

was with Church on his expeditions east, and as Fort Nashwaak is not shown, this probably represents the region before the siege of the latter by the English in 1696, and before Villebon's fort was built at the mouth of the river. The rough sketch of St. John Harbour is what chiefly interests us at present, and there we can easily recognize Partridge Island, the Falls, the wooden fort, well known to have stood at the mouth of the Nerepis, and the village at Indiantown, here dignified by the name of St. Johns Towne. Then we see two forts, of which that on the east side is the larger. This is a point of much importance, since it shows the larger of the ruins of the forts to have been on the east side. As La Tour's was without doubt a larger fort than Charnisay's,¹ and as Villebon's fort is shown by his own letters to have been simply the old fort in Carleton repaired, this map helps to increase the probability that Fort La Tour stood on the east side.

MAP No 5.—Another map of high authority, and great accuracy for its time, is

Carte du Canada, ou de la Nouvelle France. Par Guillaume de l'Isle, Paris, 1703. It also places Fort La Tour on the east side, as do Moll's maps of 1715-1720. A number of other maps could be mentioned which do likewise, but, as they obviously follow one or the other of these we have mentioned, their testimony is of slight value.

TRANSITION MAPS.—We now come to a series of maps upon which the name Fort La Tour does not appear at all, though forts are marked either upon one or both sides of the harbour, and called either simply "fort," or else "French fort," or even Fort St. Jean. Such are those of Popple of 1733, Bellin of 1744, Mitchell and Jeffery's of 1755 and many others. This is the period in which the real site of the fort has become confused by the fact of others having been built upon its site, and also upon the site of Charnisay's, and the best map-makers had dropped the name La Tour altogether. But in 1755 there appeared two maps, made by two of the greatest of French cartographers, Bellin and



No. 5.—Bellin, 1755.



No. 6.—D'Anville, 1755.

d'Anville. Both of these men are renowned for their accuracy in matters of detail; they endeavoured to reject all names for which there was not good authority, and to restore all which were authentic. Both restored "Fort La Tour," and both for reasons we do not understand, and which indeed do not greatly concern our present purpose, placed it upon the west side of the harbour, at Old Fort Point, in Carleton,² as is most clearly shown upon the annexed sketches (Nos. 5 and 6). Very many later maps follow them exactly, but I find none earlier that give this feature. Now even had we no other evidence upon this point, the testimony of these two maps, made so long after the destruction of Fort La

¹ As Mr. Hannay points out, two or three references to the Carleton fort speak of its small size.

² Bellin, in his description of his 1755 map, says, p. 41: "Sur la Pointe occidentale il y a un petit fort nommé Fort La Tour." In 1755 then he clearly thought Fort La Tour had stood upon the west side.