

Brief history of Pabineau (Gegoasqoq)

/ Gilbert Sewell

[S.l. : s.n., 1982?]

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**BRIEF
HISTORY
OF
PABINEAU**

(Gegoasqoq)



Gilbert Sewell

Director, Cultural Affairs

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Chiefs Tribal Custom

1809: Dr. Andrew Julian

1859: Nicholas Prisque

1859: Noel Prisque

1895 Nicholas Prisque

1897 to 1938: Alexander Prisque

1969 to 1972: Gilbert Sewell (Spokesman elected tribal custom)

1972: Hector Prisk (according to Indian Act, R-S-149 S1
Councillors, Norman P-Paul, Rebecca Prisk)

1978 to 1980: Hector Prisk (Chief) (Councillors, Norman P-Paul and Benjamin P-Paul)

1980 to 1982: Gilbert Sewell (Chief) (Councillors, Benjamin P-Paul & Daniel Sewell)

1982 to 1984: Gilbert Sewell (Chief) (Councillors, Benjamin P-Paul & Daniel Sewell)

1981		1880	
Population	60	Population	39
Homes	14	Homes	7
School Children	15	Deny and Missionarys taught the	
Highways	3	Nepisiquit Indians how to write	
Fire Hall	1	in Mic Mac, both Ideograms and	
Band Hall	1	using the 13 letters of the	
Ball Fields	2	alphabet.	
Hockey Rinks	2	Highways- trails governed	
Schools attended, Bathurst		by tribal chief.	
School Bus (Band owned)			

1981 Employment Status

Guides
Mechanics
Carpenters
Transport Drivers
Business men
Wood carvers
Welfare Officer
Administrator
Miners
Labourers

1880 Employment Status

Lumber men
Hunters and Fishermen
One small farmer
Handicraft
Canoe Builders
Trappers
Guides

PABINEAU HISTORY

Pabineau is situated 7 miles up the beautiful Nipisiguit River starting at strong waters to the mouth of the Pabineau River, including two islands. The Nipisiguit River divides the Indian Community into two parcels of land containing a little more than 500 acres on each side of the River.

The residents of this peaceful settlement are Mic Mac, their heritage dates back 3,000 to 7,000 years. Bathurst was once the headquarters for the Mic Mac. The people moved to Pabineau where they now reside. These are their traditional hunting and camping grounds.

On the southern boundary running west to the east flows the Pabineau River where the reserve gets its name. Some say its origin is Acadian coming from Pabin, which is a fruit of the high bush cranberry that grow abundant along the banks. Interesting note: the indian call the cranberry (soon) which is a cranberry. The Maliseet has a name for high bush cranberry, I-Pin-Min.

Ojibay - Anepeminan - Cranberry

According to the old people the name was Oasapegel, describing the river, meaning (flowing bright). An interesting fact is further up the Pabineau. There is a brook which flows in, called

Rocky Brook. The head of this Brook is a lake, this lake also bears the name Pabineau Lake.

When you visit the reserves around the Province people will refer to this reserve as Gegoasqoq. This is the name of the falls two miles up the Nipisiguit.

Another fact is according to birth records, people born here, it is recorded Pabineau Falls, place of Birth.

The river that passes through the center of the Indian land is called Nipisiguit, (Oinpegitjoig) meaning Rough Waters, "Oin", describes the turbulence, "Pegitjoig" the way it flows.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS

LOCATION

The Pabineau Indian Reserve No. 11, Location at the Junction of Pabineau and Nipisiguit River in the Parish of Bathurst, Gloucester, New Brunswick, area approximately 1,053 acres.

HISTORICAL ORIGINS

The first recorded allotments of land to Indians in Pabineau 1809 - to Doctor Andrew Julian and nine others Indians petitioned the New Brunswick Government. On May 9, 1809, the surveyor general instructed Antoine DeGrâce, the surveyor at Nipisiguit to lay out four square mile tract at the expense of the Indians.

"Commencing on the said Nipisiguit 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 said river so as to form a square figure in the whole each side of which square is to measure two miles"

1812, Madeleine Julien, wife of François Julien, mentioned by Bishop Plessis in his accounts of a pastoral visit to Burnt Church, she acted "de temps immemorial" interpreter for missionaries.

February 1819, Francis Julian granted privilege of clearing out the Pabineau stream falling into the Big River a little above their location for the purpose of hay and timbering. The

land to be used in common for support of themselves and their families.

1825 crown land office Pabina also Pabineau

1838 Schedule of Indian Reserves in New Brunswick contained the following entry:-1000 acres on the North West side of the Nipisiquit.

-River between the Pabineau (sic) and the strong waters, occupied by the Nepisiquit Indians of the Mic Mac Tribe and claimed under orders from Government.

1841 Survey: 1000 acres surveyed by Deputy Surveyor, Alex McNeil, the same year. The area surveyed for the Mic Mac Indians lay at the junction of the Nepisiquit and Pabineau River and form a block of 1,000 acres, 500 acres on either side of the Nepisiquit River. The River containing two islands Prisk Island on the southern boundary and Philips Island on the North.

1841 Population 27: One Prisque wyoush did farming, ground poor for cultivation. Living by fishing and timbering.

1842 crown land office records list 1,000 acres. Both side of the River below the mouth of the Pabineau.

1845 First fly fishing in the Nipisiquit; two indians of Pabineau Joe & Peter, and two english Officers, Mr. Vincaus and Mr. Chamberlanis

1847 Pabineau received funds for missionaries.

1870 Population - Pabineau 39 Mic Macs

1871 Also the same according to records - 39

1895 The Pabineau Band consisted of 29 indians engaged primarily in fishing and hunting.

1878 Intercolonial railroad crossed the Reserve.

1881 Survey , Robert Ellis - The Northern Boundary of Pabineau

1900 Two families lived on the Pabineau Indian Reserve.

Nearly all the indians moved to Indian Island Reserve in the Bathurst Harbor.

1909 Survey - Than boundries of the Reserve re: surveyed
1095.56 acres

1927 Survey, Plan shows 1,100 acres, Population 19 indians

1963 Re surveyed by WD McLellan. This survey agrees with the
1909 survey, 1095.56 acres.

MIC MAC INDIAN
INVENTIONS

By: Gilbert Sewell

Birch Bark Canoes

Canoe Paddles

Snow Shoes

Bead Work - From shells of Oysters

Arrow Heads

Bow for Hunting

Copper rings, for necklace

Maple sugar baskets out of Birch Bark

Combs

Brushes from moose

Brushes from tail of beaver

Quill Work

Birch Bark Cups

Traps - for fish, animals, birds

Wooden Spoons

Drying meat for preserving , including fish

Pottery

Dressing wounds - using hot water

Indian Stone painting

Indian Stone Carving

Pots Hollowed from log and stumps

Wood carving

Birch Bark Wigwam

Making of stone pipes - carved

Baskets - Potato, clothing, hats, fish, food, etc.

Invention of the circle - mapping the stars

Over 400 different varieties of medicine

Bark Cloth, (Mats) cedar

Tanning hides

Indian Sign Language

Indian Games - Weltas

Sleds

Stone Wall for grinding berries, corn, etc.

Stone Blinds for -Caribou, birds, (Hunting)

Bow drills for making fire

Maps on Birch Bark

Dances

Indian Toys (dolls with rabbit skin)

Wooden flowers

Split-ash baskets

Sweet grass baskets

Drums

Bead & tooth necklace

Bone Knife - tools

Stone axe

Men & women's buckskin cloths

Sweet grass braids

Tobacco

Men's coats

Cap

Moccasins

Women's Jacket

Skirt

Pointed Cap

Moosecall

Weltas gameing platter & dice

Model fur stretcher

Spruce Bark Container

Wampomp Belt

Wooden Pipe Stems

REFERENCES & SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(Kept as accurate as possible)

Jesuit Relations 21 Volumes

Page 1 - Present Band Records Pabienau Reserve
Page 3 - Indian Affairs, Survey Records & letters
Page 2 - Clapins Dictionaire

Local Town Records

Page 3. Inventions, various sources reserve residents
Maps - WF Ganong
Map - Alex McNeil, 1841 Survey
Lords Prayer - Father Pacificus (1921)
Salmon Worker - Wehster collection N.B. Museum
Library Gilbert Sewell, collection
MacBeath writings, Story of Restigouche

Instrument No

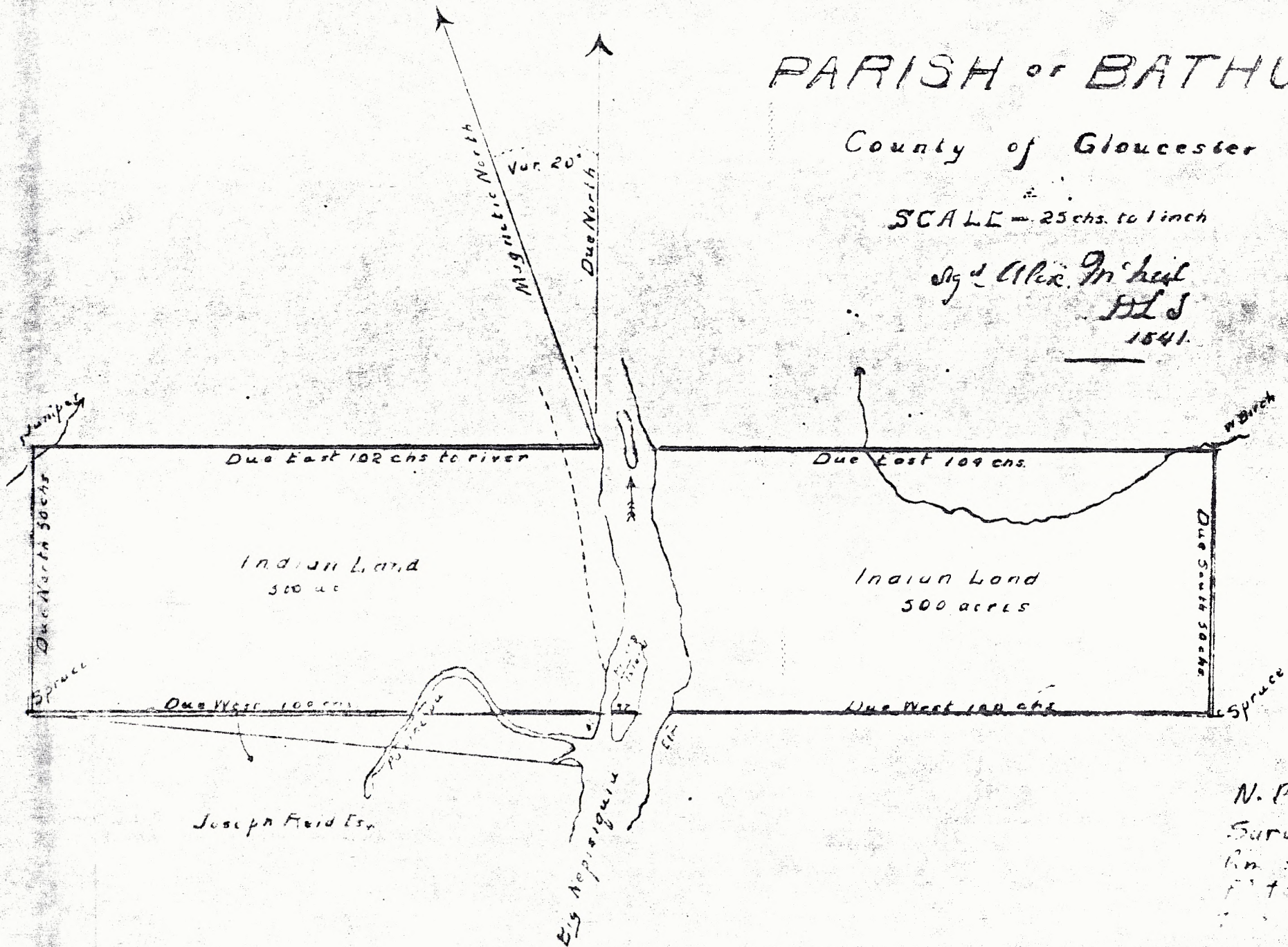
T 857

PARISH of BATHURS

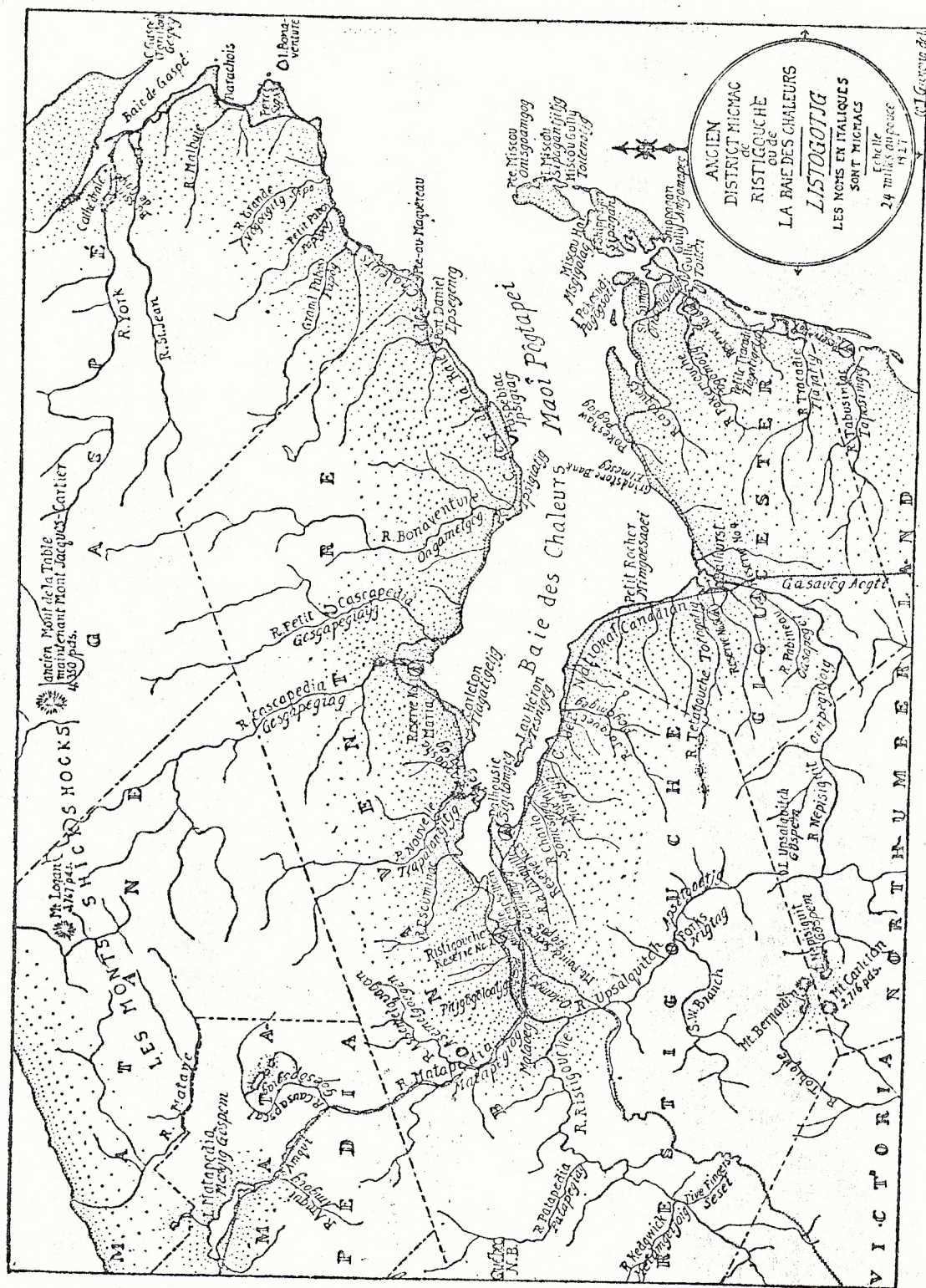
County of Gloucester

SCALE = 25 chs. to 1 inch

Sig^d Alex. McNeil
HLS
1841.



N. B. D.
Survey of
Rm 575
Fitch N.





--Webster Collection, N. B. Museum

SALMON SPEARING BY TORCHLIGHT

From "Echoes from the Backwoods" by Captain R. G. A. Levinge, London, 1846.

MADE BY ADP. LEVINGE.