

(From M. Dièreville's book.)

*Relation du voyage du Port Royal de l'Acadie ou de la Nouvelle France. A Rouen, 1708.*

He left Rochelle in the vessel called "La Royale Paix," 30 August, 1699. He was employed to obtain plants for the Royal garden. After a voyage of 54 days outward, they were obliged, being short of provisions, to put into Chibouctou, called the Baye Senne on the chart, where they soon found the help they required.

P. 50. „ Ce Havre est de grande étendue,  
 La nature d'elle même y forme un beau Bassin  
 Et l'on voit tout au tour le verdoyant Sapin  
 Faire un effet agreable à la Vûë.  
 Nous vîmes sur ses bords une Habitation  
 Pour faire sécher la Moruë  
 D'une telle construction  
 Qu'elle pourroit bien être à Mansard inconnuë."  
 This harbor is of great extent,  
 Nature a basin there has lent,  
 Around which grow the fir trees green,  
 Producing a most pleasing scene.  
 Upon its banks a structure odd,  
 Erected for the drying cod.

"It was long as half the mall of Paris, and as wide, built on a fine beach along the river, at such a distance that the water can pass under it when the tide is full, and carry off the refuse of the codfish. Imagine you see a bridge of wood built on the land, with large trees stuck in very far on the water side, on their extremities other pieces of wood across well jointed, with similar work not so high on the land side because of the slope, and over all that young fir trees long enough to carry on the two sides, evenly arranged one against the other, and well nailed at both ends to the pieces of wood that support them, and they will know that it is this machine that fishermen call a *digras*. (The English term it a flake.) They spread the codfish, well opened, upon it during summer, turning it and re-turning it without ceasing, to cause it to dry, and to render it what it ought to be, and as it is seen in a thousand places in the world where it is easily carried. This habitation was without inhabitants. It had been made before the last war by French fishermen, who were settlers there for a company which did not find it profitable."

He found Indians there. Three of the chiefs boarded the ship in a little bark canoe. He found them devout, and they took him to see the grave of the missionary Thury, which they had covered with pebbles, smoothed to a level surface.

Pp. 59 &c. Speaking of Port Royal, he says: "I considered the situation of the place, which appeared to me sufficiently handsome. The ground on which it stands (*terrain*) may be half a league long and almost the same in width. The houses, which are situated above, and far apart from each other, are only hovels, badly built of mud, with clay chimnies." He says the church was more like a barn than a temple of God. The curé, who was also Grand Vicar of the bishop of Quebec, after prayers, shewed him his residence, which was an ill-furnished room at the end of the church. Dièreville hired a house, which had