

and trading of this region, established a fishery at Miscou Point and obtained a grant of the North end of the Island. Here he established fishing buildings, as an old plan in the Crown Land Office shows, both at Northwest Point (just to the westward), and also north of the present lighthouse. Connected in some way with him, perhaps as agent or manager was a Jerseyman, John Godfrey, whose name also appears in the old plans. It was to aid in the fisheries, without doubt, that Duval and Godfrey brought here the Jerseymen John LeCouteur, Captain George Syvret (now Sievry), and John Vibert, who became the ancestors of some of the most prominent families of Miscou. These Jerseymen, of whom there are many others at Shippegan, Caraquet, Bathurst and elsewhere, were chiefly Protestants and of a character which has made them an exceedingly valuable element in the New Brunswick population. At about the same time various other settlers came to this part of Miscou, George Brown from Ireland, who left descendants at Miscou, with Plaw, Burns, Hay and Dupuits who have left no descendants. Acadians also joined the settlement including Chiasson from Prince Edward Island, Bizeau from Quebec, Ward from Gaspé (the original Ward had served in the Revolution, settled in Gaspé married a Frenchwoman and left many descendants wholly French), all of whom now have many descendants on Miscou, and one Mitotte who disappeared. And at Lac Frye, as Moses Perley tells us in his valuable Report on the Island in 1849, there lived a veteran of the Napoleonic wars, Louis Gautier, whose descendants, their name corrupted often to Goky, are still at Miscou. This Report of Moses Perley's, published in a Report on the Fisheries of New Brunswick at Fredericton in 1850, is the most valuable work of this period on Miscou, giving as it does a complete census of the island and much infor-