

Dole should have misread the plain French of Denys' narrative is most surprising. Denys does say that Charnisay's Fort stood on the site of Fort Frederick, as Mr. Dole states, but he says not one word that can be construed to mean that Fort La Tour stood below it or anywhere in the vicinity of Fort Dufferin.¹

(3.) The total lack of other documentary and of cartographical evidence, in face of the mass of both, placing the fort farther up the harbour, cannot be overlooked. Early maps marking the forts on the harbour place neither of them at Fort Dufferin.

III.—THE FORT FREDERICK SITE.

This view was mentioned by Murdoch in 1864. To it the adherence of James Hannay, after long and careful study bearing on the question, gives the strongest support; and other local historians believe for the most part with him. Mr. Hannay has summed up the evidence in a paper presented to the N. B. Historical Society in Feb., 1882,² and published in a local paper at that time.

The evidence for his view is as follows, resting

(1) Upon a reading of Denys' narrative, which would make the "marshes" referred to by the latter the flats of Courtenay Bay; Charnisay's Fort, which was above them on the same side, would therefore come on the east side, and probably at Portland Point. As two forts are mentioned by Denys (a fact for which there is other ample evidence), and as Old Fort Point (site of Fort Frederick) is the only other place on the harbour where a fort is known to have stood, by a process of exclusion, Fort La Tour must have stood on Old Fort Point in Carleton.

(2) Upon a statement of M. Massé de St. Maurice, in a letter to the French Government, written in 1760,³ in which it is said: "Fort La Tour, or St. John, is on the left bank of the River St. John, and that it has a garrison of 180 Englishmen." As this garrison was certainly in Fort Frederick, the latter and Fort La Tour must therefore occupy the same site.⁴

(3.) Upon a chain of reasoning which endeavours to trace the history of both forts continuously from the time of La Tour and Charnisay to the building of Fort Frederick, and to show that the Portland Point Fort, Villebon's Fort, and Charnisay's Fort all occupied one site, while Fort Frederick, a fort mentioned by Cardillac and others, and Fort La Tour occupied the Carleton site.

No evidence from maps is offered by Mr. Hannay.

The reasons why Mr. Hannay's arguments are far from convincing are as follows:—

(1.) He has incorrectly read Denys' narrative; or rather, in the copy or translation

¹ Unless Denys' mention of "behind the island where vessels anchor" be taken to refer to Partridge Island. But not only is this not sustained by any facts whatever in the narrative, but it is expressly contradicted by Denys himself. A little further along, after describing the harbour and forts, he resumes his description of the river above them, saying: "The island of which I have spoken being passed, under which vessels anchor that they may be more sheltered, it is only a good cannon shot to the falls," etc. The words cannot possibly be made to apply to any other than Navy Island.

² The MS. of this he has been so generous as to loan to the present writer for use in the preparation of this paper.

³ Given in Murdoch's "Nova Scotia," Vol. II, p. 383.

⁴ Mr. Hannay does not mention this in his paper, but in a letter to the present writer.