

panying copy will testify. Soon after we learn of its first known resident, for records exist to show that in 1689 the French Government, then supreme in Canada, granted to Michel De Grez (or De Grais) "habitant de pocmouch," a league of land along the Pokemouche River, with a league of depth. We have no hint as to the place of his grant or residence, but as the earliest settlers usually chose the advantageous locations beside their friends the Indians, we may guess it was near the Indian village at Inkerman. But we know something more of this first resident of Pokemouche, though unhappily it is not to his credit, for a later grant, of 1693, relates that he had "retired with the English of Boston, and married an English woman, although he was married to an Indian woman, and his marriage had been solemnized in presence of the church." Once I thought this De Grais of Pokemouche might have been the ancestor of the De Grasse family now prominent at Shippegan, but it has been made plain to me that the latter family has a very different ancestry, as I shall show in my article upon Shippegan. A little later, in 1693, a much larger grant, four leagues along the river on each side and of equal depth, to include the earlier grant to De Grais, was made to Philippe Esnault. This man, surnamed the Sieur de Barbaucannes, though Seigneur of Pokemouche, lived at Nepisiguit. Cooney speaks of him, though with many errors of detail, in his *History of Northern New Brunswick*, and we do not know whether he ever had any establishment at Pokemouche. After him the history of Pokemouche is an utter blank for over fifty years, though we can hardly doubt that it had French residents during at least a part of that time. The pleasing features and very retired position of the South and North Rivers, practically inaccessible as they must have been from an enemy's vessels, would surely have made them a