

Boisbriant, and, returning by the north, other fiefs granted to different officers. Finally, on the River Des Prairies, there were two fiefs named after Messieurs *de Corion* and *de Merel*, given to those officers for the protection of the island on that side, and to prevent the savages that came by L'Assomption River from landing.

In succeeding years both sides of the river became occupied. M. de Laubia, of the de Broglie regiment, obtained two leagues of front and depth on Lake St. Peter ; his sergeant, Labadie, the neighboring district ; and Sieur de Moras, the island at the mouth of Nicolet River. M. de Normanville was given land nearer Montreal. Seigneuries were constituted at La Valtrie, de Repentigny, de Berthelot, as rewards to officers in the employ of Government. That was to fortify the north side. On the south, defence was still more needed on account of the Iroquois, who were constantly descending the Richelieu to attack Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers. Large concessions for that purpose were made to M. de Berthier, captain in the Carignan regiment—the land opposite the Richelieu, which still bears his name, being the portion allotted to him ; while to M. du Pas was granted the island still so called. To M. de Sorel was conceded all the land on both sides of the Richelieu for two leagues in depth ; the rest of the river land being given to Messieurs St. Ours—one a captain, the other an ensign of the Carignan regiment. M. de Chambly received the fort of St. Louis and all the lands adjacent, and lands were also given to Messieurs de Contre-cœur, de Varennes, de Boisbriant, Boucher de Boucherville, etc.

M. Charles Le Moyne received lands situated between the Seigneurie of M. de Boucher and the Seigneurie of La Prairie, granted to the Jesuit Fathers. The name of Longueuil was given it from the name of a seigneurie near Dieppe. Beyond La Prairie he obtained a large grant which he called Chateauguay, a name which it still bears. All these fiefs were settled by soldiers belonging to the companies of the officers who obtained them, and became the *nuclei* of towns and villages of importance, such as Sorel, Chambly, Berthier, St. Ours, Contre-cœur, Verchères, La Valtrie, Varennes, Boucherville, Longueuil, La Prairie, Chateauguay, etc.

Meanwhile, as the surrounding country was being thus partitioned, and what was virtually a chain of garrisons was being established for its defence, it became necessary to draw up a plan of the city itself, for the guidance of those erecting buildings. The delicate task fell to M. Dollier de Casson, superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. The *procès-verbal*, drawn up in 1672, gives the following particulars :—

In the first place, M. Dollier de Casson traced through the centre of Ville Marie a long main street, to which he gave the name of Notre Dame, in honor of the blessed patroness of the city. Parallel thereto he drew a line, to which he gave the name of St. James street, in honor of the Rev. Jacques Olier, with whom the idea of the colony originated. On the other side of Notre Dame, and close to the river, stretched St. Paul street, so named from the founder Paul Chomédý de Maisonneuve. At right angles to these three principal streets extended several others—St. Peter, in honor of the Prince of the Apostles, and as a compliment to M. de Fancamp, one of the founders ; St. François, in honor of the patron saint of M. Dollier de Casson himself ; and St. Joseph, in honor of the pious husband of the Virgin Mary. St. Lambert was the fourth of these transverse streets, and so called after Captain Lambert Closse, already mentioned, lieutenant of M. de Maisonneuve, who was slain in an encounter with the Iroquois. Another was called St. Gabriel, in remembrance of M. Gabriel de Queylus and M. Gabriel Souart, his successor. The street called St. Jean Baptiste, which