

dred paces broad ; then we entered a harbour two leagues long and one broad, which I have named Port Royal¹. Three rivers empty into it, one of which is very large, extending eastward, and called Rivière de l'Equille², from a little fish of the size of an *esplan*, which is caught there in large numbers, as also the herring and several other kinds of fish found in abundance in their season. This river is nearly a quarter of a league broad at its entrance into the basin, where there is an island³, perhaps half a league in circuit, and covered with wood, like all the rest of the country, as pines, firs, spruces, birches, aspens, and some oaks, although the latter are found in small numbers in comparison with the other kinds. There are two entrances to the above river, one on the north, the other on the south side of the island. That on the north is the better. . . .

. . . Between the mouth of the river and the point to which we ascended (about fourteen or fifteen leagues) there are many meadows, which are flooded at the spring tides, many little streams traversing them from one side to the other, through which shallows and boats can go at full tide. This place was the most favorable and agreeable for a settlement that we had seen. There is another island⁴ within the port, distant nearly two leagues from the former. At this point is another little stream, extending a considerable distance inland, which we named Rivière St. Antoine⁵. . . The remaining river is only a small stream filled with rocks, which cannot be ascended at all on account of the small amount of water, and which has been named Rocky Brook.⁶

No settlement was made at Port Royal this year (1604) by the de Monts' expedition. After exploring the harbour of Port Royal and a portion of the Annapolis River, the voyageurs sailed along the Bay of Fundy to Cape Chignecto, which they called the Cape of Two Bays—that is, where the bay is bifurcated. Their object was to seek a place for a permanent settlement, and also to find the copper mine which was said to have been discovered a year before by a "certain Prefert of St. Malo, by aid of the savages of the country. . . . We found none, nor did we recognize any resemblance to the descrip-

¹ The name of the Basin, not the place of habitation, afterward so called.

² Now the Annapolis River, called by Lescarbot Rivière du Dauphin. *Equille*, a local name in Northern France of the fish called *lancon*.

³ Now called Goat Island, about nine miles from Digby. Champlain on his map gives it no name, but Lescarbot calls it Biencourville.

⁴ Bear Island. Lescarbot calls it Claudiane. It was sometimes called Ile d'Hébert, and Imbert Island, (pronounced eem-bare). Laverdière (editor of Champlain's *Voyages*) suggests that the present name is derived from the French pronunciation of the last syllable of Imbert.

⁵ Bear River. Lescarbot calls it Hébert, and Charlevoix (Jesuit missionary and historian) Imbert.

⁶ Moose River. It is a few miles east of Bear River.