

“ and pebbles, or whatever can be got. These
 “ piles, when decayed, may be taken out; and
 “ new ones may be fixed in their places, without
 “ injuring the superstructure.

“ THAT if the expence of building stone-foun-
 “ dations be compared with the advantages, it
 “ will be found to be very inconsiderable. Sup-
 “ pose that a wooden fort was to be built in any
 “ place in the Bay where stones are to be got: a
 “ mason in England would get stones, and lay a
 “ foundation for such a building as York-fort, for
 “ less than twenty pounds; but allowing for the
 “ difference of the price of labour in Hudion’s-
 “ Bay, a stone-bottom raised a foot or more above
 “ the ground would not exceed fifty pounds. Up-
 “ on this the fort might be erected; round which
 “ I would have pieces two or three inches square
 “ fastened perpendicularly against the log-wall a-
 “ bout a foot asunder, their ends resting upon the
 “ stone-bottom: these should be well lathed and
 “ rough-cast with good mortar; by which means
 “ the log-wall would be kept secure from wet, and
 “ would last as long as the beams or any of the
 “ timber within: it is evident upon inspecting any
 “ old building, that timber carefully kept from
 “ wet will remain sound and serviceable sixty or
 “ eighty years. Now if the expence of keeping
 “ a fort strong and fit for service sixty or eighty
 “ years, be compared with that of rebuilding it
 “ twice within the same time, there surely can be
 “ no room for hesitating which method to take;
 “ especially if it be considered, of what impor-
 “ tance it is to keep the woods near the
 “ settlements from being cut away, and how
 “ great a saving of timber a stone-foundation
 “ would make every time the fort was rebuilt. I
 “ remember to have seen rough-cast about the old
 “ fort upon Hayes’s-river: but it was laid on in