

and had there been such, it could hardly have escaped notice and mention by the early settlers. In the face of all this, does there seem room for any doubt that Fort La Tour was the fort that stood on Portland Point?

(2) There are several maps of the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth centuries which mark Fort La Tour on the east side of the harbour; the earliest I have been able to find which places it on the west side bears date of 1755, and even in the best instance of the latter a second and corrected edition restores it to the east side. So marked is this feature that the statement is not too positive that *all known maps made within a hundred years after its destruction, most of them made by map-makers who had good direct evidence as to its location, if they mark Fort La Tour at all, place it upon the east side of the harbour.*

It is true that evidence of this kind must be used with caution, for map-makers often copied directly one from another, and if the first were wrong a long following series might be also misled. This important source of error can be eliminated, however, if it can be proven that a number of maps showing a certain feature were made independently of one another, and especially if it can be shown that some of them were made from actual surveys. In the following notes on the early maps bearing on our subject we have selected only those which appear to be of this nature, neglecting all of those which were obviously copied one from another.¹

MAP NO. 1.—The first map we offer in evidence is entitled:—

Le Canada, fait par le Sr. de Champlain où sont La Nouvelle France, La Nouvelle Angleterre [etc.], suivant les memoires de P. Du Val, Géographe du Roy, Paris, 1677. It is not necessary to offer a tracing of this map. On the east side of the river at its mouth there is shown a square fort with no name, but the number 14 attached. In the copy I have examined, through the kind courtesy of Professor E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, the key explaining the numbers is missing, but the map has so much in common with later ones which mark this fort, Fort La Tour, that we can hardly doubt that such is the name attached to this figure in the key.² In any event, it is important to notice that the *only*

cruelly killed? Mr. J. W. Lawrence (*Footprints*, p. 4) says: "Mr. Simonds erected his dwelling on the ruins of an old French fort, Portland Point." And the map in the same work shows the position of the house.

It is a very interesting fact that the site of the fort is to-day unencumbered by buildings. Its situation is most commanding, affording a most beautiful view of the harbor, Carleton and the river, and as one stands upon it he cannot help thinking how superior it is for the site of a fort to the "Old Fort" site in Carleton. There is deep water immediately in front of it, where in old times vessels used to be unloaded. It has, moreover, a most excellent landing place at all tides, while the "Old Fort" site has not. But little is known locally about the place. Mr. John McAllister of St. John has told me that cannon balls have been found on the site, and he writes me that, ten years ago, as a drain was being dug around the base of the hill, "the workmen, when about five feet from the surface, drew my attention to a pavement of stone very neatly and firmly made, about five feet below the surface, evidently showing that some careful work had long ago been done there." This point is interesting. Careful paving was likely to have been done in connection with La Tour's powerful fort, not with Charnisay's temporary and weaker one. A workman told me that excavations showed that the hill is partly artificial, as clay had been brought there to build it up. It is well known that the original Simonds house stood upon it.

¹ There is mentioned in Marcel's "Cartographie de la Nouvelle France" a map of 1667, on which there had been subsequently marked the site of the settlements, including La Tour's in Acadia. In applying to M. Marcel in Paris I find that the map has now passed out of his possession; it might be of very great value in this connection. Although I have made every effort, with M. Marcel's assistance, to trace it, I have so far not been successful.

² This map is reproduced in Prof. Horsford's superbly illustrated "Defence of Norumbega," fifth map facing page 70. I have found, since the above was printed, that the No. 14 does not apply to the fort but to the river. This does not, however, weaken the force of the argument—the *only* fort marked is on the east side of the river.