

lands afterwards granted to their descendants, as shown by the accompanying map of 1829. It is probable that they left Bonaventure for the same reasons as Robichaud, and very likely came here through earlier acquaintance with him. These three,—Robichaud, Du Clos and Guignard are universally said by tradition to have been the first settlers of this part of Shippegan. They represent a Canadian-Acadian-French element contrasting markedly with the Norman-French element at Little Lamec, thus showing a parallelism with the two groups of Upper and Lower Caraquet.

Meantime, however, another group of settlers was coming to Little Shippegan, that is to Miscou Harbor. Several Acadian families, as I have noted in my paper on Miscou, had settled around this harbor as early as 1773; they included Doucet, Hache, Arseneau, Boudreault, Chiasson, LeBlanc and Landry; but they had mostly removed to the older settlements at Nepisiguit and Caraquet, doubtless at the time of the privateering of American vessels in 1776. It was probably some time after 1780 that the sons of Joseph Chiasson, an Acadian from Isle Saint Jean, (Prince Edward Island), and one of the original founders of Lower Caraquet, came to settle at Little Shippegan. They were Pierre Chaisson (m. Marguerite Duguay), Nicolas Chiasson (m. Genevieve Gionnest), Jean Chrysostome Chiasson (m. Anne Daigle), and Paul Chiasson (m. Anne Roussy). Thus, though of Acadian origin, these settlers really were an expansion of Caraquet, and with them was Joseph Poulin (m. L. Chiasson) also of Caraquet, said to have settled here prior to 1786. They did not, however, all remain at Little Shippegan, but some of them removed to other parts of the island; thus Jean Chrysostome Chiasson became the first settler of Lamec. Soon after him came Joseph Hache, son of