

numerous and influential residents of Miscou to-day.

A few years later, in 1827 or 1828, came another of the principal founders of Miscou, Andrew Wilson. His case illustrates so well the career of many of the founders of New Brunswick that it is worth relating in some detail. As told me by his sons Andrew and Joseph, both still living at an advanced age at Miscou, Andrew Wilson was a shoemaker at Aberdeen, Scotland, and, having invested his savings in some commercial venture connected with the war of 1812, lost all. His attention being thus turned to America, he resolved to come out himself, and he emigrated no doubt in one of the timber-ships, to Miramichi. Finding it very hard in this new country to make a living by his trade, and hearing that Caraquet was a growing place he went there, apparently in 1823, but again found he could not live by his trade, and he had to turn to other occupations. Among other things he found an opportunity to go to Miscou to help cut the wild hay which grew abundantly at Mal Baie. He succeeded so well with this that finally he concluded to go there to live and raise cattle; and accordingly he moved to the island in 1827 or 1828 and took up lands at Black Point as shown on the map. He prospered and had several sons and daughters, most of whom settled at Miscou where they and their descendants still live. They form a large settlement by themselves at Wilsons Point, as well as an important part of the population elsewhere around Miscou Harbor. To two of his children, Joseph and Andrew Wilson, now aged, but well-informed men, I am indebted for much of the information in this paper.

Such were the real founders of Miscou, at least of its English part, and it is interesting to note that of all the settlements of the North Shore of New Brunswick, this one alone owes the inauguration of its permanent settlement to the English rather than to the French. For some years these families were the only