

from one flanked angle to another being fifteen fathoms.

1681



*Description
of Fort
Frontenac.*

Three-fourths of the construction is of hard stone masonry, the wall being three feet thick and twelve feet high. In one place, which is unfinished, it is only four feet high. The rest is closed in with piles. Inside there is a house of hewn timber, one hundred feet long. There is also a forge, a guard-house, a house for the officers, a well, and a cow-stable. The moats are fifteen feet wide. There is in the neighborhood not a little cleared and cultivated land, upon which, at a distance of about a hundred paces, is a grange for storing the harvest. Quite near the Fort there are several French plantations, an Iroquois village, a convent and church of Recollet friars. This fort is situated on the north side of Lake Frontenac; the country of the five Iroquois nations being on the other side of the Lake, to the south. M. de La Salle has several small vessels in the harbor of this fort, which belongs to him. The birch canoes are twenty feet long and three wide; the strips of bark are sewn together and the seams gummed. There are ribs. One man or two can carry one of these canoes,—a circumstance which facilitates the portages in these regions. They carry, 1st, the merchandise; 2d, the canoe.

*Birch
canoes.*

Two