

bor, at least in summer. Later there came a time of turmoil when England and France were contending for the possession of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and for all Canada; and during those troublous times, from 1755 to 1761, Miscou was probably abandoned by the French as unsafe from attack by their more powerful foe. But in 1763 the country passed to England, and in 1764 the exiled Acadians were once more permitted to settle this country. Then, apparently about 1770, entered the Acadians, though at first but temporarily, into the history of Miscou. There are church records which show that in 1773 there lived at Miscou the Acadian families Doucet, Haché, Arseneau, Boudreault, Chiasson, LeBlanc, and (in 1777) Lavigne, and it is known that also there was a Landry. These men came mostly from Prince Edward Island where their families had long been established. Among them were Alexis Landry and Pierre Doucet, who are said to have lived on opposite sides of Landry River, whence they later (about 1780) removed, Landry to become the founder of Upper Caraquet, Doucet to become a founder of Bathurst. The residences of the others I have not learned, but it is likely that some of them lived later at Grande Plaine or Miscou Point to aid in the fishery carried on in 1775 by two men, Frye and Urquhart, of Gaspé. It was probably the operations of this firm which completed the extermination of the walrus at Grande Plaine. But wherever the residence of these Acadians it seems plain that they were but temporary residents, hunters and fishermen rather than farmers, and that they all removed to join their fellow countrymen in the growing Acadian settlements at Caraquet and elsewhere. After them came other temporary residents, especially one Burnt or Burnet and one James De Coucy (pronounced Cow-sey), both of whom are said to have lived at Landry River. A tradition affirms that De Coucy pretended to the Indians that he had a