

biac, Gaspé ,etc., seventeen families of "Normands et métisses." And if there were any doubt about this intermarriage of the first generation of Normans with the Indians, it would be set at rest by the statements of the good Bishop Plessis, who visited these places and also Caraquet in 1811, and comments upon the subject in his journal (page 129), which was published in 1865 in *Le Foyer Canadien*. These unions of the very first French settlers with the native women were very common, and natural under the circumstances. Their descendants have no occasion to feel this admixture of Indian blood a misfortune. As for me, had I Indian blood in my veins I would be proud of it.

Among the Norman settlers who came to Caraquet from across the bay was George La Rocque (m. Genevieve Boutheiller). He was not a grantee, but was doubtless a Le Roc mentioned by Cooney; his descendants all live now on Shippegan. Another Norman was Pierre Gallien (whose first wife is believed to have been an Indian woman: his second was Angelique Saint Jean, widow of old Boutheiller); with him came his son Adrien (m. Dugué); others were Gabriel Albert (m. Angelique Boutheiller), and his son Pierre Albert (m. Genevieve Denis), with another son, Jean D. (m. Therese Lantaigne), not, however, a grantee. It was old Boutheiller who married Angelique Saint Jean, supposed to have been a daughter of the old Saint Jean mentioned by Smethurst. He lived across the bay, but his son René Boutheiller (m. Genevieve Chiasson) settled at Caraquet.

The names of the wives of these settlers show how closely intermarried were these Norman families, and how homogeneous in origin is this part of the population of Caraquet. The statement often made, that these wives were Indian, is not strictly true,