

Select annotated bibliography on Maritime
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SELECT ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON INDIAN MARITIME HISTORY

by
W. Daugherty



for
**Treaties and Historical Research Centre
Research Branch, Corporate Policy
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
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CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
Introduction	1
The Pre-Contact Period	2
The Post-Contact Period	3
The Struggle for Acadia, (a) 1689-1713	4
(b) 1713-1763	6
British Rule	9
Local Histories	10
Treaties	10
Primary Sources	11
Published Sources	11
Bibliographical List	13

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INTRODUCTION

The Native peoples of Canada's Maritime provinces have had a long and rich history, but until recently the historiography of this region has been a somewhat neglected area. During the last decade or so, however, there has been increased interest by numerous scholars, representing an interdisciplinary approach, in the history, culture and social fabric of the Maritime Indian. The role of the Micmac-Maliseet Indians in history has been reassessed as has the relationship between Indian and European cultures. In addition, there are many pertinent older works that provide historical fact and insight invaluable to anyone investigating this fascinating area of Canadian history.

This bibliography is primarily a survey of secondary source material. The survey is divided into the following chronological periods: the Pre-Contact period; the Post-Contact period; the Struggle for Acadia (a) 1689-1713 and (b) 1713-1763: and British rule. The topics covered in these periods include Indian culture, economics, warfare, and British colonial policy.

There is a section on primary sources divided into Main repositories: (i) Public Archives of Canada, (ii) Public Archives of Nova Scotia, (iii) Public Archives of New Brunswick, (iv) Public Archives of Prince Edward Island; and Published Sources. In addition, there is a section concerning local county histories, mainly those of Nova Scotia, and another dealing with Indian treaties.

Finally, there is a bibliographical list covering works mentioned in the text with a separate bibliographical list for the county histories.

THE PRE-CONTRACT PERIOD

Although the pre-history of the Micmac-Maliseet Indians cannot yet be said to have been definitively dealt with, there are a number of noteworthy books and articles describing aboriginal life and social organization. The standard reference work on the Micmacs is W.D. Allis and R.S. Wallis, The Micmac Indians of Eastern Canada (74).^{*} This work covers a wealth of topics including economic life, population and distribution, physical traits, customs, legends, social and political organization. Rivaling the Wallis' book as a basic reference source is Bernard G. Hoffman's doctoral dissertation, "The Historical Ethnography of the Micmac of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries" (37).

A more recent publication relating to Micmac pre-history is Ruth Holmes Whitehead and Harold Franklin McGee, The Micmac: How Their Ancestors Lived Five Hundred Years Ago (77), which provides an elementary but excellent and vivid account of Indian culture prior to European contract. Other valuable sources regarding Micmac ethnography are Philip K. Bock, "Micmac" (7), Frank G. Speck, Boethuck and Micmac (65), and Diamond Jenness, The Indians of Canada (40).

Vincent O. Erickson, "Maliseet-Passamaquoddy" (28), provides a comprehensive overview of Maliseet culture, commenting on their language, environment, settlement patterns, technology, social organization, myths, music, games and folk medicine. A brief account of Maliseet social customs such as marriage and burial rites is offered by Montague Chamberlain, "Indians of New Brunswick" (13). Other source materials include W.D. Wallis and R.S. Wallis, The Malecite Indians of New Brunswick (75), Diamond Jenness, Indians of Canada (40), and an older work by Edward Jack, "The Abenakis of St. John River" (39).

There are, in addition, a number of publications on specific aspects of aboriginal life in the Maritimes. The physical environment has been fundamental in shaping Indian culture. Patricia Kathleen Linsky Nietfield in her doctoral dissertation, "Determinants Of Aboriginal Micmac Political Structure" (56), examines the relationship between the environment and the development of aboriginal political structure. Population figures, a subject of much debate is investigated by Virginia P. Miller, "Aboriginal Micmac Population: A Review of the Evidence" (53), and Henry F. Dobyns, "Estimating Aboriginal Population" (22). The development and structure of language is traced by Ives Goddard, "Eastern Algonkian Language" (33), while W.F. Ganong, "Origins of Settlements in New Brunswick" (32), sketches early Indian life with particular emphasis on semi-permanent campsites.

^{*}Numbers in parentheses after a title indicate where an item can be found in the bibliographical listing, which begins on page 13.

The explorers and missionaries of the early seventeenth century have left accounts of Indian culture which are most valuable to anyone researching the early period of Indian-European contact. These works not only provide a description of the Indians as they were when first encountered, but also serve, in the light of current knowledge, to illuminate the conceptions and misconceptions of the Europeans.

Father Chrestien LeClerc, New Relations of Gaspesia With the Customs and Religion of the Gaspesian Indians (43), gives an account of his missionary work among the Micmacs and discusses their origins according to their own traditions. He also comments on Micmac birth customs, dress, ornaments, food and methods of cooking, superstitions, religion, and method of warfare. Nicolas Denys, The Description and Natural History of the Coasts of North America (20), offers a history of Acadia with perceptive observations regarding the Micmacs. Marc Lescarbot, The History of New France (44), and Samuel de Champlain, The Works of Samuel Champlain (14), have left useful accounts of their encounters with the Indians of Acadia.

THE POST CONTACT PERIOD

The arrival of the Europeans had an immense impact on Native society. At first, the Europeans were dependent upon the Indian for advice and assistance while they adapted to a new environment. In time, however, the situation became reversed. The introduction of hitherto unknown diseases by the Europeans caused drastic dislocation in the Native population, affecting morale and paving the way for the reception of Christian doctrine espoused by the missionaries. The advent of the fur trade provided the Indians with European goods, such as iron hatchets, cooking pots, cloth and trinkets, which, while improving living standards, caused the use of native artifacts, and the skills involved in producing them, to decline and disappear. This situation altered the Indians economic structure as fur trapping became the primary occupation; thus by the middle of the sixteenth century, Native dependence on the trader, colonist and missionary had become established.

T.J. Brasser, "Early Indian European Contacts" (8), provides a perceptive overview of this phenomenon. The classic study, however, remains Alfred Goldsworthy Bailey, The Conflict of European and Eastern Algonkian Cultures 1504-1700: A Study in Canadian Civilization (3), which examines the effect of the French and Indian cultures upon each other during the early period of colonization. This period is further investigated by Bailey's "Social Revolution In Early Eastern Canada" (4).

The social dislocations that occurred in Native society provided a fertile field of endeavour for the French missionaries. Robert Conkling, "Legitimacy and Conversion in Social Change: The Case of French Missionaries and Northeastern Algonkian" (17), examines

the interaction between the missionaries and the Micmacs, concluding that the Indians found their traditional concepts not useful in the new context and that this led to their rejection of many of their beliefs.

Two other works that touch upon this early period of cultural interaction are L.F.S. Upton, Micmacs And Colonists: Indian-White Relations in the Maritimes 1713-1867 (68), and Harold Franklin McGee, Jr., Ethnic Boundaries And Strategies Of Ethnic Interaction: A History of Micmac-White Relations In Nova Scotia (51).

Those interested in comparative studies should refer to L.F.S. Upton, "Contact and Conflict on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of Canada" (72).

THE STRUGGLE FOR ACADIA

(a) 1689-1713

The territory of Acadia was composed of the present day provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as the southern shore of the Gaspé Peninsula and the northern part of the state of Maine. This area was the homeland of the Abenaki Confederacy or "Eastern Indians", the Maliseets and the Micmacs.

Acadia, though of great economic value, was more important for its strategic position. The headwaters of the Kennebec River, which flow south through Maine to the Atlantic, were near the headwaters of the Chaudière River, which flows north into the St. Lawrence. This river system provided a direct overland invasion route between New France and New England. Whoever controlled Nova Scotia and Cape Breton would be able to interfere with the Maritime lifelines of New France or New England. Acadia acted not only as a buffer zone and guardian of the Gulf of St. Lawrence for New France, but also as a sanctuary from which military and naval expeditions could be launched against New England in the event of war. Thus Acadia and its peoples were to become paramount in the struggle between France and England for supremacy in North America.

In 1686, the Intendant of New France, Jacques De Meulles, was sent to Acadia to survey the situation. De Meulles, grasping the strategic value of Acadia, recommended that it be strengthened with naval units and proposed using it as a spring-board for the conquest of the English Atlantic colonies. His report is reproduced in William Inglis Morse, Acadiensia Nova 1598-1779 (54). For a further appreciation of Acadia's role in French North America W.J. Eccles, The Canadian Frontier 1534-1760 (25), and Andrew H. Clark, Acadia: The Geography of Early Nova Scotia to 1760 (16), should also be consulted.

In 1689, a series of events -- a dynastic war in Europe, the Iroquois offensive against New France and a border war in New England -- melded into a general conflict formally known as the War of the League of Augsburg. (Referred to in America as King William's War). This marked the beginning of a 70-year period of armed conflict between colonial France and Britain and their respective Indian allies for control of Acadia.

W.E. Daugherty, Maritime Indian Treaties in Historical Perspective (19), offers a comprehensive account of this period, outlining French and British strategies, their relations with the Indians and a description of the military actions. In addition, there is a detailed account of the treaties signed with the Indians by the British up to the Treaty of Utrecht.

An excellent account of French military policy during King William's War is provided by W.F. Eccles, "Frontenac's Military Policies 1689-1698" (26), and Frontenac: The Courtier Governor (24). Note should also be taken of William D. Le Sueur, Count Frontenac (45).

A unique aspect of King William's War was the adoption by the French of the Indian style of warfare. The havoc wrought by the French/Indian raids on the New England frontier is vividly portrayed by Montague Chamberlain, "A French Account of the Raid Upon the New England Frontier in 1694" (12), and Pierre Belliveau, "Indians and Some Indian Raids on Massachusetts About 1690-1704" (6). John Clarence Webster, Acadia At the End Of The Seventeenth Century: Letters, Journals And Memoirs Of Joseph Robineau De Villebon, Commandant en Acadia, 1690-1700 And Other Contemporary Documents (76), offers a penetrating look at French activity within Acadia, providing details of the expeditions organized to raid New England, many of which were planned and directed by Governor Villebon, as well as information about French-Indian relations and the role of the missionaries.

George A. Rawlyck, Nova Scotia's - Massachusetts: A Study of Massachusetts - Nova Scotia Relations 1630-1784 (59), traces the New England response to French military activities as well as the divisive internal politics of Massachusetts at this time. He also analyses the economic ties between Acadia (Nova Scotia) and Massachusetts and explains their impact on New England policy. Donald F. Chard, "Lack of a Consensus: New England's Attitude To Acadia 1689-1713" (15), examines the relative lack of English success in the war against the French and their Indian allies, attributing this failure to a lack of consensus among the English colonies as to what course of action to pursue.

King William's War ended in 1697 with the Treaty of Ryswick which restored the status quo. It was, however, only a question of time before hostilities were renewed. In the mean time, both sides went to work to shore up their relations with the Indians. Douglas Edward Leach, The Northern Colonial Frontier 1607-1763 (42), examines the English activities in this regard while Yves F. Zoltvany, Philippe De Rigaud De Vaudreuil Governor of New France, 1703-1725 (78) traces the French-Indian diplomacy during this period.

In 1701, the War of the Spanish Succession (referred to in America as Queen Ann's War) broke out in Europe and led to a renewal of hostilities in America. The French began the war with the now familiar raids against the New England frontier, while the English retaliated by striking at French settlements in Acadia. After a number of expeditions, the New Englander's, after obtaining help from imperial resources in the form of the Royal Navy and Marines, finally conquered Port Royal. The war terminated in 1713 with the Treaty of Utrecht by which Acadia was ceded to the English.

The principal actor in the British conquest of Acadia was one Samuel Vetch, who in a memorial entitled "Canada Surveyed" argued that Britain would profit immensely from the conquest of New France. James. D. Alsop, "Samuel Vetch's 'Canada Survey'd': The Formation of a Colonial Strategy, 1706-1710" (2), examines the role of Vetch's proposal in the conquest of Acadia. George M. Waller's, Samuel Vetch, Colonial Enterprizer (73), also provides an exhaustive examination of Vetch's life and role in British colonial policy.

For a comparative and comprehensive history of this entire period, John G. Reid, Acadia, Maine and New Scotland (63), should be consulted.

(b) 1713-1763

The cession of Acadia to Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht confronted the British with two intractable problems: the sullen diffidence of the French Acadians and the open hostility of the Indians. The governors of the new colony attempted to solve the problem of the Acadians by requiring them to take an oath of allegiance. They attempted to placate the Indians with presents as the French had done and still continued to do, but in this endeavour they were stymied by the Board of Trade and Plantations which was reluctant to incur the expense. The governors were also unsuccessful at attracting British settlers to the new colony.

Though Nova Scotia (Acadia) was now a British colony, the real focal point of British power in the area was Massachusetts. Due to Nova Scotia's position as a buffer state as well as its residual economic importance, Massachusetts was supportive of Nova Scotia, at least in the maintenance of its strategic position with regard to the French. Conversely, given Massachusetts preponderant economic and nascent military power, and its mutuality of interest, the governors of Nova Scotia came to regard Massachusetts as a surrogate for British metropolitan power. They looked to her for protection and followed her lead in relations with the Indians and efforts to wean the Abenakis, Micmacs and Maliseets from French influence through the use of trade and treaties.

The French, for their part, made every effort to maintain the Maritime Indians in their service, using the missionaries as agents for this purpose. It was largely through the machinations of Governor Vaudreuil that the Indian War of 1721-25 transpired.

The dominance of Nova Scotia's affairs by Massachusetts is exhaustively reviewed by George A. Rawlyck, Nova Scotia's - Massachusetts: A Study of Massachusetts - Nova Scotia Relations 1630-1784 (59). W.E. Daugherty, Maritime Indian Treaties in Historical Perspective (19), offers a thorough account of British policy and administration with regard to the Indians as well as the Treaties of Peace and Friendship. Beamish Murdock, A History of Nova Scotia (55), using as it does so much primary documentation, is an extremely valuable source regarding British policy, administration, military strategy and Indian relations in Nova Scotia. Equally important in this regard is Thomas B. Akins, Selections from the Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia (1). R.O. MacFarlane, "British Indian Policy in Nova Scotia to 1760" (48), and "Indian Trade In Nova Scotia to 1764" (49), reviews British efforts to establish commercial and political relationships with the Micmacs and Maliseets.

A little known but interesting sidelight of British policy by which they hoped to establish a loyal population in Nova Scotia is examined by John Bartlett Brebner, "Subsidized Intermarriage with the Indians: An Incident of British Colonial Policy" (11). Brebner's New England's Outpost: Acadia Before The Conquest of Canada (9), though essentially concerned with the plight of the Acadians, provides some insight into the problems of British administration regarding the Micmacs, while George M. Waller, Samuel Vetch, Colonial Enterpriser (73), recounts Vetch's brief term of office as the first governor of Nova Scotia.

An excellent study of French Indian policy and activities is given by Yves F. Zoltvany, Philippe De Rigaud De Vaudreuil: Governor of New France 1703-1725 (78). Recourse should also be made to Reuben Gold Thwaites, The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents LXVII (67). Military activities with regard to Dummer's War is provided by Samuel Penhallow, Penhallow's Indian Wars (57).

In 1744, the War of the Austrian Succession plunged colonial North America into armed conflict. The fighting lasted four years and was highlighted by the capture of the fortress of Louisbourg and the brief domination of all Acadia by the British. Due to late French victories in the Low Countries of Europe, however, the British were forced to use Louisbourg as a bargaining counter in the peace negotiations. By the terms of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Louisbourg, much to the consternation of New England, was returned to France, while the British were re-confirmed in their possession of Nova Scotia.

The war had served to emphasize the growing power of the New England colonies led by Massachusetts and its redoubtable governor, William Shirley. It was Shirley's policies and military direction that resulted in the capture of Louisbourg and, perhaps more importantly, led to the sundering of the Abenaki Confederacy. The French on the other hand had been seriously weakened. No longer could they, in conjunction with their Indian allies, raise havoc along the New England frontier. The Micmacs and Maliseets, resolute though they were in their hostility toward the English, could not fill the gap left by the departed Abenakis, and indeed, were themselves soon faced with the first serious British attempt to colonize Nova Scotia.

In 1749, the British, under Lord Cornwallis, founded Halifax. At first the British attempted to maintain peaceful relations with the Indians by renewing the earlier treaties and by signing new ones such as the Treaty of 1752. The French, however, through the agency of missionaries such as the Abbé Le Loutre, managed to maintain the Indians hostility towards the British. The Indians continued to harass and raid the English settlers until the second capture of Louisbourg during the Seven Years' War established British dominion permanently.

The role played by Massachusetts in these events is vividly outlined by George A. Rawlyck, Nova Scotia's Massachusetts: A Study of Massachusetts - Nova Scotia Relations 1620-1784 (59). Also indispensable is Charles Henry Lincoln, Correspondence of William Shirley (46). Olive P. Dickason, Louisbourg and the Indians: A Study in Imperial Race Relations, 1713-1760 (21), and L.F.S. Upton, Micmacs and Colonists: Indian-White Relations in the Maritimes 1713-1867 (68), provide excellent accounts of Micmac-Maliseet resistance to the British. French policy is summarized by D.C. Harvey, The French Régime in Prince Edward Island (36), while Norman Mclean Rogers' article, "The Abbé Le Loutre" (64), examines the leadership role this missionary had with the Indians.

The military campaigns at Louisbourg are amply described in Fairfax Downey, Louisberg: Key To A Continent (23), and George A. Rawlyck, Yankees At Louisbourg (60). The military activity in Nova Scotia during the late 1740s is outlined by George T. Bates, "John Gorham 1709-1751: An Outline of his activities in Nova Scotia 1744-1757" (5). A brief account of British administration in Nova Scotia during the 1750s is offered by J.S. MacDonald, "Life and Administration of Governor Charles Lawrence". (47).

BRITISH RULE

The British conquest of French North America in 1763 placed the Micmacs and Maliseets irrevocably under British rule. As these Indians had remained hostile to the British to the end, they received little consideration with regard to either land or welfare. With immigration on the increase since the founding of Halifax, and with a wave of displaced United Empire Loyalists descending on the Maritime provinces after the American Revolution, the Indians found themselves relegated to fringe areas where they maintained a precarious existence.

Though reserves were subsequently established, they were never wholeheartedly supported by the colonial administrations in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Settlers constantly encroached on their lands and were little hindered by the government. It was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the plight of these Native peoples began to be considered.

W.O. Raymond, "Selections from the Papers and Correspondence of James White Esquire AD 1762-1783" (61), gives a glimpse of Indian life, particularly the economic side, during the period following the conquest of New France. Elizabeth Ann Hutton, "Indian Affairs in Nova Scotia 1760-1834" (38), deals with the process by which Maritime Indian affairs were integrated into the general British North America administration.

The most valuable source on Indian affairs in the Maritimes after 1760 is L.F.S. Upton, Micmacs and Colonists Indian-White Relations in the Maritimes 1713-1867 (68), which relates the attitudes of the settlers and government towards the Indians. In addition, he examines the relationship between the Indians, the law and the church and portrays the economic aspects of Indian life. Upton has also written three articles dealing with Indian administration, particularly the land question, in the Maritimes: "Indian Affairs in Colonial New Brunswick" (69); "Indian Policy of Colonial Nova Scotia" (70); and "Indian and Islanders: The Micmacs in Colonial Prince Edward Island" (71). Marie V. LaForest, Indian Land Administration and Policy In the Maritime Provinces (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) To 1867 (41), is an excellent study of land policy and the formation of Indian reserves, while Esperanza Maria Razzolini, Wards of the Crown: Indian Affairs In Colonial Nova Scotia to 1867 (62), offers an account of the attempt by successive administrations to assimilate the Micmacs of Nova Scotia.

Missionary and humanitarian work in the early nineteenth century is examined by Judith Fingard, "The New England Company and the New Brunswick Indian 1786-1826: A Comment on the Colonial Perversion of British Benevolence" (30), and "English Humanitarianism and the Colonial Mind: Water Bromley in Nova Scotia, 1813-1825" (31).

The living conditions and economic status as well as the reserve question regarding the Indians of mid-nineteenth century New Brunswick are reflected in Moses H. Perley, "Reports on Indian Settlements Including Extracts from Mr. H. Perley's, First Report Respecting the Indians on the St. John River" (58). Harold Franklin McGee has edited a series of readings in The Native Peoples of Atlantic Canada: A History of Ethnic Interaction (52), which deals with various aspects of Native life in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

LOCAL HISTORIES

There have been numerous county and local histories written about the Maritimes, particularly with regard to Nova Scotia. Most of these were published during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Though seldom concerned with the Indians as such, these histories nonetheless contain snippets of information of interest to the researcher. Some contain hard facts, such as Indian population figures for a particular period, while others provide glimpses of Indian life, economic activity, celebrations, and other events. Almost all contain anecdotal material regarding the Indians that to some extent, reflects the attitudes of the colonists and ambience of the period. A bibliographical listing of these works is provided in Appendix A.

TREATIES

A thorough treatment of the Treaties of Peace and Friendship signed throughout the course of the eighteenth century is supplied by W.E. Daugherty, Maritime Indian Treaties in Historical Perspective (19). This work examines not only the provisions of the treaties themselves but also the context of events and policies that led to them. The paper concludes that the treaties do not provide a basis for aboriginal land rights. Peter A. Cumming and Neil H. Mickenberg, Native Rights in Canada (18), contains an overview of the treaties in Atlantic Canada and an assessment of their validity in relation to major court cases involving Maritime Indians.

The Royal Proclamation which is often cited as a basis for aboriginal land rights is exhaustively analyzed by Jack Stagg, Anglo-Indian Relations In North America To 1763 And An Analysis of The Royal Proclamation of 7 October 1763 (66). The effect of Nova Scotia's internal politics on the Proclamation is related in part by John Bartlett Brebner, The Neutral Yankees of Nova Scotia (10).

The case for the aboriginal rights of Metis and non-status Indians in the Maritimes is made by G.P. Gould and A.J. Semple, Our Land: The Maritimes (34). Of particular interest is the section on Indian land loss.

PRIMARY SOURCES:

Main Repositories

(i) Public Archives of Canada (PAC)

The records related to Indian Affairs in the Maritimes are available at the PAC in the Record Group 10 Red Series. These records encompass administrative, regional and agency material and deal with such varied topics as enfranchisement, schools, rights of way, mining rights, timber resources, surveys and surrenders.

Also available is Manuscript Group 11 containing the correspondence of the early governors and lieutenant-governors with the Board of Trade and Plantations.

(ii) Public Archives of Nova Scotia (PANS)

The Public Archives of Nova Scotia contain the bulk of the documentation concerning Maritime Indians prior to Confederation. These records are contained in the following record groups: RG 1 Bound volumes of Nova Scotia records from 1624-1867; RG 2, Records of the Governors and Lieutenant Governors; RG 3, Records of the Executive Council; RG 4, Records of the Legislative Council; RG 5, Records of the Legislative Assembly; RG 11, Records of Cape Breton as a separate colony; and RG 17, Indian Treaties. In addition, there is Manuscript Group 15 which contains correspondence concerning relief measures, receipts, warrants and petitions for relief for Indian during the period 1780-1867.

(iii) Public Archives of New Brunswick (PANB)

The records in this repository regarding Indian affairs are contained in the RG1, RG2 and RG3 record groups. This collection encompasses the records of the Executive Council, 1784-1867; records of Indian Affairs Administration, 1784-1821, and Schedules of Correspondence on Indian Affairs, 1845-46.

(iv) Public Archives of Prince Edward Island

The records regarding Indian Affairs are contained in the Letter Books (LG2) of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Letter Books of Robert Stewart.

Published Sources

Thomas B. Akins, Selections from the Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia (1), provides a wealth of documentation regarding British administration in Nova Scotia during the eighteenth century. This collection includes the correspondence of the Governors and Lieutenant Governors; memorials to the Board of Trade; texts of some of the Indian treaties; and correspondence between Nova Scotia and Massachusetts regarding the Indians as well as associated military matters. Much material of a similar nature is to be found in Archibald MacMechan, Nova Scotia Archives II. A Calendar of Two letter-Books and One Commission Book in the Possession of the Government of Nova Scotia 1713-1741 (50), and Charles Bruce Fergusson, Minutes of His Majesty's Council at Annapolis Royal 1736-1749. Nova Scotia Archives IV (29). Margaret Ellis, A Calendar of Office Correspondence and Legislative Papers 1802-15 (27), has compiled summaries of the documents of that period. A new publication, W.D. Hamilton and V.A. Spray, Source Materials Relating To The New Brunswick Indian (35), is a collection of documents and descriptions of Indian affairs and people in New Brunswick covering the period 1534 to 1865.

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