**Mémoire Acadie post 1715 -1716**

Undated

Posterior to 1715-1716.

… Royalle *Mémoire* on the missions of the

….nagnaun *sauvages* mikmak and of L’acadie

…..,..mard

…ayer

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All the *sauvages* of the jurisdiction of Lisle Royale

are called Mikmak, they are about

six hundred bearing arms, they receive

their presents in the colony and are divided

by villages, namely

Maniguaouiche in Lisle Royale at the end

of la Brador, towards port Toulouze.

Antiguonische on the coast of l’acadie, in

the Baye d’antiguonische, which is opposite

the Coast of Lisle Royale, in the north

of the passage of (canseau?) fronsac.

Malpec in Lisle St Jean.

Pictou on the coast of L’acadie opposite

Lisle St Jean.

Tagmegouche on the coast of lacadie, opposite

port lajoye en Lisle St Jean.

Beaubassin in l’acadie

chedaik -------

in l’acadie

beyond the Baye Verte

chibouctou ---

Chebnakadie at the entrance of Rivière de la

chebnakadie which falls into the

minas basin in l’acadie

Port Royal and la hêve which form

a single village in relation to the *sauvages*

although distant from each other

because the same *sauvages*

fix themselves alternately, in one or

the other place, these two places are

in acadie, and connect

easily by the Rivers

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Cap de sable, at the southwestern tip of

Lacadie

Miramichy ---

in la Baye des chaleurs

ristigoutchy---

The *sauvages* of all these villages were

educated in the catholic religion

apostolic and Roman; the missionaries

who contributed the most to their education

were the Sr Gaulin who retired several

years ago in Canada, and the late Sr

Courtin; these missionaries translated into

mikmak language, the church prayers

some catechisms, and instructions on the

religion for these *sauvages.*

The missionaries who serve them

presently are Sr Maillard, priest

of the St. esprit seminary in Paris, of which

he was taken by the superior of the *missions*

*etrangeres* to be sent to Lisle Royale

the Sr le Loutre who is from the same seminary

and the Sr St.Vincent; but the said Sr St.Vincent

is currently in france and does not plan

to return to the Colony; it will

be necessary to replace him.

although these missionaries have their

principal residence, in Maniguaouiche,

in Malpec and in Chebnakadie, they go every

year do their mission in the other

villages of the *sauvages*, and as these villages

are dispersed and very far from each other

they proposed organizing differently

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the villages they have to serve.

The missionary of Lisle Royalle

who must establish his residence in Maniguaouiche,

also must serve the village of antiguonische

The missionary of Lisle St Jean who must

establish his residence in Malpec, has

to serve at the same time, the villages of

Pictou, of Tagmegouche, of Beaubassin,

of Chedaik and of Chibouctou.

And the missionary of Chenakadie has

to serve the villages of port Royal

of la heve and of Cap de sable

as for the villages of Miramichy and

of Ristigoutchy, as they are too

far, they are served by the Recollects

missionaries of the *Sauvages* of Canada

who are closer: it is father

Gelas (*Gélase de Lestage*) Recollect who is actually serving

those two villages

The condition of these missionaries is very difficult

the life they lead is very hard and they

often find themselves exposed.

The Sr maillard has lot of zeal and

intelligence, good behavior, disinterestedness

for all that is his concern and he fully possesses

the language of the *Sauvages*, and he

puts in practice all the virtues and

qualities of an excellent missionary, he

has his ordinary residence in Maniguaouiche

in the Brador.

The Sr le Loutre does not have as much easiness

nor knowledge as far as the

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*Sauvages* are concerned as the Sr Maillard, but he has

zeal and attachment for his mission

he made his principal residence in

Chebnakadie.

The mission of Lisle Royale (was diverted?)

many years ago at Maniguaouiche

in the Brador, a church was built in that

place for the *sauvages* and a

presbytery for the missionary: the idea

that we had in mind with this establishment

was to attract and make the *Sauvages* sedentary;

but the site we chose for that

is devoid of the conveniences and

the advantages it should have;

The soil is not good, there is no water and

almost no hunting; as a result

the *sauvages* not being able to live there,

it proved impossible to keep them there. even

the church and the presbytery of Maniguaouiche

are now impracticable, it was proposed

to transfer this mission at (Rachebou ?)

which is at the end of the Brador, the

latter place being more suitable

in all respects than the first, following the

*memoire* which was addressed to

Monsignor (Jo?) in the letter started

from Lisle Royale on 22. 8bre, 1738.

The soil is good enough at Antiguonische

the *Sauvages* have some gardens there, and there is also

a church that Sr Gaulin arranged to be built for them.

The *Sauvages* of Malpec are established in

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an island that is in the port of Malpec

in Lisle St Jean; they made Gardens there

and fields of corn, the grains and

herbs that they grow with the hunting

and fishing they do in the vicinity, provide what they

need to live; It is the late Sr Courtin who

settled the *Sauvages* in that place and they

like it: they do not have a church yet

it would be pertinent to have a church built there.

as well as a presbytery for the missionary.

There are very few *sauvages* in Pictou and

in Tagmegouche, it should not be difficult

to attract them to Malpec.

All the *Sauvages* of Chebnakadie also

have a church built at their demand

and where there is a missionary. The other *Sauvage*

villages do not have a church.

All the Mikmak *Sauvages* are naturally

very lazy, without foresight

and prone to debauchery: and as the hunting and fishing

often do not provide them enough to live, many

of them prefer to suffer

than to make Gardens that would provide them

with grains and herbs which would help them

to live. we notice that the *Sauvages*

who are in the neighborhood of the french

of the acadians et of the English are even

lazier and more drunkards than the others.

The Mikmaki *Sauvages* are much less soldierly

than the *Sauvages* of Canada, they

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would be little able to lead

a considerable enterprise; however they are

able to cause concern and we could use them for our profit

tomorrow; the english fear them, and

neglect nothing to attract them.

The presents that the King grants those *Sauvages*

every year consist of

15000. flints

35. g.x war gunpowder

60. g.x grain lead

3. g.x bullet lead

45. grenadier riffles without bayonet

80. pickaxes or tranchets

we distribute these presents in each village

in proportion to the number of *Sauvages*

who live there; this distribution is made towards

the month of June or July of each year

to this end the *Sauvages* are warned

by the missionaries; they usually assemble

partly at port Toulouze and partly at

Lisle St Jean; we transport their present

in these places; we have their (???)

in which we strongly recommended them

fidelity and attachment to the King,

attention and confidence for

their missionaries. in each place

we have a feast done for them, we distribute

their presents and they go back to their

villages.

some of those *Sauvages* go every year

to slaughter sea cows (*walrus*) and

seals at the isles de la magdelaine for

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The oils; for this purpose we have provided

them rowboats; but most of those who go there

instead of converting into food and

into effects that they need the oils they make,

they drink them; if they knew how to

profit of this slaughter they would

get great benefits out of it

there is still at the western tip of Lisle St Jean a

haulout of sea cows where the *Sauvages*

could also do their slaughter.

The general ideas of the *Sauvages*’ missionaries,

are to establish increasingly

the religion among these people, to hold them back

on the debauchery to which they are

naturally inclined and to inspire them

a deep Respect, an attachment and

inviolable fidelity for the King; they

also make sure as much as possible that they

do not trade with the English

these missionaries each have five hundred

livres in wages per year for their

maintenance paid to them at lisle Royalle

and one Ration to each of them issued from the

King’s store to facilitate

their subsistence; when they are summoned and

remain in Louisbourg on business

about the service, it is costumery

to pay their pension during their stay:

we also send them from

the King’s store in the fall when

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they leave to spend the winter in their missions a bit of

gunpowder and lead and supplement of

provisions, this supplement of provisions is

especially intended to assist the

*Sauvages*: the King provides them also

with all the chapel utensils

which are necessary for them.

L’acadie having been ceded to the english by

the peace treaty concluded at Utrecht therefore

it has been agreed by this same treaty that

the french inhabitants who would like (to remain ?)

on their goods in Lacadie could

stay and that they would have free

exercise of their religion: almost all

the inhabitants have remained and this country is otherwise

populated only by the french few english

families having settled there, and in conformity

with the treaty’s article which grants the french

inhabitants the free exercise of their religion

the King has provided them until now with

missionaries. they are four namely

Mr de la Goudalie priest from the

St Sulpice de Paris seminary and Vicar general of

Québec, the Sr Lesclaches and the Sr de St Poncy

priest of the diocese of Quebec and the Sr Chauvreux

priests of the St Sulpice seminary. Those

four missionaries serve all Lacadie

Mr De La Goudalie serves the parish of

the grand pré the grand pré, the one of La Rivière des canards and

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two parishes of pesiguit; those four

parishes are situated at the entrance of the minas

Basin.

the Sr de St poncy serves the parish of

port Royal where the english governor lives

and where there is an english garrison, and the

inhabitants who are around.

the Sr chauvreux serves the three parishes

of Cobequit at the end of the minas basin

and the Sr Lesclaches serves the parish of

Beaubassin and the parish of chipodik which

is outside the entrance of beaubassin

Besides all these parishes there are several

other places of lacadie, where there are

inhabitants and where every Day new

establishments are formed by the natives

of the country who multiply a lot.

The land is good in l’acadie and especially

the lowlands, by the sea which produce

a lot: there is no need to clear

those lowlands nor the

highlands as there is no wood; the

inhabitants have no other work to do

than to make dikes to prevent

the sea from entering, and these dikes are

not difficult to make in these places,

they then let these lowlands dry out

for around two or three years, plow them

and scatter their seeds. these types of

lands are frequent particularly

around the minas Basin.

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The inhabitants of L’acadie live

easily from the product of their land; they

make their cloth themselves and a part of their

canvases: and they sell the cattle and the

grains that they have in surplus

to buy the other effects that they need.

They are peaceful, docile, skillful,

intelligent and obedient to their Religion, they

are at the same time extremely (not?)

interested, concealed in their thoughts and (little?)

prone to work and weariness.

The sr Lesclaches is of an age that does

not allow him to fill his function

he asks to be retired; Mr dela

Goudalie likewise wants his (?)

and to return to france; therefore there are two

missionaries to be replaced, they have been

in lacadie for a long time: moreover as

the number of inhabitants of lacadie

increases Daily, four missionaries

are not sufficient to serve them: there

are currently more than twelve thousand souls

in lacadie french and catholics,

dispersed in different places

we have every reason to be very satisfied with

the missionaries they fervently maintained the

inhabitants of lacadie in their religion

and it is principally to their zeal and their

attention and to the care they took

with the proper circumspection

that we owe the attachment that the inhabitants

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of this country retain for the King. they

sometimes had inconveniences to endure

from the english governor, it is in

those occasions that they most need

to have good conduct: they are presently

quiet and the english governor

as well as the principal officers

esteem and consider them.

although there are four missionaries

à Lacadie, the King grants only 1200#

of wages for three at the rate of

400# each: until now they have shared these

1200# between the four of them according to

The need each of them had: they

know how to reduce their necessities

to a few things; they help each other

with cordiality; and we have not yet

noticed that they could be susceptible (?)