouche. Primary sources taken from the Indian Lands Registry, DIAND and Indian Lands Registry, DIAND, Registration #X24930. Document 102.

<sup>132</sup>Draft Minutes of NB Executive Council, 25 February 1811. MG9 A1 Vol 3, M-1382 pg 1364-1366. Document 103.



## Nepisiquit

In 1809, Andrew Julian and nine other Indians petitioned the New Brunswick Government in 1809 for a tract of land lying on the Nepisiquit River.<sup>133</sup> On 9 May 1809, the Surveyor General, George Sproule ordered M. Antoine Digrace [?] to perform a survey on the land that the Indians requested. The order states:

You are therefore humbly authorized to survey and lay out the aforesaid tract of land at the expense of the aforesaid applicants. As follows: Commencing on the said Nepisiquit River about two Miles above the first Rapids, thence extending up the said River two miles on a direct or straight line and to extend one mile back on each side of the said River so as to forma square figure in the whole each side of which squares to measure two miles.<sup>134</sup>

On 27 February 1819, Francis Julian went to see Hugh Munro to present him with the orders of the survey, which he had been holding for several years. Julian told Munro that his tribe were very poor and could not pay for the survey that was to be done. Julian told him that he would not be there if they weren't at high risk of losing their land due to new settlers. Julian also told Munro that the tract that the order makes reference to has no timber on it and would not be able to support his tribe. He therefore:

...prays they may be allowed the same tract of four miles square together with the privilege of clearing out the Pabineau Stream, falling into the Big River, a little above their location for the purpose of Hay and Timbering and they will under permit use it in common for the support and maintenance of themselves and families.<sup>135</sup>

On 28 May 1819, the Executive Council rejected the petitioned for additional lands.<sup>136</sup> They were to remain upon the lands that were ordered for them in 1810. In the 1838 Schedule of Reserves, it lists Nepisiquit at 1,000 acres on the Northwest side of the

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<sup>133</sup>Petition abstract for land at Nepisiquit. Petitions for Gloucester County, NB, page 3, petition #27. Document 104.

<sup>134</sup>Copy of the Survey ordered on 9 May 1809. PAC MG9 A1 Vol 21, Microfilm Reel M-1384, pages 2157-2160. Document 105.

<sup>135</sup>Ibid.

<sup>136</sup>Draft Minutes of NB Executive Council. May 28, 1819. PAC MG9 A1 Vol 5, pg 2460-2463. Document 106.

Nepisquit River, between the Pabineau and The Strong Water; occupied by the Nepisquit Indians of the Micmac Tribe and claimed under orders from Government.<sup>137</sup>

On 25 March 1841 the Nepisquit Indians petitioned the Government again for a tract of land on the Nepisquit River.<sup>138</sup> This time their petition was referred to the Surveyor General and Alex McNeil surveyed the requested lands in 1841. He set aside 1000 acres for the use of the Indians at Nepisquit taking up 500 acres on each side of the River, including both Prisk's Island and Philip's Island.<sup>139</sup>

At confederation the Nepisquit Reserve became known as Pabineau. The current status of the Pabineau Reserve is 1095 acres.<sup>140</sup> The boundaries of the reserve according to plan T955, have not changed since the 1841 survey. The only land transaction that occurred was the loss of 9 acres when the Railway company erected a railway across the reserve.

**The original 1000 acres that were laid aside for the Indians are currently all under Reserve status.**

#### **Kouchibouquac (Aboushagan)- 1825 Licence of Occupation**

A Licence of Occupation was ordered on October 20, 1825 by the Executive Council stating:

Read petition Francis Xavier, Francis Newcomb, Joseph Newcomb and Peter Newcomb, Native Indians praying allotments. Licence of Occupation to be given them for 100 acres each of the land on which they are settled if the same is un-granted and a proportion with the

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<sup>137</sup>See Document 22.

<sup>138</sup>Petition for land on Nepisquit River, 26 March 1841. PAC MG9 A1 Vol 10, Microfilm Reel M-1385, pg 5221-5224. Document 107.

<sup>139</sup>Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Indian Affairs Survey #4838. Document 108.

<sup>140</sup>See Document 29.

French settlers of the Marsh on the *East side of Kouchibouquac River*.<sup>141</sup>

The overall size of the tract of land was 400 acres and was most likely located on the Kouchibouquac Lagoon which is located around Dorchester, NB. The native people that were settled on this land reserved for them by Licence of Occupation began selling their lands in 1853 to individual settlers along the Aboushagan River.<sup>142</sup> In 1926, DIAND became aware as to the possible existence of a reserve on the Aboushagan River. It was surveyed on 15 March 1926, which shows a tract of land labelled "Indian Reserve" with Francis Xavier's name beside it.<sup>143</sup> Numerous correspondences show that the existence of the reserve has come into question until finally a legal opinion was prepared by the Department of Justice that stated, that no Indian Reserve exists or ever existed on the west side of the Aboushagan River.

Due to this legal opinion, a letter was sent from G. A Poupore to Chief Henry Knockwood of the Fort Folly Band advising them that there was no un-extinguished Indian interest in the land at Aboushagan. The reason given was that because the lands were granted to individuals, the lands never truly constituted a reserve. Therefore, when the individuals chose to sell their land, they alienated the land permanently.<sup>144</sup>

**Therefore, the 400 acres of land that were set out under the Licence of Occupation are not held under reserve status.**

## Tobique

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<sup>141</sup>Draft Minutes of NB Executive Council, 20 October 1825. PAC MG9 A1 Vol 10, Microfilm Reel M-1385, pages 3835-3837. Document 109.

<sup>142</sup>Deeds of Land transfers. DIAND File B8260-180 Vol 1 Encl. 3 Not included in the Document collection.

<sup>143</sup>Grant Plan of Francis Xavier's tract of land. Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Indian Affairs Survey #NB29. Document 110.

<sup>144</sup>Letter from Poupore to Knockwood, 13 February 1976. Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Registration #47649. Document 111.

In 1792, Noel Bernard petitioned for a lot of land on the St. John River.<sup>145</sup> Another petition was received on 1 July 1801, from Noel Bernard and nineteen other native men from the Malicete Tribe of Natives requesting an allotment of land on the Northwesterly side of the River St. John. The petition states:

The said tribe...are destitute of land and are desirous of Establishing and Settling a certain tract of Land which lies unfranked [sic] and on the Northwesterly side of the said River (St John) [illegible] partly improved by us. [Illegible] and commencing at a place called the Roche a Tobic and running or extending up and in [?front] on the said River til it comes opposite in [illegible] of the Discharge of the River Aristouque.<sup>146</sup>

On 4 September 1801 the Executive Council read:

Neville Bernard, for himself and his Tribe of Indians, prays an allotment of the vacant and unfranked [sic] land on the Northwesterly side of the River St John and on the front of the said River, beginning at a place called the Roche a Tobic and running up to a place opposite the mouth of the River [?Restouque]. Ordered that the land here described be reserved for the Malicete Tribe of Indian.<sup>147</sup>

On 28 May 1819, the Executive Council recommended that a survey be made of the Tobique Indian Reserve and to inquire as to the number of Indians who reside there.<sup>148</sup> There has been no documents found for a survey dated this early on the Tobique River. The 1838 Schedule of Reserves list the reserve at Tobique on the East side of the River Saint John, from the Tobique Rocks to opposite the mouth of the Arestook, containing a total of 16,000 acres.<sup>149</sup> According to a survey that was completed in 5 January 1854 by

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<sup>145</sup>Petition of Noel Bernard, 1792. Abstract of Petitions for Madawaska County, NB. PAC MG9 A5 Vol 10, File 1, Petition #16. Document 112.

<sup>146</sup>Petition of Noel Bernard, 1 July 1801. HILA MGH54 EA1 No. 106, page 10. Document 113. Another copy of the petition but as a better photocopy in some parts that might be illegible in the first document. Document 114.

<sup>147</sup>Draft Minutes of NB Executive Council, 4 September 1801. PAC MG9 A1 Vol 2, pages 997-1000. Document 115.

<sup>148</sup>Draft Minutes of NB Executive Council, 28 May 1819. PAC MG9 A1 Vol 5, Microfilm Reel M-1383, pages 2460- 2463. Document 116.

<sup>149</sup>See Document 22.

H. M. Garden, the reserve contained a total of 18, 394 acres.<sup>150</sup>

With the 1844 Act, there were lands sold from the Tobique Reserve without any consultation with the First Nation. The lands that were sold under this authority included lots 3, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18 & 24 and totalled 932 acres.<sup>151</sup>

On 17 August 1892, a surrender was signed by the Chief and seventeen men for all lands, except 200 acres, South of the Tobique River.<sup>152</sup> With the 1892 surrender, a total of 12,602 acres were sold. The Tobique First Nation has filed a land claim for the land sold under the 1892 surrender, stating that the lands are legally still Reserve lands, since the surrender was not accepted by the Executive Council. The file has been closed since 1989.

On March 29, 1893 there was an additional surrender of lands that were already supposed to be surrendered in 1892, specifically lots A, B, C, D, and E. The Order in Council states that the "original surrender through an error limited the land surrendered to the old road line... as it was supposed that the lots did not extend further..."<sup>153</sup> On April 15, 1896 there is another surrender for 4 acres on lot 28 but this was also covered under the 1892 surrender.<sup>154</sup> However, these lots were already occupied and sold to the settlers so there is

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<sup>150</sup>1854 Survey of Tobique. Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Indian Affairs Survey #T1462. Document 117.

<sup>151</sup>Summary Chart of Lands Sold in Tobique. Primary resources taken from Land Sales System Sales Book 89, DIAND. Secondary sources taken from Indian Lands Registry, DIAND, Registration #X24940. Document 118.

<sup>152</sup>August 17, 1892 Surrender. Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Registration #7234-234. Document 119.

<sup>153</sup>March 29, 1893 Surrender. Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Registration #7235-234. Document 120.

<sup>154</sup>April 15, 1896 Surrender. Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Registration #7238-234. Document 121.



no additional acreage lost.

The Reserve had a small addition of land on April 8, 1965, when the Executive Council accepted that approximately 200 acres of land were to be reinstated back to reserve status.<sup>155</sup> The size of the reserve, by taking the original minus the total land loss, would be approximately 5,003 acres plus the land addition of 200 acres to give a total size of 5,203 acres. The current size of the reserve lies at 6,280 acres.<sup>156</sup> This is a difference of 1,077 acres which the status is unknown.

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<sup>155</sup>Indian Lands Registry, DIAND. Registration #7247-235. Document 122.

<sup>156</sup>See Document 29.

## Summary Chart of Land Sales and Grants

### *North Side of the Tabusintac River*

Lot #	Acreage	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
1	381	Granted to James Johnston. Patent #4299 issued on August 15, 1848.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
2	141	Granted to James Johnston. Patent #4692 issued on August 8, 1850.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
3	100	Sold to William Johnston on September 12, 1849. Patent #7113 issued on August 6, 1855.	1844 Act	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 6, #11.	
4	100	Granted to Hugh Murray. Patent #8003 issued on March 25, 1857.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
5	100	Sold to Henry Palmer on June 12, 1922. Patent #20232½ issued on April 26, 1924.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 113, #61.	
6	104.7	Sold to George McCallum on September 20, 1926. Patent #20837 issued on December 15, 1926.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 114, #72.	
7	114	Sold to Daniel McCallum on March 15, 1924. Patent #20505 issued on September 18, 1925.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 114, #70.	
8	102.9	Sold to Wm R. Savoy on January 26, 1937. Patent #22962 issued on November 30, 1937.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 34, #78.	

Summary Chart of Land Sales and Grants

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9	102	Granted to Richard Hutchison. Patent #10635 issued on July 8, 1863.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
10	102	Sold to Joseph Edmonds on April 11, 1922. Patent #20142 issued on October 22, 1923.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 113, #59.	
Marsh in 10		Unsold.	1919 Surrender		
Part of 10		Unsold.	1919 Surrender		Between River and Highway.
11	112	Sold to Eldon Harding on August 29, 1929. Patent #23623 issued on December 21, 1944.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 114, #74.	Lot 11 and lot 12 are included under the same patent for a total of 223 acres.
12	111	Sold to Eldon Harding on August 29, 1929. Patent #23623 issued on December 21, 1944.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 114, #74.	Lot 11 and lot 12 are included under the same patent for a total of 223 acres.
Parts of 12 & 13		Unsold.	1919 Surrender		
13	127	Sold to Robert B. Harding on May 15, 1923. Patent #21122 issued on April 2, 1928.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 113, #63.	
14	95	Sold to John D. Harding issued on April 13, 1922. Patent #20468 issued on May 7, 1925.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 31, #58.	
15	100	Sold to George Stewart on March 15, 1924. Patent #20963 issued on May 12, 1927.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 114, #69.	
Marsh in 15		Unsold.	1919 Surrender		

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16 (E.)	53	Sold to Bertha Harding. No patent issued.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book LLB #85.	
16 (W.)	54	Sold to William J. Harding, Jr. on August 11, 1923. Patent #21623 issued on May 13, 1929.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 114, #67.	
17	110	Sold to William J. Harding, Sr. on August 11, 1923. Patent #21623 issued on May 13, 1929.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 114, #69.	
18	107	Granted to Richard Hutchinson. Patent #9053 issued on March 28, 1859.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
19	108	Sold to Thomas Edmonds on April 11, 1922. Patent #20218 issued on March 24, 1924.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 113, #60.	
20	104	Sold to Charles Harding on August 22, 1922. Patent #20470 issued on May 15, 1925.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 113, #62.	
21	104	Sold to John A. England on April 10, 1924. Patent #20266 issued on May 27, 1924.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 114, #71.	
22	102	Initially sold to William Stewart on September 11, 1929 but then Sold to Alex S. Harding on July 26, 1940. Patent #23568 issued on September 27, 1944.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book LLB, no folio, #81.	
23	116	Unsold.	1919 Surrender.		
24	110	Sold to Elbridge J. Harding on October 13, 1944. Patent #23609 issued on November 21, 1944.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 130, #80.	
25	110	Unsold.	1919 Surrender		

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26	107	Sold to Donald Gay on February 22, 1922. Patent #20223 issued on April 10, 1924.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 113, #57.	
27	104	Initially granted to J. A. Lamont in September 12, 1849 under 1844 Act Authority but subsequently Sold to William Murray on April 27, 1880. Patent #6628 issued on April 28, 1880.	1844 Act 1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 8, #15.	

***South Side of the Tabusintac River***

1	104.75	Unsold.	1919 Surrender		
2	100	Granted to John McCallum on September 12, 1849. No patent issued.	1844 Act	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 7, #14.	
3	105	Sold to John W. McCallum on July 7, 1923. Patent #20219 issued on March 24, 1923.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 113, #66.	Lot number 3 and 4 are under the same patent to give a total area of 210 acres.
4	105	Sold to John W. McCallum on May 28, 1923. Patent #20219 issued on March 24, 1924.#	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 113, #65.	
5	107	Sold to Dudley Benson McLeod on May 15, 1923. Patent #20213 issued on March 10, 1924.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 113, #64.	
6	105	Sold to Melvin Murry Anderson on April 13, 1935. Patent #22746 issued on April 30, 1935.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 34, #77.	
7	106	Granted to William Macrobie. Patent #9052 issued on March 28, 1859.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
8	105	Granted to William Macrobie. Patent #9392 issued on January 20, 1860.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	

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9	99.75	Sold to Thomas Ward on July 16, 1851. But then Sold to John Franklin Harding on March 20, 1944. Patent #23499 issued on May 5, 1944.	1919 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 115, #1. Sales Book LLB, no folio, #83.	
10	117	Granted to James Johnston. Patent #7108 issued on August 6, 1855.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	

**Total Acres lost: 4,259 acres**

**Under Authority: 1844 Act: 1,359 acres**  
**1919 Surrender: 2,900 acres**

515

515

75

1/5

## Summary Chart for Land Sales

### *Richibucto (Big Cove First Nation)*

Lot #	Acre age	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
2	100	Granted to Thomas Stevenson. Patent #5457 issued on April 11, 1853.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
3	60	Granted to Alexander Walker. Patent #5457 issued on April 11, 1853.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
4	21	Granted to George Warman. Patent #5457 issued on April 11, 1857.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	Returned to Reserve status.
5 (M&B)	60	Granted to John Graham. Patent #2090 issued on February 25, 1840.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
5	21	Granted to Henry Warman. Patent #5457 issued on April 11, 1853	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
6	84	Granted to John Graham. Patent #7544 issued on May 19, 1959.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
7	100	Sold to Stephen Ward on May 9, 1885. Patent #8110 issued on September 11, 1885.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 115, #7.	Returned to Reserve status in 1962.
8	100	Sold to Albert Delaney on June 26, 1915. Patent #17525 issued on July 6, 1915.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 155, #79.	
9 (E.)	100	Sold to Thomas Ward on July 16, 1851. No patent issued.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 115, #1.	

 Land Sales System, DIAND and RG10 Vol  
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Lot #	Acreage	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
9 (W.)	50	Sold to John W. Farrer on May 5, 1918. Patent #18255 issued on June 7, 1918.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 29, #82.	
10	93	Granted to John Graham. Patent #5457 [NB] issued on April 11, 1853.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
11	80.63	Sold to Emma Harnett on November 2, 1923. Patent #20162 issued on November 30, 1923.	1844 Act	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 31, #83.	
12 (E.)	70	Sold to Isaac Fahey on November 22, 1893. Patent #11418 issued on January 19, 1894.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 154, #73.	
12 (W.)	25	Sold to Amy Gillis on January 31, 1896. Patent #11435 issued on February 24, 1896.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 155, #76.	
13	100	Sold to William Fahey, Jr. on July 13, 1893. Patent #10658 issued on October 25, 1893.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 154, #72.	
14 (Parcel 2)	~200	Unsold.	1879 Surrender		Returned to Reserve status in 1974.
15 (NE)	1	Sold to William Fahey on June 16, 1915. Patent #17534 issued on July 27, 1915.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 155, #80.	
15 (S.)	30	Sold to John Roberts on August 22, 1894. No patent issued.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 155, #75.	
16 (S.)	46.88	Sold to William Fahey on October 12, 1917. Patent #18529 issued on April 28, 1919.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 28, #80½.	
16 (N.)	5	Sold to William Fahey on May 26, 1914. Patent #17176 issued on May 28, 1914.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 155, #78.	

Lot #	Acre age	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
17	~100	Unsold.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System.	
18	~100	Unsold.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System.	
19	106.8 8	Sold to John McEachern on March 15, 1895. Patent #11231 issued on April 24, 1895.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 154, #74.	
25	75	Sold to John Warman on September 14, 1885. Patent #8272 issued on September 14, 1885.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 154, #69.	
26	112	Sold to Richard Warman on September 14, 1885. Patent #8347 issued on July 28, 1886.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 154, #70.	
27	96.75	Sold to David Fahey. No date of sale. Patent #23380 issued on July 2, 1943.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 155, #77.	
28	32	Granted to John Graham. Patent #5457 [NB] issued on April 11, 1853.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
29	~50	Unsold.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales Sytem.	Not including .56 acres taken up by wharf.
29 (wharf)	0.56	Sold to Dept of Public Works on December 15, 1917. Patent #OCPC 1918-3511 issued on January 4, 1918.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 28, #81.	
30	100	Sold in 1885	1879 Surrender		Returned to Reserve status in 1974.
31	?	Unsold.	1879 Surrender		Returned to Reserve status in 1974.
Unnumbered lot.	100	Granted to Nathaniel Pine. Patent #2783 [NB] issued on December 26, 1831.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	On some maps this is down as #32.

75

415

Lot #	Acre age	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
32	99	Sold to David Wark. No date of sale. Patent #5498 issued on August 2, 1875.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 115, #2.	Returned to Reserve status in 1962.
Unnumbered lot.	100	Granted to James White. Patent #448 [NB] issued on August 7, 1835.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	Some maps refer to this as lot #33.
33	~70	Unsold.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System.	Returned to Reserve status in 1974.
34	~200	Unsold.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System.	Returned to Reserve status in 1974.
35	~150	Unsold.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System.	Returned to Reserve status in 1974.
36	106	Sold to John H. Graham. No date of sale. Patent #5499 issued on August 2, 1875.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 115, #4.	Returned to Reserve status in 1961.
37	~100	Unsold.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System.	Returned to Reserve status in 1974.
38	~50	Unsold.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System.	Returned to Reserve status in 1974.
40	189	Sold to David Wark on September 6, 1875. Patent #5497 issued on September 6, 1875.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 115, #3.	
42	100	Sold to John Potter on January 1, 1875. No patent issued.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 115, #6.	
43	131	Sold to J. Albert Barnes on March 26, 1887. Patent #8718 issued on October 7, 1887.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 154, #71.	
Unnumbered lot.	200	Granted to Edward Langan. Patent #1814 [NB] issued on May 16, 1825.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
Unnumbered lot.	100	Granted to Natahanial Pine. Patent #1903 [NB] issued on November 29, 1825.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	



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Lot #	Acre age	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
Unnumbered lot.	100	Granted to George McLeod. Patent #13390 [NB] issued on October 25, 1869.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	This looks like it could be lot #1 on some plans.
Unnumbered lot	~70	Unsold.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System.	This lot is located North of N. Pine and NW of Edward Langan.
Michael Young lot	100	Sold to Gordon Glencross on June 6, 1940. Patent #23153 issued on June 6, 1940.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 35, #84.	
Unnumbered lot.	100	Sold to Nehemiah Beckwith on January 1, 1875. Patent #5500, no date of issue.	1879 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 115, #5.	

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**Overall Breakdown**

**Total Lands lost: 4,186 Acres**

**Under Authority: 1844 Act: 1152 Acres**  
**1879 Surrender: 3034 Acres**

**Total lands returned to reserve status: 1,180 Acres: 1974 O.I.C.**  
 200 Acres: 1962 O.I.C.  
 106 Acres: 1961 O.I.C.

Total: 1,486 Acres

## Summary Chart for Land Sales

### *Buctouche First Nation*

Lot #	Acreage	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
1	12	Sold to Venant Bourque on August 1, 1882. Patent #7383 issued on August 14, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 123, #37.	
2	9	Sold to Meleme Jos. White on August 1, 1882. Patent #7357 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 118, #16.	
3	14.5	Sold to Meleme Jos. White on August 1, 1882. Patent #7357 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 118, #16.	
4	23	Sold to Vital Girouard on August 1, 1882. Patent #7355 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 118, #18.	
5	?	Unsold.	1870 Surrender		
6	21.75	Sold to Louis Sawyer on August 1, 1882. Patent #7360 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 117, #13.	
7	37.5	Sold to Joseph Cormier on August 1, 1882. Patent #7382 issued on August 5, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 123, #38.	
8	10	Sold to Louis Sawyer on August 1, 1882. Patent #7366 issued on August 4, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 116, #75.	
9 (NE)	100	Granted to Thomas Dray. Patent #2589 issued on December 14, 1840.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
9 (W.)	100	Granted to Nehemiah Beckwith. Patent #2086 issued on August 26, 1856.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	

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Lot #	Acreage	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
10	59	Sold to Joseph E. Leblanc on August 1, 1882. Patent #7369 issued on August 4, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 116, #10.	
11	63	Sold to Edward J. Bastarache on August 1, 1882. Patent #7378 issued on August 4, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 121, #27.	
12 (W.)	12	Sold to Oliver V. White on August 1, 1882. Patent #1510 issued on May 2, 1883.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 151, #57.	Actual patent was issued for 12 acres and included the Eastern part.
12 (E.)	—	Sold to Anselme S. Allain on August 1, 1882. Patent #7571 issued on May 2, 1883.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 152, #58.	
13	104.75	Sold to Horatio B. Smith on August 1, 1882. Patent #7362 issued on August 25, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 117, #11.	This patent includes the land in lots 13, 14, and part of 18.
14	—	Sold to Horatio B. Smith on August 1, 1882. Patent #7362 issued on August 25, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 117, #11.	
15	47	Sold to Vital Girouard on August 1, 1882. Patent #7380 issued on August 4, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 122, #34.	
15(A)	40	Granted to John McMillan. Patent #1611 issued on October 15, 1838.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
16	350	Granted to William Chandler. Patent #4948 issued on December 18, 1851.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	This patent includes lot 16, 17 and part of 18.
16(A)	14.5	Sold to Francis Belliveau on August 1, 1882. Patent #7364 issued on August 4, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 116, #9.	
17	—	Granted to William Chandler. Patent #4948 issued on December 18, 1851.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	

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Lot #	Acreage	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
17(A)	16.5	Sold to Magloire H. Girouard on August 1, 1882. Patent #7358 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 118, #15.	
18	---	Granted to William Chandler. Patent #4948 issued on December 18, 1851.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
18(A)	---	Sold to Horatio B. Smith on August 1, 1882. Patent #7362 issued on August 25, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 117, #11.	
19A	26	Sold to Oliver Allain on August 1, 1882. Patent #7365 issued on August 4, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 116, #8.	
19B	26	Sold to Maxime Joseph Bastarache on August 1, 1882. Patent #7375 issued on August 25, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 121, #30.	Actual patent was for 69.5 acres and included lots 19B, 22, and 23.
20	100	Sold to Commons Burke on August 1, 1882. Patent #7359 issued on August 11, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 117, #14.	
21	50	Sold to Daniel R. Cormier on August 1, 1882. Patent #7353 issued on August 12, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 119, #20.	
22	16	Sold to Maxime Joseph Bastarache on August 1, 1882. Patent #7375 issued on August 25, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 121, #30.	
23 (upper)	57	Granted to James McPhelim. Patent #5967 issued on January 30, 1854.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
23	27.5	Sold to Maxime Joseph Bastarache on August 1, 1882. Patent #7375 issued on August 25, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 121, #30.	
24	43.5	Sold to Aime Allain on August 1, 1882. Patent #7354 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 119, #19.	

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Lot #	Acreage	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
25	66	Sold to Edward L. Leblanc on August 1, 1882. Patent #7381 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 123, #35.	
First lot East of lot 25.	15	Sold to Anselme F. Allain on August 1, 1882. Patent #7568 issued on May 2, 1883.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 152, #60.	First small lot located East of lot 25.
Second lot East of lot 25.	15	Sold to Peter F. Allain on August 1, 1882. Patent #7569 issued on May 2, 1883.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 151, #56.	Second small lot located East of lot 25.
26	99	Sold to Samuel Allain on August 1, 1882. Patent #7400 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 147, #41.	
28	50	Sold to Peter E. Landry on August 1, 1882. Patent #7402 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 147, #39.	
28 (N.)	24	Unsold.	1870 Surrender		
29 (part)	49.17	Sold to Dominique M. Bastarache on August 1, 1882. Patent #7398 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 148, #43.	
29 (part)	9.83	Sold to François M. Bastarache on August 1, 1882. Patent #7385 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 147, #42.	
30	62	Sold to Finlay McBeath on August 1, 1882. Patent #62 issued on August 11, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 151, #55.	
31	65	Sold to William McBeath on August 1, 1882. Patent #7397 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 148, #122.	
32	48	Sold to Malcolm Morrison on August 1, 1882. Patent #7396 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 148, #45.	

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Lot #	Acreage	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
33	77	Sold to Angus McMillan on August 1, 1882. Patent #7377 issued on August 4, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 121, #28.	
34	55	Sold to Philippe T. White on August 1, 1882. Patent #7395 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 148, #46.	
35	157	Sold to James Daigle on August 1, 1882. Patent #7394 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 149, #47.	
36	54	Sold to Clement M. Cormier on August 1, 1882. Patent #7391 issued on August 11, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 149, #50.	
37	52	Sold to Michel Cormier on August 1, 1882. Patent #7390 issued on August 12, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 150, #51.	
Unnumbered lot.	100	Granted to Noel John. Patent #569 [NB] issued on December 1, 1835.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	South of lot 36 and 37. Sometimes referenced as lot 19.
38	108	Sold to David E. Richard on August 1, 1882. Patent #7367 issued on August 5, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 119, #21.	
39	141	Sold to Philippe M. Cormier on August 1, 1882. Patent #7371 issued on August 5, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 120, #26.	
40	65	Sold to Samuel Allain on August 1, 1882. Patent #7376 issued on August 5, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 121, #29.	Actual patent is for 269.5 acres and includes lots 40, 42, 44 and 46
41	82	Sold to Peter Allain on August 1, 1882. Patent #7372 issued on August 5, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 120, #25.	
42	69	Sold to Samuel Allain on August 1, 1882. Patent #7376 issued on August 5, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 121, #29.	

5099

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Lot #	Acreage	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
43	64	Sold to Simeon L. Allain on August 1, 1882. Patent #7373 issued on August 2, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 122, #32.	
44	118	Sold to Samuel Allain on August 1, 1882. Patent #7376 issued on August 5, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 121, #29.	
45	4	Sold to John McNairn on August 1, 1882. Patent #7564 issued on May 4, 1883.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 152, #61.	
46	17.5	Sold to Samuel Allain on August 1, 1882. Patent #7376 issued on August 5, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 121, #29.	
47	4	Sold to Olivier J. Leblanc on August 1, 1882. Patent #7361 issued on August 4, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 117, #12.	Actual patent is for 192 acres which includes lot 47, 51 and 52
48	8.5	Sold to Louis Miller on August 1, 1882. Patent #7374 issued on August 4, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 122, #31.	Actual patent is for 40.5 acres and includes lot 48 and 50.
49	32	Sold to Louis Miller on August 1, 1882. Patent #7368 issued on August 5, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 119, #22.	
50	32	Sold to Louis Miller on August 1, 1882. Patent #7374 issued on August 4, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 122, #31.	
51	32	Sold to Olivier J. Leblanc on August 1, 1882. Patent #7361 issued on August 4, 1882	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 117, #12.	
52	87	Sold to Olivier J. Leblanc on August 1, 1882. Patent #7361 issued on August 4, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 117, #12.	
53	7	Sold to Onesime S. Leger on August 1, 1882. Patent #7369 issued on August 4, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 120, #23.	

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Lot #	Acreage	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
54	0.25	Sold to John McNairn on August 1, 1882. Patent #7565 issued on May 5, 1883.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 152, #62.	
55	7	Sold to Onesime S. Leger on August 4, 1882. Patent #7369 issued on August 4, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 120, #23.	
56	18.25	Sold to John McNairn on August 1, 1882. Patent #7566 issued on May 4, 1883.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 152, #63.	Excepting the North Westerly Corner.
56 (N. Westerly Corner)	0.25	Sold to Genevieve Melanson on August 1, 1882. Patent #7580 issued on May 19, 1883.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 153, #68.	
57	18.25	Granted to John McNairn. Patent #7566 issued on May 4, 1883.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System.	
58	6.25	Sold to Meleme M. Cormier on August 1, 1882. Patent #7370 issued on August 5, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 120, #24.	
59	2	Sold to John McNairn on August 1, 1882. Patent #7567 issued on May 4, 1883.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 152, #64.	
60	22	Sold to Christina McNairn on August 1, 1882. Patent #7573 issued on May 4, 1883.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 135, #65.	
60 (Part)	?	Unsold.	1870 Surrender		Located on Eastern boundary of lot 68 and 69.
61	83.75	Sold to Alexis King on August 1, 1882. Patent #7389 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 150, #52.	
62	71	Sold to George J. Cormier on August 1, 1882. Patent #7388 issued on August 12, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 150, #53.	Actual patent is for 90.5 acres which includes lot 62 and 65.

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Lot #	Acreage	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
63	27	Sold to Olivier J. Leblanc on August 1, 1882. Patent #7361 issued on August 4, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 117, #12.	
64	51.5	Sold to Samuel White on August 1, 1882. Patent #7387 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 150, #54.	
65	19.5	Sold to George J. Cormier on August 1, 1882. Patent #7388 issued on August 12, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 150, #53.	
66	8	Sold to Olivier J. Leblanc on August 1, 1882. Patent #7361 issued on August 4, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 117, #12.	
67	3.5	Sold to Christina McNair on August 1, 1882. Patent #7574 issued on May 4, 1883.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 153, #66.	
68	41	Sold to Olivier J. Leblanc on August 1, 1882. Patent #7361 issued on August 4, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 117, #12.	
69	9.5	Sold to Athanase Girouard on August 1, 1882. Patent #7386 issued on August 14, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 151m #54.5	
A	15	Sold to Horatio B. Smith on August 1, 1882. Patent #7362 issued on August 25, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 117, #11.	Included under a larger patent for 104.75 acres.
A(1)	17	Granted to John McMillan. Patent #2260 issued on April 7, 1857.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
B	43	Granted to John McMillan. Patent #2260 issued on April 9, 1840.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
B(1)	279	Granted to John W. Holderness. Patent #5534 issued on May 16, 1853.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	

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Lot #	Acreage	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
B(2)	30	Sold to Joseph E. White on August 1, 1882. Patent #7392 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 149, #49.	
C	20	Sold to Michel Bouche on August 1, 1882. Patent #7393 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 149, #48.	
X	92	Sold to Edward J. Bastarache on August 1, 1882. Patent #7378 issued on August 4, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 121, #27.	
Unnumbered lots.	45	Sold to Ann Power on August 1, 1882. Patent #7572 issued on May 2, 1883.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 152, #59.	Marked as BeGrul, J Noel and T Noel's lots on a plan.
Unnumbered lot.	31.85	Sold to Ernest Meny on August 1, 1882. Patent #7575 issued on May 5, 1883.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 153, #67.	This is often referred to as the Michale Wilmont lot.
Unnumbered lot.	46	Sold to Narcisse A. Landry on August 1, 1882. Patent #7384 issued on August 15, 1882.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 123, #36.	Located West of Noel's Creek and East of Lot B.
Unnumbered lot.	100	Granted to Nehemiah Beckwith. Patent #12524 issued on October 22, 1868.	1870 Surrender	Land Sales System.	South of Lot 29.
Unnumbered lot.	128	Granted to Martin Dowlin. Patent #111988 issued on December 2, 1867.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	East of Mill Creek.

**Overall Summary**

**Total Lands Lost: 4,585 Acres**

**Under Authority: 1844 Act: 1,214 Acres**  
**1870 Surrender: 3,371 Acres**

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## Summary Chart for Land Sales

### *Pokemouche First Nation*

Lot #	Acreage	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
1	48	Sold to Paul Landry on July 8, 1857. No patent issued.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 127, #1.	
2	48	Sold to Paul Landry on July 8, 1857. No patent issued.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 127, #1.	
3	48	Sold to Joseph Goupille on July 8, 1857. Patent #5367 issued on March 8, 1875.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 127, #2.	
4	48	Sold to Joseph Goupille on July 8, 1857. Patent #5367 issued on March 8, 1875.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 127, #2.	
5	49	Sold to George Sutherland on January 6, 1858. Patent #10365 [NB] issued on June 16, 1862.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 127, #7.	Total area under Patent is 248 acres and includes 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.
6	49	Sold to George Sutherland on January 6, 1858. Patent #10635 [NB] issued on June 16, 1862.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 127, #7.	
7	50	Sold to George Sutherland on January 6, 1858. Patent #10365 [NB] issued on June 16, 1862.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 127, #7.	
8	50	Sold to George Sutherland on January 6, 1858. Patent #70365 [NB] issued on June 16, 1862.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 127, #7.	
9	50	Sold to George Sutherland on January 6, 1858. Patent #10365 [NB] issued on June 16, 1862.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 127, #7.	

Summary Chart of Lands Sold in Pokemouche.  
 Primary sources taken from the Indian Lands  
 Registry, DIAND, Registration #X24930.

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Lot #	Acreage	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
10	51	Sold to Augustine Arsineau. No sales date. Patent #10369 issued on June 16, 1862.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 127, #3.	Original patent was for 103 acres and included lots 10 and 11.
11	52	Sold to Augustin Arsineau. No sales date. Patent #10369 issued on June 16, 1862.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 127, #3.	
12	53	Sold to Leon Blanchard on July 8, 1857. Patent #11369 issued on November 20, 1895.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 127, #4.	Original patent was for 156 acres and included lots 12 and 13.
13	103	Sold to Leon Blanchard on July 8, 1857. Patent #11369 issued on November 20, 1895.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 127, #4.	
14 (W.)	35	Sold to Dominique Boudreau on January 6, 1858. No patent issued.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 127, #9.	Original patent was for 103 acres and included lot 14 as one lot only.
14 (E.)	68	Sold to Dominique Boudreau on January 6, 1858. Patent #17476 issued on March 17, 1915.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 127, #9.	
15	103	Sold to Docite Blanchard on January 6, 1858. Patent #10638 on June 16, 1862.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 127, #8.	
16	100	Sold to Gilbert Arsineau on January 6, 1858. Patent #10366 issued on March 16, 1862.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 128, #10.	
17	98	Sold to Catherine Egan on January 6, 1858. No patent issued.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 128, #11.	
18	95	Sold to Jules Arseneau on November 18, 1857. Patent #6488 issued on September 12, 1879.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 127, #5.	
19	94	Sold to Theophilus Desbrisay on January 24, 1860. Patent #10366 issued on March 16, 1862.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 128, #15.	Total patent was for 234 acres and included lots 19, 20 and 21.

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Lot #	Acreage	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
20	95	Sold to Theophilus Desbrisay on January 24, 1860. Patent #10366 issued on March 16, 1862.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 128, #15.	
21	40	Sold to Theophilus Desbrisay on January 24, 1860. Patent #10366 issued on March 16, 1862.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 128, #15.	
22	100	Granted to Jesse Harding. Patent #5604 issued on August 1, 1853.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System.	
23	100	Sold to Alexandre Duguay on January 24, 1860. Patent #17425 issued on January 28, 1915.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 128, #14.	
24	96	Sold to Joseph Trudel Duguay on January 24, 1860. Patent #17389 issued on December 2, 1914.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 128, #16.	
25	92	Sold to Pierre Boudreau on January 6, 1858. Patent #10364 issued on June 16, 1862.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 12, #12.	
26	87	Sold to Marcel Boudreau on November 18, 1857. Patent #10367 issued on June 16, 1862.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 127, #6.	
27	85	Sold to Isaiah Hebert on January 24, 1858. Patent #20708 issued on June 2, 1926.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 32, #13.	
28	85	Sold to Fabian Dugay on December 26, 1861. No Patent issued.	1844 Act.	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 128, #17.	

**Overall Summary:**

**Total Land Lost: 2,072 Acres**

**All Under Authority of 1844 Act**

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## Summary Chart for Land Sales

### *Tobique First Nation*

Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
Un-named	6.6	Sold to Tobique Valley Railway Co. on May 27, 1895. Patent #11332 issued on October 1, 1895.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 23, #41.	Right of Way through Tobique Reserve.#
1	68.95	Sold to William H. Watson on May 28, 1903. Patent #13542 issued on July 20, 1903.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 37, #68.	Except Railway Right-of-way.
1(part)	2.90	Sold to CP Railway on September 15, 1903. Patent #13602 issued on September 30, 1903.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 38, #69.5	
2	95	Sold to David Murphy on June 8, 1883. Patent #7857 issued on September 4, 1884.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 9, #18.	
3	85	Granted to Robert Kerr. Patent #8168 issued on July 20, 1857.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
4	50	Sold to Frederick Cronkhite on March 17, 1883. Patent #7684 issued on October 11, 1883.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 9, #17.	
5 (S.)	120	Sold to Daniel Wilmot Larlee on January 11, 1895. Patent #11161 issued on March 18, 1895.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 21, #38.	



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Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
5 (N.)	60	Sold to Rainsford Lovely on February 19, 1895. Patent #11203 issued on March 29, 1895.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 22, #39.	
6 (S.)	65	Sold to Benjamin Beveridge on August 4, 1854. Patent #10541 issued on June 21, 1893.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 1, #2.	
6 (N.)	65	Sold to James Stewart on August 4, 1883. Patent #10541 issued on June 21, 1893.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 12, #22.5.	
7	132	Sold to Stillman Armstrong on August 4, 1854. Patent #9153 issued on April 17, 1889.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 1, #1.	
8(S)	102	Sold to Elijah Larlee on August 4, 1854. Patent #12697 issued on September 28, 1900.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 2, #3.	South of Lovely Brook, Lot 8
9	82	Sold to Elijah Larlee on August 4, 1854, Patent #23437 issued on January 20, 1944.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 2, #4.	Excepting the highway and Railway Right-of-way.
10	176	Granted to Thomas Everitt. Patent #10823 [NB] issued on April 9, 1864.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
11	118	Granted to David Lewis Dibblee. Patent #7466 [NB] issued on April 3, 1854.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
12 (S)	79	Sold to John Allen Larlee on May 15, 1896. Patent #11541 issued on July 20, 1896.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 26, #46.	Excepting Railway right-of-way.



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Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
12 (S. Rail)	2.90	Sold to CP Railway on September 15, 1903. Patent #13602 issued on September 30, 1903.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 38, #69.5	
12	41	Sold to Andrew C. Adams on June 8, 1883. Patent #9604 issued on July 15, 1890.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 11, #22.	Centre part of lot 12.
12 (N)	16	Sold to Daniel H. Craig on December 15, 1920. Patent #19454 issued on February 21, 1921.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 65, #121.	
12 (N. Rail)	2.90	Sold to CP Railway on September 15, 1903. Patent #13602 issued on September 30, 1903.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 38, #69.5	
13	200	Granted to Daneil Craig. Patent #7984 [NB] issued on March 23, 1857.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
14	155	Sold to James Taylor on August 4, 1854. Patent #9609 issued on July 18, 1890.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 3, #5.	
A	116	Sold to Sutton Armstrong on August 4, 1854. Patent #9610 issued on July 18, 1890.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 3, #6.	
16	127	Sold to Joseph Topham on August 4, 1854. Patent #7665 issued on August 30, 1883.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 4, #7.	
17	158	Sold to George Wm. Larlee on September 1, 1874. Patent #7683 issued on October 12, 1883.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 8, #15.	

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Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
18	110	Granted to Moses Craig. Patent #12300 [NB] issued on July 24, 1868.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
19	175	Sold to Daniel Larlee on September 1, 1874. Patent #5635 issued on March 28, 1876.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 7, #14.	
20	100	Sold to George Street on September 1, 1874. Patent #5636 issued on March 28, 1876.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 7, #13.	
21	100	Sold to John H. Street on April 4, 1915. Patent #17506 issued on May 19, 1915.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 56, #105.	Initially sold to Mrs. George F. Street.
22	49.5	Sold to Stanely Street on September 21, 1895. Patent #11341 issued on October 15, 1895.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 24, #42.	
23	99	Sold to George W. Upham on September 21, 1895. Patent #11340 issued on October 15, 1895.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 24, #43.	
24	100	Granted to Duncan Reed. Patent #13145 [NB] issued on June 25, 1869.	1844 Act	Land Sales System.	
25	99	Sold to James McPhail on September 12, 1907. Patent #15990 issued on February 16, 1910.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 42, #77.	
26	100	Sold to C. Abraham Hammoud on September 3, 1867. No patent issued.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 6, #12.	Later sold to George Clowes on November 19, 1902. Patent #16183 issued on December 2, 1910.

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L175

Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
27	100	Sold to Frederick Clowes on April 14, 1919. Patent #20388 issued on January 7, 1925.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 64, #120.	
27 (Rail)	1	Sold to Tobique Valley Railway on February 20, 1884. Patent #11370 issued on November 23, 1895.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 10, #19.	
Un-numbered lot	99	Sold to Archibald Hanson on November 20, 1895. Patent #16028 issued on April 8, 1910.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 25, #45.	Part East of the Railway right-of-way.
Un-numbered lot	99	Sold to Archibald Hanson on November 20, 1895. No patent issued.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 143, #45.	Portion between St John River and Railway Right-of-way.
A	107	Sold to Richard L. Demerchant on May 16, 1902. Patent #18522 issued on April 16, 1919.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 33, #60.	Patent was for 133 acres, Lot A and the lot beside it.
Un-numbered lot	26	Sold to Richard L. Demerchant on May 16, 1902. Patent #18522 issued on April 16, 1919.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 33, #60.	Lot lying to the West and adjacent to Lot A.
B	130	Sold to Angus Plouard on June 16, 1902. Patent #14395 issued on March 23, 1906.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 33, #61.	
Un-numbered lot	130	Sold to Angus Plouard on June 16, 1902. Patent #14395 issued on March 23, 1906.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 33, #61.	Lies in front of lot B.
C	129	Sold to Wm. Herman Demerchant on January 1, 1901. Patent #13596 issued on September 8, 1903.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 30, #55.	

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6.8.17

Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
Un-numbered lot	129	Sold to Wm. Herman Demerchant on January 1, 1901. Patent #13596 issued on September 8, 1903.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, folio 30, #55.	Lies in front of lot C.
C (Meadow)	107	Sold to Joseph Petite on June 18, 1890. No patent issued.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 16, #28.	Lot C Located in Indian Meadow.
D	107	Sold to Albert Orsen on March 28, 1889. Patent #13597 issued on September 9, 1903.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 14, #24.5.	
Un-numbered lot	25	Sold to Nimrod Demerchant on May 1, 1895. Patent #11272 issued on June 20, 1895.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 22, #40.	Lies in front of lot D.
E	107	Sold to Esther J. Wallace on August 17, 1892. Patent #11713 issued on May 3, 1897.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 19, #34.	Includes second tier of lots from Reserve.
Un-numbered lot.	17	Sold to Esther J. Wallace on August 15, 1893. Patent #11713 issued on May 3, 1897.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 20, #36.	Lies in front of lot E.
29 (N.)	49.47	Sold to George Clowes on July 11, 1885. Patent #12030 issued on August 17, 1898.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 29, #23.	
29 (N. Rail)	.53	Sold to Tobique Valley Railway on July 11, 1885. Patent #11348 issued on October 25, 1895.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 12, #23.	
29 (S.)	50	Sold to George J. Wilson on July 11, 1885. Patent #14577 issued on November 2, 1906.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 13, #23.5.	

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L1302

Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
29 (S. Rail)	.52	Sold to Tobique Valley Railway on July 12, 1885. Patent #11371 issued on November 23, 1895.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 13, #23.5.	
38	100	Sold to Alex Forbes on July 1, 1862. Patent #9808 issued on February 23, 1891.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 6, #11.	
39	100	Sold to Leonard Kelly on July 1, 1862. Patent #8573 issued on April 19, 1887.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 4, #8.	
40	100	Sold to Benjamin Beveridge on July 1, 1862. Patent #9708 issued on October 27, 1890.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 5, #10.	
41 (part)	35	Sold to Joseph Lovely on January 25, 1900. Patent #9775 issued on October 28, 1891	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 8, #16.	Portion south of Narrows Brook Lot 41.
41 (N)	36.5	Sold to Joseph Lovely on January 25, 1900. Patent #12448 issued on November 3, 1899	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 8, #16.	
41 (N. Rail)	3.5	Sold to Joseph Lovey on January 25, 1900 but patented to Tobique Valley Railway Co. on November 26, 1895.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 8, #16.	
41 (SW)	11	Sold to Joseph Lovely on September 18, 1874. Patent #7940 issued on February 4, 1885 to Nimrod Demerchant.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 125, #16.	
Un-numbered lot	3.5	Sold to Franklin D. Sadler on February 23, 1907. Patent #14806 issued on July 24, 1907.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 41, #75.	Island in Tobique River



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Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
Block F	779	Sold to Fraser Lumber Company Ltd. on March 17, 1916. Patent #17705 issued on April 20, 1916.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 57, #106.	
Un-numbered lot	31.27	Sold to Tobique Valley Railway Co. on September 10, 1895. Patent #11333 issued on October 1, 1895.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 23, #41.5.	Right of Way (CLSR T356)
Island un-numbered	3.5	Sold to Franklin Dexter Sadler on February 23, 1907. Patent #14806 issued on July 24, 1907.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 41, #75.	Island is located in the Tobique River.

**Block C**

42 (S)	35	Sold to Enoch Lovely on June 1, 1883. Patent #11570 issued on November 5, 1896.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 10, #19.5	
42 (N)	62.65	Sold to Widow Wm. Larlee on June 2, 1883. Patent #11739 issued on May 28, 1897 to John R. Larlee.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 11, #20.	
42 (N. Rail)	1.85	Sold to Tobique Valley Railway on June 2, 1883. Patent #11371 issued on November 25, 1895.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 11, #20.	
43 (W)	49.17	Sold to Edward Hudson on August 11, 1903. Patent #14764 issued on May 8, 1907.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 37, #69.	
43 (E)	50	Sold to George Hudson on June 1, 1883. Patent #12685 issued on August 30, 1900.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 13, #24.	

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Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
43 (E. Rail)	.83	Sold to Tobique Valley Railway on June 1, 1883. Patent #11373 issued on November 25, 1895.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 11, #24.	
44 (W)	51	Unsold	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System.	
44 (E)	51	Sold to Caroline Craig on January 28, 1891. Patent #8977 issued on June 3, 1891.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 17, #29	
45	105	Sold to Henry Turner on July 1, 1862. Patent #10046 issued on January 21, 1892.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 5, #9.	
48 (part)	?	Road Right of way.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System.	
48	100	Sold to Honourable George T. Baird on July 6, 1899. Patent #12392 issued on August 18, 1899.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 29, #52.	
49	165	Sold to Honourable George T. Baird on July 30, 1899. Patent #12392 issued on August 18, 1899.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 28, #51.	
51	70	Sold to John Kenneth Larlee on April 6, 1904. Patent issued on May 16, 1904	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 39, #72.	
52	62	Sold to John K. Larlee on April 6, 1904. Patent #13832 issued on May 27, 1904.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 39, #72.	
53	91.39	Sold to Thomas Hanson on October 18, 1904. Patent #14071 issued on April 10, 1905.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 40, #74.	

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Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
54	86	Sold to Franklin D. Sadler on December 30, 1903. Patent #13709 issued on January 29, 1904.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 38, #38.	
55	100	Sold to Thomas Hanson on October 31, 1891. Patent #10020 issued on December 14, 1891.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 18, #14.	
56 (N.)	50	Sold to Thomas Hanson on December 1, 1889. Patent #10020 issued on December 14, 1891.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 15, #26.	
56 (S.)	50	Sold to William H. Lovely on June 8, 1892. Patent #10517 issued on May 15, 1893.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 19, #33.	
57	100	Sold to William H. Lovely on October 17, 1891. Patent #10019 issued on December 14, 1891.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 17, #30.	
58 (SE)	50	Sold to James V. Larlee on January 10, 1903. No patent issued.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 35, #64.	
58 (S. Rail)	0.85	Sold to Tobique Valley Railway on July 13, 1893. Patent #11349 issued on October 25, 1895.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 20, #35.	
58 (NW, Parcel A)	?	Sold to NB Electric Power Commission on August 16, 1955. Patent #147685 issued on September 26, 1955.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book LLB, no folio, #123.	
58 (NW)	50	Sold to Kelbey Larlee on December 12, 1898. No patent issued.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 28, #50.	



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1167

Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
59 (Parcel B)	?	Sold to NB Electric Power Commission on August 16, 1955. Patent #147685 issued on September 26, 1955.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book LLB, no folio, #123.	
59	?	Unsold.			

**Block A**

Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
1	45	Sold to Handy F. Nevers on January 9, 1914. Patent #17170 issued on May 18, 1914.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 48, #89.	
2	100	Sold to Jacob Kilburn on September 10, 1907. Patent #16126 issued on September 22, 1910.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 42, #76.	
3	60	Sold to Charles E. Larlee on December 31, 1913. Patent #17149 issued on May 2, 1914.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 47, #86.	
4	100	Sold to Christina Cullens on May 22, 1943. Patent #23717 issued on August 6, 1945.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89, Folio 180, #122.	
5	100	Sold to Bernard Larlee on December 31, 1913. Patent #17151 issued on May 4, 1914.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 47, #87.	
6	100	Sold to James H. Kinny on October 27, 1910. No patent issued.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 46, #84.	
7	100	Sold to Manly H. Craig on March 4, 1914. Patent #17154 issued on May 8, 1914.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 49, #91.	

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Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
8	100	Sold to George M. McCrea on December 31, 1914. Patent #17417 issued on January 23, 1915.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 52, #97.	
9	100	Sold to Gerald G. Lovely on January 14, 1915. Patent #17477 issued on March 23, 1915.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 55, #103.	
10	100	Sold to George M. McCrea on December 31, 1914. Patent #17417 issued on January 23, 1915.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 53, #98.	
11	100	Sold to George M. Clark on February 11, 1916. Patent #17786 issued on September 23, 1916.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 57, #107.	
12	100	Sold to George F. Gregory on February 16, 1894. Patent #10788 issued on March 7, 1894.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 21, #37.	
13	100	Sold to Alexander M. Birdand on November 6, 1916. Patent #17967 issued on August 15, 1917.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 60, #11.	
14	100	Sold to Rainsford Lovely on January 16, 1901. Patent #14130 issued on July 17, 1905.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 30, #54.	
15	100	Sold to Enoch Lovely on November 20, 1914. No patent issued.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 53, #99.	
16	100	Sold to George E. Armstrong on April 17, 1903. Patent #13501 issued on May 13, 1903.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 35, #65.	
17	100	Sold to Henry W. Lewis on March 8, 1916. Patent #19905 issued on September 21, 1922.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System; Sales Book 89A, Folio 58, #108.	
18	100	Sold to R. Burton Stewart on May 16, 1903. Patent #23581 issued on October 30, 1944.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 36, #66.	



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Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
19	100	Sold to Charles L. Olmstead on December 15, 1916. Patent #18176 issued on March 8, 1918.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 62, #114.	
20	100	Sold to A.S.A. Kinney on November 25, 1914. No patent issued.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 54, #101.	
21	100	Sold to Herman F. Stewart on February 23, 1917. Patent #17970 issued on August 16, 1917.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 62, #116.	
22	90	Sold to Edward E. Armstrong on November 20, 1914. No patent issued.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 54, #100.	
23	100	Sold to Harry N. Dickenson on December 12, 1916. Patent #17968 issued on August 15, 1917.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 61, #113.	
24	100	Sold to Joseph N. Gee on December 8, 1914. No patent issued.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 55, #102.	
25	440	Sold to B. Frank Smith on March 9, 1914. Patent #17591 issued on October 8, 1915.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 50, #92.	
26	85	Sold to James E. Armstrong on February 21, 1917. Patent #17967 issued on August 16, 1917.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 61, #115.	
27	440	Sold to B. Frank Smith on March 9, 1914. Patent #17591 issued on October 8, 1915.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 50, #92.	
28	90	Sold to E.W. Larlee on March 23, 1916. Patent #23133 issued on March 28, 1940.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 58, #109.	
29	440	Sold to B. Frank Smith on March 9, 1914. Patent #17591 issued on October 8, 1915.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 50, #92.	

Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
30	83	Sold to Edward E. Armstrong on September 13, 1916. Patent #17966 issued on August 15, 1917.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System Sales Book 89A, Folio 59, #110.	
31	440	Sold to B. Frank Smith on March 9, 1914. Patent #17591 issued on October 8, 1915.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 50, #92.	
32	75	Sold to John P. Armstrong on November 24, 1917. Patent #23134 issued on March 28, 1940.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 64, #119.	

**Block B**

Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
1	105	Sold to Harry N. Dickinson on August 29, 1914. Patent #17352 issued on September 25, 1914.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 52, #96.	
2	95	Sold to Douglas Baird on May 4, 1914. Patent #17507 issued on May 19, 1915.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 50, #93.	
3	90	Sold to The Perth Centre Water Commissioners on September 16, 1905. Patent #14195 issued on September 20, 1905.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 41, #74.5.	
4	90	Sold to George M. McCrea on January 5, 1914. Patent #17169 issued on May 18, 1914.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 48, #88.	
5	295	Sold to The Perth Centre Water Commissioners on June 16, 1914. Patent #17236 issued on August 20, 1914.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 51, #95.	

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Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
6	100	Sold to Percy Sisson on December 23, 1913. Patent #17199 issued on June 25, 1914.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 46, #85.	
7	65	Sold to Richard W. L. Earle on January 17, 1914. Patent #17172 issued on May 20, 1914.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 49, #90.	
8	100	Sold to John A. Perley on January 18, 1904. Patent #13777 issued on March 25, 1904.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 39, #71.	
9	100	Sold to Richard W. L. Earle on December 13, 1907. Patent #15118 issued on June 2, 1908.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 45, #82.	
10	100	Sold to Abram E. Kupkey on April 22, 1902. Patent #13564 issued on August 5, 1903.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 32, #59.	
11	100	Sold to Elisha W. Larlee on September 12, 1907. Patent #19914 issued on November 21, 1922.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 43, #78.	
12	100	Sold to Cyrus H. Farnham on January 22, 1902. Patent #13632 issued on November 4, 1903.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 32, #58.	
13	100	Sold to Patrick Lynch on May 25, 1903. Patent #19913 issued on November 21, 1922.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 36, #67.	
14	100	Sold to Charles L. Olmstead on January 7, 1902. No patent issued.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 31, #57.	
15	100	Sold to Edward Finnemore on October 13, 1904. Patent #15904 issued on October 20, 1909.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 40, #73.	
16	100	Sold to James W. McPhail on September 11, 1901. Patent #15990 issued on February 16, 1910.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 31, #56.	

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Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
17	100	Sold to Mrs. Edward Craig on July 10, 1890. Patent #10625 issued on October 11, 1893.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 16, #28.5.	
18	100	Sold to Louise J. Hatheway on November 2, 1891. Patent #13191 issued on May 20, 1891.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 18, #32.	
19	100	Sold to Edward Armstrong on November 30, 1889. Patent #23939 issued on November 18, 1946.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 14, #25.	
20	70	Sold to Perth Water Commissioners on April 1, 1915. Patent #17482 issued on April 8, 1915.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 56, #104.	
21	295	Sold to Perth Water Commissioners on June 19, 1914. Patent #17236 issued on August 20, 1914.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 51, #95.	
22	295	Sold to Perth Water Commissioners on June 19, 1914. Patent #17236 issued on August 20, 1914.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 51, #95.	
23	100	Sold to Herbert E. Smith on June 8, 1917. Patent #17971 issued on August 17, 1917.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 63, #118.	
24	114	Sold to Manly H. Craig on March 10, 1917. Patent #19138 issued on May 27, 1920.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 63, #117.	
60	100	Sold to Louisa Craig on July 21, 1897. Patent #13681 issued on January 4, 1904.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 27, #48.	
62	100	Sold to Thomas Craig on January 1, 1890. No patent issued.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 15, #27.	Later sold to Mary E. Craig on November 5, 1902. No patent number, issued on October 5, 1977.



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Lot #	Acres	History	By Authority:	Source:	Additional Comments:
64	100	Sold to George T. Baird on October 19, 1898. Patent #12138 issued on January 17, 1899.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 27, #49.	
56 (NW)	50	Sold to Thomas Hanson on December 1, 1889. Patent #10020 issued on December 14, 1891.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 15, #26.	Found in Block 2. Unsure as to where this fits in with the other Blocks.

***St. John River Front***

24	297	Sold to George W. Upshaw on October 23, 1895. No patent issued.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 25, #44.	Unsure if these two lots are accounted for in other parcels or what Blocks they are in.
26	?	Sold to George W. Upshaw on October 23, 1895. No patent issued.	1892 Surrender	Land Sales System: Sales Book 89A, Folio 26, #44.	

***Overall Breakdown*****Total Land Lost: 13,391 Acres**

**Under Authority: 1844 Act: 789 Acres**  
**1892 Surrender: 12,602 Acres**



Licence of Occupation	Date	Grantee	Current Reserve	Brief History of Licence
Red Bank	August 1783	John Julian on behalf of his tribe.	N/A (There is no Reserve land that exists as a result of this Licence of Occupation)	<p><b>August 1783:</b> Issued Licence for 20,000 acres on Northwest Miramichi.</p> <p><b>July 1785:</b> John Julian petitioned to have Licence certified by province.</p> <p><b>August 1785:</b> Marston told J. Odell that D and Cort's lands would probably be revoked because no work was done on them.</p> <p><b>1804:</b> Dugald Campbell was ordered to survey the land but did Little Southwest instead.</p> <p><b>February 1807:</b> Campbell's survey was approved and confirmed.</p> <p><b>September 1808:</b> Licence issued for various plots of land in Northumberland County, but it's unsure if the 1783 Licence was included in this.</p> <p><b>Current:</b> There is reserve land in the area that would have fallen under this Licence; however, it was not created because of this licence, but rather a subsequent licence that was issued in 1805. (See Big Hole Tract and Indian Point).</p>

[DIN's updated - 10/15/00 - 16.IV.99]

Licence of Occupation	Date	Grantee	Current Reserve	Brief History of Licence
Red Bank	March 5, 1805	John Julian on behalf of his tribe.	Red Bank #4 and #7	<p><b>March 1805:</b> Issued Licence.</p> <p><b>September 1804:</b> Dugald Campbell certified that he had surveyed 10,000 acres on the Little Southwest for Francis Julian</p> <p><b>September 1808:</b> Council ordered Licence to be granted for the Little Southwest.</p> <p><b>1838:</b> Schedule estimated reserve at 10,000 acres.</p> <p><b>1841:</b> 10,000 acre figure confirmed by Moses Perley.</p> <p><b>1844 Act:</b> 3414.5 acres lost.</p> <p><b>1845:</b> Sadler surveyed the land at 11,041 acres.</p> <p><b>April 1895:</b> Surrendered 2120 acres from both sides of the river.</p> <p><b>1904-1907:</b> 201.5 acres sold to settlers without a surrender.</p> <p><b>Current:</b> 6096 acres as reserve status (excess of 344 acres).</p>

Licence of Occupation	Date	Grantee	Current Reserve	Brief History of Licence
Big Hole	March 5, 1805	John Julian on behalf of his tribe.	Big Hole Tract #8 North and South	<p><b>March 1805:</b> Issued Licence.</p> <p><b>February 1807:</b> Executive Council approved survey by Campbell for the tract of land starting at Wild Cat Brook and extending up five miles.</p> <p><b>1808:</b> Order in Council stated Licence of Occupation given for tracts of northwest, but didn't say what tracts. Maybe Big Hole, Indian Point.</p> <p><b>1838:</b> Schedule estimated reserve at 8,700 acres.</p> <p><b>1841:</b> 8700 acre figure confirmed by Perley.</p> <p><b>1844 Act:</b> 627 acres lost.</p> <p><b>1847:</b> Sadler surveyed the land as containing 8,660 acres</p> <p><b>April 1895:</b> Surrender of 1134 acres.</p> <p><b>1919:</b> Surrender of 450 acres on south side</p> <p><b>1932:</b> Surrender of 25 acres for Road right-of-way.</p> <p><b>1994:</b> Settlement agreement but no land additions.</p> <p><b>Current:</b> 6857 acres as reserve status (less 3410 acres).</p>

Licence of Occupation	Date	Grantee	Current Reserve	Brief History of Licence
Indian Point	March 5, 1805	John Julian on behalf of his tribe	Indian Point #1	<p><b>March 1805:</b> Issued Licence.  <b>1838:</b> Schedule estimated reserve at 750 acres.  <b>1841:</b> 750 acre figure confirmed by Perley.  <b>1844 Act:</b> Reserve divided into 16 lots. Only lots 13 and 16 are occupied by natives.  <b>1845:</b> Sadler survey estimated reserve to be 750 acres.  <b>April 1895:</b> Formally surrendered all lands except lots 13 and 16.  <b>1899:</b> Surrendered lot 13.  <b>1900:</b> Lot 13 bought by James McKinlay.  <b>1907:</b> James Hyland purchased lot 11.  <b>Current:</b> 102 acres as reserve status (less 39 acres).</p>
Eel Ground	January 10, 1789	John Julian on behalf of his tribe.	Eel Ground #2	<p><b>January 1789:</b> Issued Licence for 3033 acres on Northwest River.  <b>1804:</b> Dugald Campbell surveyed reserve.  <b>February 1807:</b> Confirmed by the Executive Council.  <b>September 1808:</b> Granted licence for the Eel Ground on the northwest.  <b>1838:</b> Schedule estimated reserve size at 3033 acres.  <b>1844 Act:</b> 1062 acres lost.  <b>1845:</b> Sadler surveyed the land as containing 3785 acres.  <b>1853:</b> Lot 4, 168 acres, was granted to John Jones.  <b>Current:</b> Lot 11 and 12 (189 acres) were not surrendered but are not being used by Eel Ground. There remains 2649 acres as reserve status (excess of 115 acres which could be partially 11 or 12).</p>

Licence of Occupation	Date	Grantee	Current Reserve	Brief History of Licence
Burnt Church	September 24, 1808	Petitioned by Indians of Tabusintac.	Tabusintac #9	<p><b>September 26, 1801:</b> Petitioned Governor Carleton for a Licence.</p> <p><b>September 30, 1801:</b> Surveyor General Sproule said Licence would not interfere with settlement.</p> <p><b>February 18, 1802:</b> Jonathan Odell certified land to be reserved.</p> <p><b>February 20, 1802:</b> Surveyor Sproul applied for land again.</p> <p><b>1804:</b> Dugald Campbell surveyed land</p> <p><b>1807:</b> Survey confirmed in council.</p> <p><b>September 24, 1808:</b> Licence of Occupation ordered for the Tabusintac</p> <p><b>1838:</b> Schedule stated land as having 9035 acres.</p> <p><b>1841:</b> 9035 figure confirmed in Perley's report.</p> <p><b>1847:</b> Davidson survey set reserve at 9800 acres.</p> <p><b>1844 Act:</b> 13,599 acres lost.</p> <p><b>April 1, 1919:</b> Surrender for all un-patented land, approximately 2900 acres.</p> <p><b>Current:</b> 5427 acres as Reserve status (excess of 2181 acres).</p>
Burnt Church and Burnt Church Point	September 24, 1808	Petitioned by Indian of Tabusintac.	Burnt Church #14	<p><b>Same history as Tabusintac right up to 1808.</b></p> <p><b>1838:</b> Schedules set reserve size at 1640 acres.</p> <p><b>September 1842:</b> M. Carruthers survey put reserve at 370 acres.</p> <p><b>Current:</b> Road right-of-way for seven acres. Reserve has 370 acres as Reserve status (less 200 acres) but there has never been land sold as a result of 1844 Act nor has there been any surrenders for the purpose of sale.</p>



Licence of Occupation	Date	Grantee	Current Reserve	Brief History of Licence
Kenebeccasis Bay	September 19, 1838	Malecite tribe of Indians of St. John.	Brothers' #18	<p><b>August 18, 1838:</b> Petition to Thomas Baillie for land.</p> <p><b>August 24, 1838:</b> Draft Licence created.</p> <p><b>September 19, 1838:</b> Licence granted for 15 acres (or the three small islands in the Kenebeccasis Bay).</p> <p><b>Current:</b> No proper survey has ever been made for the islands, however, it has been estimated that there is 10 acres under reserve status (or two small islands). The missing five acres is probably the other island but according to recent aerial photographs there are only two islands.</p>

Licence of Occupation	Date	Grantee	Current Reserve	Brief History of Licence
Richibucto	January 29, 1802	Indians of Richibucto.	Richibucto #15	<p><b>September 12, 1800:</b> Verification of application for land by the tribe.</p> <p><b>January 29, 1802:</b> Jonathan Odell certified that land is to be set aside.</p> <p><b>January 22, 1802:</b> Description of tract of land set at 51,200 acres by Surveyor General Sproule.</p> <p><b>September 1805:</b> Licence of Occupation issued.</p> <p><b>August 17, 1816:</b> Petition for survey of the land.</p> <p><b>1819:</b> Second petition for a survey. Warrant for a survey issued to Chief of Richibucto.</p> <p><b>June 2, 1820:</b> Another licence was granted in proportions, estimated at 13,000 acres.</p> <p><b>February 25, 1824:</b> Order in Council set reserve aside on Richibucto River, estimated at 6070 acres.</p> <p><b>1838:</b> Schedule set land at 4600 acres.</p> <p><b>1844 Act:</b> 1152 acres lost.</p> <p><b>Year Surrender:</b> All lands west of Big Cove Creek at about 3034 acres, lost.</p> <p><b>1851:</b> Survey set land at 5720 acres.</p> <p><b>1961:</b> Land addition of 106 acres.</p> <p><b>1962:</b> Land addition of Lot 7 and 32.</p> <p><b>1974:</b> Land addition of 1180 acres.</p> <p><b>Current:</b> 2919 acres as Reserve Status.</p>

Licence of Occupation	Date	Grantee	Current Reserve	Brief History of Licence
Buctouche	November 1, 1810	Indians of Chebuctouche	Buctouche #16	<p><b>June 1788:</b> Survey by Millidge, not accepted by Chiefs.</p> <p><b>September 12, 1800:</b> Verification of application for land by the tribe.</p> <p><b>January 29, 1802:</b> Jonathan Odell set land aside for use of the tribe.</p> <p><b>November 1, 1810:</b> Licence issued.</p> <p><b>1822:</b> Nine Indians petitioned for allotment of land within reserve.</p> <p><b>March 1823:</b> Licence for 100 acres each were issued to each of these nine men within already established Reserve lands.</p> <p><b>1823:</b> Thomas Francis and Thomas Bernard received 200 acres each on land that was already established as a reserve.</p> <p><b>September 20, 1824:</b> Another Licence was issued in proportions and has been estimated to contain 1700 to 2300 acres.</p> <p><b>1838:</b> Schedule described land acreage as 3500 acres.</p> <p><b>Undated:</b> Survey performed by Mezerall set acreage at 4655 acres.</p> <p><b>1844 Act:</b> 1214 acres lost.</p> <p><b>1861:</b> Settlers occupied or laid claim to all but 400 or 500 acres.</p> <p><b>September 26, 1870:</b> Surrender for land but has been questioned.</p> <p><b>May 4, 1871:</b> Another surrender to replace 1870 one to clarify which lands were being surrendered. Altogether there was 3125 acres of land that was patented and sold, leaving approximately 375 acres.</p> <p><b>1882:</b> Grants equal 3371 acres.</p> <p><b>1882:</b> 15 lots were patented to settlers</p> <p><b>1992:</b> Reserve was 154 acres.</p> <p><b>December 16, 1992:</b> Surrendered an additional 61.83 acres</p> <p><b>Future:</b> Acquisition of 1000 acres that was settled under agreement</p>

Licence of Occupation	Date	Grantee	Current Reserve	Brief History of Licence
Buctouche	1818	Chief John Noel	N/A (There is no Reserve land that exist as a result of this Licence of Occupation).	<b>1818:</b> Issued a licence for 500 acres of land (separate from the reserve land) to the Chief with conditions attached for improvements. <b>March 13, 1820:</b> Chief Noel fulfilled the conditions of the Licence and it was transferred into a grant.
Pokemouche (OIC)	December 28, 1810	Chief and 15 others at Pokemouche.	Pokemouche #13	<b>A:</b> <b>1803:</b> Denny DeBois petitioned for a tract of land on the northside of Pokemouche River. <b>August 1809:</b> Received grant for land. <b>B:</b> <b>February 28, 1807:</b> Executive council confirmed survey done by Dugald Campbell for Pokemouche. <b>December 28, 1810:</b> Executive council ordered 4000 acres to be reserved for the Indians of Pokemouche River <b>1838:</b> Schedule stated reserve was 2600 acres. <b>1844 Act:</b> 2072 acres sold. <b>1845:</b> Survey by Alex McNeil set reserve at 2475 acres. <b>Current:</b> 374 acres remain as Reserve Status

Licence of Occupation	Date	Grantee	Current Reserve	Brief History of Licence
Andrew Julian Nicholas	February 25, 1811	Andrew Julian Nicholas	N/A (There is no Reserve land that exist as a result of this Licence of Occupation).	<b>February 25, 1811:</b> Issued Licence of Occupation for 50 acres on Bartibog River. <b>Current:</b> Not a reserve and no evidence showing it ever had Reserve Status under the Indian Act.
Nepisiquit (OIC)	May 1809	Andrew Julian and nine others.	Pabineau #11	<b>1809:</b> Andrew Julian and nine others petitioned for a tract of land on the Nepisiquit River. <b>May 1809:</b> Executive Council ordered that an allotment be made to Andrew Julian and the nine other men. <b>February 1819:</b> Francis Julian wished to have this licence turned into a grant. <b>May 28, 1819:</b> Executive council rejected the petition of Francis Julian. <b>1838:</b> Schedule set reserve at 1000 acres on northside of Nepisiquit River under orders from government, but no record appears. <b>1841:</b> Nepisiquit Indian petitioned once again for land. Survey performed by Alex McNeil and set out 1000 acres for them. <b>Current:</b> There remains 1095 acres as Reserve land.



Licence of Occupation	Date	Grantee	Current Reserve	Brief History of Licence
Aboushagan	October 20, 1825	Francis Xavier, Francis Newcomb, Joseph Newcomb, and Peter Newcomb.	N/A (There is no Reserve land that exist as a result of this Licence of Occupation).	<p><b>October 20, 1825:</b> Issued Licence for 100 acres each on East side of Kouchibouquac River. Total land size was 400 acres.</p> <p><b>Ocotober 20, 1825:</b> Council minutes state that the Licence is for land on the West side of Aboushagan River.</p> <p><b>1853:</b> Individual native men began selling their lands to settlers.</p> <p><b>1926:</b> Indian Affairs became aware that this may have once been a reserve.</p> <p><b>Current:</b> Department of Justice concluded that no Indian Reserve existed on the west side of the Aboushagan River.</p>

Licence of Occupation	Date	Grantee	Current Reserve	Brief History of Licence
Tobique (OIC)	September 4, 1801	Malecite Tribe of Indians	Tobique #20	<p><b>1792:</b> Neville Bernard and 19 other native men petitioned for an allotment of land on the northwesterly side of River St. John.</p> <p><b>July 1, 1801:</b> A second petition was submitted.</p> <p><b>September 4, 1801:</b> Executive Council ordered land to be reserved for the natives.</p> <p><b>May 28, 1819:</b> Executive Council recommended survey be made.</p> <p><b>1838:</b> Schedule listed the reserve as containing 16,000 acres.</p> <p><b>January 5, 1854:</b> Survey stated the reserve contained 18,394 acres.</p> <p><b>1844 Act:</b> 932 acres lost.</p> <p><b>1867:</b> Final sales of various lots completed and total 1184 acres.</p> <p><b>Years of 1867-1892:</b> 2423 acres sold and patented to various settlers.</p> <p><b>August 17, 1892:</b> Surrender of all lands except 200 acres on southside of Tobique River. Total loss of 12,602 acres.</p> <p><b>March 29, 1893:</b> Surrender for particular lots of land that were already occupied by non-natives and were supposed to be included in the surrender of 1892 but weren't. This doesn't add on to the acreage though because it was already calculated as 8277 acres.</p> <p><b>April 15, 1896:</b> Surrender for 4 acres on lot 28 but this is also covered under the land surrender in 1892.</p> <p><b>April 8, 1965:</b> Land addition of 200 acres.</p> <p><b>Current:</b> There is 6280 acres currently under reserve status (excess of 1000 acres).</p>

# Licences of Occupation in Nova Scotia

DRAFT: FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

<u>Licence Land Location</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Reason</u>	<u>Do we have a Copy?</u>
1 Eastside of Harbour Cherettcook	Lewis Petipas and "others"	May 25, 1780	Not specified	Cut the Salt Marsh Grass  <b>Comment:</b> Gillian felt this was to a non-native person	Yes
2 Eastside of St. Margarets Bay	Philip Bernard, Solomon Bescoloon, Thomas Ambroise of the Lahave Indians	June 24, 1782	550 acres	"to occupy during pleasure"	Yes
3 Sheet Harbour	Joseph Copp and the Tribe of Indians at at Sheet Harbour	September 9, 1783	11, 520 acres	"to fish and Hunt during pleasure"	Yes
4 District of Shubenacadie & Cobequid	Paul Pimmenwick and the Indians in the District of Shubenacadie	December 17, 1783	2,560 acres	"for Hunting & Fishing as Customary"	Yes
5 St. Davids Bay and Georges Lake	Lemable Janas Chief of the Cape Breton Tribe of Indians	December 17, 1783	not specified	"with a Right to Hunt in the Country Ground and to fish in all the Rivers & Lakes near the Hunting Ground, Particularly in the Great Lake"  <b>Comment:</b> Gillian felt this was current day Malagawatch	Yes
6 River Margomish or Port Luttrell	Paul Chachegonouet and the Tribe of Pictou Indians	December 17, 1783	not specified	"with Liberty of Hunting and Fishing in the Woods, Rivers and Lakes of the District"	Yes
7 Antigonish	Anthony Bernard and the Tribe of Antigonish Indians	December 17, 1783	not specified	"for them to occupy.... with Liberty of Hunting and Fishing"	Yes

## Licences of Occupation in Nova Scotia

DRAFT: FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

<u>Licence Land Location</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Reason</u>	<u>Do we have a Copy?</u>
8 River Philip	Ernes Courtes and the Tribe of Keaoushkebougwack Indians	December 17, 1783	not specified	"for them to occupy the land that they have settled upon... with liberty of Fishing and Hunting as usual"	Yes
9 West side of Macan River	John Baptist and the Tribe of Macan Indians	December 17, 1783	not specified	"to occupy the lands that they have settled... with free Liberty of Fishing in the said River and the River Napan, and to hunt in the woods adjacent these Rivers"	Yes
10 North side of River Shubenacadie	Jack or James Pimmenwick and his children (9 families)	December 17, 1783	not specified	"liberty of hunting and Fishing in the Woods Lakes and Rivers of the Vicinity"	Yes
11 West side of River Remsheg	Anthony Eurys, Chief of the Tribe of Remshegs	December 17, 1783	not specified	"Occupy the settlement made by them... to Hunt and Fish in the Harbour and Rivers of that district... also an Exclusive Rights of Hunting and Fishing sites on the Island laying of Fredericks Bay call Tat Magoucha..."	Yes
12 Roseway River	Joseph Luxey	December 10, 1829	325 acres (as per report)	"to occupy" but it included conditions that he had to continue to reside there and improve the land	Yes
13 Pendant Bay	Paul Morris (a native of NS) Indian? or Settler?	June 17, 1784	not specified	"to occupy during pleasure"... "fish and hunt..."  <i>Comment:</i> This does not specify as a Licence of Occ. rather it states "Permission is given". Judging by reference it looks to be native (RG1 v. 430)	Yes

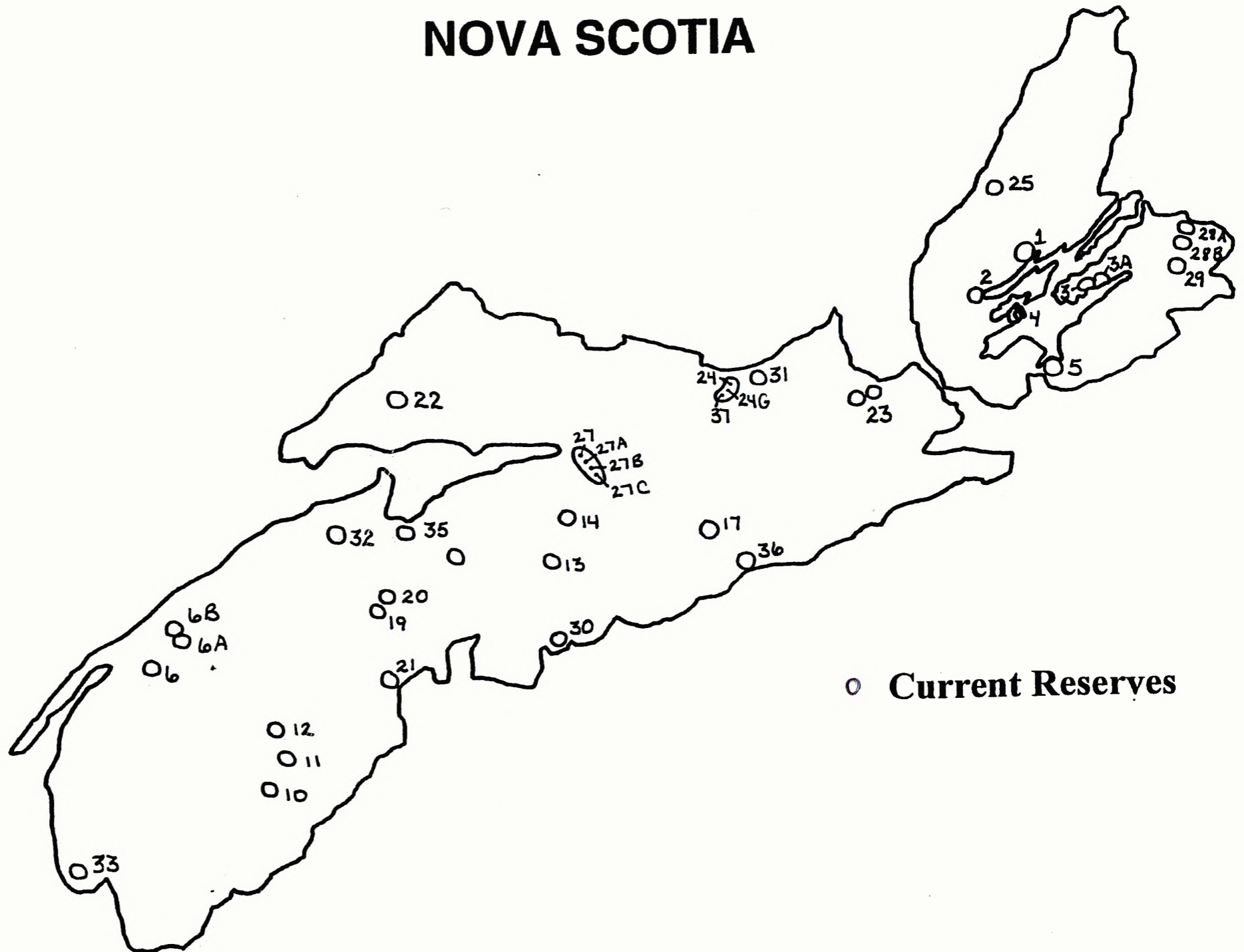
## ***Licences of Occupation in Nova Scotia***

DRAFT: FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

<u>Licence Land Location</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Reason</u>	<u>Do we have a Copy?</u>
<b>Ones that Wallace made reference to via telephone conversation:</b>					
14 Annapolis County	Charles Gloade	Month ?, 1824	200 acres	<b>Comment:</b> Gillian said this was turned into a grant  <b>Reference:</b> Upton, L.F.S. <u>Micmacs and Colonists</u> . Pg 148.	No
15 Shubenacadie	Samuel Francis and Gorham Paul	Month ?, 1807	1100 acres	<b>Comment:</b> Wallace feels this is the original Shube	No
16 East St. Mary's River	Alicia Pride, Ambrosse Rude, and Robert Dickinson		1450 acres	<b>Comment:</b> Gillian felt this was to non-native people	No
17 Cape Breton	Benoit de Indian		1809 104 acres		No
18 River Philip	Captain Toney	Feb. 23, 1796		<b>Comment:</b> Gillian thought this was either a grant or deed	No
19 ?	Captain Peter Paul, Captain Martin Lapeal, and Captain Toney	Nov. 9, 1795	3865 acres		No
20 Fish Lake, Musquadobit area?				<b>Comment:</b> Gillian said to ask Don but thought this could have been Ship Harbour Reserve	No
21 St. Annes	In name of church for the use of Indians			<b>Comment:</b> Gillian felt this might have been the grant to Chapel Island.	No
22 Annapolis County	John Meuse and Audrey Meuse				No



# NOVA SCOTIA



# Reserves in Nova Scotia

1 Wagmatcook  
2 Whycocomagh  
3 Eskasoni  
3A Eskasoni  
4 Malagawatch  
5 Chapel Island  
6 Bear River  
6A Bear River  
6B Bear River  
10 Ponthook Lake

11 Medway River  
12 Wild Cat  
13 Shubenacadie  
14 Shubenacadie  
17 Beaver Lake  
19 Pennal  
20 New Ross  
21 Gold River  
22 Franklin Manor  
23 Pomquet & Afton

24 Fisher's Grant  
24G Fisher's Grant  
25 Margaree  
27 Millbrook  
27A Truro  
27B Truro  
27C Truro  
28A Sydney  
28B Membertou  
29 Caribou Marsh

30 Cole Harbour  
31 Merigomish Harbour  
32 Cambridge  
33 Yarmouth  
34 St. Croix  
35 Horton  
36 Sheet Harbour  
37 Boat Harbour West