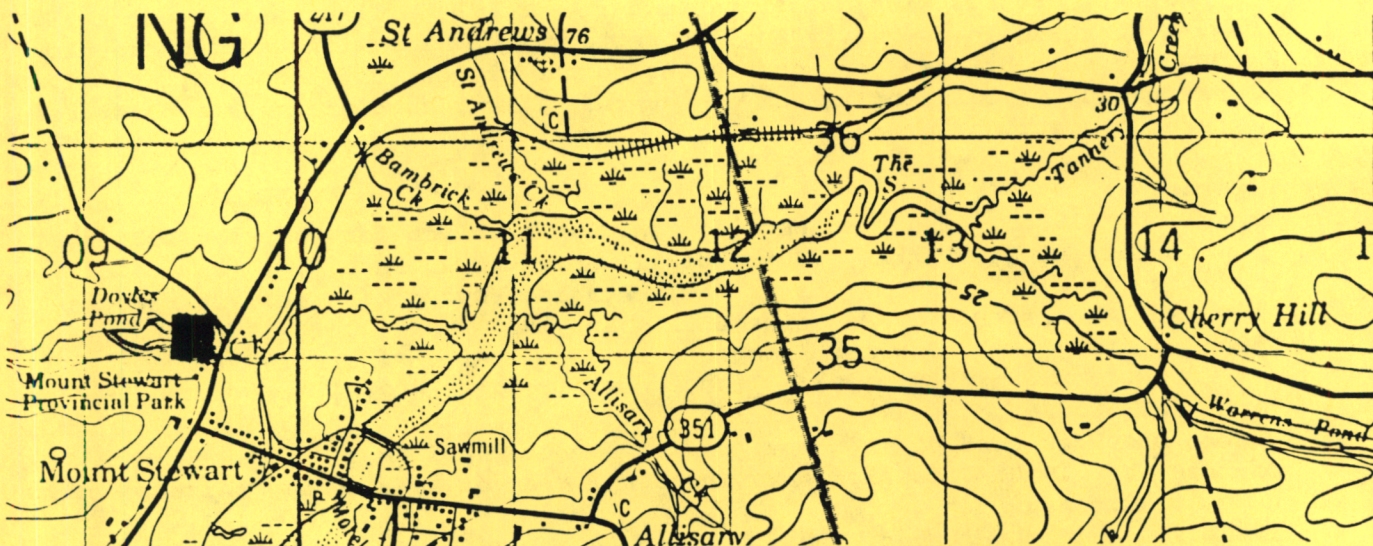


runs both ways from the upper side of the tannery mouth, forming a right angle. Possibly it is in the form of an open rectangle with the open part east. Was this a part road part dike to protect a small acreage of marshland? The material for this structure as it is in some places 20 to 30 yards from the shore would have to be transported to the site, and was probably material excavated during ditching.



The site of the inn at the mouth of the Tannery Creek would leave it in a very isolated position. One would think they would make every effort to construct a conventional bridge with a span to the south bank of the river, so travelers by land could travel the road to St. Peter's Harbour.

Allisary creek situated about one-half mile from the railroad bridge, is situated so that, if they drained the surrounding marsh, they would have a block of land totaling eighty-five acres. Their structures covered this marsh so there is no doubt they considered this a valuable acreage. I totaled up the visible structures on thirty acres of the west side of this block. The list reads as follows, approximately:

- 9000 ft. of ditch;
- 4500 ft. of dikes;
- 1500 ft. of road; and
- 2 abideau, one on each branch, of which nothing has survived.

Today the dikes are breached in several places on the river side and below the abideau on the creek. One can not be sure if these were places where the Acadians had small abideau, or some were places where the English settlers breached the dikes, not understanding the system.

As for dikes in other parts of the river, I cannot speak. However, I did canoe down the Pisquid. While I did not give it a thorough search, the only dikes noted were in front of the MacDonald Shipyard in Maple Hill. No dikes were seen on either side of here. The author saw a similar situation at the Peake Bros. Shipyard in Mt. Stewart, with no adjacent dike. Probably these dikes were raised by the 18th century shipbuilding industry to protect their shipyards. The dikes in both places appear to be placed too high on the marsh to be Acadian dikes.

The Pisquid valley was thickly settled by the Acadians, and it is certain the river once had dikes. Evidence of this is the mentioned in deeds of farms of the Pisquid valley that have clauses stipulating maintenance of the dikes. (Dave Clark oral to Dan McAskill.) The Pisquid has a strong tide, possibly this along with wave action has resulted in their destruction.