

will not vanish, the name Caraquet itself. The Indians to this day call it *Calaket*, but they do not know its meaning. There seems nothing more to say here, except that our scanty information about them is summarized in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, Volume XII, 1906, section ii, pages 84 and 98.

After the Indians came the French explorers, then the early traders and missionaries. But no one of them makes any reference to Caraquet, even when Nepisiguit and Miscou were being settled, and it is not until 1672 that Caraquet makes any appearance in historical records. In that year there was published in Paris a book entitled *Description géographique et historique des costes de l'Amerique septentrionale*, by Nicolas Denys, Governor of all the coast from Canso to Gaspé. It is an extremely rare work, which is soon to be published, both in the original and translation, by the Champlain Society of Toronto. Governor Denys, who had a trading establishment at Miscou, and another at Nepisiguit near which he is believed to be buried, gives a brief description of the "Isles of Caraquet" with a very crude map, which is reproduced herewith. This is the earliest known use of the name Caraquet, and it represents the correct spelling of the word, which should always be used in preference to the corrupt form Caraquette, which was introduced about 1831, under the supposition, no doubt, that the word was of French origin. The form Caraquet expresses also much better the local pronunciation, which strongly accents the first syllable, and, incidentally, sounds the *qu* exactly like *k*.

After Denys there is a long gap in the historical records. But there is reason to believe that not long after 1724 Caraquet received its first European resident. For Smethurst, in his narrative to be mentioned below, tells us that in 1761 he found living there