

probably dates from about the same time, was at once a mark of reverence to Canada's great patron and an indication of esteem toward the illustrious Colbert who did so much for the colony. Another of those early streets was named St. Charles in consideration of M. Charles Le Moyne, who had rendered distinguished services to the colony, and had his residence on the site of the present Bonsecours market.

The city was thus for the most part an elevated plateau, in the shape of a parallelogram of about a mile and a half long, and about a-third of a mile in breadth. On the one side it had the river; while the rest was almost encircled by a deep natural entrenchment, through which flowed a stream, that emptied itself into the St. Lawrence, and was susceptible, if necessary, of enlargement for defensive purposes. This stream had its course in part where Craig street is to-day.

### MONTREAL: 1642-1891.

The Fort constructed by M. de Maisonneuve was mainly of wood. Not far from it stood the first mill used by the colonists. As the population increased, new structures became necessary, and before the close of the 17th century the city between Craig street and the river had taken the form which is still largely preserved. Dalhousie square is the site of the new mill and battery erected about 1682. Early in the 18th century it was deemed advisable to fortify the city by the traditional plan of circumvallation, and 300,000 livres were granted for the purpose by the King of France—arrangements being, however, made for the gradual payment of half the amount by the Seigneurs (the Seminary) and inhabitants. In the report which he forwarded to France in 1717, M. Chaussegros de Lery, to whom the task had been entrusted, described Montreal as a city of three-quarters of a league in circumference, but without any proper protection, the old enclosure being in a ruinous condition. His recommendation was to erect such a wall as would be capable of resisting English artillery. The revetment must be at least three feet thick, and a ditch would also be necessary. He began the work on the Lachine Gate, as being the side most exposed to attack. Though a start had been made with this system of fortifications before the close of 1717, nothing of much importance was effected until 1721. After that date, notwithstanding occasional interruptions from various causes, the work of strengthening the city was persevered in until it was a *fait accompli*. Fortification lane is an extant memorial of the Montreal of the great wars of the 18th century. Although the testimony of travellers and the opinion of experts leave the unavoidable impression that Montreal, as fortified by Chaussegros de Lery's plans, was a city of considerable strength, its defences proved of little avail in the hour of trial. On the 8th of September, 1760, it passed quietly into the hands of the British, and a few years later English merchants were doing business within its limits as though it had never changed its allegiance.

The hundred and eighteen years that elapsed between the arrival of De Maisonneuve and the capitulation of the city to General Amherst, were in many ways eventful. About half this period might be assigned as the heroic age of Montreal. It comprises the early struggles with the insidious Iroquois, the story of Dollard's devotion, of the dreadful massacre of Lachine, of the inception of those daring enterprises of exploration which were ultimately to find their diverse goals in the Pacific,