

English residents, and indeed Perley's Census of the Island in 1849, (mentioned below) gives no other English names at Miscou Harbor, though probably some of the other English residents at Little Shippegan, including Donald McIvor (from the Highlands of Scotland via Nova Scotia and Tabusintac), had arrived before. Gradually, however, other English residents, attracted by the opportunities for fishing or for trade or to live near relatives or for other reasons large or small, settled at the Harbor. Their names occur among the grantees on the map though some of the grantees have left no descendants on Miscou. Of the families still here the principal were Brown, early (1815?) from Ireland, Windsor, early (1818?) from Scotland, Blakley recently (1870?) from Nova Scotia, McDougall (1865?) from P. E. Island, Baudin (1875?) from Quebec, while Luce from Jersey, Petrie from Ireland and others of the remaining grantees have left no descendants at Miscou. Among the prominent settlers is John Brune, keeper of the Goose Light; he was by birth a Russian, who early went to sea, and, sailing from port to port, came on a fishing voyage to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; he entered Miscou Harbor for bait, met there the Miss Wilson whom he afterwards married and concluded to settle with her people. His case illustrates another of the ways in which these remote parts of New Brunswick have received their population.

But in the meantime other settlements, partly of Acadians and partly of Jerseymen had been forming at the northern end of the island. The walrus-fishery of Grande Plaine was of course long since extinct, but Miscou Point and vicinity formed a good station for the shore-fishery, which still flourishes. Its settlement for this purpose began, so far as records show, about 1830, at which time Peter John Duval, one of those Jersey merchants, who, from the earliest settlement of the country, had monopolized the fishing