

Chronological Record of NF Mikmaq A.D. 1713-1800

- 1714:** 29 February 1715: Captain William Taverner reported that "French Indians" from Cape Breton wintered at Cape Ray and adjacent locations (Anguille). They arrived in shallops. English settlers were afraid to fish or trap on the coast near Cape Ray for fear of the Mi'kmaq (PANL 1715a:47; Anger 1984:2/7; 1988:47, 66; Marshall 1988:68).
- 1715:** Reference to parties of Cape Breton Indians hunting and trapping inland from Cape Ray (PANL 1715b:209-210; Marshall 1988:68).
- 1715:** Wicken (1994: 370) mentions the capture of an English vessel by the Mi'kmaq at St. George's Bay, Newfoundland (NAC 1715:129 - Costebelle au Ministre, 9 September 1715). According to Costebelle, the attack was precipitated by Mi'kmaq accusations that Englishmen had poisoned articles traded to the Minas Mi'kmaq. However, according to Bannon (1952:55-56) the capture of this vessel took place at St. George's Bay north of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, and not in Newfoundland.
- 1718:** Mi'kmaq reported at Anguille. Captain William Taverner's report of a survey of the French coast (PRO 1718:241; Marshall 1988:68).
- 1726:** Seizure by the Mi'kmaq of a Boston schooner at Port-aux-Basques, after some of their kinsmen had been condemned to death by hanging in Boston. They arrived in Port-aux-Basques under French colours, held the crew captive and took the vessel to Ile Royal (NAC 1727; CO 1727; Anger 1984:2/8; Janzen?:189; Marshall 1988:64-65,68). Governor Armstrong from Annapolis Royal complained on 17 November 1727 that, with assistance from the French, several murders and robberies were committed by the Indians in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland (CSPC 1937, Doc.315:156; Marshall 1988:65).
- 1733:** Petition by Captain Taverner asking for "controls to be exercised over use and settlement in the area of Port aux Basques by French deserters and Micmacs from Cape Breton" (PANL 1733: 180; Anger 1984:2/8,2/13; Anger 1988:66; Marshall 1988:68).

- 1733:** During the course of a voyage along the south coast to Cape Ray in 1733, Captain Taverner found "French fishermen from the Basque ports of St. Jean de Luz, and Bayonne, Breton traders, Micmac hunters who were being outfitted privately by merchants in Ingonish, Cape Breton Island, to cross over to Cape Ray "to take furs and hunt for venison". The English on the coast were afraid to go to that region for fear of the Indians. Also complaints about Montagnais Indians being outfitted from the North Shore, at Bradore, to come there (PANL 1734: 178; Anger 1984: 2/9; Marshall 1988:68).
- 1747/48:** "A party of 40 Mi'kmaq from Ile Royale, who were overwintering somewhere in Newfoundland, captured 23 English settlers, and plundered isolated houses. When 12 of the prisoners were transferred to the neighbourhood of St. John, New Brunswick, they overpowered and killed their Mi'kmaq guards and their families. In retaliation, the Micmacs put the remaining Newfoundland English to death and claimed rewards for their scalps from the French in Quebec" (O' Callaghan and Brodhead 1858, 10:174-175; Marshall 1988:65).
- 1760** Map by De Vaugiroux, "Plan de la Baye St-George", showing a wigwam symbol circled to mark a Mi'kmaq settlement, c. 1760 (Anger 1988:54)
- 1761** 25 June: Chief Jeannot Peguidalouet of Cape Breton Island, who was instrumental in organizing massive Mi'kmaq population movements to Newfoundland during the second half of the 18th century, signed the Treaty of Halifax with the British on 25 June, 1761 (PRO 1761; Balcom and Martijn n.d.).
- 1762:** When HMS «Guernsey» surveyed the Humber River area in 1762, the map of the river contained notes obtained from the Mi'kmaq regarding the interior from the Codroy River to the Humber River and White Bay (PANL MF64/17, f.30; Anger 1984:2/12).
- 1763:** 23 February: Instructions from the French government to the Governor of Saint-Pierre, the Baron d'Angéac, not to encourage the Mi'kmaq to come there, for fear of antagonizing the English, (NAC 1763; Bartels and Janzen 1990:78).

- 1763:** The people living on Codroy Island had been frightened by the arrival, in 1763, of Chief Jeannot and his Mi'kmaq band, who hunted and trapped in that region. The leading merchant, Jonathan Broom, requested a small quantity of arms from Captain Samuel Thompson of the HMS «Lark» with which to defend their community (National Maritime Museum 1763; Bartels and Janzen 1990:80, 91; Balcom and Martijn, n.d.)
- 1763:** Month of September: Captain Samuel Thompson of the HMS «Lark» met a party of Mi'kmaq from Cape Breton at the island of Codroy. They were headed by two chiefs named Oulate and Bernard [Jeannot Peguidalouet and his son Bernard]. They renewed a peace treaty, presumably the one signed at Halifax on July 1st, 1761. This does not mean that a new treaty was drawn up, but that Chief Jeannot probably had a copy of the Halifax Treaty with him, which was read out and thereby "renewed". Thompson was told that the Mi'kmaq had not meant to trouble the inhabitants of Codroy, but that they merely wanted to buy a shallop with which to go to Saint-Pierre to encounter the priest. Chief Jeannot also provided the captain with a detailed request for cloth, kettles, gunpowder, shot, muskets, hatchets, shirts, hats, fishing line, a boat compass, and other items, to be given to them as presents. Thompson promised to send along this request to his superiors. He also tried to convince the Mi'kmaq not to proceed to Saint-Pierre (PRO 1764a; Anger 1984:2/9, Bartels and Janzen 1990:80, 92, note #31; Balcom and Martijn n.d.).
- 1763?:** "The captain of another patrol vessel at Cape Ray reported that while the Micmac there had taken «large quantities of furs they sold only about 150 to our people; they went away with the rest early in the Spring for the Island of Cape Breton, but I suspect they found means of conveying it to St. Peters [Saint-Pierre]» (PRO****; Jackson and Penney 1993:27).
- 1763:** 20 October: Mi'kmaq reported at Cape Ray. Governor Thomas Graves to the Lords Commrs. of Trade and Plantations. (PRO 1763a; Marshall 1988:68).

- 1763:** Discussion on measures to prevent the Mi'kmaq from crossing over to Newfoundland from Cape Breton Island (PRO 1763b; Marshall 1988:70).
- 1763:** 10 December: Letter from Montague Wilmot to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. The first report of Mi'kmaq at Saint-Pierre came within months of the French reoccupation that year (PANS 1763) .
- 1764:** March 14: Baptism of Pierre [Anonymous] at SaintPierre (Martijn 1996).
- 1764:** 2 May: The Board of Trade advised the Admiralty and Captain Samuel Thompson that Chief Jeannot's band fell under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Nova Scotia. Consequently, the Indians should 'apply' for presents in Halifax (PRO 1964b; Bartels and Janzen 1990:92; Balcom and Martijn n.d.).
- 1764:** Map of the Bay of Three Islands on the west coast of Newfoundland containing information provided by Mi'kmaq about interior waterways (Anon. 1764).
- 1764:** 13 July: Letter from the Lords of Trade and Plantations to Governor Montague Wilmot instructing him that in order to prevent the Mi'kmaq from going to Saint-Pierre he was to offer them necessities up to the value of 250 pounds sterling from contingency funds, (PRO 1764c).
- 1764:** 29 July: Captains of Royal Navy ships cruising in Newfoundland waters, and Jonathan Broom, merchant at Codroy, were authorized to tell Chief Jeannot that he would have to go to Halifax in order to receive any presents, (PANL 1764; Bartels and Janzen 1990:92, note #31; Balcom and Martijn n.d.).
- 1764:** 29 August: Governor Montague Wilmot of Nova Scotia reported that the chief of the Cape Breton Indians stayed on Saint-Pierre Island with his whole band that summer, and he suspected that the reasons for French hospitality could not be entirely altruistic, (PRO 1764d; Upton 1979:64, 203 n.13; Balcom and Martijn n.d.).

- 1764:** 17 September: Chief Jeannot was described by Governor Montague Wilmot to the Board of Trade as being "the chief of the Indians of the Island of Cape Breton". Wilmot noted that Chief Jeannot had vainly tried to obtain supplies from the British commanding officer at Louisbourg [Lt. Col. James Pringle], and after this refusal he had gone to the French island of Saint-Pierre. Accused the French there of having engineered the defection of these Mi'kmaq families, numbering 150 persons, (PRO 1764e; Bartels and Janzen 1990:81, 90; Balcom and Martijn n.d.).
- 1764:** 22 October: Governor Hugh Palliser of Newfoundland was frustrated to learn that Chief Jeannot had obtained "passports" for his band of about 150 persons from Lt. Col. James Pringle at Louisbourg, had crossed over to Newfoundland, and from there had gone to Saint-Pierre, 22 October (PANL 1765; PRO 1765; Bartels and Janzen 1990:81; Balcom and Martijn n.d.).
- 1764:** "The Micmacs were considered a threat to the security of Newfoundland. The French priests at Saint-Pierre not only attracted the Micmacs to come to confess, to be married, and to have their children baptized, but also to trade their furs with French traders" (NAC 1764; Marshall 1988:6870) .
- 1764/66:** Mi'kmaq encountered by British authorities in Newfoundland were considered "foreign Indians", and all requests for presents or for permission to settle were consistently referred to the governor at Halifax, because the Mi'kmaq "belong to that government" (PANL 1764; PRO 1765; PANL 1766; Marshall 1988:67).
- 1765:** Three hundred Mi'kmaq reported at Bay Despair and Fortune Bay, about half of whom moved on to Miquelon (Williams 1765:34-35; Marshall 1988:68, 70).
- 1765:** 25 June: Complaint by Governor Palliser to the French Commander at Saint-Pierre, regarding the visits made there by Mi'kmaq (PRO 1765a; Marshall 1988:70).

- 1765:** 22 October: Order by Governor Palliser prohibiting the Mi'kmaq to cross over to Newfoundland, and complaining about the fact that Mi'kmaq had obtained "passports" from the Louisbourg authorities to cross over to Newfoundland (PANL 1765; Bartels and Janzen 1990:81; Marshall 1988:70).
- 1765:** Governor Hugh Palliser reported on October 21st, 1766, that during the preceeding autumn a large party of Indians had come over from Cape Breton to Newfoundland. After having been at Saint Pierre, 175 of them landed in the Bay of Despair, and "dispers'd themselves about the country". Subsequent to this, "the Chiefs of the Indians were Summons'd, and had deliver'd to them my Orders to quit this Country" (PRO 1766; Bartels and Janzen 1990:82; Balcom and Martijn n.d.).
- 1765:** 12 December: Letter from Governor Montague Wilmot to Lt. Col. James Pringle, stating that "...nor indeed can I find out the law which prevents any of the King's subjects passing from any part of this Dominion to the other..." (PRO 1765b****).
- 1765:** Letter from the Baron de l'Espérance, dated 28 April, 1766, stating that a boatload of Mi'kmaq arrived in Miquelon on 24 December, 1765, asking for food and complaining about the treatment received by the English (NAC 1766a).
- 1766:** 25 August: Governor Hugh Palliser wrote to the Admiralty that Mi'kmaq had been reported at Bay Despair and Fortune Bay. (PANL 1766a: 373; PRO 1766a).
- 1766:** 11 September: Letter from Lt. Governor Michael Franklin to Governor Hugh Palliser, requesting him to take every measure possible, using patrol vessels, to prevent communication between the Mi'kmaq and the French at Saint-Pierre (NAC 1766b).
- 1766:** 16 October: Letter from Governor Hugh Palliser to Lt. Governor Michael Francklin concerning various aspects of the "Mi'kmaq problem" (PANL 1766b:910; PRO 1766b; Bartels and Janzen 1990:92, note 35; Marshall 1988:68).

- 1766:** 27 October: Letter postscript from Governor Hugh Palliser to the Board of Trade stating that the Mi'kmaq were still not gone from Newfoundland, but had dispersed themselves about the west coast of the island (PRO 1766c; Bartels and Janzen 1990:83).
- 1767:** 20 May: Logbook of the HMS «Grenville», Captain James Cook's survey ship, reported that at "St. George's Harbour... Found here a tribe of the Mickmak Indians" (PRO 1767a; Anger 1988:55).
- 1767:** Map drawn by Lieutenant John Cartwright in 1768, based on observations made by Captain James Cook during his survey of the west coast of Newfoundland in 1767. A note on the northeastern interior reads: "This river and Lake Mickmack are laid down by Cook from the authority of the Mickmack Indians" (NAC 1768; Anger 1988:61).
- 1767:** 16 August: Mi'kmaq reported at Port au Choix, Ferolle and Bay of St. John's. Order from Governor Palliser to Lieutenant Stanford (PRO 1767b; Marshall 1988:68, 70).
- 1767:** 5 December: Letter from Governor Hugh Palliser to the Earl of Shelbourne. Some 175 Mi'kmaq were reported along the coast in the Bay of Despair region, trading with French merchants (PRO 1767c).
- 1767:** 15 December: Mi'kmaq; reported at Point Riche. Governor Palliser to the Earl of Shelbourne (PRO 1767d; Marshall 1988:68, 70).
- 1768:** 4-5 August: Mi'kmaq reported at Codroy. Log of HMS "Pearl" (Hydrographic Department 1768:308; Marshall 1988:68).
- 1768:** Jeannot Pequidalouet, described as chief of the Cape Breton Mi'kmaq, was reported by the Surveyor General, Samuel Holland, to be in Newfoundland (Holland 1935:68; Balcom and Martijn n.d.).
- 1768:** 28 August: Baptism of Denis Huri at Miquelon (Martijn 1996).

- 1768:** According to Lieutenant John Cartwright, in his narrative of a journey up the Exploits River, the Canadians [i.e Mi'kmaq and possibly the Montagnais as well] penetrated as far as the western end of Red Indian Lake (Howley 1915:44).
- 1769:** 26 May: Burial of Marianne La Sauvagesse at Saint-Pierre (Martijn 1996).
- 1769:** A boatload of Mi'kmaq came to Miquelon to request news about the King's health and to assure the authorities of their attachment to him (NAC 1769).
- 1770:** Mi'kmaq reported at Bay of Islands. «Map of Newfoundland, 1770», by William Parker. (Hydrographic Department 1770; Marshall 1988:68).
- 1773:** 20 April: Baptism of Anne-Marie Beguiddavalouet at Miquelon (Martijn 1996).
- 1775:** Instructions to Governor Robert Duff not to permit Mi'kmaq from Cape Breton to cross over to Newfoundland (National Maritime Museum 1775;Marshall 1988:70).
- 1775/82:** Chappell (1818:76-78) refers to an old Mi'kmaq chief who, for services rendered during the American Revolution (1775-1782), was given a tract of land at Bay St. George where he and his followers settled.
- 1776:** 28 September: Baptism of Joseph Le Basq at Miquelon (Martijn 1996).
- 1777:** 20 February: A family of seven Mi'kmaq arrived in Saint-Pierre from Cape Breton Island and was provided with food (NAC 1778a).
- 1778:** 22 July: Letter of Baron de l'Espérance to the Minister mentioning the arrival of 21 Mi'kmaq men and women at Miquelon. Probably the Doujet and Beguiddavalouet families (NAC 1778b).
- 1778:** 26 July: Bernard Beguiddavalouet was at Miquelon Island to attend the marriage of his son, Louis, with Janet Doujet, as well as the marriage of his daughter, Véronique, with Francois Doujet. Another son, Gabriel, was also present. In addition there were two baptisms: Jean-Baptiste Pikteuaruel on July 15th and Jeanne Heli on August 18th, both on Miquelon Island (Martijn 1996).

- 1783/
1802:** In what appears to be a reference to the period 1783-1802, W.H. Miles wrote that "Many of the Canadian Indians who resided during the winter on the Island of Newfoundland invariably carried the produce of their winter hunting [i.e. furs] to the Market at St. Pierre" (PRO 1802).
- 1784:** 16 August: Account of the Magasin du Roy. List of presents provided to a group of visiting Mi'kmaq on Saint-Pierre (NAC 1784a). The cost of holding a feast came to 40 livres. In addition, the following presents were given: 18 old guns; 100 gunflints; 100 pounds of powder; 200 pounds of shot; 10 quarts of flour, each one 180 pounds; 100 pounds of leaf tobacco; 6 small hatchets; cord; canvas for sails; pitch; nails; compasses; butter; molasses and fresh bread.
- 1784:** 26 August: Letter of the baron de l'Espérance to the Minister. A group of 80 Mi'kmaq: men, women and children visited Miquelon for three weeks. Of these, 12 men and 3 women also went to Saint Pierre where they received various gifts [16 August]. Because of a smallpox epidemic in Saint Pierre, the others were afraid and remained behind in Miquelon. The entire group finally left for Bay Despoir where they intended to settle (NAC 1784b).
- 1784:** 8 November: Baptism of Jacques Heli at SaintPierre (Martijn 1996).
- 1785:** Baptisms of Dominique [Anonymous] and Anastasie [AnonYmous; Sekaquet ?] on June 6th, and of Pauline Nikes on September 12th; the marriages of Joseph Guillaume and Anne [Etienne; Gougou ?], and Bernard D' Agues and Jeanne Germain, both couples on September 12th; and the burials of Jacques [Anonymous] on April 21st, and Marie [Anonymous] on September 12th, all the a foregoing at Saint-Pierre (Martijn 1996).

- 1786** Burial of Anne Etiennehuit on May 25th at Miquelon. Baptism of Joseph-Marie Douset on July 30th at Miquelon; and of Jean-Noel Helie on September 10th and Marie-Joseph [Remond; Etiennehuit ?] on November 8th, the last two at Saint-Pierre (Martijn 1996).
- 1787/88** Measures planned to prevent the Mi'kmaq from coming to Newfoundland (Log of HMS «Echo», Captain Reynolds, British Ministry of Defence, Hydrographic Department, Misc. Papers, Ab3k, Vol.34, pp.568-570; Marshall 1988:70).
- 1788** Mi'kmaq reported at St. George's Bay, Port au Choix, Ferolle and Bay of St. John's. («Report of Native Foreign Indians», Captain Reynolds to Governor John Elliot, 1788, PRO, CO 194/21, Vol.1, f.172; PRO, CO 194/38, f.54; Anger 1984:2/13; Anger 1988:55; Marshall 1988:67-68).
- 1789** 16 September: Baptisms of Jean-Andre Etiennehuit and Esther-Marie Etienéhuit on the same day at Saint-Pierre (Martijn 1996).
- 1790** Baptisms of Marieanne-Françoise Helie on May 7th, Margueritte Sekaquet on August 20th, Jean Martin [Montagnais boy adopted by a Mi'kmaq family] on August 24th, Julienne Gougou on September 8th, and Anne Guillaume also on September 8th; as well as the marriages of Julien Helie and AnneMagdelenne Guillaume and Julien Etiennehuit and Rosalie Gougou, both couples on September 6th; and the burials of Jean-Andre Etiennehuit and Jane-Marie-Noel Helie, both on May 6th, all of the foregoing at Saint-Pierre (Martijn 1996).
- 1791** John Thomson, a midshipman on the HMS «Fly», collected a copy of the "Lord's Prayer & Creed" written in hieroglyphics by the Mi'kmaq of Newfoundland [locality not given, but it may have been at Bay St. George] (British Library 1791; Anger 1988:18-20).
- 1791** Baptism of Julien Charles Abamou on August 10th; and burial of Magdeleine Arguimou on September 3rd, both at Saint-Pierre (Martijn 1996).
- 1793** 25 June: Letter from Major Thorne to John Sullivan. Mentioned that the French at Saint Pierre had traded furs with the Mi'kmaq for many years (PRO 1793a).

- 1793:** 30 June: Letter from Major Thorne to Henry Dundas. Mi'kmaq reported at St. George's Bay (PRO 1793b; Marshall 1988:68).
- 1794:** 26 May: Letter from Major Thorne to Henry Dundas. Mi'kmaq from St. George Bay visiting Saint-Pierre (PRO 1794; Anger 1984:2/13; Marshall 1988:71).
- 1797:** 29-31 August: Report by Captain Ambroise Crofton of the HMS «Pluto», on Mi'kmaq encountered at Bay St. George during August 29-31, 1797. They had established themselves there some 10 years previously (PRO 1798; Anger 1984:2/14; Anger 1988:69-70; Marshall 1988:68).
- 1799:** Encounter by a linguist, in 1799, of a Mountaineer Indian, Gabriel, who was a servant to Louis, a Mi'kmaq, at Bay St. George (Pierronet 1800:16).