

married one of Robichaud's daughters, and a little later came another son-in-law, Jean Vinneau. These three men, with their families, including several of Robichaud's sons, settled near together at Lower Pokemouche, of which they were thus the founders. Their descendants are still numerous there, and have spread up the river and to other settlements. They were followed soon after, about 1800, by the Landrys and by Godin, from Caraquet, who settled higher up the river, as shown by the map. Somewhat later came Jean Arseneau from Oak Point, on the Miramichi, where there was a small settlement, now extinct, of Acadian families said to have returned from Massachusetts to which they had been removed by the Expulsion. Then in later years, from time to time, there came the other Acadian families whose names appear among the grantees on the map, Thibodeau, Blanchard, Savoy and Doucet, all typical Acadian names, St. Pierre, who was from Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Quebec, with LeBreton, Legere, Godin and others of much later arrival. The Pomeville of the map was not French, but Indian. It is somewhat remarkable that the French of Pokemouche should be so nearly of pure Acadian origin when the neighboring settlements of Shippegan, Caraquet and even Tracadie contain so large a Canadian element. These French settlers, it is plain, were not brought to Pokemouche by any single movement or event; but they represent a gradual aggregation of the more restless or progressive spirits overflowing from the older settlements, to whom the freedom of a new place, the fair lands, the fine fishing and hunting, and the good lumber of Pokemouche all appealed. We shall know much more of these Acadian founders of Pokemouche when M. Gaudet publishes his researches upon the Acadian families. He has already published somewhat upon