it with our tools. These boats may be twenty-five feet long. The savages make them of various lengths, some much smaller than others. With these they go hunting and fishing with their families and go to war or wherever they want to go.

When our fort was finished, M. d’Hyberville returned to France, leaving M. de Sauvole as commandant at Fort Biloxi, with M. de Boisbriant as major, M. de Bienville, his brother, together with several other officers, and the Reverend Father Duru, a Jesuit, as our chaplain.

After the departure of M. d’Hyberville we made preparations to go forth in the area, to right and left, to discover the Mississipi. We took some savages with us as guides and went east along the coast, where we found a very shallow bay, which is named Baye des Pascagoulas because in the depths of this bay empties a river on whose banks the Pascagoulas, a savage nation, have a settlement twenty leagues inland; and it is from this nation that this bay and the river have taken their name. This bay is only

21 M. de Sauvole de la Villantray, often called governor of Louisiana, in the sense meaning commandant of a post or town. It is now customary for historians to identify Sauvole as “not the brother of Iberville.” The mauldin scene pictured by Gayarré—Iberville kneeling and weeping at the grave of his brother Sauvole—has made this negative identification necessary. Charles Gayarré, History of Louisiana (3d ed.; New Orleans, 1885), I, 79–80.

22 Pierre Dugué de Boisbriant, who was commandant at Mobile in 1717 and in the Illinois Country in 1718. He became ad interim governor of Louisiana after Bienville’s recall in 1724. Pénicaute’s memory telescoped events, however, for Boisbriant did not come to Louisiana until Iberville’s second voyage.

23 Jean Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville, who was several times appointed governor of Louisiana.

24 Father Paul Du Ru, who came on the Renommée on Iberville’s second voyage, was chaplain at Biloxi after May, 1700. M. Bordenave should have been listed as the chaplain from May 4, 1699, to April 12, 1700. See Jean Delanglez, The French Jesuits in Lower Louisiana (1700–1763) (Washington, 1933), p. 7 and n. and p. 50. Paul Du Ru left an interesting, trustworthy journal translated and edited by Ruth Lapham Butler: Journal of Paul Du Ru (Chicago, 1934).
five leagues east of Fort Biloxi; it is one league across and three leagues in circuit. At the mouth of this bay there is an island about one league away called Isle Ronde because of its shape, but it is barren and uninhabited.

We continued along the mainland, always to the east, and found one league away a little river that is to this day called Rivière-aux-Poissons because of the great quantity of fish found there. One league farther on is Pointe-aux-Chênes, a fine place for hunting and for the great quantity of pheasants, bustards, ducks, and teal found there, half again larger than those in France. As we continued our route eastward, we came upon a river three leagues farther on, called Aderbane, ten leagues distant from Biloxi; it was named Aderbane for one of our Frenchmen that was lost there, and it is so named to this day. Three leagues farther on, there is a point named Pointe-aux-Huîtres on account of the great abundance of oysters found there. This point is opposite an island one league away. We crossed over to this island and landed.

When we disembarked, we became terrified upon find-

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26 Round Island, in Mississippi Sound, southwest of Pascagoula, Mississippi.
27 This river, which should be close to South Pascagoula, Mississippi, does not appear on the maps I have examined; nor does a Fish River, the translation.
28 The southeastern tip of Mississippi is still called Pointe-aux-Chênes, which means Oak Point.
29 Bayou LaBatre, in Mobile County, Alabama. Early maps show it as Rivière-à-Derbane. A certain Sieur d’Herbanne was the keeper of the warehouse on Dauphin Island, nearby, on October 12, 1713, but I do not know that he was drowned or lost at Bayou LaBatre. See Hamilton, Colonial Mobile, p. 36, and Rowland and Sanders, MPA, II, 144.
30 Oyster Point, which is now called Cedar Point, is on the southwest shore of Mobile Bay, on Mon Louis Island. Hamilton mentions a nearby pass called Pass Sweet, which was developed by the folk from Passe-aux-Huîtres. (Colonial Mobile, p. 325.)
31 Dauphin Island, at the mouth of Mobile Bay.
ing such a prodigious number of human skeletons that they formed a mountain, there were so many of them. We learned afterwards that this was a numerous nation who, being pursued and having withdrawn to this region, had almost all died here of sickness; and as the manner of savages is to gather together all the bones of the dead, they had carried them into this spot. This nation was called Mobila, and a small number of them survive. This island is covered with two kinds of trees, cedars and pines, which are very fragrant. M. de Bienville, the brother of M. d’Hyerville, who commanded us, named it Isle Massacre on account of all these bones. It is seven leagues long and a quarter of a league wide.

While coasting from there along the island on our way back, we crossed a pass about a half league wide, at the end of which is another island called Isle-à-la-Corne because one of our Frenchmen lost his powder horn there; this island lies three leagues off the mainland and is seven leagues long, like Isle Massacre, and of the same width as it. It is quite barren and has the same trees as the other island. When we reached the point of this island we sailed the three quarters of a league to Isle Surgère, where we had a big hunt, after which we crossed over to our fort to rest for several days.

After resting two weeks at Biloxi, we set out to locate a passage through which we could go to find the Missicipy

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31 Iberville, who saw these skeletons on February 3 or 4, 1699, recorded in his log that there were "more than sixty men or women," and he located the skeletons "au bout du sor-ouest" of the island, which he said he was calling Massacre Island on account of the skeletons. Pénaicaut's memory or his pen has enlarged one detail, forgotten other details. Margry, Découvertes, IV, 147.

32 Horn Island, a long, narrow island in the chain that forms Mississippi Sound. It is called Isle Bienville on the chart on p. 236.